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Framing Climate Change in Pakistani Newspapers: A Study of Dawn and The News (Jan–Aug 2025)

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Abstract

The study adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative content analysis with basic quantitative measures. This approach enabled the examination of coverage and framing of climate change in *Dawn* and *The News International* during the period from January to August 2025. The findings prove that the Scientific/Environmental frames were highly present and predetermined the cause of nearly 77 per cent of the reviewed papers. Second most common (22 percent) were political narratives, the subject of which was usually a government action or policy related. It is noteworthy that religious framing was missing. Economic Consequences and Human Interest dimensions were the most utilized in terms of the individual dimensions of framing and 1/3 of the total articles were utilized in the newspapers. Through such a highlight, one can see that the media were apprehensive about the financial cost and human sufferings caused by a change in climate. The second frame was the Responsibility Attribution, about 17 percent of the stories this was the case and the final frame was the Conflict frame which was experienced in about 7 percent of the stories. Dawn was focused on more editorials and government actions while The News International were more inclined towards making quick reports of what had happened. Despite such differences, however, in general, the media strategy was reactive. This research paper employs the framing theory by analyzing how the issue of climate change was reported by the newspapers and how the frames were present in their articles. The lack of adaptation, mitigation and solution-based journalism shows that there is the need to have a stronger, consistent and scientifically-based climate report in order to improve.

Keywords: climate change, drought, smog, heatwave, framing, Pakistani newspapers

Introduction

Globalization of the modern world can be described by the prevalence of non-standard problems, and climate change is one of the most burning problems (Khan & Hanif, 2024, p. 80). The dynamic nature of the planet is a huge threat to life, and its effects are felt more and more annually. The frequency of low-frequency risks (floods, intense weather, heatwaves, and droughts) has increased dramatically in the past several years and is caused by the pace of global climate change (Javed et al., 2020, p. 5405; Shahid and Zahra, 2025, p. 1; Umber et al., 2023, p. 590). Even though this natural disaster is a global phenomenon, developing nations like Pakistan are particularly exposed to the erratic consequences of this natural disaster (Shahid and Zahra, 2025, p. 1; Javed et al., 2024, p. 333). As one of the most climate-prone states in the world, Pakistan has endured

the immense impact of its economy and social organization in relation to the frequency of climate-related disasters (Javed et al., 2020, p. 5405). In this case, the role of the media as a significant mediator of the process of translating complex scientific knowledge and creating the general discourse acquires central importance. It is the ability to foster a climate-knowledgeable community and sensitize the population that makes the country resilient and able to cope with the heightened risk (Khan and Hanif, 2024, p. 80; Shahid and Zahra, 2025, p. 1). However, a new literature is sweeping and drawing serious faults in the way this burning issue has been addressed by the Pakistani media.

The coverage of climate change in the media has been poorly and unevenly conducted, and this has been demonstrated in the literature in the last 10 years despite the fact that Pakistan is extremely vulnerable to it (Javed et al., 2024, p. 333; Khan and Hanif, 2024, p. 80). Some of the problems with climate, including water shortage and floods, were broadly reported on by various studies, but other equally significant ones, including agriculture and food security, were not mentioned (Javed et al., 2020, p. 5405). This is a tendency of reactive reporting rather than proactive reporting, which is a motif. In turn, extensive, yet intermittent coverage is more likely to be provided by media only once significant climatic disasters have already occurred, as it occurred with the disastrous floods of 2010 and 2022 (Javed et al., 2020, p. 5405; Umber et al., 2023, p. 590). The comparison of Daily Jang and Daily Dawn on the 2022 floods demonstrated that, despite the idea of covering more than usual, it was due to the opportunity itself rather than a long-term plan to enlighten the population (Umber et al., 2023, p. 590). It is a response strategy indicating that the media is ineffective in its agenda-setting role, which is to create a sustained and informed public discussion on the state of climate (Khan and Hanif, 2024, p. 80).

Thematic analysis may be employed to view that the coverage, in case there is one, is typically constructed in specific ways. Researchers have established that journalists use five frames of significant size to present climate change, and these are the responsibility attribution frame, human interest frame, conflict frame, morality frame, and economic consequences frame (Shahid & Zahra, 2025, p. 1). The good thing about these frames is that they make a complex issue available, yet can simplify or misrepresent the issue. Probably, in the case of framing water issues, either cooperation or antagonism, depending on the narrative approach, can be achieved (Alam and Haq, 2022, p. 278). Besides, the current situation of limited coverage in most instances is grounded in a single source of information and fails to reflect a diverse set of perspectives, and, therefore, gives a one-sided and uncritical overview of the climate-related issues (Alam & Haq, 2022, p. 278). The media strategy is not necessarily scientifically deep, and in the vast majority of cases, journalists find it difficult to reflect the realities of the science of climate with precision (Riaz & Farhan, 2023, p. 21).

Along with quantitative and thematic flaws of climate reporting, the literature outlines the serious institutional and personal barriers to efficient climate change journalism. An environmental journalism case study in Pakistan revealed that the number of challenges was quite high, including the lack of journalistic freedom and institutional backing of media organizations (Riaz, 2018, p. 152). The lack of fact-checking software and the failure of news organizations to invest in specialization in covering the environment have been noted (Javed et al., 2023, p. 1). Another problem is the absence of specialized education and knowledge by journalists, which leads to the lack of climate literacy in the media industry in general (Khan and Hanif, 2024, p. 80). In addition, there is also a corporate interest bias because media corporations themselves are also profit-oriented and may create a so-called corporate monopoly of media narratives, which narrows environmental reporting to less sensational and more politicized media content (Khan and Hanif, 2024, p. 80). It is heightened with the outside forces of political actors and individual corporations, which might interfere with or influence climate reporting (Javed et al., 2023, p. 1). When all these individual, organizational and external hindrances are added up, what is left in the media world is that which is ill adapted to achieve the steady, correct and

comprehensive expression of climate, which is so much needed.

Problem Statement

Pakistan is experiencing a rate of crises in matters concerning climate, like floods, smog, droughts, and heatwaves and how these matters are being framed to the population is greatly influenced by media framing (Javed et al., 2020, p. 5405; Shahid and Zahra, 2025, p. 1). Rather than projecting climate change as a scientific and policy issue, which is long-term in nature, newspapers would prioritize the idea of political culpability or more religious interpretation of the climate change or regular disaster coverage, which can have negatively influenced effects of constraining the general perspective and deterring long-term action (Khan and Hanif, 2024, p. 80; Shahid and Zahra, 2025, p. 1). Despite the apparent existence of quite a considerable amount of literature devoted to the subject of climate reporting in Pakistan (Javed et al., 2024, p. 333; Riaz, 2018, p. 152), the very structure of comparative analysis in terms of how the major English language newspapers, specifically, Dawn and The News, frame the issue of climate change, has not been taken into account in a single piece of literature, over an admittedly long period of time. This is where the need to frame the framing of these newspapers at a particular point in time is to gain a clearer insight into what is being said and their connotation to both the opinion of the people and the discourse of the policies.

Research Objectives

1. To examine how climate change is framed in Pakistani newspapers, specifically Dawn and The News International.
2. To identify the dominant climate change narratives (political, religious, or scientific/environmental) in Pakistani newspapers Dawn and The News International.

Research Questions

1. How is climate change framed in Pakistani newspapers Dawn and The News International?
2. Which climate change narratives, political, religious, or scientific/environmental, are most frequently represented in Pakistani newspapers Dawn and The News International?

Literature Review

One significant problem of interest to the states of the world is climate change, and Pakistan is one of the most vulnerable states (Javed et al., 2020, p. 5405; Javed et al., 2024, p. 333). Extreme heatwaves, flash floods, and droughts have affected the economy and society of the country severely (Umber et al., 2023, p. 590; Javed et al., 2020, p. 5405). The contribution of the media to the delivery of climate information and the creation of the population perception is also critical in this background (Khan and Hanif, 2024, p. 80). However, all the available research is continuously finding that media coverage of climate change in Pakistan is sparse and faces numerous challenges. These are the lack of climate literacy among journalists, corporate greed, and lack of access to scientific information (Khan and Hanif, 2024, p. 80; Javed et al., 2023, p. 1). It is a systematic review of the key findings of the literature provided, which exposes the dominant themes and framing patterns and a gap in the research that is critical and the subject of current research.

Among the most noticeable findings in the literature is that the Pakistani media has covered climate change inappropriately and unclearly. A systematic review of the literature published in 2009 to 2023 revealed that the media had not paid sufficient attention to climate problems (Javed et al., 2024, p. 333). It is also explained

by the fact that research has observed continuity in coverage that can only be boosted by certain historic climatic events like floods experienced in 2010 and 2022 (Javed et al., 2020, p. 5405; Umber et al., 2023, p. 590). This observation was recently confirmed by the coverage analysis in 2024, which showed that coverage during particular months when events such as monsoons and COP29 were taking place was the most covered months, instead of having a constant flow of information. However, where both Urdu and English newspapers broadly reported about such events as the 2022 floods, it was simply an incident that did not result in a sustained debate (Umber et al., 2023, p. 590).

In addition, it has been shown that the media has failed to set a consistent agenda on the issues of climate, despite the fact that the country is exposed (Khan and Hanif, 2024, p. 80). The available coverage is usually around some high-profile packages, including water shortage and floods, and has assigned less coverage to equally vital packages, including agriculture and food security (Javed et al., 2020, p. 5405). Even in the scientific domain, it is superficial; in fact, the general terms such as carbon and emissions are frequently referred to, whereas objective, practical notions, such as carbon footprints, are mentioned much less, which means that the population is not educated on certain measures. It is not an active mode of reaching scientific information to the general audience but rather a trend in the reporting, which is a widespread phenomenon and hinders its transfer of scientific knowledge to the population (Khan and Hanif, 2024, p. 80).

The theory of framing is not new to comprehend the impact of media on the perception of the audience, but Pakistani researchers have applied it to explore the climate change coverage to refer to the consistent patterns of framing. The responsibility frame has been seen as the most meaningful one that has been demonstrated in numerous research studies since it is interested in who bears the blame regarding the climate crisis, being it one of the governments or industries (Shahid and Zahra, 2025, p. 1; Javed et al., 2024, p. 211; Shahid and Zahra, 2025, p. 1). This responsibility framing becomes confrontational in the trans boundary situation, as seen in the Indus Water Treaty case, where the Pakistani media has been discovered to use confrontational frames 46% of the time, as they see climate change as an existential threat based on geopolitical tensions, but not a collaborative chance. The second one is the economic consequences frame that also concentrates on the financial price of climate change (Shahid & Zahra, 2025, p. 1; Shahid and Zahra, 2025, p. 1). The other popular frame to appeal to the audience is the human interest frame, which personalizes the issue by telling the story about the lives of victims (Javed et al., 2024, p. 211).

The comparative analysis of Dawn and The News International demonstrated that the issues of policy discussion and the positions of the institution were the focus of Dawn, and the socio-economic implications and activism on the ground were the focus of The News International (Riaz and Farhan, 2023, p. 21). This split was also supported by Ahmed et al. (2025, p. 809), who discovered that Dawn had a neutral policy-oriented tone with an appeal to decision-makers, whereas The News International had a critical advocacy tone with the emphasis on environmental justice. Also, sentiment analysis can provide more complicated trends; whereas the carbon footprint is definitely perceived as a negative aspect in terms of emissions, the general direction of the media may be positive or neutral when it comes to development and solutions. Even though it does have its variations of approach, the framing is limited to a few major themes. The absence of solution-based journalism is also one of the primary gaps in the literature because the media is more prone to emphasizing the problem more than the solutions (Khan & Hanif, 2024, p. 80).

Journalist Role and Bureaucratic Complications

There are also overwhelming challenges and influences on environmental journalists in Pakistan, as indicated in the literature. The studies show that journalists could be subjected to the lack of journalistic freedom and

the protection of the institution (Riaz, 2018, p. 152; Javed et al., 2023, p. 1). Javed et al. (2023, p. 1) argue that journalists cite the lack of fact-checking resources, and news outlets lack the motivation to invest the money in expert climate coverage. Lack of training and expert knowledge in a journalist is also a typical hindrance in developing less explicit reporting (Khan and Hanif, 2024, p. 80). Additionally, the political and business interference is also mentioned as one of the greatest issues to objective news coverage (Khan and Hanif, 2024, p. 80). Commerciality of media also suggests that climate change is not being discussed in any other way other than through sensationalist framing, a desensitized approach by media gatekeepers, which cannot permit a long-term and informational popular discourse.

Identified Research Gap

The literature has a gap in research. As successful as the existing literature is in the sense that it represents general patterns and frames of prevailing patterns, it lacks a more detailed and specific approach to the media framing of specific, technical and policy-focused sub-topics. The researches that is provided are based on such general themes as climate change, in general (Javed et al., 2024, p. 333), floods (Umber et al., 2023, p. 590), or the crisis of smog (Javed et al., 2023, p. 1). The frames of attribution of responsibility, the economic consequences, and human interest are also general and refer to the general issue. A major clue to this gap is the recent research on the topic of carbon footprints, which found that the issue was given extremely minimal and partisan coverage, with particular references to carbon footprints being mentioned only 10 times versus 139 mentions of general terms of carbon. Moreover, common environmental concerns are usually swept aside by nationalistic discourse in trans boundary water politics, which constrains the investigation of cooperative structures. This does mean that there is an extremely high disparity between the general climate debate of the media and their coverage of particular and practical solutions. The significant gap in the research, therefore, is a lack of systematic analysis, which examines how these specific, solution-oriented climate sub-topics are packaged in Pakistani media.

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

In this study, the Framing Theory would be applied to achieve the realization of how two large newspapers, Dawn and The News International, would select and emphasize issues on the climate crisis. Framing is a fundamental prism that not only states what the media report on but how they package the news to influence the manner in which the people receive the news (Semetko and Valkenburg, 2000, pp. 93109). The relevance of the analysis of selected frames, like Attribution of Responsibility, Conflict, and Economic Consequences, in addressing the topic of climate-related stories is confirmed in the studies on the topic of the Pakistani media, including the one by Shahid and Zahra (2025, p. 1). The theoretical model will therefore accommodate these deductive frames to draw a comparison between the two newspapers, and it will be done in the parameters of whether the contents of the newspapers are pointing to political, religious and scientific explanations of such extreme weather occurrences like floods, smog, drought and heat waves.

Research Methodology

The paper utilizes a mixed-method design, which is a mixture of Qualitative Content Analysis (QCA) and simple quantitative description, in an attempt to study the frames used in Pakistani newspapers in reporting the happenings related to climate. The study is based mainly on the qualitative interpretation, although a numerical summary is applied to the investigation to make the results clearer and to support the results.

The collected articles were based on a non-probability purposive approach where an event-triggered sampling was applied, i.e., each time a noteworthy climate event happened, i.e., smog episode, heatwave, drought alert,

or unusual rainfall, an article that described that event was included in the collection in the period between 1 January and 31 August 2025. The time frame was chosen due to a few notable climatic-related events within the country that occurred over these months; thus, it is the best period to observe media framing during the high activity climatic seasons. Dawn and The News International were selected as they were some of the most popular English-language newspapers in Pakistan: Dawn has a strong reputation due to its policy-oriented reporting, whereas The News International has extensive national coverage and reliance on the events. The articles were used as the unit of analysis and were coded manually based on their predominant narrative (Scientific/Environmental, Political, or Religious) and types of framing, as created by Semetko and Valkenburg, as Attribution of Responsibility, Human Interest, Economic Consequences, and Conflict. Even though the coding and interpretation procedure was qualitative in its essence, basic frequency count and percentages were determined to depict how the narratives and frames are distributed in both newspapers. Such descriptive statistics do not transform the research into a fully quantitative research, but they give the qualitative patterns identified numerical support, which can be compared with them in a clearer and more organized manner.

To code each article, a structured coding scheme was created to classify the article by its narrative and framing style. All the articles were read comprehensively and allocated one dominant narrative (Scientific/Environmental, Political or Religious) according to the core focus. Scientific/Environmental, Political, and Religious were the main stories, with each one being characterised by the main focus of the article. One of the articles was classified as Scientific/Environmental when it focused on climate impacts, scientific explanations, environmental risk or expert analysis. Political narratives were stories that pointed to the action of the government, policy discussion, responsibility within the institution, or political rivalry. Religious stories were denoted where articles associated climatic events with divine intervention, moral teachings or religious explanations. Besides the narrative category, each article was coded based on the framing dimensions based on the model of Semetko and Valkenburg (2000), which were Attribution of Responsibility, Economic Consequences, Human Interest and Conflict. The coding was done on the frame that emerged most significantly in each article. The whole article was the unit of analysis, and all coding choices were made on consistent operational definitions to achieve analytical reliability.

The pilot study was conducted to check the viability of the coding methodology prior to actual data collection and analysis. This was done by picking a sample of 12 articles on climate issues released in the period between 1 January and 27 February 2025 (9 and 3 articles in Dawn and The News International, respectively) based on drought, smog, and heat alerts. The articles were coded according to the type of narrative, such as Political, Scientific/Environmental, and Religious and existing frames like Responsibility, Human Interest, Conflict, and Economic Consequences. The pilot aided in making sure that the categories of coding were understandable and feasible. The pilot study assisted in narrowing down the categories of the codes and made them simple to utilize at a level of undergraduate research level. Some small changes were also introduced to prevent overlapping categories and to make simple and clear distinctions between frames.

Data was collected by accessing Dawn and The News International archives, using different keywords such as drought, smog, and heatwave. Only those that were specifically touching climate matters in Pakistan were included. A total of 57 pieces were reviewed between January and August (Including editorials, opinion columns, and news reports). These were the texts that constituted the corpus of content analysis (qualitative analysis) to determine prevailing frames and types of narrative.

Findings and Discussion

The ratio of the articles indicates that Dawn dominated The News International slightly as shown in Table 1. Of the 57 articles, 30 articles by Dawn were published translating to 52.6 percent of the total coverage, and 27 articles by The News International translating to 47.4 percent. It means that the newspapers were comparably balanced in their coverage and the difference between them is very slight. But the Dawn was a marginal winner, indicating a bit more editorial attention or interest in the subject matter of study. In general, the information portrays a close-to-balanced balance between the two sources, which enhances dependability and multiplicity of the views in the analysis.

Table 1: An Overview of Climate Change Coverage by Dawn and the News

Newspaper	Number of Articles	Percentage (%)
Dawn	30	52.6%
The News International	27	47.4%
Total	57	100%

As the research indicates (January to August 2025), the information regarding climate change on Dawn and The News International was mostly scientific and environmental. About 77 per cent of the articles used a Scientific or the world that was geared around impacts of climatic aspects such as droughts, smogs and heat waves as shown in table 2, With the most prevalent dominant frames, the role of government or lack of it proved to be popular (about a third of the total articles), followed by the responsibility frame (about 17 per cent) and the conflict frame (about 7 per cent). Political framing was applied in about 22 per cent of the stories, and religious framing was applied in virtually none (Riffat & Haq, 2022, p. 8).

Table 2: Frequency of Different Narratives in Dawn and The News International

Narrative Type	Count	Percentage
Scientific/Environmental	44	77.19%
Political	13	22.81%
Religious	0	0%

Several articles used frames such as Human interests as shown in the table 3, which are roughly 38%. These findings indicate that newspapers were more focused on the monetary costs and human tragedy of climate change rather than long-term policies and solutions (Rashid and Baloch, 2021, p. 15). Dawn featured more context-related and descriptive stories, whereas The News International focused more on shorter and event-related stories. Overall, the results indicate that although the two newspapers use climate change as a serious issue, their reporting is still event-oriented, reactive, and problem-oriented without much focus on solution-oriented reporting and policy-oriented reporting (Tariq et al., 2025, p. 301). This corresponds to the former research that has shown that the Pakistani newspapers are more inclined to raise awareness when it is possible

to see climatic crises and not to encourage long-term and informed contact with climate change (Asif et al., 2024, p. 333; Jan et al., 2020, p. 262).

Table 3: Frequency of Different Frames in Dawn and The News International

Dominant Frame	Count	Percentage
Human Interest	22	38.6%
Economic Consequences	21	36.84%
Responsibility Attribution	10	17.54%
Conflict	4	7.02%

This research indicates that Pakistani newspapers should be more active and stable in reporting the climate in the future. The newspapers should also give regular updates, explanations, and solution-oriented stories on climate issues instead of reporting on them only when disasters are in progress, helping the population comprehend the long-term climate threats. More scientific views, the opinions of experts and policy analysis can also be incorporated in newspapers to enhance the thoroughness of coverage. Moreover, more explicit graphics, infographics, and at-a-glance summaries can be used to make climate information easier to digest, which may be more helpful with the readers. Lastly, Dawn and The News International ought to devote greater space to preventative measures and community-level responses; as such, audiences will be educated not just on the consequences of climate change but how to prepare themselves against them.

Conclusion

This paper has investigated how Pakistani newspapers, Dawn and The News International, present climate change at a time when Pakistan experienced several climate events, between January and August 2025. As the analysis revealed, the two newspapers were highly dependent on scientific and environmental stories; almost 70 per cent of the reports were devoted to the effects of climate, including heat waves, smog, drought, and unpredictable rainfall. The political accounts were found in approximately a quarter of the articles, whereas religious framing was practically nonexistent. Regarding framing patterns, Economic Consequences and Human Interest frames were the most common frames in the newspapers, which shows that most of the coverage was biased towards explaining the financial losses and human suffering instead of the long-term solutions and policy directions. Dawn usually carried more context-based, in-depth stories, whereas The News International depended on a smaller, event-based reporting. The study findings showed both the newspapers were generally reactive, covering more in times of crisis rather than maintaining an ongoing climate debate.

In general, the research confirms the results of earlier literature, which state that Pakistani newspapers do not

have a long-term, solution-based agenda but create awareness in the case of a climate emergency. The absence of a religious context, insufficient policy-driven coverage, and little or no coverage of adaptation or mitigation strategies indicate that the climate journalism in Pakistan is immature and highly reliant on environmental shocks. Based on the findings, there is a necessity to have more robust, coherent, and scientifically based reporting that would assist in understanding the public and national climate resiliency. On the whole, consistent, active, and solution-oriented climate reporting in Pakistan is more urgently required than the current reactive and event-oriented one, as described in the study.

Limitations

There are a number of limitations which should be considered. To start with, the research is restricted to two English-language newspapers, and this limitation does not allow generalizing the results to the Urdu-language media and the news environment in the general Pakistani context because the audience and the focus of the editorial differ greatly (Jan et al., 2020, p. 257; Riffat and Haq, 2022, p. 5). Second, purposive, event-driven sampling implies that the sample covers time intervals when the climate is more active, not daily, and thus coverage patterns on a normal day may be under sampled, which is also supported by the evidence that coverage is not consistent but mostly temporary and switches to particular events (Tariq et al., 2025, p. 290). Third, the analysis is based on the qualitative code, which is a subjective interpretation. Even though three days were observed between the coding and inter coding with the approval of the supervisor, a formal intercoder reliability statistic was not computed as a result of resource limitations, which can be cited as a methodological limitation. Also, the analysis is limited to the first four months of 2025 (January-August) and not the entire year, which possibly has characteristics of variation in seasonal reporting. Lastly, the research examines content analysis, not newsroom workings, interviews with journalists or how readers received it; hence cannot describe what frames were adopted, and how they were perceived by the audience (Asif et al., 2024, p. 332). Moreover, the research is based exclusively on the text and lacks any interviews with journalists or editors, so it is not possible to understand why some frames were selected.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Climate-related articles sampled from Dawn and The News International (January–August 2025)

Dawn	March 10, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1896972
Dawn	March 26, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1900411
Dawn	April 6, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1902439
Dawn	April 7, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1902526
Dawn	April 22, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1905779
Dawn	June 17, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1917612
Dawn	June 22, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1918876
Dawn	July 28, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1913435
Dawn	August 16, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1931097
Dawn	August 18, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1931589
Dawn	March 1, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1895055
Dawn	March 4, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1895736
Dawn	March 11, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1897218
Dawn	March 11, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1897220
Dawn	March 12, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1897304
Dawn	March 30, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1901158
Dawn	April 23, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1905983

Dawn	April 30, 2025	https://aurora.dawn.com/news/1145508
Dawn	July 2, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1921565
Dawn	August 30, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1938247
Dawn	May 1, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1907644
Dawn	May 15, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1911129
Dawn	May 17, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1911403
Dawn	June 25, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1919857
Dawn	July 2, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1921558
Dawn	July 2, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1921670
Dawn	July 9, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1923043
Dawn	July 15, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1924271
Dawn	August 8, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1929433
Dawn	August 8, 2025	https://www.dawn.com/news/1929517
The News International	March 14, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/1291647-high-temperatures-extreme-rainfall-threaten-child-growth-in-pakistan-study
The News International	March 17, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/magazine/money-matters/1292395-a-very-dry-future
The News International	March 23, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/1294434-cm-calls-for-action-to-preserve-water-resources-for-future-generations
The News International	March 24, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/1294885-drought-looms-as-pakistan-sees-drastic-rainfall-shortfall

The News International	April 3, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/1297329-the-case-for-the-soan-dam
The News International	April 7, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/1298710-water-scarcity-a-threat-to-food-security-in-pakistan
The News International	August 5, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/1333398-flash-flood-washes-out-himalayan-town-killing-four
The News International	August 8, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/1334186-perrier-under-fire-is-frances-famous-water-still-pure
The News International	August 17, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/1336440-18pc-decline-in-forest-cover-over-33-years-behind-environmental-issues
The News International	March 10, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/1290486-pakistan-reports-first-death-from-naegleria-fowleri-in-2025
The News International	March 11, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/1290810-pakistan-escapes-suffocating-record-smog-season-as-winter-ends
The News International	March 12, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/1291024-pakistanis-spend-winter-breathing-air-pollution-20-times-over-safe-levels
The News International	March 25, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/1294953-choked-pakistan
The News International	June 15, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/tns/detail/1321245-more-punitive-than-constructive
The News International	July 16, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/1328743-investigators-unveil-new-details-in-humaira-asghar-death-case
The News International	August 24, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/tns/detail/1338647-in-a-flash

The News International	August 31, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/tns/detail/1340168-drowning-punjab
The News International	May 20, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/1313417-whos-advice-for-staying-safe-in-heatwave
The News International	May 21, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/1313599-heat-wave-to-persist-mercury-reaches-42-c-feels-like-46-c
The News International	May 30, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/1316759-climate-change-added-extra-month-of-extreme-heat-for-half-the-world-study
The News International	June 1, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/tns/detail/1317197-confronting-an-intensifying-heat-wave
The News International	June 10, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/1319619-city-sizzles-at-45-c-heatwave-to-persist-until-12th
The News International	July 1, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/1325680-southern-europe-roasts-as-temperatures-soar
The News International	July 26, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/1330987-deadly-wildfires-rage-across-turkey-as-heatwave-scorches-region
The News International	August 2, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/1332751-scorching-heatwaves-smash-records-across-nordic-countries
The News International	August 12, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/1335083-europe-battles-raging-wildfires-and-record-heatwave-as-temperature-soar
The News International	August 18, 2025	https://www.thenews.com.pk/latest/1336738-horror-weather-map-shows-600-mile-rainstorm-set-to-hit-uk

Appendix B: Comprehensive list of sampled climate change articles with assigned narrative types and dominant frames.

No.	Newspaper	Article Title	Narrative Type	Dominant Frame
1	Dawn	Water scarcity	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
2	Dawn	Drought warning	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
3	Dawn	Water future	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
4	Dawn	Agriculture: Deepening water crisis	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
5	Dawn	Himalayan snow hits 23-year low	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
6	Dawn	Drought is a national emergency	Scientific/Environmental	Responsibility Attribution

7	Dawn	Water levels plummet at reservoir	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
8	Dawn	Water scarcity in Pakistan: Geopolitical	Political	Conflict
9	Dawn	Rain to escape famine	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
10	Dawn	Dams and diplomacy	Political	Conflict
11	Dawn	Menace of pollution	Political	Responsibility Attribution
12	Dawn	Beekeepers widen pursuit of flowers	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
13	Dawn	3rd in list of most polluted countries	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences

14	Dawn	Pakistan emerges from record smog	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
15	Dawn	Five most polluted countries	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
16	Dawn	WB okays \$300m for Punjab clean air	Political	Responsibility Attribution
17	Dawn	Degradation linked to premature deaths	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
18	Dawn	Does Pakistan Care About Sustainability?	Political	Responsibility Attribution
19	Dawn	Fuel bans for old cars	Political	Responsibility Attribution
20	Dawn	After smog, flood disrupts life	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest

21	Dawn	Heatwave contingency plan	Scientific/Environmental	Responsibility Attribution
22	Dawn	Heatwave to grip most parts	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
23	Dawn	Conquering the heat	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
24	Dawn	Year's first extreme heatwave	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
25	Dawn	Learn to live with heatwaves: UN	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
26	Dawn	Heatwave across Europe leaves 8 dead	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
27	Dawn	Heatwave caused 2,300 deaths	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
28	Dawn	Heatwaves in Spain: 1,180 deaths	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest

29	Dawn	Third-hottest July	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
30	Dawn	Record-breaking heat impacting millions	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
31	The News	Extreme rainfall threaten child growth	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
32	The News	A very dry future	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
33	The News	Action to preserve water resources	Political	Responsibility Attribution
34	The News	Drought looms over Pakistan	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
35	The News	The case for the Soan Dam	Political	Responsibility Attribution

36	The News	Water scarcity: Threat to food security	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
37	The News	Flash flood washes out Himalayan town	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
38	The News	Is France's famous water still pure?	Scientific/Environmental	Conflict
39	The News	18pc decline in forest cover	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
40	The News	First death from Naegleria fowleri	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
41	The News	Escapes suffocating record smog	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
42	The News	Winter breathing air pollution	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences

43	The News	Choked Pakistan	Political	Responsibility Attribution
44	The News	More punitive than constructive	Political	Conflict
45	The News	Humaira Asghar death case	Political	Human Interest
46	The News	In a flash	Political	Economic Consequences
47	The News	Drowning Punjab	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
48	The News	WHO's advice for staying safe	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
49	The News	Mercury reaches 42°C	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
50	The News	Extra month of extreme heat	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences

51	The News	Confronting an intensifying heat wave	Political	Responsibility Attribution
52	The News	City sizzles at 45°C	Scientific/Environmental	Economic Consequences
53	The News	Southern Europe roasts	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
54	The News	Deadly wildfires rage across Turkey	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
55	The News	Heatwaves smash records across Nordic	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
56	The News	Europe battles raging wildfires	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest
57	The News	Horror weather map: rainstorm	Scientific/Environmental	Human Interest