

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF PAK-US AND INDO-US RELATIONS IN THE ELITE PRESS OF PAKISTAN, INDIA AND UNITED STATES

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Abstract

The study examines the analysis of Pak-America and India-America relations in Pakistani, American and Indian newspapers from January 2016 to December 2016 to study terrorism, nuclear, Kashmir issues along with trade between selected countries and their democratic and diplomatic ties using content analysis method employing agenda setting and framing theories along with triangulation method used in the study. Pakistani newspaper Daily Dawn has given 256 articles; Indian newspaper Times of India has given 99 articles whereas US newspaper New York Times has given 99 articles. On terrorism issue there is maximum neutral coverage with followed negative, on nuclear issue there is maximum neutral issue covered, on Kashmir issue maximum neutral coverage is given, maximum neutral coverage is given on democracy and diplomatic relations, on trade maximum positive stance is given. The newspapers from three countries presented their interests which supports their nation's stance.

Keywords: Pakistan, India, America, Democracy, Diplomacy, Terrorism, Trade, Terrorism

Introduction

The study Pak-US and Indo-US relations is focused to analyze the relations of Pakistan and United States on one end whereas India and United States in the elite press Pakistan, India and America. Media is considered as a major stake holder these days as it has gained importance in almost all walks of life at regional, national and international level. It has played a role in transforming the world into a global village as people are aware all the time regarding the happenings of the world (Ali & Shahid, 2012). Media enjoys the status as fourth pillar of the state as it has got prominent position among in all public and private circles across the world, media including both print and electronic has become a key source for information for the people. It not only addresses the common man but also the policy makers among the governments influencing the policy making of the states. Media now frames the issues and let the people know about agenda

setting of the major stake holders in this regard including media, public and policy agendas (Yousaf & Ali, 2012). Media content is considered important because it has become a source of rapid changes in the community keeping eye on all the issues including foreign policy and relations among the nations, media plays role as a source to bridge the community and policy makers in the countries (Saroka, 2003). Press or the media in the conception of (Lippman, 1922) forms the image in the people's heads making image of the outer world perceiving it by the press. The current study on the relations between Pakistan and America on one hand whereas India and America on the other hand is an attempt to uncover ties between the selected states for a period of one year i.e. from January, 2016 to December, 2016. Albritton and Manheim (1985) reveals that media has the power to gain the attention of the policy makers throughout the world as media has the potential to engage the people globally, moreover media helps in cultural diffusion as well. Media also plays a role to shape and reshape perceptions about individuals, groups and the nations as well, people's reliance on media for information purpose increased with every passing day and the process is still ongoing. The studies reveal that exposure to the media particularly newspapers helped to enhance the knowledge influencing foreign policies and the public opinion as well.

In the world's map the South Asian region enjoys greater importance due to its geo-strategic location and this region has always been center of importance for the world powers as right after independence of Pakistan in 1947 international players started focusing this part of the world to gain more importance and power, at that time there were two major powers/blocks in the world including the American (US) block and the Russian block. Pakistan inclined towards America establishing the ambassadorial relations with her in October 1947, almost two months later than independence of Pakistan. The relations between two countries were based on mutual benefits like US wanted to gain more power in the region whereas Pakistan focusing on military and economic assistance. The relations witnessed various ups and downs since beginning as the history observed signing of various pacts, during cold war the relations remained in a romance as both countries were committed allies, US supported the Muslim warriors (Mujahidin) in Afghanistan (neighboring country of Pakistan/the hub of the war) who were fighting against the Soviet Union during 1980s during the peak of the war but when the war came to an end US left the region silently leaving the region (Ali & Shahid, 2012). After US withdrawal from the region Pakistan's aid was suspended through Pressler amendment on Pakistan's nuclear ambition ignoring the sacrifices and services of Pakistan during US lead cold war. Years after, in the beginning of new century US faced the biggest terror attacks in its history named as 9/11 (September 11, 2001) targeting biggest buildings in United States. Taliban were set responsible by US for the attacks and Osama Bin Laden was named as master mind of the attacks hiding in Afghanistan according to United States. Global war against

terrorism was started by US and Pakistan supported US in this war unconditionally, Pakistan once again became US ally in war against terrorism. Pakistan was a key player in this US lead war because it was neighboring country with Afghanistan sharing a long border (Yousaf, Ali & Ahmed, 2013; Ali & Shahid, 2012; Musharaff, 2006). Pakistan was asked to standby with Pakistan by US leadership threatening to face Stone Age in case of negative response (Junaid, 2009; Musharaff, 2006; Yousaf & Ali, 2012; Ali & Shahid, 2012).

The relations were based on personal interests more than mutual interests as Pakistan was given financial aid and lifting sanctions which were imposed on Pakistan whereas US getting access to Afghanistan using Pakistani soil. The policies of Bush and Obama administration remained same getting more access to Taliban in Afghanistan whereas Pakistani leadership also showed same policies during Musharraf and later on Peoples' party regime (Markey, 2009; Junaid, 2009; Yousaf, Ali & Ahmed, 2013). In 2009 famous bill named as the Kerry Lugar bill passed by US regarding aid and assistance to Pakistan approving attractive amount as aid to Pakistan for fighting against terrorism and extremism which sought addition in coming years to counter terrorism conditioned with Pakistan's efforts fighting against terrorism (Ali, 2011). Similarly, aid granted to Pakistan for during 2010 floods in Pakistan and then USAID for the sake of better American image in Pakistan (MacLeod, 2010). The year 2011 was witnessed as a difficult year because of the assassination of Osama Bin Laden in Abbotabad, Pakistan (Shear, 2011; Iqbal, 2011) earlier arrest of a CIA contractor named Raymond Davis was also witnessed who was charged of killing two Pakistani citizens (Almeida, 2011), US officials blamed Pakistan being in connection with Haqqani Network (A terrorist network), a famous memo gate scandal also became headline of the dailies then, Pakistani military check posts were targeted by the NATO forces resulting martyrdom of a number of Pakistani soldiers (Aziz, 2011 & Ali, 2012). Later on the relations remained under love and hate periods as US started withdrawing its forces from Afghanistan keeping limited number of force in Afghanistan and giving maximum powers to the regional forces to normalize the circumstances. Pakistan faced blames by the US various times for not performing positive role in the region and sometimes received appreciation for playing its role, so Pak-US relations remained as a love and hate story all the time. The Obama administration handed over the reign to Trump administration that came with its own policies. The study intends to study the relations during his period in particular as the policies of the changing governments have always been a matter of concern in determining Pak-US relations.

The relations between United States and India remained cold as right after independence India adopted policy of non-alignment which left a communication gap between the two nations. Pakistan in contrast supported United States whereas Indian policy of non-alignment forced US to think as India is against the American agenda and her interests in the region as the cold war era was observed and there was a conflict in two major blocks and powers of the time i.e. Russian and America (Malone & Mukherjee

2013). Indian policy of non-alignment was not acceptable to US a US wanted India to be with her joining SEATO and CENTO but India extended no positive response leaving cold shoulder to US, India later on showed her inclination towards Russia. US tilted towards Pakistan in Indo-Pak war in 1971 (Goel, 1999; Riaz, 2011). In the US wave of anti-communism US drew lines between its friends and foes considering India as a foe (Malone & Mukherjee 2013; Ali, 2014). During Sino-India border conflict in 1962, India seek assistance from west resulting in the neutrality by US during the conflict, later on in 1965 Indo-Pak war US neutrality was witnessed despite the fact that Pakistan was inclined towards US since independence whereas its rival India was a neutral state then, US assured India that its weapons will not be used against India. Indian nuclear ambition in 1974 was a major jolt for the United States and later on during 1980s relations between the two countries remained obscure when US was supporting Mujahidin in Afghanistan against Soviet Union, Indian inclination towards Russia was a point of serious concerns for United States (Malone & Mukherjee 2013). After 9/11 attacks US started global war against terrorism when India supported US, after this the relations went towards normalization between the two countries as both signed ten years defense agreements, expansion in bilateral security cooperation, arms and weapons trade, military exercises and civil nuclear deals are in process, bilateral trade increased three times during 2004 to 2008 with a rapid growth, relaxation in visa policy for Indians, study access to Indian students in United States, Indo-US cooperation in the war in Afghanistan as US considered India as a strategic partner were the major developments in the relations of India and US (Kronstadt et al, 2011).

India is spending a huge amount for lobbying in US to get relaxation in visa policies and many other benefits from US, the Indian lobbyists are engaged to influence the US lawmakers and as result they are successful in meeting their objectives to larger extent (Chandio, 2011). At present Indian relations are going towards betterment with every passing day, the current US government's inclination towards India is not only a sign of better relations but also establishing India's role in the region which US wanted to improve more due to China's growing economy and US want India to play a role as a sound counterpart of China in the region (Ali, 2014).

The study is focused to meet the objectives that how the press from three countries covered key issues like terrorism, Kashmir and nuclear issue along with trade, the diplomatic and democratic terms between Pakistan & America and India & America as Pakistan and India are neighboring countries standing against each other since independence on issues like Kashmir. US being key player in global map enjoy key position, so it is interesting to study the relations between the said countries over mentioned topics.

The time period of the study is interesting as elections were going to held in United States, Pakistan was passing through crucial time to clean up the terrorists and targeting their hide outs and Pakistan being US ally in war on terror faced lot of security related issues, India trying to gain more access to US for visa and trade purpose with US. The

selected time period is from January 1st, 2016 to December 31st, 2016 (one year). The time period is important as lot of important decisions were made by US administration related to US forces withdrawal from Afghanistan and the role of Pakistan and India in peace and normalization process in Afghanistan.

Literature Review

There is a lot of discussion on coverage of topic under discussion. Press has always been the focus of the governments and the general public for information purpose (Ali, 2014). Cohen (1963) assert that press has been considered important as it influence the officials within government and policy makers while declaring policies on the issues, moreover the media and government linkage is also of great importance for the stake holders. Media has been considered as a lethal arm as it helps disseminating dominant ideologies accepted by different subordinate groups Anderson (1988). The media of any state frames different countries according to their own set policies and interests which mostly serves the ideologies of their own governments while presenting international matters (Ali & Shahid, 2012).

Said (1987) addressing the western media coverage related to Islamic states says that the western media tone regarding Islamic countries is hard presenting Islam as a violent religion. Saroka (2003) points out towards the role of mass media in determining the public perception regarding foreign policy forming which is a unique experience as well, here role of media is considered important because in policy making matters media plays a role as a bridge between the public and public office holders who are part of policy making. Peake (2001) acknowledges the agenda setting role while forming US policy whereas McCombs and Shaw (1972) presents the worth of public agenda which is presented to the policy makers through media adding the media agenda as well. So, the three related agendas work simultaneously presenting public, media and policy agendas (cited in Ali & Shahid, 2012). Various researchrs and scholars including Cohen, 1963; followed by Mughees; 1993; Saleem, 1998; Ali & Shahid, 2012; Yousaf, Ali & Ahmed, 2013; Ali, 2014 presented the media role in framing the issues of national and international importance in the media related to Pak-US relations in particular either supporting or opposing the policy view point by the lawmakers and general public concerns in this regard. Baum & Potter (2007) discussed the relationship of the three major stake holders including media, public and policy makers in the foreign policy making of the countries, the media framing of the issues and its presentation of events is considered important by the rest of the stake holders, major role is played by media in this regard bridging public and policy makers.

Navesh (2002) claims the media involvement in almost all the stages of foreign policy making along with the media consideration by the political stakeholders and leadership in national and international matters which enhance the media importance for the public and policy makers, media complexity is another matter of concern while framing the issues and events at international arena increasing the understanding of almost all the

stake holders which helps in ordering the matters. Srivastava (2009) also points out towards the hesitation of media persons while reporting certain conflict related issues such as political turmoil.

Sultan (2013) discussing the Pak-America relations using the media agenda setting concept of mass communication in Pakistani and American newspapers using the content analysis technique on different issues like political matters, war on terror and religion concluding the unsatisfied response on selected issues by the press of both countries. Presenting the portrayal of Pak America relations in the American magazines Newsweek and Time concluding that the American press presents the negative framing of Pakistan discussing politics, terrorism, military operations and economic issues using agenda setting and framing concept (Ali, Jan & Saleem, 2013).

Elkon (2007) focusing on the role of American media role during Bosnian crisis between 1992 and 1995 with editorials treatment of two major US newspapers having vast circulation including the Wall Street Journal and the Washington Post, the news and headlines of USA Today and the Washington Times were also examined concluding the strong correlations among the content of the selected press. Singh (2014) insisted on to know how the relationship between America and India are presented by the media focusing to analyse the framing and coverage of the relationship between the two countries in the American press taking the metaphorical analysis of the US based Time magazine between 1951 and 1962, showing that during the Cold War American press has mostly showed harsh tone criticizing the Indians as nation and the leadership of India subjected to linger in the American news reporting regarding India. Ali (2011) addressing the Pak-America relations in Pakistani and American press addressed the India and Afghanistan as major factors between the Pak-America relations from 2001 to 2011 as the time period addressed the major issues during the selected time period including terrorism, the issues were given prominent importance and conclusion was that the Pakistani press criticized Pakistan's foreign policy whereas US press criticized the US foreign policy on most of the issues. Pande (2010) citing Siraj (2006) says that most of the US media coverage during 2001 and was mostly based on war journalism or conflict related issues. The literature on the study in hand show that media of almost all countries support the foreign policy of the respective country particularly issues of national interests but few studies also counter this narrative like (Ali & Shahid, 2012; Yousaf, Ali & Ahmed, 2013; Sultan, 2013; Mughees, 1993;) presenting that it is not necessary that media always support their state's point of view because media in the countries is free to frame issues, give coverage and to make judgments.

Hypotheses

H1: Pak-America relations are given more coverage by Pakistani press.

H2: Democracy and diplomatic relations are given more coverage by selected press.

H3: Kashmir issue is given least coverage by selected press.

H4: Pakistani newspaper focused more on terrorism issue than other issues.

- H5: Democracy and diplomatic relations are focused more by Indian press.
- H6: Democracy and diplomatic relations are focused more by American press.
- H7: Pak-US relations are focused more than Indo-US relations by Pakistani press.
- H8: Pak-US relations are focused more than Indo-US relations by US press.
- H9: Indo-US relations focused more by Indian press.
- H10: Maximum neutral coverage is given by selected press from three countries.

Theoretical Framework

Agenda setting and framing concepts are used for the study focusing to unveil the media agenda regarding the coverage and framing of selected issues. Agenda setting concept in media is having strong impact on the society for changing attitude and minds of the people regarding certain issues and the happenings within society (Severin & Tankard, 1991). Media sets agenda for the public and policy makers and in its light it works as a search light pointing out the drawbacks and pin pointing major things which are not considered as such by the society. Framing concept is termed as the second level of agenda setting which analyze that how issues are framed in the study.

Methodology

In the current study content analysis technique is used which is termed as a documentary method using qualitative and quantitative methods of media content in any form including visual, verbal and written communication (Sarantakos, 1998). It is the only method for analyzing media contents including other methods like discourse analysis Hansen et al (1998). The time period of the study was from January 1st 2016 to December 31st 2016. Following categories were analyzed for the study where editorials and columns were analysed.

Pak-US and Indo-US relations

- A. Issue of terrorism
- B. Issue of Nuclear weapons/nuclear issue
- C. Issue of Kashmir
- D. Democracy and Diplomatic terms/relations
- E. Trade factor

The categories established in this study to determine the Coverage of Pak-US and Indo-US relations are conceptualized as follows

- A. Terrorism: Terrorism has become a global issue, the use of weapons and powers to destabilize the nations using weapons and spreading terror come into this category.
- B. Nuclear weapons/Nuclear issue: Nuclear issue that is proliferation and non-proliferation of nukes and its usage for constructive and destructive purposes in the society is analyzed.

- C: Issue of Kashmir: A long standing issue between Pakistan and India is major reason of non-stability in relations between Pakistan and India and the role of international powers like US is studied in this regard.
- D: Democracy and Diplomatic terms: India claims to be the biggest democracy in the world whereas Pakistan is passing through a democratic transition phase, US prefers and supporting democratic culture so the study will analyze the relations between said countries.
- E: Trade: The relations based on trade between Pakistan & US and India & US will be studied.

Above mentioned categories are analyzed in three directions including positive, negative and neutral directions.

Results

Overall Findings

	Terrorism		Nuclear		Kashmir		Democracy & Diplomatic Relations		Trade	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	f	%
Positive	34	7.5	23	5.1	3	.7	56	12.3	25	5.5
Negative	54	11.9	11	2.4	1	.2	48	10.6	9	2.0
Neutral	63	13.9	27	5.9	9	2.0	68	15.0	24	5.3
Total	151	33.3	61	13.4	13	2.9	172	37.9	58	12.8

Table 1

Table 1 shows that on terrorism issue there is maximum neutral coverage with 63 articles followed by 54 negative whereas 34 positive articles are there on terrorism issue, on nuclear issue there is maximum neutral issue covered followed by positive whereas minimum negative coverage is given by selected press, on Kashmir issue maximum neutral coverage is given followed by positive. Maximum neutral converge is given on democracy and diplomatic relations followed by positive coverage, on trade maximum positive stance is shown by selected press followed by neutral coverage. Maximum coverage is given on democracy and diplomatic relations with 172 (37.9%) coverage followed by terrorism issue 151 (33.3%) coverage, Nuclear issue is given 61 (13.4%) coverage, Trade is given 58 (12.8%) coverage whereas least coverage is given 13 (2.9%) coverage.

Newspaper Coverage				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Daily Dawn	256	56.4	56.4	56.4
Times of India	99	21.8	21.8	78.2
New York Times	99	21.8	21.8	100.0
Total	454	100.0	100.0	

Table 2

Table 2 shows that Pakistani Newspaper Daily Dawn has given 256 (56.4%) articles, Indian newspaper Times of India has given 99 (21.8) articles whereas US newspaper New York Times has given 99 (21.8) articles.

Major Categories				
Categories	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Coverage of Pak-US Relations	266	58.6	58.6	58.6
Coverage of Indo-US Relations	188	41.4	41.4	100.0
Total	454	100.0	100.0	

Table 3

Table 3 shows that in the selected newspapers 266 (58.6%) articles are related to coverage of Pak US relations whereas 188 (41.4%) articles are given on Indo US relations.

Opinion				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Editorial	133	29.3	29.3	29.3
Column	321	70.7	70.7	100.0
Total	454	100.0	100.0	

Table 4

Table 4 show that 133 editorials and 321 columns are given by selected press of three countries.

Newspapers coverage of selected categories

Selected Newspaper	Main Categories	Opini on	Terrorism issue	Nuclear issue	Kashmir issue	Democrac y and Diplomatic Relation	Trade
Daily Dawn	256	256	105	26	3	103	20
Times of India	99	99	15	19	5	38	22
New York Times	99	99	31	16	5	31	16

Table 5

Table 5 shows that Daily Dawn has given 256 articles out of which maximum coverage is given to terrorism issue followed by democracy and diplomatic relations whereas least coverage is given to the Kashmir issue. Indian newspaper Times of India has given maximum coverage to democracy and diplomatic relations whereas least coverage is given to Kashmir issue, American newspaper New York Times gave equal coverage with Times of India with maximum coverage to terrorism issue and democracy and diplomatic relations equally with least coverage to Kashmir issue.

Major Categories related to Pak-US and Indo-US relations

Selected Newspaper		Frequen cy	Percen t	Valid Percent	Cumulativ e Percent
Daily Dawn	Coverage of Pak-US Relations	194	75.8	75.8	75.8
	Coverage of Indo-US Relations	62	24.2	24.2	100.0
	Total	256	100.0	100.0	
Times of India	Coverage of Pak-US Relations	24	24.2	24.2	24.2
	Coverage of Indo-US Relations	75	75.8	75.8	100.0
	Total	99	100.0	100.0	
New York Times	Coverage of Pak-US Relations	48	48.5	48.5	48.5
	Coverage of Indo-US Relations	51	51.5	51.5	100.0
	Total	99	100.0	100.0	

Table 6

Table 6 presents that Pakistani newspaper Daily Dawn has given more coverage to Pak-US relations whereas less coverage to Indo-US relations, Indian newspaper Times of India has given less coverage to Pak-US whereas more coverage to Indo-US relations and American newspaper New York Times given less coverage to Pak-US whereas more coverage to Indo-US relations.

Category wise test Statistics								
	Selected Newspaper	Major Categories	Opinion	Terrorism issue	Nuclear issue	Kashmir issue	Democracy and Diplomatic Relation	Trade
Chi-Square	108.586 ^a	13.401 ^b	77.850 ^b	8.755 ^c	6.820 ^d	8.000 ^e	3.535 ^f	8.310 ^g
Df	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Asymp. Sig.	.000	.000	.000	.013	.033	.018	.171	.016

Table 7

Table 7 shows the statistical analysis that for terrorism issue (Chi-square=8.755^c, p=.013) showing significance of data; on nuclear issue (Chi-square=6.820^d, p=.033) showing significance of data; on Kashmir issue (Chi-square=8.000^e, p=.018) showing significance of data; on Kashmir issue (Chi-square=3.535^f, p=.171) showing non-significance of data whereas on nuclear issue (Chi-square=8.310^g, p=.016) showing significance of data.

Newspaper wise statistics			
Newspaper		Pak-US relations	Indo-US relations
Daily Dawn (Pakistan)	Chi-Sq	8.384	11.421
	Asymp. Sig.	.015	.003
Times of India (India)	Chi-Sq	6.276	20.847
	Asymp. Sig.	.043	.000
New York Times (US)	Chi-Sq	13.176	15.618
	Asymp. Sig.	.001	.000

Table 8

Table 8 shows the results based on statistical analysis presenting the statistical significance of the Pak-US and Indo-US relations that the selected press has given statistical significant results in the selected newspapers.

Discussion

The study is focused to investigate the opinion (editorial and column) coverage/treatment of Pak-US and Indo-US relations for period of one year during January 1st 2016 and December 31st 2016. The issues under analysis includes the issues of mutual interests of Pakistan, India and America among which terrorism is the most important issue as after 9/11 incidents in US, the issue became an international issue which forced to initiate a global war against terrorism; nuclear issue became a topic of debate as nuclear proliferation and nuclear non proliferation became as part of media debates, its usage for both constructive and destructive purposes, moreover the three nations are nuclear enjoying nuclear status; Kashmir issue as one of the hot issues between Pakistan and India which forced both countries to come across with heavy weapons inviting wars, analyzing US role in this regard being an international power is necessary; India and Pakistan both focusing to strengthen Democracy & Diplomatic relations with US is important to study and Trade which is the major focus of all stake holders. These categories are tested with respect to three directions Positive, Negative and Neutral. Pakistani newspaper Daily Dawn has given 256 articles, Indian newspaper Times of India has given 99 articles whereas US newspaper New York Times has given 99 articles. On terrorism issue there is maximum neutral coverage with 63 articles followed by 54 negative whereas 34 positive articles are there on terrorism issue, on nuclear issue there is maximum neutral issue covered followed by positive whereas minimum negative coverage is given by selected press, on Kashmir issue maximum neutral coverage is given followed by positive. Maximum neutral coverage is given on democracy and diplomatic relations followed by positive coverage, on trade maximum positive stance is shown by selected press followed by neutral coverage. Maximum coverage is given on democracy and diplomatic relations with 172 (37.9%) coverage followed by terrorism issue 151 (33.3%) coverage, nuclear issue is given 61 (13.4%) coverage, Trade is given 58 (12.8%) coverage whereas least coverage is given 13 (2.9%) coverage. In the selected newspapers 266 articles are related to coverage of Pak US relations whereas 188 articles are given on Indo US relations, 133 editorials and 321 columns are given by selected press of three countries. The results endorse the findings of some previous studies that more coverage is given to Pak-US relations as the studies by Ali, 2011; Sultan, 2013; Yousaf & Ahmed, 2013 Ali; Yousaf, Ahmed & Ali, 2013 show that more coverage is given by the Pakistani press while discussing the Pak-America relations. The results of the selected hypotheses are as follows.

H1: Pak-America relations are given more coverage by Pakistani press.

H2: Democracy and diplomatic relations are given more coverage by selected press.

H3: Kashmir issue is given least coverage by selected press.

H4: Pakistani newspaper focused more on terrorism issue than other issues.

H5: Democracy and diplomatic relations are focused more by Indian press.

H6: Democracy and diplomatic relations are focused more by American press.

H7: Pak-US relations are focused more than Indo-US relations by Pakistani press.

H8: Pak-US relations are focused more than Indo-US relations by US press.

H9: Indo-US relations focused more by Indian press.

H10: Maximum neutral coverage is given by selected press from three countries.

All hypotheses are statistically approved (table 1 to table 8). Statistical results shows that for terrorism issue (Chi-square=8.755^c, p=.013) showing significance of data; on nuclear issue (Chi-square=6.820^d, p=.033) showing significance of data; on Kashmir issue (Chi-square=8.000^e, p=.018) showing significance of data; on Kashmir issue (Chi-square=3.535^f, p=.171) showing non-significance of data whereas on nuclear issue (Chi-square=8.310^g, p=.016) showing significance of data.

The study concludes that newspaper Daily Dawn from Pakistan has given 256 articles; Times of India from India has given 99 articles whereas American newspaper New York Times has given 99 articles. On terrorism issue there is maximum neutral coverage with 63 articles followed by 54 negative whereas 34 positive articles are there on terrorism issue, on nuclear issue there is maximum neutral issue covered followed by positive whereas minimum negative coverage is given by selected press, on Kashmir issue maximum neutral coverage is given followed by positive. Maximum neutral coverage is given on democracy and diplomatic relations followed by positive coverage, on trade maximum positive stance is shown by selected press followed by neutral coverage. The newspapers from three countries presented their interests which supports their nation's stance.

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