MEDIA FRAMING AND FOREIGN POLICY-DECISION MAKING:
AN ANALYSIS OF PAK CHINA RELATIONSHIP (MEDIA PERSPECTIVE JAN 2012 TO DEC 2013)

Sobia Farooq
Ph.D Scholar, Center for Media & Communication Studies,
University of Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan
sobia.farooq@uog.edu.pk

Zahid Yousaf
Professor, Center for Media & Communication Studies,
University of Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan
Zahid.yousaf@uog.edu.pk

ABSTRACT
The present research Media Framing and Foreign policy-Decision Making: An analysis of Pak China relationship (Media perspective Jan 2012 to Dec 2013) is related and focused on the Pak China foreign relations, its media framing and impact of media framing on policy formulation. Basically, this study analyses the role of both foreign policy makers on media how they make them to interpret the policies through editorials and of Media how they help in formulating the policies or in decision makings. This article analysis the relationship study of China with Pakistan with respect to mutual and national interest. It explores how China and Pakistan take stands on certain issues and formulates foreign relationship with each other according to its diplomatic relations and requirements. The study is the result of the content analysis of newspapers of Pakistan and China, the study emphasis on the editorial coverage of selected newspaper, it examines the content of selected editorials according to the selected categories, and it helps in analyzing the relationship between media content and foreign policy in the china and Pakistan.

Keywords: Framing, national interest, foreign policy, Pakistan, China, democracy, and diplomatic relations.

INTRODUCTION
China and Pakistan constitute a major strategic bilateral in the geopolitics of Asia. China is the most influential developed country and formidable communist power in the existing hierarchy of superpowers. Since the independence of Pakistan in 1947, Pakistan favored US joining the US block establishing the diplomatic relations with Pakistan on October 20, 1947, almost two months after the independence. Since then, the relationship between the two countries was based primarily on the American economic and military assistance to Pakistan on various occasions. (Niazi 2006, p 45) during the primary years of independence in early 1950 Pakistan due to unstable socio-economic conditions was looking for confederate or an ally that would safeguard from Indian supremacy which was more in steady condition in defense and economically. The US showed quite apprehensive attitude towards Pakistan as a patron and was reluctant to divulge commitments of being a patron state and to identify Pakistan goals in relation to India, which provoked the sagacity of infidelity among Pakistani masses. Pakistan being a state with sharing borders with several states would have other allies as well and this realization among the media and policy makers made the move and navigated towards the People Republic of China. Pakistan China and India shares a complicated history of border disputes, Military confrontations of India – China at line of Actual control LAC and India – Pakistan at the Line of Control LOC, after the war of 1965 between India and Pakistan, US showed until now the aid and ally attitude towards India which led to have prudent decision of Pakistan and China come closer in all means to have geopolitical support for each other.
Pakistan has enduring, deep rooted, multi dependent relations with China. Pakistan and China are neighbors and the history of the terms between both countries goes back decades as Pakistan and China got independence almost the same times with difference of almost two years. The relations between both Pakistan and China are based on the trust and confidence since independence. The means identify and interest mutuality has raised a hallmark between the relations. Pakistan has always supported china at regional and international level regarding different issues especially china’s sovereignty such as Tibet issue, Xinxiang issue and other such issues. In contrast the China’s leadership has always appreciated the Pakistan’s support to china particularly in normalization of the China-US relations in 1970’s when Pakistan played an important role to break isolation between west and United States. (IPRI fact file, 2011).

Pakistan and China established diplomatic relations officially in 1951, in 1955 during the Bandung Conference talks between the head of the States of the two countries held and the meeting played a vital role in cooperation between both Pakistan and China. In 1961 for the restoration of legitimate rights of China in the United Nations Pakistan voted China. In 1962 during Indo-China conflict Pakistan supported China whereas during the Indo-Pak wars in 1965 and 1971 Pakistan was supported by China with military and economic assistance which lead to the economic, trade and technology related cooperation in 1982. In the days of Cold War China helped Pakistan to greater extent and in this way Pakistan had a strong strategic guarantor in the region which was China, in the nuclear weapons designing information China assisted Pakistan when Pakistan started the nuclear program, China is also considered as a very good friend and an important weaponry source along with economic, trade and investment matters. In late 1980s the missile technology cooperation between Pakistan and China was observed. In 1996 the Chinese President visited Pakistan and the strengthening of the relationships between Pakistan and China was urged and since then same strategy is being followed by the two states. In 2005, Pakistan and China signed a friendship and cooperation treaty where it was committed that no country would join any bloc or alliance which is based on violation of the sovereignty, integrity, regional security, and the territorial integrity of any side. In 2006 Pakistan and China urged nuclear and defense cooperation, trade, and energy cooperation, Gawader port and Karakoram Highway were focused between both Pakistan and China (Aneja, 2006).

The current study is focused to determine on how the factors related to bilateral interests of Pak-China relations are being reported in the elite press of Pakistan and China. Today the media of all types of electronic or print media has a quite significant place in human society especially in constructing the social relations at national and international level. Media’s importance can be judged by the role of media in such a way that it also has influence in the decision and policy making of the countries; moreover media also have the role as a stake holder in forming the foreign policies of the countries on one hand whereas in unveiling the facts at national and international levels and this leads research to evaluate how media devise countries to formulate their foreign polices with respect to their national and mutual interests.

Rational of the study and Time period
For many years various studies are conducted on media and foreign policy relationship (Cohen, 1963; Cohen, 1967; Larson, 1984; Hallin, 1986; Mermin, 1999 ) the studies conducted particularly on the Pak-US coverage and the relationship between both countries also explain the role of media in foreign policy and framing the relationships and also playing role in setting the agendas of the governments (Mughees, 1993; Salim, 1998; Mughees, 2010; Siraj, 2006; Gul, 1998; Ali & Shahaid, 2012; Yousaf & Ali, 2012; Sultan, 2013; Yousaf, Ali & Ahmed, 2013). These studies acted as a catalyst for researchers to work under the umbrella of the impact of both media and foreign policy relationship to reveal that whether media support or oppose the official stance on issues between the countries.

During the certain period (January 2012 to December 2013) as elections held in Pakistan and a new government formed in Pakistan, US possible withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2014, Pakistan’s development projects with China at Gwadar and Gas Pipeline project with Iran and the trade with India, Indo-US Civil Nuclear deal are the developments of the selected time. So, keeping the situation in mind there is a need to ensure the validity of the above-mentioned researchers and scholars regarding the media and foreign policy relationship, particularly the Pak-China relationship. This research indicates the media and foreign policy stance and how they are interrelating with each other in formulating the decision-making process among
both countries through their respective newspapers and how it was effective or helped in devising the
foreign policy with respect to mutual and national interests.

Problem statement
RQ1: Is there any significant role of ‘Pakistan Press’ and ‘Chinese Press’ in devising its foreign policy?
RQ2: How does the ‘Pakistan Press’ determine the country’ ‘National Interest’ while covering different
National Issues?
RQ3: How does the ‘Chinese Press’ determine the country’ ‘National Interest’ while covering different
National Issues?
RQ4: How does the ‘Pakistan Press’ influence the country’ ‘Mutual Interest’ while covering different
National Issues?
RQ5: How does the ‘Chinese Press’ influence the country’ ‘Mutual Interest’ while covering different
National Issues?

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
Framing
Framing is a significant idea, which assists with understanding that how an occurrence is anticipated,
depicted, or outlined in the media content Ali and Shahid (2012). This idea has been utilized by numerous
media researchers like Gitlin (1980), Mughees (1993), Saleem (1998), Yousaf (2012), Ali and Shahid
(2012), Yousaf and Ali (2012), and is getting progressively famous with the end goal of exploration in
media and mass communications. This idea is advantageous in clarifying the connection between the
framing of the different issues, happenings and matters of Pakistan and China that is additionally being
examined in the examination close by to discover the relation. Gitlin (1980) characterizes media outlines
as "relentless examples of insight, understanding, and introduction of determination, accentuation, and
rejection, by which image overseers regularly arrange talk, regardless of whether verbal or visual". He
proposes that if the media are to be viewed as mirrors, it should be as "mirrors in a pleasant house".

He says that the outlining of an issue is affected by which numerous pieces of data are remembered
or rejected from a story. Gitlin (1980) further says "Media are versatile bright lights, not latent
reflections of the public; selectivity is the instrument of their activity. A report embraces a specific casing
and dismisses or minimizes material that is discrepant. A story is a decision, a method of screening from
sight (Gitlin, 1980 referred to in Mughees, 1993, Ali and Shahid, 2012, Yousaf and Ali, 2013). The media
pundits have likewise utilized the term ‘outlining’. Noam Chomsky utilized this term in a meeting
(Szykowny, 1990 referred to in Mughees, 1993) to allude to the way the New York Times presented a
report revealing a proposal on August 23, 1990, by Iraq to pull out from Kuwait. Essentially, Chomsky
contended that The New York Time's story minimized the Iraqi proposal by opening its story with an
assertion from the US Government defaming it (Mughees, 1993 referred to in Ali and Shahid, 2012 and
Yousaf and Ali, 2013). In this examination the hypothesis of agenda setting, and the idea of framing are
utilized to research the framing of the publications and the segments of the elite press of Pakistan, China
while depicting Pak-China relations from January 1, 2012, to December 31, 2013.

METHODOLOGY
Content analysis is an appropriate method of research which is used to analyses the relationship study of
media and foreign policy and how the media is used as an input for decision making process and its impact
on the bilateral relationship for mutual and national interest. Content analysis is the documentary method
of social research that emphasis at both qualitative and quantitative analysis, Sarandakos (1998).

To conduct the research, universe of the study includes all the editorials and columns of the
newspapers: Global Times from China and Daily Dawn of Pakistan, the selected period for study of analysis
is January 2012 to December 2013. Sampling in this research is the whole universe (the editorials and
columns of selected newspapers) to be analyzed with reference to the cited categories A, B, C, D, E and F
of Pak-China relation. Words, sentences, paragraphs or an entire editorial or column, which specifies the
existence of any one of the categories, published in Pakistan and Chinese newspaper (Daily Dawn and Global China) is the unit of analysis.

**Categories:** The core of the content analysis are categories, these are the set of codes, criteria, or measures, which are cohesive a theme or value, helps us in collecting data and analyzing our research. (Sarandakos, 1998:281).

A. War on terror/Terrorism issue  
B. Nuclear issue  
C. Defense and Military relations  
D. Democracy and Diplomatic relations  
E. Trade and Economic relations  
F. Others/Miscellaneous (Sports/Showbiz/Education/Health related matters)

**Directions**
The totality of impression was a process which was used to create the ‘directions’ of the communication, this method was introduced by Berelson (1952). It assists to observe the directions of the content of the editorials and columns of selected newspapers and the data would be sorted on three-point scale. These are:

**Supportive/Favorable/Positive (+):** the editorial or column is considered Supportive in nature if it falls Positive in study’s context.

**Opposite/Unfavorable/negative (-):** the editorial or column is considered unsupportive or critical if it is negative in narration and its overall attitude is unfavorable in the study’s context.

**Neutral/Balance (0):** the editorial or column is considered balanced or neutral if the content is equivocal or elusive or its emphasis on aspects of an issue in balance of both supportive and unfavorable arguments about the study.

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

| Table No. 1. Newspaper wise coverage | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Daily Dawn                           | 108       | 75.6    | 75.6          | 75.6               |
| Global Times China                   | 35        | 24.4    | 24.4          | 100.0              |
| Total                                | 143       | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

Table 1.1 indicates the newspaper wise coverage showing that Daily Dawn has given 108 (75.6%) of coverage to China related issues, whereas Global Times China has given 35 (24.4%) of coverage to the Pakistan related issues. Total no. of editorials and columns are 143 in both Newspapers has given (100.0%) coverage.

| Table No. 2. Type of article | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Editorial                   | 47        | 32.7    | 32.7          | 32.7               |
| Column                      | 96        | 67.3    | 67.3          | 100.0              |
| Total                       | 143       | 100.0   | 100.0         |                    |

This table gives the details of article wise coverage, table shows that the number of Editorials given by selected newspapers are 47 (32.7%) whereas 96 (67.3%) of columns were given by the selected newspapers. Which represents the mutual coverage of both states in editorials and columns.
Columns and Editorials of Global times China and Daily Dawn from Jan 2012-Dec 2013

Table 3 give details that in year 2012 Global times China give 13(24.1%) to editorials and columns and 22(24.4%) in 2013. Daily Dawn give coverage 35(24.4%) in 2012 and (75.6%) in 2013 that was and yearly comparison of both newspapers

Table No. 4. Columns and Editorials of Daily Dawn from Jan 2012-Dec 2013

| Year | Categories | A (%) | B (%) | C (%) | D (%) | E (%) | F (%) |
|------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2012 | A          | 2(4.1)| 4(8.1)| 13(26.5)| 12(24.4)| 17(34.6)| 1(2.0) |
| 2013 | A          | 4(6.7)| 7(11.8)| 9(15.2)| 13(22.0)| 22(37.2)| 4(6.7) |
| Total| A          | 6(5.5)| 11(10.1)| 22(20.3)| 25(23.1)| 39(36.1)| 5(4.6) |

Table 4 indicates the total number of publication of editorials and columns in Daily Dawn with respect to the categories in each year 2012 and 2013. In year 2012 in category A there are 4.1%of editorial and column coverage, in category B it 8.1%, category C indicates 26.5%, category D there are 24.4%, category E there are 34.6%and category F there are only 2.0% of articles. Whereas in 2013 the category A there are 6.5%of columns and editorials in category B there are 11.8%, in category C there are 15.2%, category D has 22%, category E there are 37.2%and category F there are 6.7 % of column and editorials.

Table No. 5. Columns and Editorials of Global Times China from Jan 2012-Dec 2013

| Year | Categories | A (%) | B (%) | C (%) | D (%) | E (%) | F (%) |
|------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2012 | A          | 2(14.2)| 0()   | 3(21.4)| 4(28.5)| 3(21.4)| 2(14.2) |
| 2013 | A          | 5(23.8)| 1(4.7)| 4(19.1)| 5(23.8)| 5(23.8)| 1(19.1) |
| Total| A          | 7(20.0)| 1(2.8)| 7(20.0)| 9(25.7)| 8(22.8)| 3(8.5)  |

Table 5 indicates the editorials and columns year wise in Global Times China with respect to the categories A, B, C, D, E&F. In year 2012 in category A there are 14.2%of editorial and column coverage, in category B there is no column and editorial 0%, category C indicates 21.4%, category D there are 28.5%, category E there are 21.4%and category F there are only 14.2% of articles. Whereas in 2013 the category A there are 23.8%of columns and editorials in category B there are 4.7%, in category C there are 19.1%, category D has 23.8%, category E there are 23.8%and category F there are 8.5 % of column and editorials.

Table No. 6. Categories and Directions of Columns and Editorials of Daily Dawn from Jan 2013-Dec 2013

| Directions | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral |
|------------|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| No         | 3         | 1           | 2       | 1         | 2           | 8       | 12        | 3           | 8       | 11        | 3           | 10      | 14        | 6           | 19      | 2         | 0           | 3       |
| %          | 50.0      | 16.0        | 33.0    | 9.1       | 18.0        | 72.0    | 54.0      | 13.6        | 36.0    | 44.0      | 12.0        | 40.0    | 35.0      | 15.0        | 48.0    | 40.0      | 0           | 60.0    |
Table 6 indicates the overall ratios of column and editorials of Daily Dawn from Jan 2012 to Dec 2013. In the given chart there is 5.5% articles in category “A”, 10.1% in category “B”, 20.3% in category “C”, 23.1% in “D”, 36.1% in “E” and 4.6% in category “F”. Further these categories are divided in to three directions favorable, unfavorable, and neutral. In category “A” 50% are favorable, 16.6 % are unfavorable and 33.3% are neutral in directions. In category B there is 9.1% favorable 18.1% unfavorable and 72.7% neutral. In category C there is 54.5% favorable 13.6% unfavorable and 36.6% neutral directions.

In category D there is 44.1% favorable, 12% opposite and 40% is neutral in directions. In category E there is 35.8% in favorable, 15.8% in opposite, 48.7% in neutral direction and whereas in category F it indicates that there is 40% in favorable, 0% in opposite and 60% in neutral direction respectively. Here we can perceive that category “E” is given maximum space in columns and editorial of Daily Dawn that is 36.1% and category “D” 23.1% is second in number after “E” then category “C”, “B”, “A” with 23.1%, 20.3%, 10.1% and in the end the least one is category “F” that is 4.6%.

Table No. 7. Categories and Directions of Columns and Editorials of Global Times China from Jan 2012-Dec 2013

|       | A     | B   | C    | D     | E    | F   |
|-------|-------|-----|------|-------|------|-----|
| No    | 28(20.0) | 1(2.8) | 7(20.0) | 9(25.7) | 8(22.8) | 3(8.5) |
| %     | .5 | .2 | .1 | .0 | .28 | .14 | .57 | .10 | .0 | .57 | .14 | .28 | .35 | .55 | .33 | .11 | .25 | .0 | .75 | .66 | .0 | .33 |
| Directions | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral |
|        | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 |

Table 7 indicates the overall fractions of column and editorials of Global Times China from Jan 2012 to Dec 2013. In the given graph there is 20% articles in category “A”, 2.8% in category “B”, 20% in category “C”, 25.7% in “D”, 22.8% in “E” and 8.5% in category “F”. Further these categories are divided in to three directions favorable, opposite, and neutral. In category “A” 28.5% are favorable, 14.2% are opposite and 57.1% are neutral in directions. In category B there is 10% favorable, 0% opposite and 0% neutral. In category C there is 57.1% supportive 14.2% negative and 28.5% neutral directions. In category D there is 55.5% positive, 33.3% opposite and 11.1% is neutral in directions. In category E there is 25% in favorable, 0% in opposite, 75% in neutral direction whereas in category F it indicates that there is 66.6% in favorable, 0% in opposite and 33.3% in neutral direction respectively. Here we can notice that category “D” is given maximum space in columns and editorial of Global Times China that is 25.7% and category “E” 22.8% is second in number after “D” then category “A”, “C”, “F” with 20%, 20%, 8.5% and in the end the least one is category “B” that is 2.8%.

Table No. 8. Comparison between the categories and Directions (in each category) of both Global Times and Daily Dawn Jan 2012- Dec 2013

| Category | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Directions | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral | Favorable | Unfavorable | Neutral |
| Global Times | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
Table 8 gives the comparative analyses of the Categories and directions in each category of both newspapers, Global times China and Daily Dawn Jan 2012 to Dec 2013. The overall outcome is that in category “A” that is War on terror/Terrorism issue factor in Pak-China relations; there are total 13 column and editorials published in both Global Times and Daily Dawn, there are 5 in favorable direction, 2 in opposite and 6 in neutral direction. In category “A” there is 2 in favorable, 1 in opposite and 4 neutral in direction in Global Times China whereas in Daily Dawn 3 in favorable, 1 in opposite and 2 in neutral direction.

In category “B” that is nuclear issue factor in Pak-China relations; there are total 12 column and editorials published in both Global Times and Daily Dawn. Total in direction there are 2 in favorable direction, 2 in opposite and 8 in neutral direction. In category “B” there is 1 in favorable, there is no editorial or column in opposite direction in Global times and no editorial or column in neutral direction in Global Times China whereas in Daily Dawn 2 in favorable, 2 in opposite and 8 in neutral direction.

In category “C” that is Defense and military relations factor in Pak-China relations; there are total 30 column and editorials published in both Global Times and Daily Dawn. Total in direction there are 16 in favorable direction, 4 in opposite and 10 in neutral direction. In category “C” there is 4 in favorable, there is 1 in opposite direction in Global times and 2 in neutral in direction in Global Times China whereas in Daily Dawn 12 in favorable, 3 in opposite and 8 in neutral direction.

In category “D” that is Democracy and diplomatic relations factor in Pak-China relations; there are total 33 column and editorials published in both Global Times and Daily Dawn. Total in direction there are 16 in favorable direction, 6 in opposite and 11 in neutral direction. In category “D” there is 5 in favorable in Global times whereas 11 in favorable direction in Daily Dawn, there is 3 in opposite direction in Global times and 3 in opposite direction in Daily Dawn also 1 in neutral direction in Global Times whereas in Daily Dawn there is 10 in neutral direction.

In category “E” that is Trade and Economic relations factor in Pak-China relations; there are total 47 column and editorials published in both Global Times and Daily Dawn. Total in direction there are 16 in positive direction, 5 in opposite and 25 in neutral direction. In category “E” there is 2 in favorable in Global times whereas 14 in supportive direction in Daily Dawn, there is no editorial and column in opposite direction in Global times and 6 in opposite direction in Daily Dawn also 6 in neutral in direction in Global Times whereas in Daily Dawn there is 19 in neutral direction.

In category “F” that is Others/Miscellaneous (Sports/Showbiz/Education/Health related matters) factor in Pak-China relations; there are total 8 column and editorials published in both Global Times and Daily Dawn. Total in direction there are 4 in supportive, 0 in opposite and 4 in neutral direction. In category “F” there is 2 in favorable in Global times whereas 2 in favorable direction in Daily Dawn, there is no editorial and column in opposite direction in Global times China and there is no editorial or column in opposite direction in Daily Dawn, there is 1 in neutral in direction in Global Times whereas in Daily Dawn there is 3 neutral in direction.

**DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION**

The period of year 2013 is very significant in Pak-China relations, it was the time when Pakistan and China signed the landmark Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation for the Long-term Plan on China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and strategic cooperation, Gwadar port construction and operation project was awarded to China, and further steps were taken to common the vision of deepening the China-Pak relations. This study ‘Media Framing and Foreign policy- Decision Making: An analysis of Pak China relationship (Media perspective Jan 2012 to Dec 2013)’ helps in understanding the Media, foreign policies and decision-making process of both countries Pakistan and China.
“The press may not be successful in telling people what to think, but it stunningly successful in telling its readers what to think about”. Predicted by Bernard Cohen (1963). Previous studies has always mentioned media as a channel of delivering messages during the process but this is not all, media has a far more role in this process of media foreign policy and decision making process, media is a vital part of this process. According to the findings more coverage has given by Daily Dawn to the Pak-China relations related factors as compared to the Global Times China. Daily Dawn in Pakistan shows that the editorial and opinion makers more positively framed the image of China in Pakistan as new dynamics in national and mutual interest in bilateral relation which has evolved from diplomatic and defense centric cooperation to development and trade focused engagements. Global times shows a less frequency of articles with respect to Pakistan, more have been observed with respect to the China’s geo-political factors. War in terror and nuclear issues is no doubt a very important factor which impact strongly the geo-political and diplomatic relationship between China and Pakistan, in this scenario newspaper of both countries shows the same stance of their policy makers analysts’ emphasis on Pakistan is China’s one real ally and good neighbor in bilateral relationship, the coverage shows more neutral stance on region stability. The study has concluded that Daily Dawn of Pakistan and Global times China are more positive and neutral with edifice stance emphasizing on the strategic, Diplomatic & Democratic, Economic relations with respect to the mutual and national interests of both countries, that is more helping in deepening the bilateral relations ship among two nations. This research work also explained that Global Times China clearly follows the national policy of decision maker and trail its government stance through media to make public opinion. Whereas Pakistan media is at liberty to indorse the factors of mutual and national interests also Mass media have its own perspectives concerning the decision making - foreign policy process of the country.

REFERENCES
Ali, E. & Shahid, K. (2012). Media & Foreign Policy: A Study of Pak-US Relations in US and Pakistani Press, post 9/11 Era (2001-2011). Lap Lambert Academic Publishing.
Aneja, U. (2006). Pakistan- China Relations Recent Development. IPCS Special Report, Vol.6.
Becker, L.B. (1977). Foreign policy and press performance, Journalism Quarterly, 54, 364-368.
Berelson, B. (1952). Content analysis in communication research. New York: Free Press.
Cohen, T. (1963). The Press and foreign policy. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
Gitlin, T. (1980). The Whole World is Watching: Mass Media in the Making and Unmaking of the New Left. Berkeley, Los Angeles and London: University of California Press.
Hallin, D.C (1986). The Uncensored War: The Media and Vietnam. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Jacobsen, P. (2000). Focus on the CNN Effect Misses the Point: The Real Media Impact on Conflict Management is Invisible and Indirect. Journal of Peace Research, 37(2), 131-143.
Larson, J.F. (1990). Quiet Diplomacy in a Television Era: The Media and the U.S. Policy towards the Republic Korea. Political Communication and Persuasion, 7(2):73-96.
Livingston, S. (1997) Clarifying the CNN Effect: An Examination of Media Effects According to Type of Military Intervention. Research Paper No. R.18. John F Kennedy School of Government. Harvard University. https://shorensteincenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/r18_livingston.pdf
Mermin, J. (1997). Television News and American Intervention in Somalia. Political Science Quarterly, 112(3), 385-403.
Mermin, J. (1999). Debating war and peace. Media coverage of U.S intervention in the Post-Vietnam era. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
Mughees-uddin. (1992). Editorial treatment of US foreign policy in the New York Times: The case of Pakistan (1980-90). Unpublished paper, presented at AEJMC convention in Montreal (Canada) on August, 7, 1992.
Mughees-uddin. (1993). Elite press editorial farming of US foreign policy: The case of Pakistan and the New York Times, the Washington Post and the Los Angeles Times (1980-1992). (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis): The University of IOWA.
Mughees-uddin. (1997). The case of Pakistan (1980-1990): Editorial Treatment of US Foreign Policy in The New York Times. Quarterly Journal, 4(2), 33-68.

1065
Manheim, J. B. (1991). *All of the People, All the Time: Strategic Communication and American Politics*. New York
Miller, K. (2004). *Communication Theories: Perspectives, Processes, and Contexts*. New York, McGraw-Hill
Saleem, N. (N.D). U.S. Media Framing of Foreign Countries Image: An Analytical Perspective. Canadian. *Journal of Media Studies*, 2(1), 130-162.
Niazi, T. (2006). *Thunder in Sino-Pakistan Relations*. China Brief, Vol.6, Issue.5.
Perry, D.K. (1987). The Image Gap: How International News Affects Perceptions of Nations. *Journalism Quarterly*, 64, 416–21.
Sarantakos, S. (1998). *Social research*. Hampshire, London: Macmillian press.
Yousaf, Z. & Ali, E. & Ahmed, M. (2013). Media & Foreign Policy: Portrayal of Pak U.S. Relations in Elite Press during Pervaiz Musharraf & George W. Bush Regime; September 2001 to August 2008. *International Journal of Physical and Social Sciences*, 3(2), 158-17.