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# Event Schemata of Journalists Plays Integral Role in Describing Foreign Relations: A Glimpse of Entman's Framing Perspective through Analysis of Media Framing Of Pak-Afghan Foreign Policy during 2015-2021

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**ABSTRACT**

The present study was conducted to find out the press framing of foreign policies and relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. These relations are described under conceptual model of 'Cascading Model of Framing' presented by veteran media framing scholar Entman (2009). The proposition he suggested for measuring the variables used in current study as hypothesis. Two main concepts in framing introduced by Entman: source of information and 'event schemata'. This longitudinal study was consisted of four newspapers' editorial analysis The Nation, Daily Dawn, Afghanistan Times and Daily Outlook Afghanistan from 2015 to 2021. Sample was selected through purposive sampling. Content analysis was method of data analysis. Data, using cross tab test data was analyzed. The main findings of this study were as: govt. of both countries was major source of framing and after 2015, media routines were at highest in describing events proving event schemata as key in interpretive issues and events.

| **KEYWORDS** | Event Schemata, Foreign Policy, Press Framing, Sources |
|---|---|

## Introduction

We live in a mediated realities era. Pakistan is a media-saturated country (Yousaf, 2023; Yousaf et al., 2022). Media shape our realities and knowledge about the social world (Okocha et al., 2023). Media frame conflicts (Yousaf et al., 2020) and representation of nations (Ji et al., 2016).

"A media frame is a written, spoken, graphical, or visual message modality that a communicator uses to contextualize a topic, such as a person, event, episode, or issue, within a text transmitted to receivers by means of mediation" (D'Angelo, 2017, p. 1)

Framing is key concept frequently used by media scholars when they describe the power of media of creating particular images in minds of public. According to Naveh (2000) media play dual role in framing foreign policy matters: first, it is information supplier to policy makers and second it presents and elaborates the version of reality constructed by policy makers. As compare to domestic policies, media framing of foreign issues organized anywhere else besides media.

Goffman (1974) is credited for coining the term 'framing' in his book 'framing analysis'. He said every individual carries some specific experience already and when he or she confronted new situation he interpret it according to his expectations. Entman (1993), took this term from sociology and applied in media fields and said that journalists

are individuals who interpret new events and happenings in light of their previous experiences. Both scholars used term 'event schemata' for such situation.

Event schemata is main in framing. It is helpful in providing interpretation for every new event without setting new frame for every time. At international arena, in bilateral relationships of countries, govt. set the frame for media interpretation of particular events, media personnel, if, accept that version, they keep it in record and when new situation occurred similar to previous, they will use the same frame. This practice is called 'cultural congruence'.

Where foreign policy matters' framing is decided? From where first of all frames come? And how these frame get popularity? These questions are worthwhile to answer. Social constructionist professed the idea that framing is a social phenomenon which takes place when media as social institution interacts with social elites (govt., pressure groups), it always cooperates with govt. and takes it as source of news contents and elaborates these contents in editorials and give more detail of events by influencing the opinion of average readers (Entman, 2009). Another social constructionist Gamson, (1989) said that elites in society have dominant perspectives on media to fulfill their ambitions. Its shows that big source of framing is elite (govt.). Bennet's indexing theory also endorsed the social constructionist's approach of frame making of media. Entman described framing as powerful feature in hand of media which has been increased its political influence.

Pak-Afghan relationships see many ups and downs and overall foreign policies of both countries based on rivalries perceptions. Both Muslim countries, sharing common bounds of social values are antagonistic to each other's. Bilateral relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan affect the entire region of South Asia. Media from both sides take active participation not only in sense of reporting the events but also give recommendation, suggestions and attribute responsibility to particular stakeholders. This practice gives media political power to influence, it is called 'framing' (Entman, 1993).

The intensity of hostile relationship and foreign policy of Pakistan and Afghanistan is involved a number of factors and among them one more important is triangulation of relations between Pak govt. and Afghan govt., Pak govt. and Afghan Taliban and Afghan Taliban and Afghan govt. Pak and Afghan media frame govt. to govt. relations `in human, cooperation, border disputes, economic and mistrust and conflict, Indian aspect perspectives. While framing of Taliban and govt. relations by media was peace, dialogues, terrorism and extremism.

There are few examples of media framing of Pak-Afghan relational issues. For example, when Pakistan refused to participate in Bonn Conference elite press of Pakistan remained silent on state decision. Including Dawn, except 'Express Tribune' no newspapers publish editorials. Similarly elite newspapers of Afghanistan appreciated Pakistan's stance. Although media also illustrates some opposite views or frames called counter frames but on less important issues. Afghan Refugees issues were differently framed by press as opposed to Pak govt. refugee Policy. Another point where govt. and media framing might be differ slightly, it is matter of Taliban recognition and support for their govt. in Afghanistan which established in August 2021 in Kabul. Although some scholars of media in Pakistan were with point of view that press in Pakistan had tendencies towards Islamist groups in Afghanistan (Ashram, Hussain and Javed, 2020). But any reader of elite newspapers can easily find out that such newspapers gave suggestions that Pakistan should be refrained from support of Taliban. Both countries focused on to warn about the consequences of Pakistani govt. and establishment's involvement in internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Pakistani journalists and Afghan affairs experts and columnist express often their point of view and analysis of situations prevailed between the countries. A senior journalist and expert on Pak-Afghan relations, Raheem Ullah Yousafzai (2019) analyzed President Ashraf Ghani' foreign policy towards Pakistan as:

Peace deal (Feb 29, 2020) signed between Taliban and America was highly appreciated by Pakistan which was on board in bringing peace in Afghanistan as well as in region. Pakistan media gave eminence coverage to this event and discussed this deal contract as "USA, Taliban clinch historical deal for Afghan Peace" (Dawn, The Nation & Express Tribune, 2020).

Pakistan govt. set peace frame calling peace deal essential for whole region and considered as main stakeholder in Afghanistan chapter (Jamal, 2020). USA also appreciated and admitted Pakistan role in materializing peace deal (Iqbal, 2021). Pakistani media postulated govt. frame of peace. Similarly Afghan govt. considered Pakistan as culprit performing negative role in internal affairs of Afghanistan. Afghan press also allegedly made responsible in revivalism of Taliban tenure. (Dawn & Express Tribune, Afghanistan Times, Kabul Times and Daily Outlook Afghanistan, 2021). After     peace deal implementation Taliban took over reign of Kabul. American forces completed save execution from Afghanistan. Afghan security forces failed in defence of Kabul govt. Ultimately Taliban regime was started (AP, 2021). Dawn published an opinion content under title of " The Fall And Rise Of The Taliban (Hussain, 2021)

**Literature Review**

Malik and Iqbal in 2009 found out through newspapers' discourse analysis that Pakistan press presented Taliban of Afghanistan in negative framing than positive

Another study was conducted by Hussain (2021) for checking the patterns of framing Pakistani media use in portraying the relation of Pakistan and Afghanistan. Pak press highlighted a number of conflicted issues between two countries. He observed that one frame dominant over others was the enemy frames. Press ignore humanitarian issues and peace frame was less observed.

Pakistan and Afghanistan relations and their foreign policies are highly dipict3ed and carried out frames of govt. of both sides. This notion was tested by Mushtaq and Baig (2015). They made comparison between Press of both countries and the findings of their studies were that as compare to Afghanistan press Pakistan press frames bilateral relations in positive and favorable ways.

Urich (2017) in her thesis "Pakistan English-speaking News media framing of the Salala Border Post Incident" analyzed the contents of The Nations, Daily Dawn and three local English newspapers, The Frontier Post, Times of Sindh and Baluchistan Express. All of these newspapers were framing the event in spirit of 'nationalism'. She observed five generic frames and among them 'conflict' was highest. One more framed she observed in her study was 'regional frames. She said in five generic frames two trends were prominent which only Pakistani media used in conflict frame value trend and morality frame was observed.

Aslam, Ali and Farooq (2017) comparatively analyzed India and China press regarding the CPEC project. Hindustan Times and Indian Express followed conflict and rivalries frames awhile China Daily and Global Times postulated cooperation, economic, human and welfare frames. Newspapers explicated their govt.' s  policies.

Rizwan, Hussain and Khursheed (2019) eaxmined Pak-China relations throughLens framing of American, indian and Pakistani Press. Indian and American press see this relationship in negative sense and highlighted the frame of conflict. On the other hand Pakistan media frame the Pak-China relationship in sense of regional prosperity and economic development.

Yousaf, Sarwar and Ali (2020) checked the tendency of newspapers from USA and Pakistan, two mainstream stakeholders in Afghan affairs. Press from both sides framed Afghan affairs in same manner but most coverage of issues was covered by Pak elite Press.

Jehangir (2021) observed war and peace frames on Pak-Afghan relationship. She took, DAily dawn, Express Tribune, News Line and Herald news and articles. She labeled propagandist languages and prejudiced emotions as war frame and peace deal and human interest as peace frame. She further said that Pak Press framed positively the Govt. stance on calling Afghan refugees as terrorist in country.

Shahid, Ashfaq and Zubair (2021) examined the frames Pakistani media used regarding Pulwama Airstrike, Balakot attack and upshot from Pakistan. Five frames were observed conflict, morality, responsibility, human interest and solution. For this purpose 282 op-ed were analyzed. Conflict frame was dominant than human interests.

Memon, Hui, Yousaf, and Usman. (2022) observed the peace and war frames in Dawn and Naway-e- waqat during the Hong Kong dispute in China. Both newspapers adopted soft tune towards China's stance on this dispute. Newspapers suggested that china should refrain and neutral in this issues. While on Hong Kong issues press focused on humanitarian crisis . Here pressed preferred the democratic values over the communist China.

Rasul  (2016) made qualitative analysis period he selected was 2008 to 2009, when terrorism was in full swing. Insian,Afghainsta and Pakistan newspapers farmed the Taliban according to their state' narratives. Similarly, Hussain and Siraj (2018) made thematic analysis between mainstream and local newspapers from Pakistan and Afghanistan. Both types of newspapers framed the war and peace themes as were set by respective govt.

The above mentioned studies conducted by Pakistani Media scholars made clear that press in Pakistan function in name of public interest as demonstrated by govt. and establishment. A wide range of studies on media framing of foreign policies and international relationships threw light on the fat although media free and work as information supplier but at international level it seldom set the frames independently. Obviously govt. set the frame initially and media carried it out throughout. Once an event occur, media report it and see at govt. what to do next, what aspects should be highlighted and when govt. makes interpretation or set frame, press  coordinate to govt. and professed that framing exactly or with some difference.

**Conceptual Framework**

The present study would be based on 'Cascading Model of Framing' presented by Entman (2009). A conceptual model constitutes one's mind concepts in place of original. It is also reasoned as theoretical idea which can define any phenomena by using set of variables which can be measured quantitatively. Although unlike theory, model does not explain any phenomena, but it presents the phenomena, its related concepts, constructs and propositions.

Models can be descriptive, prescriptive and normative, etc. "Descriptive models are frequently used for representing complex system, for visualizing variables and their relationship in such systems" and Models may be static if develop a system for a given time or may be dynamic if it involves a system's evolution over time (Bhattacherjee, 2012).

Schema as an abstract idea first of all explained by Piaget (1971) as unit of understanding hierarchically categorized among individuals. Both Goffman(1974) and Entman (2009) use the word ' schemata and schema' in same sense that schemata takes places in social setting between frame setter (govt., elite), frames projector (media) and public who share common understanding of their cultural values and interpretation of events and realities. Both scholars considered schemata as key variable of framing. So the writers of current study used schemata for clearing the understanding of how frames are primarily sourced by govt. and later on media in routine using its speculations provide the interpretations of similar events. Schemata helps people (journalists) to understand the function of events, make supposition and interpret them.

According to Jhonson (1987) in case of cognitive dissonance or gap of understanding between new happening and old knowledge, schemata must be able to be altered according to new knowledge. Schemata always takes place within cultural limitations.

Event schema is key to present study because it's amid at that in foreign policy and bilateral relations domain where every day new events take place. And from where media take the frames for new happenings, events and issues around the world. And if the frames have been set then how it makes interpretation of events without new frames provided by govt. The answers of these questions made it clear that schema help them to understand, appraise and construe these alterations. And the distinguished feature of schemata 'restructuring' gap between new and old knowledge and journalists can easily adjust their speculations for new information into old understanding. That is the reason the process of framing nor stop. It is a continuous process whether frame setter set frame for all times or not.

Schema, cultural congruence and in congruence are main factors behind framing. The more 'cultural resonance and magnitude use, the more effective will be frames (p,6). The word schema Entman specified for interpretive processes in the minds and applied frames to text. From selecting a problem to lightness its salient prospects and making relation between events to peculiar construe, one thing is visible and that according to this Cascading model is 'cultural vibrancy, coincident and incongruent as well as schemata involved.

Entman (2009) said that once a frame dominate in start of an event as input, remain as primary all times and can activate and dispersed harmonious thoughts and feelings in one's knowledge scheme, creating a new event schema that guides consequence to all future reports. But "First impression may be difficult to dislodge." (p,8).

The present study is also addressing the notion that govt. in Pakistan' foreign policy and bilateral relations is prestigious in frame setting of events. Here 'Indexing Theory' by Bennet (2015) is helpful in deciding frame sources. Entman also used 'indexing theory' which might be used in present study by stipulating cascading (flow of water downwards) flow of influences. He identified five levels where frame could be find out: the communicator, (administration), elite, the press, the text (contents carrying frames) and the receivers (public at large or specific). Schemata and cultural congruence have influence at each level. "They move along with cognitive content through interpersonal

communication (between administration and journalists) and spread framing images and words across the media" (p.10).

Journalistic schemata of events at foreign relation level might be influenced by their news sources (the govt..) or by other news lets and definitively, the produced news contents, will have same framing which demonstrated by sources.

This model gave examples of as number of aspects that determine the foreign policy of a country. For example, when Kabul Fell in 2021 how Pakistani media integrated a new version of framing calling Taliban again 'a political force' while since 9/11 state has proclaimed that organization as 'terrorist body' and almost for two decades state fought against terrorism and extremis. Journalistic and public schemata was vis-a-vis and cognitive dissonance was created. Then who device again reframing of Taliban? Patently it was power strategy. Where cultural appropriate and condition fails, these power enables govt. to impose frames of their predisposition. So we can notice that press in Pakistan since 2021 tagged Taliban as political military force.

Ambiguity lies at midpoint of bilateral relational events and foreign policy of any country. Is such situation govt. take benefits of situations, prescript the news contents of press and tries to triumph public activity for its actions. While ambiguity is highly detectable in Pakistan foreign policy regarding Afghanistan Govt. and Afghan Taliban and Afghanistan foreign policy towards Pakistan. Schemata helps reporters to understand govt.' s narration and schemata bridges gap of knowledge between govt. journalists and public information.

## Hypotheses

H1: Government is a higher source of framing the foreign policy for media in the foreign relation domain.

H2: Journalists interpret new happenings and incorporate new knowledge into old ones and always provide frames that supported the initial frames set by the government in event schemata reporting.

## Material and Methods

## Interpretative Frames

Interpretative approach sees 'reality' something which is social constructed by which individuals (journalists) make sense of events according to their expectations. Before Goffman, Heidegger (1889-1976) introduced concept of framing for apprehension of what is being going on around oneself? (Cresswell, 1994). Goffman (1974) got popularity by using word framing for interpretative schemata (framework).

Two constructionists Scheufele & Tewksbury, (2007), believed that frames were nothing but interpretive of reality. Frames' function is main in discernment constitution of journalists' role in media content making process, from assortment to demonstration of information. Similarly Gitlin (1980), Entman (1993), Gamson and Modigliani (1989), , Iyengar (1991 ), Entman (1993) and Scheufele (1999) professed the interpretation of framing

For Entman, frames are nothing but a process for selecting information for presentation before public. In this choice process, psychological feature and emotive factors media personnel have, give value to any theme. (Entman, 1993, 52). Similarly for

Gamson and Modigliani (1989) grounds are behind frames' conception ( may be different in case to case) which might be mutual on social discourse.

While Gitlin (1980) said frames are cognitive dispositions for journalists which have a broad array of selection to make between contents and reassert this exercise as 'media routines'. Iyenger (1991), said that 'framing concept' is a blessing due to which media in present times as compare to Lippman's media time, have been able to make images of realness and world circumstance in 'our minds'.

The present study is conducted in perspectives of Interpretive and Post Positivist Paradigm of framing. The contents of newspapers' editorials would be studied by using interpretive framing approach to examine why govt.. was major source of farming and how journalists or media routines bridge the gap between new and old frame by using event schemata. But for analysis purpose these exploratory   contents would be changed into content assemblage for conducting content analysis (a quantitative approach of data analysis proposed by post positivism thoughts).

**Framing Analysis (how to identify frames from media contents)**

Many media scholars introduced a number of ways of extracting frames from contents. We can divide all these efforts into two criteria of defining frames: general definition and specific definition. General definition of framing is abstracting  frames in ordinal manner like Gitlin did, (1980) in his investigation of media coverage to 'antiwar movements' in Canada, he said that media first choose events for framing, then accent on aspects  which it wanted to present interested and then disclose the whole picture. This distinctness glance on day to day media coverage activeness of what occurs, what issues and what matters.

While peculiar functional explanation of framing alter researchers to make abstract thought for distinguishing frames from other news material, statements, themes, etc. found in media content text. "The words and images that make up the frame can be distinguished from the rest of the  news by their capacity to stimulate a support or opposition to the sides in a political conflict" (Entman, 1981, p. 06)

 Entman (1993) introduced some practices for framing process similar presence or lack of some key words, stock construction, conventional images, sources of information and sentences that render thematic agglomeration of information.

Entman's assortment of 'Selection and Salience' of events in framing process is very relevant to editorial contents on newspapers where frames extract prevailed in text; by defining a problem, diagnose its causes, make moral evaluation and give suggest for possible solutions.

**Selection and Salience: Framing Process**

From selection of some aspects of reality to make them prominent in eyes of public, certain tricks may be involved as mentioned above in framing process introduced by Entman (1993). One among them is 'sources of information'. Media prefer the information provided by important sources in editorial writings and mentioned also these sources for credibility. So most of frames lie in sources of frames.

**Diagnose Problem (evaluation)**

In this process, again sources of information or frames affective roles. Mostly press point out logical accusations of conflict or issues running between countries through interpretation of frame setters. While sometimes media personnel use their own speculation in evaluation step.

**Moral Judgement**

This step involves media routines, event schemata and cultural congruence which enables journalists to judge difference between new and old framing of events..

**Give suggestion**

Media routines or news values give political importance to media in suggesting possible solution to problems. At this step, media may provide counter framing in response to govt.. framing.

**Longitudinal Design**

The present study will be longitudinal in data collection. Longitudinal design means to measure same variables of specific sample more than one. Data is trapped over period of time from month, years to decades. There are two types of longitudinal design: 1. Prospective design (Neumann 2009) 2. Retrospective design (DeVaus 2001). Retrospective researches probe events occurred already (Thomas, 2022). The interest of writers in current study is to describe the sourcing patterns and media routines of press of Pakistan and Afghanistan due to objective description of convoluted Afghanistan' demography, Taliban's causation in Afghan country and American involvement in Afghanistan. While the abstract description would be as, Is any influence has Afghanistan Taliban in

**Quantitative Method of Analysis**

**Content Analysis**

In mass media research field content analysis is a pragmatic research approach for data presentation. "The method is popular with mass media researchers because it is an efficient way to investigate the content of media" (Roger& Dominick,2000, p. 156). Almost 25% research articles comprising content analysis articles published in Journalism and Mass Communication Quarterly from 1971 to 1995 (Riffe &Freitag, 1997).

"Content analysis is the systematic analysis of the content of a text (e.g., who says what, to whom, why, and to what extent and with what effect) in a quantitative or qualitative manner" (Bhattacherjee, 2012, p. 115).

Kerlinger (1985, p. 477) gave conventional distinctness of content analysis "a method of studying and analyzing communications in a systematic, objective, and quantitative \manner to measure variables".

**Population**

"It is a group or class of subjects, variables, concepts, or phenomena" (Wimmer & Dominick, 2007, p. 48). Population is a group selected by researcher to study its particular characteristics. It might be ranged from small to large groups. If it is small , it is easy to

study whole population but in cases of large it becomes difficult to handle the whole population, research procedures, statistics measurements and find accurate results. Like the present study consists of whole population of national newspapers from Pakistan and Afghanistan.. To study hundred of newspapers is beyond practical. Another factor is that regional language published in both countries has less interest in international politics scenario. Many newspapers are domesticated. These are reasons for selecting 'purposive' sampling in current study.

**Purposive Sampling**

"A sample is a subset of the population that is representative of the entire population" (Wimmer, 2007). It is emblematic of entire population because the results haggard from it will be generalized to whole population significantly. In purposive sampling respondents, groups and subjects which meet the criteria would be included while others failed to demand would be eliminate (Dominick,2007).

Current study using purposive sampling techniques selected two newspapers Daily Dawn, The Nation from and two newspapers Afghanistan Times and Daily Outlook from Afghanistan. All these four newspapers are true allegorical of elite press with political analysis contents of international events in Pakistan and Afghanistan. The selection of these newspapers was due to two reasons: firstly both countries have turmoil relations in history and many events were proved joint venture for both countries like war on terrorism and Taliban as military force in Afghanistan, so to framing of media of from both countries was particular. Secondly, a comparison of press of both countries was interesting in case of event schemata in reporting the foreign policy and bilateral relations of Pakistan and Afghanistan.

**The Nature of Measurement**

Simple Nominal measurement will be used in present study where all variables (frames) would be operationally defined. Then the numbers would be allotted to frames through with statistical rules. A number is a signs, such as a,b,c,d or 1,2,3,4, it has no quantitative values simply. For example 'a or 1' number is assigned to 'source' frame. Frames will be careworn deductively from raw data then they will continue into SSPS.

**Content Categories**

In content analysis, content categories are manually or computerized prepared. It is a system which classify media contents. Berelson (1952) said that productive studies formulated the content categories clear and fine. A coding by simple rule of measurement prepared. Simple cross tabs with phisher, Cramers V and test will be used to see relationship between variables derivative from hypothesis.

**Results and Discussion**

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**Table 1**
**years * sources Crosstabulation**

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|  |  | Sources | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  | **Govt. GHQ** | **pressure groups** | **other** | **Press routines** | **Total** |
| years | 2015 | 276 | 135 | 25 | 229 | 665 |
|  | 2016 | 40 | 12 | 5 | 276 | 333 |
|  | 2017 | 26 | 19 | 2 | 454 | 501 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2018 | 19 | 14 | 4 | 268 | 305 |
| 2019 | 31 | 19 | 2 | 438 | 490 |
| 2020 | 15 | 15 | 2 | 380 | 412 |
| 2021 | 31 | 7 | 2 | 380 | 420 |
| Total | 438 | 221 | 42 | 2425 | 3126 |

Table Show the result year wise highest sources for framing in editorials by newspapers of Afghanistan and Pakistan. In 2015, year of 'peace deal', govt. was major source quoted in framing the bilateral relations and foreign policy issues of both countries. While in later years 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 major source of framing was 'press routines'. It seems once govt.. set frame like 'peace', later on press carried these frames through event schemata.

**Table 2**
**Symmetric Measures**

| | | Value | Approx. Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Phi | .543 | .000 |
| Nominal by Nominal | Cramer's V | .314 | .000 |
| | Contingency Coefficient | .477 | .000 |
| N of Valid Cases | | 3126 | |

A cross tab for independence was used to analyze relation between sources and year. Association was significant Cramer's V =.314, *p=.001)* sources and years.

**Table 3**
**Countries * sources Crosstabulation**

| | | sources | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Govt.. GHQ | pressure groups | other | Press routines | |
| countries | Pakistan | 369 | 162 | 28 | 1397 | 1956 |
| | Afghanistan | 69 | 59 | 14 | 1028 | 1170 |
| Total | | 438 | 221 | 42 | 2425 | 3126 |

Table illustrates that govt. was major source of framing in Pakistan Press than Afghanistan one. For 369 times govt. and GHQ were quoted as news sources while 69 times Afghan press included govt. sources. |Press routines (event schemata) as source remained highest in both press.

**Table 4**
**Symmetric Measures**

| | | Value | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nominal by Nominal | Phi | .200 | .000 | .000 |
| | Cramer's V | .200 | .000 | .000 |
| | Contingency Coefficient | .196 | .000 | .000 |
| N of Valid Cases | | 3126 | | |

A cross tab for independence was used to analyze relationship between sources and countries. Association was significant Cramer's V =.200, *p=.001)* sources and years.

**Table 5**
**Newspapers * sources Crosstabulation**

| | sources | Total |
|---|---|---|

|  |  | Govt., GHQ | pressure groups | other | Press routines |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| newspapers | The Nation | 67 | 34 | 5 | 726 | 832 |
|  | Daily Dawn | 302 | 128 | 23 | 671 | 1124 |
|  | Afghanitsan Times | 44 | 42 | 14 | 705 | 805 |
|  | Daily Outlook Afghanistan | 25 | 17 | 0 | 323 | 365 |
|  | Total | 438 | 221 | 42 | 2425 | 3126 |

Table shows the results that Daily Dawn used most time 302 govt. as source of overall framing, The Nation used 67 times, Afghanistan Times 44 and Daily Outlook Afghanistan while Press routines 726 used by The Nation 705 Afghanistan Times, Daily Dawn 671 and 323 mentioned by Daily Outlook Afghanistan.

**Table 6**
**Symmetric Measures**

|  |  | Value | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nominal by Nominal | Phi | .331 | .000 | .c |
|  | Cramer's V | .191 | .000 | .c |
|  | Contingency Coefficient | .314 | .000 | .c |
| N of Valid Cases |  | 3126 |  |  |

c. Cannot be computed because there is insufficient memory.

Cross tab was used to see relationship between newspapers and sources. Association was significant. Cramer's V =.191 *p=.001)* newspapers and sources.

**Discussion**

Data analysis showed all the results were significant. Entman in 1993 said that framing power of media lie in practice of Selection and Salience of information. From define a problem, evaluate it, moral causes to suggestions, media provide frames which may be identified through framing process. One possible method of extracting frame might be 'source of information' (Entman, 1993). He also said in 2009 in 'Projection of Power' frame concentrate in communicator (govt.), press (event schemata), the text or people. All his hypothesized propositions are tested significant in above analysis.

Hypothesis no 1 "If any event takes place at foreign relation level then govt. will be higher source of framing the foreign policy for media". is proved as data endorsed it that among all news sources, four newspapers used govt. as major source of framing. Among countries' contest Pak Press used Govt. source more time. Entman also kept govt. source at no. 1 due to sensitivity of foreign policy issues. Similarly, this notion of Entman that in earlier of any international event, govt. provide frame has come true as we see in table no 1 that in 2015 when 'peace agreement' was taking place govt. as source of media framing in editorial was high.

H2: If Journalists use event schemata then they would be able to interpret new happenings and incorporated new knowledge into old one and always provide frames which supported the initial frames set by govt..

Press routines here are described as framing of foreign affairs between Afghanistan and Pakistan in routine by Press of both countries. When govt. or elite set a frame regarding

any issue or event once, press, later on, in routine matter provide similar frames regarding that issue or issue which is similar to previous. How press perform this duty? Obviously through event schemata (a process of interpreting the situations using previous experiences. Data analysis supported the hypothesis no 2. like year wise presentation of sources show after 2015, for 6 years media routines were major source of framing. It is evidence that press of any country may differ it govt. at domestic level, but at international arena they always are custodians of their nationalism professed by their respective govt.. Journalists always cooperate with govt. on matter of framing. Press of Pakistan and Afghanistan is eye witness and their old publications are evidence that both have vigilant understanding of bilateral relations remained between two countries. They are experienced to frame the foreign policy issues their pros and cons.

**Conclusion**

In short media have political power to influence through framing process. They highlight certain aspects of reality through different framing devices and among them is sourcing. A characteristic of 'indexing theory' used by Entman (2009). Govt. is a big source of framing in foreign policy. It initiate framing at beginning of events and media frame the future similar events in fashion, in routine through event schemata. Frame setter and journalists share same cultural values or cultural congruent, that is reason there is always cooperation between govt. and media over framing the foreign relations.

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