Chapter 2
Review of literature

2.1 The purpose of Review of literature

The sole aim of extensive study of review of literature is to gather knowledge from all other previous studies. It directs the researcher to follow a particular path. The main purpose of literature review is to come across the appropriate research methodology, research design, potential variables and relationship between variables. Above all, the extensive literature review was necessary to form hypothesis of the present research.

2.2 Review of studies done abroad:

2.2.1 Studies on space devoted to foreign news by different newspapers around the world

Angeline Djosef and Martijn Huisman (2011) have studied the International news coverage in the Asian region. It is an analysis of The Jakarta Post and The Times of India. For the purpose of the study the researcher selected the two newspapers Jakarta Post (Indonesia) and The Times of India (India). The study mainly dealt with the following research questions:
Which topics in the foreign news are mainly covered in *The Jakarta Post* and *The Times of India*?

What does this tell us about how and when newspapers report on foreign news?

Which countries or regions are represented in *The Jakarta Post* and *The Times of India*?

What does this say about the importance of proximity in foreign news coverage?

On which sources do *The Jakarta Post* and *The Times of India* rely for their coverage of foreign news?

What does this say about the news coverage itself and the position of the Western news agencies therein?

The researchers had relied on content analysis to assess the quantity and quality of international news coverage in the Asian region. Through the web service Press Display (www.pressdisplay.com) data were collected and analyzed from *The Jakarta Post* and *The Times of India* for a period of six days which was from 29th November to December 4th 2010. Newspaper articles were analyzed qualitatively for content while for quantitative content analysis the size of the articles and pictures were measured from the computer screen. Specifically for studying international news the authors selected the first and the second page as well as the international or foreign
news section. Articles on foreign news in other parts of the newspaper were ignored. Topic, geographic dominance, geographic actors, main actors and sources were the main variables examined in this study. A comprehensive codebook was designed based on this operationalization as a template or instruction guidance for coders to code the newspapers' articles. The codebook was finalized after a short coder test was held in class, in order to have a consistency and agreement in coding between the two coders intercoder reliability was checked.

The study came out with the findings that 114 articles on foreign news appeared in The Jakarta Post from which seven (6.1 percent) were published on the front page whereas The Times of India featured more international news. In The Times of India 140 articles and from which (7.9 percent) were positioned on the front page. Jakarta Post published a total of 51 pictures and The Times of India printed 69 pictures. Most of the international news appeared in the international sections ('World' in The Jakarta Post, and 'Times Global' in The Times of India) in case of both the newspapers. In the data analysis, the authors coded the minor topic of articles too. To talk about the topics of foreign news covered in The Jakarta Post and The Times of India it was found that both the newspaper covered quite similar topics; mainly politics (and political actors) dominated the international news coverage followed by war and peace and justice and crime. Politics occupies 19.3 percent space in The Jakarta Post and 7.1 percent in The Times of India. Not surprisingly in The Times of India war and peace were covered a bit more; 12.1 percent of the articles dealt with war and peace.
US is the most represented country in the international news coverage is a major finding of the study and homogenization of international news is another finding of the study. The two newspapers mostly reported on same topics (politics) and news stories (Wikileaks, Korea-conflict). For future research it would be appealing to notice that this practice of homogenization had taken place due to the heavy reliance on the same sources, namely Western news agencies.

There exists a plethora of studies from abroad which tells about the decline in the amount of foreign news coverage, LA Times offered as model for foreign news coverage is one of the studies by Christopher E. Beaudoin and Esther Thorson (2001) and it discussed on the decline in the amount of foreign news coverage in major U.S. daily newspapers over the past three decades. The study is a content analysis of four constructed weeks of the Los Angeles Times. Random sampling was chosen for selection of stories from four constructed-week samples of the Los Angeles Times home edition. The duration of the study was one year i.e. from August 1997 to July 1998. The study is based on a micro-examination of several categories of international news trends in one large metropolitan daily, The Los Angeles Times. A total of 338 stories and 275 photos comprised of the data. One significant result of the study is that international news consisted of 19 percent of the newspaper’s total news hole. The authors justified their selection by arguing that the LA Times is a brilliant target for such an examination because of its efforts to improve foreign news coverage for its minority majority population by admitting that Los Angeles is a region of great ethnic diversity. The study came forward with several aspects of how The Los Angeles Times
manages to cover and inform its diverse audience. If we make a segment of population of Los Angeles Latinos, Asian Americans and African Americans currently make up about 46 percent, 13 percent and 9 percent respectively of the population of the county. The study came forward with several aspects of how *The Los Angeles Times* manages to cover and inform its diverse audience foreshadows similar dilemmas that will face other U.S. metropolitan newspapers in the near future.

Christopher E. Beaudoin and Esther Thorson had undergone an extensive review of the previous literature to form their hypothesis. Excellence in *The LA Times* foreign news coverage means hypotheses are supported. *The LA Times* had undergone a significant effort to upgrade its international news coverage so that it could present the world in proper depth and context to its diverse audience. The newspaper thus has the goal of bypassing traditional problems in foreign news coverage, with 41 foreign correspondents stationed in different locations across the globe from Beijing to Mexico City. Furthermore, in the study of Cleo Joffrion Allen and John Maxwell Hamilton (2010) we find the talk on Normalcy and foreign news which supports the theory that putative lapses in foreign news coverage are actually the norm. They examine what is “normal” in US newspaper foreign coverage in the twentieth century. A quantitative content analysis of three leading newspapers was done for the purpose of the study. The data was collected from two constructed weeks of each in 1927, 1947, 1977, and 1997 which comprises 39,841 articles, 246,301 paragraphs in 168 issues. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to get the findings. The finding supports Woodward's Law: “putative lapses in foreign news coverage are actually the norm”. After
data analysis and interpretation, it was found that the coverage of foreign news was reducing day by day, it increases during war time and that increase was an exceptional one. This research outlined first that the proportion of foreign news is relatively low in times of peace and harmony. Second, lamentations about the decline of foreign news in the twentieth century were overstated. Third, neither absolute-item frequency, nor front-page analyses provide a complete or accurate picture of foreign nations.

Earlier also David Shaw (2001) said that Foreign News shrinks in an era of globalization. He came to the conclusion that coverage of international news by the U.S. media have declined significantly in recent years in response to corporate demands for larger profits and an increasingly fragmented audience. Having decided that readers and viewers in post-Cold War America cared more about celebrities, scandals and local news, newspaper editors and television news executives have reduced the space and time devoted to foreign coverage by 70% to 80% during the past 15 to 20 years.

Similarly, Michael Emery, (1989), studied on international news hole and came forward with the conclusion that that international news as a percentage of the total news hole had shrunk to its greatest extent. To determine amount and kinds of foreign news coverage by US daily, Emery relied on three surveys by the National Advertising Bureau (NAB) which he compared with his own survey to find out a negative trend in foreign news coverage. The international news hole in all U.S. dailies had decreased from 10.2 percent in 1971 to 6.3 percent in 1977 to 6 percent in 1982, as per NAB
reports. In his study of 10 large U.S. metropolitan dailies, Emery determined that the news hole had shrunk further by 1988 to 2.6 percent. The LA Times did not fare as well in terms of its international news hole, which (2.1 percent) fell below the average of the 10 newspapers. Some findings of the study were that pictures in The New York Times occupied 3.3 percent and in The Washington Post 5.4 percent out of the total news whole. Thus the study was clear enough to sum up that there was a major decline in the amount of foreign news coverage in major U.S. daily newspapers, over the past three decades.

Out of a large number of studies on the space of foreign news quite a good number have been sited here, Martin Moore’s (2010) “Shrinking World: the decline of international reporting in the British press” discussed on the decline of international reporting in the British press. His report shows how foreign coverage has declined in absolute and relative terms. The author came to the conclusion after a content analysis of four UK national newspapers – The Guardian, Daily Telegraph, Daily Mail, and the Mirror - in 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2009 (done at Colindale newspaper library in the first half of 2010). He found that a remarkable decline in the number of international news stories published. As a consequence, international news stories now manages just over a tenth of total stories in the four newspapers published. Loyn suggested that the decline had two important consequences: it “reinforces insular values – prejudices – and discourages understanding' among the British public; and 'makes those organisations that do still have global news ambitions feel a little lonely and out of step... It would be far
easier to justify foreign news spending because of robust competition than for more abstract public service reasons."

The findings can be summarized as: the number of foreign news stories across the four newspapers declined in each decade since 1979: from just over 500 international stories published in the first week of March 1979, to 428 in 1989, to 341 1999, to 308 2009. As the size of the newspapers increases international news shrank from 20% to 16% to 13% to 11%. Thus it is quite apt to state that the size of the newspapers is inversely proportional to the coverage of foreign news.

The major findings of the research were:

40% drop in foreign news coverage in absolute terms in four UK national newspapers

Today, international news only makes up 11% of news coverage (compared to 20% in 1979)

To analyze only the front page coverage of international news, there was found an 80% drop in foreign news stories within the first 10 pages.

His report informed elaborately on foreign reporting in the UK press and also analysed how coverage of the world had changed over the last 30 years in four UK national newspapers, the reasons for this decline is also explored in the report which sketches out as emerging foreign news ecology which leaves a question for common readers whether in the age of information
abundance it really matters. The authenticity of the findings of the research is proved after a series of interviews with foreign correspondents and experts. Other than UK press there in an important study on U.S. media by Peter Arnett (1998) which dealt with how US media reduces foreign coverage. It’s a study that focused on the coverage of foreign news by the U.S. media industry. A project was conducted on the State of the American Newspaper; the author had taken a sample of 13 papers around the country to see the foreign coverage. The findings of the study suggest that despite evidence that the American public wants more international information, U.S. media industry showed a continuing downward trend. Most Americans rely on TV for national and international news, pollsters reveal. The findings of the study showed that coverage of foreign news was currently 7-12 percent. There was a significant decline in the coverage of print media in large metro-area news markets. There existed a drop in coverage by the *Indianapolis Star* from 5,100 column inches to 1,170 column inches within a 30-day period in November 1977 and in 1997, 23 percent drop was noticeable.

Some remarkable findings of the study were that three percent of their total news hole has been devoted to international news by large metro dailies whereas the others devoted even less, as little as two percent.

A quite similar study by Stepp Carl Sessions (1999) which stated that foreign hard news had fallen from five percent to three percent of the total news hole by analyzing 10 mainstream U.S. newspapers in 1963-64 and 1998-99. Foreign stories were far less likely to appear on the front page is another revelation of the study. Foreign news had fallen from 20 percent in
the 1960s to 5 percent in the 1990s. The study was a quantitative content analysis of ten US major dailies to find the space occupied by international news over other news in US mainstream media.

Likewise, Vlada Melkova (1995) examined three newspapers with regard to international news coverage by amount and content to trace changes over time. The work is based on a content analysis of International news stories in three Oklahoma newspapers. He analyzed the study within the context of various communication theories such as gatekeeping and agenda-setting. He mainly investigated how much attention was given to international news overall and by these three select newspapers in 1976, 1986 and 1996. To meet the purpose of this study, a comparative content analysis had been chosen as a research technique. International news items were analyzed through content analysis. 12 issues had been chosen by random sampling from each year for each newspaper published in 1976, 1986 and 1996 to examine content changes over time. The three newspapers of the study were *The Daily Oklahoman, Tulsa World* and *The Daily Ok Collegian*. A total of 108 issues of the newspapers and 476 articles from randomly selected sample were coded as international news stories. Photographs, advertisements, letters to the editor, sports pages and other supplements were ignored and only general news were selected and analyzed.

The main objective of the research was to examine relationship between newspapers type and proportion of international news. The researcher expected that certain news topics (hard news, war or crisis-oriented) would prevail in case of covering international news and the
proportion of international news would significantly increase over time. The findings of the study can be summarized as that the newspapers' differences in percentages of international news stories were not significant. Chi-square and ANOVA were used to show statistical significance in differences. Thus it can be concluded that newspapers devoted significantly less space to international news in any time period. Associated Press (AP) was the source of majority of the international news and supplied 69 percent of all the foreign stories published. Certain nations were extensively covered while others were reported only sporadically or not covered at all. Majority of African countries, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Chile, Denmark, Finland, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and on the whole 96 countries were unreported. And with regard to the categories of foreign news covered, politics, war conflicts, disasters, both nature and man-made, earthquakes, floods, terrorism, bombing, plane crashes, explosions and others were the major topics of foreign news. On the other hand, not much attention was paid to economic news, culture and soft news.

2.2.2 Studies based on comparative content analysis

Armer (1988) compared and analyzed three famous newspapers, *The New York Times*, *The Times* (London) and *Le Monde* coverage to investigate nationalistic bias and the coverage of the US raid on Libya. It was found that Western newspapers presented a major international event in a nearly similar way.
Hart (1966) in his study “Foreign news in U.S. and English daily newspapers: A comparison” compared foreign news coverage in U.S and English newspapers for a particular period of time. He has selected four British and four US newspapers for the purpose of the study. The result of the study indicates that four British newspapers had seemed to have judged foreign news as more newsworthy than those of US newspapers. The type of foreign news coverage is similar with the newspapers of both the countries. The significant revelation of the study is British newspapers have devoted a large space to countries like Western Europe; The reason behind this could be geographical proximity and United States is also largely covered because of political ties. Whereas the US newspapers gave more space to East and South East Asia (the Vietnam involvement), Western Europe and England (cultural and political ties) and Soviet Union and Eastern European Nations which account for neither geographical or political ties but political rivalry.

Kam (1978) conducted a systematic study of The New York Times and People’s Daily to find out the coverage pattern. It was a comparative content analysis of Chinese news in The New York Times and US news coverage in the People’s daily. One prominent fact that comes out after the study is that “as long as the friendly relationship is continued, the coverage is continued to be more favorable”.

Another comparative content analysis was done by Nelson (1984) to find out difference in coverage if there is any. The study was conducted involving two newspapers The New York Times (US newspaper) and Asahi Shimbun (Japanese newspaper). Japanese news coverage was investigated
in US newspapers and US coverage was analyzed in Japanese newspaper. It is concluded that US received much more coverage in Asahi Shimbun than Japan did in newspapers. There is a huge difference in the coverage pattern as it seemed to be almost a one-sided communication.

In contrast, Mathurin (1967) conducted a comparative content analysis of The Times London and New York Times to analyze the coverage of Vietnam War. It is found that the two newspapers were in substantial disagreement. Similarly, a study was conducted by Mazumdar (1988) to examine the coverage of killing of Indira Gandhi by two US newspapers and two Indian newspapers. It was found that despite frequent accusations of unbalanced coverage of events by the Western media, US newspapers in fact did better job. US media covered the issues with a better understanding than the Indian Media.

Vilanilam (1972) also had undergone a comprehensive and in-depth study of two U.S newspapers and two Indian newspapers. It was an analysis of the contents of the newspapers, where the finding of the study can be stated as The New York Times gave more emphasis to Western Europe with special stress on Great Britain.

2.2.3 Studies on news values and ideologies

Johan Galtung and Mari Holmboe Ruge (1965) in their work The Structure of Foreign News: the presentation of the Congo, Cuba and Cyprus Crises in Four Norwegian Newspapers, significantly contributed to the existing structure of foreign news. They studied four Norwegian newspapers to deal
with the presentation of Congo, Cuba and Cyprus Crises. The study came out with the general problem of factors influencing the flow of news from abroad. The authors had selected three international crises in four Norwegian newspapers and for each crisis, a number of variables were used. The analysis dealt with the coverage of three international crises: Congo in 1960, Cuba in 1960, and Cyprus in 1964. The method of content analysis was chosen to know what the newspapers wrote about the crises. News story, editorial, article (reportage, interview) and letter to the editor were the unit of analysis of the study, whereas, the newspaper itself was contextual unit for the study. The authors then systematically made a list of the twelve factors and a number of sub factors in this analysis. As per Johan Galtung and Mari Holmboe Ruge, Events become news to the extent when they satisfy the conditions of frequency, threshold, absolute intensity, intensity increase, unambiguity, meaningfulness, cultural proximity, relevance, consonance, predictability, demand, unexpectedness, unpredictability, scarcity, continuity, composition, reference to elite nations, reference to elite people, reference to persons, reference to something negative. They also mentioned that these factors are not independent of each other: there exists interesting inter-relations between them. To know whether all the factors are operating, the authors hypothesized, three things:

The more events satisfy the criteria mentioned, the more likely that they will be registered as news (selection).

Once a news item has been selected what makes it newsworthy according to the factors will be accentuated (distortion).
Both the process of selection and the process of distortion will take place at all steps in the chain from event to reader (replication).

Authors came forward with the statement that negative news enters the news channel more easily because it satisfies the frequency criterion better than the positive news. While to discuss about positive news, the authors argued that a 'positive' event may be positive to some people and not to others and hence not satisfy the criterion of unambiguity. Hence the very meaning of positive news will be blurred by other overtones and undertones. To give a better understanding of negative news Galtung and Ruge said that negative news was more unexpected than positive news, both in the sense that the events mentioned are rarer and in the sense that they are less predictable. Hillel Nossek (2004) talked more about news values and ideologies; he intended to claim that there is an inverse relation between professional news values and the national identity of the journalist and the journal's editors. This claim was systematically presented in the form of a flow diagram. A qualitative content analysis was done to investigate the coverage of four events in three different countries (The USA, Britain and Israel). The four events, which were all presented as foreign news, were described as political violence based on an observational definition.

The five research questions:

Is the political violence that one country defines as news also news in another country?
What do the similarities and differences in the coverage of political violence by the media tell us about the definition of news?

How does the type of event and its location affect whether it is defined as news?

Do all events of a certain type anywhere in the world receive the same coverage or are some events only defined as news if they happen in certain places?

What is the relationship between the party responsible for political violence, the target of the violence and the definition of an event as news and newsworthy?

How does the new media environment, i.e. global television and the internet, affect how foreign news is defined?

A remarkable literature on news values which must be reviewed here is Jörgen Westerståhl and Folke Johansson’s (1994) who conducted the research on foreign news, its news values and ideologies. The study based on the coverage of foreign news in Swedish media and a number of other media in different countries. For the purpose of the study Jörgen Westerståhl and Folke Johansson intended to test parts of a theoretical model intended to analyse the selection of news. The author have made a distinction between news values, regarded as more or less enduring, and altering news ideologies, conceived as an outflow of other ideologies. The authors used studies of news content of last seven decades. The period of the study was
from 1912-1984. More than 50,000 news stories in newspapers on radio and on television were included which have been manually categorized and coded. In the study the authors also used approximately 300,000 news items from different databases. The findings of the study can be summarized in that case of the broadcasting media, different news ideologies are found during the study period and also that the selection perspectives applied in the news seem to have had a strong impact.

Raymond F. Smith, (1969) had extended the research of Galtung and Ruge on the structure of foreign news which is a comparison of *The New York Times* and the Indian *White Papers*. The study contributes significantly for future research by suggesting that international relations as per *The New York Times* are comprised as predicted of a series of simple, discrete and dramatic events. Here Smith tested a set of hypotheses on the structure of foreign news, which had been presented by Johan Galtung and Mari Holmboe Ruge. These hypotheses have been tested empirically, which were compared with *The New York Times* coverage and publication by Indian government in a series of *White Papers*. Smith compared *The New York Times* coverage of Sino-Indian relations in 1962 with the 'actual' relations of the two countries as mirrored in their official correspondence published by the Indian government in a series of *White Papers*. The result of the study can be discussed as out of the six hypotheses tested four are confirmed. In contrast, predictions which were made in form of hypothesis that the newspapers would over-select events which are rare or unexpected, and at the same time overstress the actions which are more negative in their consequences, were not confirmed.
The researcher further suggested that as *The New York Times* is considered one of the world’s most important and factual newspapers, its findings can be related with even greater force to most other news papers in the world. The researcher further added, in reporting international news newspapers should give more emphasis on background material, on complex and ambiguous dealings and on dissonant events. The findings of the study come out with the conclusion that though Galtung and Ruge had only hypothesized not demonstrated the existence of the twelve factors influencing news selection process. The study confirms that most of the factors do exist and do exert a distorting effect on the news selection process.

### 2.2.4 Reviews on determinants of foreign news

Bella Mody (2010) conducted a study on the geopolitics of representation in foreign news explaining Darfur; it’s a study made by her team of graduate students examining the economic, political, and geographic predictors and influences on media organizations in seven countries between 2003 and 2005. A geopolitical model of predictors was mentioned to illustrate how differences in media firm’s characteristics affect the way that foreign news is reported. *The New York Times, The Washington Post, Le Monde, the Guardian (UK), the People’s Daily,* and *Al-Ahram* were the six newspapers from where Mody selected articles. Four online media organizations: *BBC.co.uk, English.AlJazeera.net, Mail & Guardian Online,* and *China Daily* were also examined during the selected study period. The sample was selected out of news articles that mentioned the east Sudan region of Darfur. A total number of 3,000 articles that mentioned Darfur were chosen for
analysis during the time frame of 2003 to 2005. From this total, 1,200 are placed in the comparative model used to generate the findings. It is an analytical study that lays out the differences of media firms and their coverage of foreign news. After the study Bella Mody came forward with a number of findings. First she talked about that foreign events are three-folded: “the lack of historical perspective of current events, the tunnel vision focus of coverage of one crisis at a time, and a preoccupation with events that have direct domestic linkage”. Generally news outlets hesitate to cover stories that offend their sources of revenue or if the newspaper organisation show these sources in a negative light. One of the findings of the study is that the news outlets conformed to government sources as in the case with the privately owned U.S. newspapers. National interests are a significant predictor of news coverage. The findings of Mody’s study reinforce earlier cross-national studies, which stated that same news event is reported differently due to the location of the news organization. A substantial difference between the geopolitical locations of that organization is also showed by Mody and her team in regard to its location in the Global North or South.

Significantly, the study revealed that Darfur the Western province and its protests would not exist for most people without foreign news. On the other hand, Darfur is constructed differently by each news organization. The Darfur in The People’s Daily constructed for Chinese-speakers was different from the Darfur in that the Washington Post built for metropolitan Washington. H. Denis Wu (2007) also explores the determinants of foreign news coverage on US Websites. He described that for online and traditional media the trade volume and existence of news agencies are the two leading determinants of
international news coverage. The study dealt with both online and traditional media. The study is a content analysis of international news published on these two mostly visited websites the [www.cnn.com](http://www.cnn.com) and [www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com). The existence of news agencies, national traits, influences of trade, and cultural and geographic proximity were examined. Then the international news from the online version was analyzed and compared with the print and broadcast versions. And the news agencies influence is seen more on the websites than on the traditional media. Also, press freedom was found extraneous to international coverage in the US media. Coding was done to all sampled international news from *The New York Times, Cable Network News* (CNN), *The New York Times* on the Web (www.nytimes.com) and CNN’s website, cnn.com. Intercoder reliability test was done to generalize the authenticity of the study.

During the two composite weeks, a total of 1258 international stories were detected; of which 194 stories were from the CNN newscast, 366 stories from *The New York Times*, 269 from www.cnn.com and 429 from www.nytimes.com. These data depicts that the *Times* and its online edition delivered more items of international news than its CNN counterparts and that online editions tend to provide more. To know more about the categories of foreign news covered, the Iraq War and the diplomatic discourses with the European nations dominated the news coverage. And to be more precise Iraq received the largest amount of news from both conventional and online media. A total number of 288 stories are of Iraq from which 140 Iraq items were published in conventional media and 148 news stories came in online media. Denis Wu concluded the study with the statement that geographic
size, GDP, population and press freedom rating are the national traits which are not systematically related to the quantity of coverage of foreign nations received in the US media – be they print, broadcast or online. On the other hand, the influence of cultural proximity factor on the web is one prominent study by Denis Wu. The study of H. Denis Wu (2003) is worth enough to mention here that several systematic factors affect International news flow. He talked about the homogeneity around the World by comparing the systemic determinants of International news flow between developed and developing countries. In the study, he dealt with the systematic factors. After the analysis the researcher found the systematic factors as the traits of nation, interaction and relatedness, and logistics of news gathering and distribution. Trade volume is stated to be the dominant predictor of news flow. It has been stated that the trade and presence of news agencies impact news flow regardless of the nation's development level. In case of the developing countries, population and distance are found to be predictors and GDP is an exclusive predictor in the developed counterparts.

A quite apt research by Nancy Brendlinger, Pamela J. Shoemaker and Tsan – Kuo Chang (1987) who also dealt with determinants of International news coverage in the U.S. Media, intended to identify the factors that best differentiate those international events that are covered in the U.S. by examining several determinants which were considered significant in the study of international news flow. The researchers went beyond describing media content and place it in a broader theoretical framework. Media coverage of international events is the dependent variable of the study. Potential for social change, normative deviance, and relevance to the United
States, geographical distance, language affinity, press freedom, and economic system are the seven variables which were selected as predictors to separate the two groups which were identified on the basis of previous studies. A discriminant analysis was done stepwise to find out and distinguish between the covered events and not-covered events. Identification was emphasized as the most powerful discriminators. The result of the study can shows that four variables contributed significantly to the discriminant function in distinguishing between covered events and not-covered events. Normative deviance of an event, relevance to the United States, potential for social change and geographical distance are four variables which made difference between covered and uncovered events around the world.

### 2.2.5 Reviews based on news theory

Asya A. Besova (2008) dealt with foreign news and public opinion. It is a study on attribute and Agenda-setting theory. The study is all about the coverage of nine foreign countries in *The New York Times* and *The Times*. Along with quantifying the foreign news coverage, the scholar tried to uncover what motivates gatekeepers to select certain foreign news over others. The work was done to determine the predictors of international news coverage. In this paper, the researcher used public opinion survey data, content analysis data, as well as cultural, geographic, and economic proximity to test the hypotheses posed and to answer the research questions. This study contributed a lot to the body of research on public opinion and media coverage of foreign news. The study primarily dealt with the objectives so as to investigate the connections between media coverage of an object nation
and the public opinion toward that nation. To extract connections between the issue agenda of the media coverage regarding an object nation and an object nation’s rating by public opinion was the second objective of this research. The third objective of the study was to compare the coverage of the nine object nations by two opinion nations. Finally, the author tested whether an object nation’s geographical, cultural and economic proximity with the opinion nation correlates with the public opinion about that object nation.

The findings of the study are: there exists a correlation between media coverage and the public opinion about foreign nations. If we compare neutral and positive coverage with negative coverage, negative coverage tends to have more agenda-setting effects. Foreign countries were portrayed in a unidimensional fashion by the media is another revelation of the study. For instance, the U.S. media covered China mostly in the economic light, while Iran and North Korea is reported in the light of nuclear issues. The research also found that the media of USA and U.K. covered foreign nations in a similar way, which needs elaboration as English-speaking individuals will be exposed to similar information even if they use foreign media source from other English-speaking country. Finally, the research corroborates that negative information is consumed more frequently by the common people than neutral or positive information.

A similar study by Spiro Kiousis and Wu, Xu (2008) discussed on international Agenda-Building and Agenda-Setting which explores the influence of public relations counsel on US news media and public perceptions of foreign nations. They opined that news coverage associated
with public relations and media salience was related to public salience and attitudes regarding foreign nations. They conducted the study in Florida, USA. Here researchers used triangulation method i.e. both quantitative and qualitative analyses were performed. This method comprised of comparing public relations counsel for foreign nations, media content and public opinion. The theoretical and practical implications of the findings can be discussed briefly. The connection involving public relations counsel and media coverage was negligible at the level of object and substantive attribute salience and a striking linkages were noticed with affective attribute salience. In the broader analysis public relations counsel was linked with a decrease in the amount of negative news coverage.

A more relevant work on agenda setting effects of international news coverage by Wayne Wanta, and Yu-Wei Hu, (1993) which is based on examination of differing news frames. He talked significantly on the mode in which international news is framed in news reports which determine the magnitude of salience cues. It explores some facts about the agenda-setting impacts of international news. It was evaluated by comparing the coverage of 15 categories of international news in four news media namely The New York Times, ABC, CBS, and NBC with the level of public concern with international problems as recorded by all 41 Gallup organization’s most important problem polls conducted from 1975 to 1990. The findings suggested that to deal with the agenda-setting influence is to deal mainly with international conflicts involving the United States; terrorism involving the U.S.; crime/drugs; and military/nuclear arms. Those four categories of news coverage demonstrated the strongest agenda-setting influence. On the whole, the results support prior
findings which established conflict is the most preferred criterion in covering international news.

Its major finding can further be discussed as international trade not involving the United States and politics not involving the United States—associated negatively with public concern for two of the news media. The press coverage besides increasing public concern with certain issues can decrease concern is the main revelation of the study. The authors came to the conclusion that stories dealing with international politics and trade, can give individual the clue that the international field is functioning quite efficiently. These types of international news items show international problems are not really serious problems by any means.

Bella Mody (2012) also talked about international trade and the potential of foreign news as a form of international development communication. The research attempted to investigate what the news says about inequity-driven civil wars and economic underdevelopment. The time period selected to pursue the study is from 2003-2005, explicitly the study period is 26 months where a few articles predominantly focused on causes against conditions on the ground or remedies. African crisis from 2003-2005 covered by ten news organizations is the unit of analysis of the study. Contextual analysis was done to find out the state politics and press relations and for the same purpose quantitative content analysis was also done. At the first stage all the selected articles were coded. The identical 10 percent of selected articles per news organization were coded to establish the reliability of the code book.
Specifically Jukka Pietiläinen (2006) concerned on foreign news and foreign trade and found a relationship between them. He found a relationship between news and trade in 33 countries on the basis of data from the 1995 international news flow study. The data used for the study is the news material from a database collected in an international news flow study coordinated by Robert Stevenson at the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill). The original data were collected from several researchers across the world. A reliability test was done. However, defining the most important countries in a news story belongs to the easiest parts of coding (the countries are usually mentioned by name) and the inter-coder reliability is tested. Only those national samples that consists more than 400 news stories have been included for the analysis in order to provide a sufficient number of cases.

Generally, the correlation between trade and news flow is strong. That can be expressed by the fact that a huge majority of countries fits no trade and no news category i.e. into a category of near zero. Countries having real trade or news relations have been included for the analysis (those which represent an over 1 percent share of either news flow or trade for the country in question) the correlations remain high in most of the cases. Geographic, political and cultural proximity and historical connections are the main factors upon which both the foreign news and foreign trade of individual countries depends.
2.2.6 Studies on categories of foreign news

David Weaver and G. Cleveland Wilhoit (1983) discuss about studied on categories of foreign news-coverage in two U.S. wire services and international news, reliance on crisis and conflict domain. The authors dealt with the topics that are common and which can be categorized as good or bad. They articulated domains and frames. They mainly talked about the categories of foreign news covered in the US major dailies. The findings of the study states that coups and earthquake do not make up the bulk of foreign news in the United States whereas mostly covered category of foreign news is politics and diplomatic and military activities. Conflict is highly covered domain in case of foreign news. AP (Associated Press) and UPI (United Press International) are those news agencies upon which all the small and medium sized media in U. S relied is another revelation of the research. Some other findings of the study include that crisis and conflict related news have increased from 14 percent in 1979 to 27 percent in 1981. For developing nations, the focus on conflict-and crises oriented coverage went down from 47 percent in 1979 to 28 percent in 1981 and to 10 percent in 1983. Wilhoit and Weaver (1983) further stated that most international news is "official" news, in terms of sources and story characters, focusing on stories that flow from government and involve "official" sources and characters. Weaver and Wilhoit in their study came to the conclusion that foreign news dealt with issues involving the United States on more than half the occasion. This finding leads to the following two hypotheses for future research:
The United States will be central to most LA Times foreign stories

Non-Westerners will dominate over Westerners in international news regardless of geographic region.

Below some studies are also accommodated which touched on the attributes which are different in its aspect regarding foreign news coverage. Jennifer Weeks Manoff and William A. Dorman, Robert (1988) made a study on American press coverage of U.S.-Soviet Relations, the Soviet Union, nuclear Weapons, Arms Control, and National Security, (New York: Center for War, Peace, and the news Media). It mainly dealt with how the American news media covered the world, and how it organized itself to do so, from the end of the Cold War until 9/11. It also exposed the wars of Afghanistan and Iraq which altered the journalistic landscape. They also guided the followers by providing an occasional pre-1990 publication when it was deemed of particular contemporary interest. U.S. news media’s international reporting since September 11, 2001, a research that has been done and decked with their significant analysis.

On the other hand, Seib, Philip (2003) tried to find the Internet’s effect on International news coverage and how it linked with international relations. The study of Seib, Philip revealed the internet presents new challenges to systems of international relations, beyond news and other communications functions by the convergence powers of the web. The tripartite bonding among the public, news media, and policy-makers is made tighter. News organizations are also very keen to expand their in-house capabilities and
forming new partnerships to gain the advantages of the internet. This may be a possible reason for long-neglected international news coverage in the United States. Thus Governments are also moved by these changes in using the web to acquire and disseminate information. Thus normal public can easily go though a particular information rather than waiting for news organizations to disseminate that piece of information and then to deliver. The expansion of venues for terrorist organizations, supporters of democratization and watchdog/ pressure groups may be several other facets of international relations affected by the Internet. The study also stated that apart from news and other communication functions, the Internet presents new challenges to systems of international relations. Thus the finding of the study stated elaborately how the information revolution is proceeding on numerous fronts by redefining the role and power of the news media and presenting policy-makers.

2.3 Review of Literature with Reference to India

2.3.1 Studies on different aspects of International as well as Pakistani news coverage by Indian national dailies

Alok Gupta (2012) had focused on the issue how Indian newspapers are dependent on three prominent news agencies of West -AP, AFP, and Reuters for coverage of international news. In addition he attempted to find out the determinants of intentional news coverage by Indian English-language newspapers, for which he selected three leading newspapers of India The Times of India, The Hindustan Times, and The Indian Express.
The research dealt with the following hypothesis:

Indian newspapers cover negative news of foreign nations with which India has sour relations and positive news of nations with which it has good relations.

Indian newspapers give prominence to foreign news based on science and technology.

Indian newspapers’ coverage of nations focuses more on the United States than on other nations.

Three leading English newspapers of India *The Times of India*, *The Hindustan Times*, and *The Indian Express* had been selected for the study. The researcher had made this selection of the newspapers on the basis of Indian Readership Survey (IRS) of 2011. The unit of analysis was the individual news story related to international news; mainly the front pages and international pages of the three newspapers are examined. The duration of the study was from June 1 to 10, 2011. However, news stories that merely mentioned the country were ignored. The methodology adopted for the study was content analysis. Trade, distance, language, religion, negativity, deviance, infrastructure, cultural affinity, science and technology, population are the determinants of international news coverage identified by researchers and coverage of the U.S.A are coded. To find out the relation between dependent and independent variables, Pearson’s Correlation was used. To find a correlation between data procured after content analysis of variables
Co-efficient is used. Inter-coder reliability was used to prove the data empirically.

The results of the study can be summarized as a total number of 301 international news reports were published *The Indian Express*, *The Hindustan Times*, and *The Times of India* during the 10 days study period. The statistics showed that *The Times of India* printed more international news than these two other English dailies in India. *The Times of India* devotes two full pages, Times Global, and Times Trends— for foreign news coverage. *The Times of India* printed 163 foreign news in the 10-day news cycle, *The Hindustan Times* printed 71, whereas *The Indian Express* printed 67 international news reports. To talk about the categories of foreign news covered the majority was terrorism-based news reports, originated from Pakistan for all the three newspapers. Out of the total 301 news reports, war and conflict reports including threat to the nation constituted 63.3 percent (190 reports). Finally the study came up with a statement that Indian media cover negative news about countries with which it has sour relations and positive news about nations with which it has friendly relations, here the hypothesis was supported. The nations covered were divided into two categories, friendly and unfriendly nations. To check whether friendly nations (M = 2.20, SD = .78) are covered more positively than unfriendly (M = 2.78, SD = 5.37) a t-test was performed.

To deal with the important aspect in the coverage of International news is to talk about the predictors of Foreign News. Jyotika Ramaprasad’s study in this regard is significant. Jyotika Ramaprasad (1993) had found out proximity
and deviance as predictors of Foreign News on ABC, CBS and NBC. Her study attempted to identify the contribution of crucial variables (proximity and deviance) in covering foreign news. The technique of content analysis was used for the purpose of the study. Eight randomly constructed weeks, four each for the first and second half of the year were selected, specifying 40 days and 120 newscasts. *The Television News Index and Abstracts* for 1989 was used to pursue this content analysis based study. All foreign news based on foreign countries were coded and purely domestic news stories were excluded by the researcher. The position, length and number of segments were also coded. Based on the political system and development the countries were coded as First, Second and Third World countries. Eight coders were used and two intercoder reliability tests were done. To make the study statically loaded, two separate ANOVAs were run to measure the influence of proximity and deviance and story position and length respectively. The finding of the research work can be elaborated as 30% news stories were from Eastern Europe and USSR whereas 26% stories were from the Middle East while the least covered segment was Pacific i.e. less than 1%. Conflict was the frequently covered category (47%) in case of covering foreign news. The study revealed that proximity had more explanatory power than deviance. The length of coverage is not being affected by deviance. South East Asia and Middle East got high coverage, whereas South Africa and Eastern Europe got medium coverage and the Pacific and Africa got low coverage.

Kapil Arya (2011) has also worked on the over-dependence on Global news agencies for International news coverage. His study was based on Indian English newspapers. In the study he aimed to investigate the extent to
which the Indian English newspapers depended on transnational news agencies like Reuters and A.P. for the coverage of foreign news. To get the required understanding a quantitative content analysis of the three English dailies of India like The Times of India, Hindustan Times and The Hindu were selected. International news stories published in the three most widely read Indian English dailies were compared Reuters and A.P. The duration of the study was one month i.e. July 2011. The stories from the international section of these three newspapers were analyzed excluding editorials and columns on global events. “Mega-stories” like the Iraq War and the ongoing conflict in Afghanistan were excluded in the sample because these happenings are covered extensively because of their monumental and momentary significance. Also the stories of international sporting events published in the Sports Section of the newspapers had been ignored. A pilot study was also carried out to test the research procedures and bring forward any errors and limitations, if any which might prevent the analysis from yielding a correct result. The pilot study was conducted on two news stories from each of the three newspapers during a time period from 20-06-2011 to 27-06-2011. Thirty foreign news stories which were selected from the three dailies out of which 10 were from Asia or concerned Indians living overseas. The content analysis of the bylines of the news reports was also examined. The sources were broadly compartmentalized into four categories: Reuters, A.P. other transnational news agencies and international news sources included AFP, New York Times Service, international publications like the Guardian etc. and staff correspondents and national news agencies.
It was found by the researcher that 14 of 30 news reports (46%) were exact duplications of the Reuters. The result was found by comparing the stories of *The Times of India* with the associated reports of global news agencies, whereas, 9 of 30 (30%) were nearly complete rewrites of A.P and 30% i.e. 8 news stories comprising of the data set copy did not find any perfect matches between them and the corresponding Reuters and AP feed within the parameters defined. 2 stories were from AFP, and the other 6 were attributed to staff correspondents and national news agencies out of those 8 stories which did not contain a large percentage of Reuters and A.P. content.

Masooda Bano (2007) talked about Nature of coverage that India and Pakistan’s media give to each other country. In her study she opined that that Indian Press is much more interested in Pakistani politics than the Pakistanis are in Indian politics. It gives an insight of both the media’s treatment. The study reveals that in Pakistani media, India is covered exclusively in terms of relationship with Pakistan. There is hardly any coverage of Indian political developments. The very important issue does get mentioned in the front page of Pakistani media no doubt but the issues related to Kashmir get an extra importance in Pakistani media. As per the findings, surprising interest is given to Pakistan by Indian media. In India one gets to see a number of news items as well as opinion pieces on Pakistan, in every passage of a week and the trend is not confined to a specific paper. The study reveals that in Pakistan, India is mainly reported on the international page. Also there were hardly found any Pakistani critics who spoke about Indian politics at the centre. On the other hand, in Indian newspapers there seems many people are comfortable on commenting on General Musharaf’s politics and whether he
should hold his power or not. Apart from politics, Pakistan’s cricket also holds dominant position in Indian newspapers whereas the Indian cricket team’s visibility in Pakistani papers is rare. Be it politics or cricket, there is no standard approach to the analysis. Some writers do definitely reflect in anti-Pakistani tone. At the same time, many others write in a more neutral tone which reflects no hostility or value judgment about Pakistan.

2.3.2 Attitude of Indian newspapers in covering Pakistan

Shubha Singh (2007) had an elaborate discussion on Pakistan issues and explained the pattern of reporting or the approach of Indian media towards covering Pakistan. She specifically dealt with Indian media’s Pakistan obsession. Indian media tends to display an extraordinary interest to matters pertaining to Pakistan as compared to any other country in its neighbourhood. It is a study of five English dailies on the issue of the sacking of Justice Choudhury; The Hindustan Times, The Times of India, The Hindu, The Indian Express and The Asian Age dealt with the kind of interest that events in Pakistan generated in filled stories from Pakistan while the other newspapers relied mainly on news agency reports and occasionally published articles and news reports from Pakistani newspapers. Accordingly to talk about categories of Pakistan news covered is to talk mainly of Pakistan and terror or conflict. There is another study by Shubha Singh (2004) which discussed on cricket diplomacy and argued that India and Pakistan tend to carry a sizeable number of reports, articles, and commentary related to each other. It dealt with how newspaper in India and Pakistan report on each other’s countries, focusing on the issues of cricket diplomacy. The study is a content analysis of four
national dailies such as *The Times of India, The Hindu, Dainik Bhaskar and Dainik Jagaran* during the period from March 17th 2004 to April 17th 2004. He selected this particular period of four weeks because at that time Indian Pakistan cricket series was held in Pakistan. Thus automatically it was the sports coverage that dominated the Indian newspapers followed by politics, during this period. A few studies were found which directly indicates Pakistan’s involvement in terror whatsoever happened in India. Thus the study of Sevanti Ninan, (2008) is an example. She studied on the issue which states Pakistan’s hand in India’s terror. She states that when there was continuing turmoil in Pakistan, Indo-Pak hostility remained on the back burner and found little space in the media. With a resurgence of terrorism targeting India there has been some resurrecting of the ISI as a bogey but overall the responses in the media in Indian and Pakistan to the recent attacks are slightly more muted than in earlier years. It further included that frequent references to the governments of India and Pakistan not wanting to disrupt the peace process. The study further talks of suicide bombing of the Indian embassy in Afghanistan and bomb blasts in Karachi which got precedence in the Pakistani media.

Another study by Najam Sethi is worth enough to mention in this context. Najam Sethi (2009) said that both the media in India and Pakistan are trapped in “narrow nationalism” and is part of the problem in relations between the two countries. The study is basically on how or are Media a ‘problem’ in India- Pakistan relations? The study revealed that “after Mumbai last year, both the media started a war cry and pushed their governments to the brink of war,” i.e. the media in both the countries were too intensely
nationalistic and had pushed them to the brink of war after terrorist attacks in Mumbai 2008. Media is a part of a problem rather than solution in India-Pakistan relations. The research gave instances of media stalling the peace dialogue at critical points. Stating that it was a passionate believer in the idea of enduring peace between India and Pakistan, it further states that it was becoming increasingly difficult for journalists to remain independent and bipartisan in South Asia. The study further reveals that the media was caught in the crossfire between non-state actors and states and thus facing enormous challenges from an aggressive corporate sector.

Subarno Chattarji (2008) in his study Tracking the Media which is an interpretations of mass media discourses in India And Pakistan, dealt with the ways in which English language publications contribute to and function within middle class matrices of modernity, consumption, conflict, and conservatism in India. The author stated that the rhetoric of peace, goodwill and commonality between India and Pakistan manifested itself in the political arenas as well as on the cricket field. Here the author had undergone media content analysis in the English language print media in South Asia, with reference to certain contemporary issues. The book is written from the perspective of the need to examine media discourses and the ways in which their circulation produces a common sense of the world. He discusses mainly the English language papers and news magazines; in addition to some Hindi, Urdu, and Sindhi newspapers. In the analytical study of the issue “Negative reportage in Indo-Pak Media” certain facts come out about the coverage of media by India and Pakistan. He conducted a one month analysis (15th January- 15th February 2006), a survey of four newspapers from India and
Pakistan in three languages. It explores some degree of consensus on issues related to Kashmir, Balochistan and the peace process between India and Pakistan. He extended the survey to August 2006 on the issue of Balochistan. Regional media on both side of the border were not resistant enough to the desire of harmony. His finding also comprises that the newspapers like Ujala and Dainik Jagarn carried stories that highlighted negative aspects of Pakistan, not always connected to issues related to Kashmir terrorism and Balochistan. Whereas, Nawa-i-Waqt carried articles that showcases negative within India. So the existence of more negative coverage of Pakistan which talked more on Kashmir terrorism and Balochistan is not a mere speculation.
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