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International Media Representation of Protests and Internet Shutdowns in Pakistan-Administered Kashmir: A Mixed-Method Content Analysis of Al Jazeera Articles and Youtube Coverage

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: July 29, 2026 Revised: August 11, 2026 Accepted: August 22, 2026 Available Online: September 02, 2026 Keywords: <i>Al Jazeera; electoral legitimacy; framing; human rights; internet shutdowns; Pakistan-administered Kashmir; protest coverage.</i> Corresponding Author: Dr. Lin Jie Email: 279822099@qq.com	This study examines how Al Jazeera represented protests, internet shutdowns, and electoral conflict in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. It combines 12 unique Al Jazeera article pages supplied as local HTML with 14 unique Al Jazeera YouTube links. Articles were coded for topics, sources, human-rights indicators, tone, and frames based on (Entman, 2007) four functions. YouTube metadata and researcher-supplied transcripts were available for 11 videos; three unique Shorts remained unavailable, and visual variables were not inferred from text. In the articles, protest and security coverage were universal, and internet shutdowns appeared in 11 of 12 stories. Democracy was the dominant article frame in six stories, while human rights was dominant in three transcript-coded videos. Government and security officials appeared in all articles, while citizens appeared in 10 of 11 transcript-coded videos. The findings connect electoral legitimacy to coercion, communication restrictions, and material welfare across the supplied sample. Cross-format comparison remains limited by the three unavailable Shorts and the absence of verified visual coding. The study offers a bounded account of the supplied Al Jazeera sample, not a generalization to international media as a whole.

Introduction

The findings establish a correlation between electoral legitimacy and coercion, communication restrictions, and material welfare in the sample that was provided. The three unavailable Shorts and the lack of verified visual coding still constrain cross-format comparison. The study provides a bounded account of the supplied Al Jazeera sample, not a generalisation to international media in general.

The limitations of digital communication are increasingly influencing the manner in which political crises are experienced, documented and interpreted. In the given corpus of Al Jazeera on Pakistan-administered Kashmir, protests related to political representation and material grievances appear to be accompanied by reported deaths, security operations, disrupted elections and restrictions to mobile and internet services. Analytically, the combination matters because it links a street-level conflict to the conditions under which citizens, candidates, journalists, and outside observers can communicate about that conflict.

This paper investigates the representational problem through a bounded mixed-method content analysis of Al Jazeera website articles and YouTube coverage. The research design starts with a deliberately small evidence base: the researcher provided local HTML pages for 12 separate article texts and 16 YouTube URLs, two of which are repeats of other links. Thus, the normalised video sample includes 14 unique links. The video and article layers are maintained as separate units due to the fact that a written article, a full news video, and a short-form clip do not offer identical evidentiary opportunities. The findings of the article are based on text extraction. Video metadata are derived from publicly available oEmbed responses. For the 11 videos with transcripts provided by researchers, analysis is supported. Three of the Shorts are still not available, and visual findings need separate visual evidence.

The investigation enquires as to how the crisis is defined, responsibility is assigned, harm and legitimacy are assessed, and potential solutions are proposed. These questions draw on (Entman's 1993) account of framing as selection and salience and on subsequent work connecting framing to power and political judgement (Chong & Druckman, 2007; Entman, 2007). The analysis also considers which actors are made visible as sources, and how human-rights language interacts with election and shutdown discourses.

The article corpus is especially suited for this exploratory analysis as it spans a variety of moments identified in the given pages: early clashes, explanatory reporting, the approach to voting, phased elections, claimed casualty disputes and an appeal for investigation. But it is not a probability sample of either Al Jazeera output or of international reporting. The paper considers the pages as a purposive case. The paper does not claim that the described events are independently verified beyond the supplied materials. This source discipline is essential where the pages themselves provide disputed casualty figures, competing explanations, and restricted access to the territory.

The results show a strong link between electoral and conflict frames. 12 of 12 articles are about protests 12 of 12 articles are about security issues 11 of 12 articles are about elections Internet shutdowns appear in 11 articles, economic impact in 9 articles and governance in 9 articles (see Table 2). The most common dominant frame is democracy, but public-welfare and human-rights stories are particularly prominent when the coverage moves to communication, banking, education, health care and the alleged use of force. The patterns suggest that the sampled representation does not see internet shutdowns as a technical problem but rather places them within a broader contest over participation, accountability, and everyday life.

Review of Literature

This study is conceptually underpinned by framing theory. (Entman, 1993) describes framing as a process of selecting some aspects of perceived reality and making them more salient in a communication text, to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and treatment recommendation. The framework is useful for a media study because it directs attention away from the presence of isolated words and toward the organization of a story: what is foregrounded, which actors are authorized to explain events, and what forms of response are made to appear reasonable.

(Entman, 2007) later discussion places framing within the distribution of power. Frames can privilege some interpretations and marginalize others through emphasis, omission, repetition, and the unequal distribution of access to communication. This is directly relevant to reporting from a setting where the supplied articles describe bans, arrests, restricted movement, mobile-service suspensions, internet blackouts, and limits on international media access. A shutdown can be treated as an event reported by journalists, as a policy affecting candidates and businesses, or as a condition that shapes the availability of evidence itself. These are not equivalent frames. The present study therefore codes shutdown coverage both as a topic and as part of a broader human-rights and public-welfare narrative.

(Chong & Druckman, 2007) synthesize framing research across political communication and clarify that frames operate by emphasizing particular considerations in the interpretation of political issues. Their review also warns against taking framing as simply another word for opinion or tone. A narrative has the potential to emphasise conflicting assertions while simultaneously emphasising certain factors over others. This distinction underlies the codebook separation between binary frame indicators and a single dominant frame. The indicator registers whether a frame is paid meaningful attention. The dominant frame judgement registers which frame organises the headline, lead and story arc.

The four functions in the model of (Entman, 2007) also provide a means for linking description of content to interpretation. According to the article, what is the central problem? Violence, institutional representation, election legitimacy, communication

restrictions or welfare disruption? Causal attribution pertains to the determination of whether or not protesters, government institutions, security forces, constitutional arrangements, historical structures, or multiple actors are responsible. Moral evaluation looks at representations of harm, legitimacy, rights and responsibility. What response is made salient? For example, investigation, dialogue, constitutional procedure, voting, restoration of communications or restoration of order. 3. Recommendation for treatment.

The framework is especially helpful for contentious political reporting because the same event can be framed in different ways. A conflict can be seen as a security issue, a sign of a failure of governance, a question of human rights, or a consequence of obstruction by activists. Likewise, an election can be narrated as a democratic continuity or as a diminished exercise because of boycott, exclusion, violence or unequal communication conditions. Rather than arguing that one frame is correct, this study documents the co-existence of frames and identifies the dominant narrative organization.

Source analysis complements framing analysis. One part of keeping a frame alive is who gets quoted or paraphrased. Official and security sources may provide authoritative accounts of order and violence, while protest leaders may provide accounts of repression and representation. Citizens may associate political conflict with everyday costs, experts may historicise or constitutionalise the dispute, and international organisations may introduce accountability claims. The study uses story-level source presence rather than raw quotation counts because the local HTML does not provide a stable, machine-readable basis for distinguishing every repetition or for claiming that every named actor was directly interviewed.

Finally, the video layer is treated as methodologically distinct. Television-style YouTube uploads and Shorts may rely on images, narration, on-screen text, interviews, and editing in ways that cannot be recovered from a title or thumbnail. For that reason, visual and emotional variables are not imputed when transcripts or watchable visual records are unavailable. The absence of a substantive video code is a limitation of this retrieval episode, not a finding that the videos lack particular frames or images.

Research Gap

The supplied literature establishes framing as a theory of salience, power, and political interpretation, but it does not answer how this specific Al Jazeera corpus organizes a crisis in which protests, elections, internet shutdowns, and human-rights claims overlap. A focused empirical gap therefore remains at the intersection of three features: international news representation of Pakistan-administered Kashmir; the communicative consequences of shutdowns; and comparison across article and YouTube forms. This study addresses the gap descriptively, while treating the video comparison as incomplete when transcripts and visuals cannot be verified.

Research Questions

- **RQ1.** How frequently do the supplied Al Jazeera articles and YouTube items address protests, internet shutdowns, human rights, governance, elections, security, and economic impact?
- **RQ2.** Which frames and Entman functions organize the supplied article coverage?
- **RQ3.** Which source categories are made visible, and how are government, protesters, and internet shutdowns evaluated?
- **RQ4.** What human-rights narratives and shutdown-related consequences are salient in the article corpus?
- **RQ5.** To what extent can article and YouTube coverage be compared using the retrievable evidence?

Methodology

This study uses a mixed-method content-analysis design with a quantitative descriptive layer and a qualitative frame/thematic layer. The corpus was supplied by the researcher and bounded before coding. The website component contained 14 local HTML files. One file was byte-for-byte identical to another, leaving 13 unique pages: 12 article pages and one Al Jazeera video-page HTML record without article-body text. The analysis of website articles therefore uses 12 unique article texts. The video component contained 16 supplied URLs. Normalization by YouTube video ID identified 14 unique videos and two repeated links (see Table 1).

Article extraction. Article-body text was extracted from the local HTML container used by the Al Jazeera pages. Metadata included title, canonical URL, publication date where present, byline where present, type, and an extracted word count. The count is descriptive because local page markup may include captions or residual page furniture; it is not presented as an official publisher word count. The extracted records, source hashes, and duplicate audit are preserved in the project's article-data directory.

Video retrieval. The supplied URLs were normalized to watch URLs and queried through yt-dlp and public YouTube oEmbed responses. oEmbed returned title, channel, and thumbnail metadata for the 14 unique links. The researcher supplied transcripts for 11 unique videos; six duplicate transcript files were excluded after comparison, and three unique Shorts remained unavailable. The supplied transcripts were cleaned of timestamps, platform notices, repeated fragments, and obvious recognition errors, while preserving meaning. Transcript-dependent topics, frames, actors, human-rights narratives, shutdown references, and tone were coded for the 11 available transcripts. Visual indicators remain `NA` because transcript text does not verify images or editing.

Coding. The article and transcript codebooks use binary topic variables for protest coverage, internet shutdown, human rights, governance issues, elections, security issues, and economic impact. Frame indicators operationalize seven frames: human rights, democracy, governance failure, conflict, security, economic consequences, and public welfare. The indicators are nonexclusive. A dominant frame is a single story-level qualitative judgment based on headline, lead, transcript narrative, and narrative arc; it is not a keyword maximum. Entman functions are coded as present when the article or transcript defines a central problem, attributes cause, makes an evaluative claim about harm or legitimacy, and reports a response or remedy. Because all stories are media accounts of an event, problem definition is expected to be common; the analytic value lies in the different problems and responses selected.

Source analysis uses story-level presence. A category receives a value of 1 when an identifiable source from that category is quoted, paraphrased, or explicitly attributed in the text. Categories include government officials, security officials, citizens, human-rights organizations, political leaders, experts, and international organizations. A story can contain several categories. The determinant for the percentages is 12 (see Table 4). This operationalisation is deliberately conservative about frequency: it tells us how many stories make a category visible, not how many total quotes came out of that category.

Tone is also a story-level, qualitative property. The coding asks about the overall representation of the government, the protesters, or the internet shutdown as positive, neutral, or negative, including the descriptive language used in the article, the claims attributed to individuals or groups, and the narrative resolution. Neutral does not mean that all sources agree. It means that the overall treatment of the article remains primarily descriptive or contested. The shutdown-tone is only encoded where shutdown coverage exists on the internet.

Freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, internet freedom, press freedom, political participation, and civil liberties are all substantively addressed by human-rights variables (refer to Table 5). Visual variables for videos only and must be backed by accessible visual evidence. We do not infer any visual feature from title, thumbnail or related article. With the manuscript are supplied the codebook and machine-readable matrices to allow auditing of the results.

Analytical method. First, the records were normalised and then reduplicated. Second, article text was coded using keyword-assisted rules linked to codebook definitions, followed by story-level dominant-frame and tone judgements. Third, frequencies and percentages were computed and described. Fourth, we compared article leads, explanations, attributions of sources, language about rights, and treatment recommendations to identify recurring themes. The qualitative themes are not statements about audience effects, they are recurrent narrative patterns in this purposive sample.

Ethics and evidence discipline. The study analyzes public media texts and does not identify private individuals beyond names already published by the source pages. Quotations in the manuscript are avoided where they are unnecessary; results are paraphrased from the supplied text and attributed to the Al Jazeera record. Disputed casualty figures and allegations are described as claims made by the relevant actors or as reported by the supplied articles. No external event statistics are added. The only academic sources used are the three verified framing references listed in the reference section.

Results

The article corpus contains 12 unique texts with 13,186 extracted words. The 14 unique YouTube records consist of 5 full videos and 9 Shorts. Researcher-supplied transcripts were available for 11 videos, while three unique Shorts remained unavailable. Accordingly, the quantitative article results are complete for the coded article matrix, and the video results in Tables 2, 6, 8, and 9 use the 11 available transcripts (see Table 1).

Topic distribution. Protest coverage and security issues are present in all 12 articles. Internet shutdown coverage appears in 11 articles (91.7%), as does human-rights coverage. Elections appear in 11 articles, while governance issues and economic impact each appear in nine. Across the 11 transcript-coded videos, protest coverage appears in 11 (100.0%), elections in 8 (72.7%), human rights in 7 (63.6%), and internet shutdowns in 5 (45.5%). The article and video distribution is summarized in Table 2. This distribution indicates that the corpus is not simply a record of street violence. It repeatedly connects unrest to institutional representation, voting, communication access, prices, services, and political rights.

Dominant frames. Democracy is the dominant frame in six articles (50.0%), conflict in three (25.0%), human rights in two (16.7%), and public welfare in one (8.3%). In the transcript-coded videos, human rights are dominant in 3 (27.3%), while democracy, governance failure, conflict, and public welfare each organize 2 (18.2%) videos (see Table 3). The dominance measure should be read alongside the nonexclusive frame indicators. Democracy indicators occur in all 12 articles and in 8 videos, while conflict indicators occur in all 12 articles and all 11 videos. The result is a coverage pattern in which electoral legitimacy and conflict organize the article layer, while the transcript layer distributes emphasis more evenly across rights, governance, conflict, democracy, and welfare.

Sources. Government officials and security officials are visible in all 12 articles. Political leaders are also visible in all 12, and citizens appear in 11. Experts appear in 11. Human-rights organizations appear in four, while international organizations appear in three. In the transcript-coded videos, citizens appear in 8, government officials in 5, security officials in 4, and political leaders in 3 (see Table 4). These figures show broad source-category presence rather than equal source power. The story-level measure cannot establish how many words, quotations, or turns each actor received. It does show that official and security accounts are structurally present throughout the article sample, while rights-based and international accountability voices are less consistently present.

Human-rights indicators. Freedom of assembly and political participation appear in all 12 articles. Freedom of expression and internet freedom appear in 11, press freedom in 10, and civil liberties in eight. In the transcript-coded videos, freedom of assembly appears in 11, political participation in 8, and internet freedom in 5 (see Table 5). These indicators are often connected: the shutdown is described not only as a communications restriction but also as a condition affecting campaigning, journalism, banking, education, and access to services. The coding therefore supports a substantive interpretation of internet access as part of the civic environment, while avoiding the stronger claim that every article or video adopts a rights-protection stance.

Internet shutdown coverage. Eleven articles mention mobile, broadband, internet, communications, or connectivity restrictions in substantive contexts. Five of the 11 transcript-coded videos also refer to internet, online, social-media, or communications restrictions (see Table 6). The shutdown is connected to political campaigning, reporting, banking, business losses, education, transport, and health-related access. The supplied article and transcript narratives present the shutdown as a contested policy and lived condition rather than as a single uniform experience. Three unique Shorts remain unavailable, and no visual shutdown code is reported.

Tone. The government is represented negatively in eight article-level judgments and neutrally in four; no article is coded positive toward the government. Protesters are treated neutrally in all 12 articles under the story-level rule. Among transcript-coded videos, the government is represented negatively in 8 cases, while protesters receive a positive treatment in three and a neutral treatment in eight. The internet shutdown is treated negatively in all 11 article cases and all four valid video cases (see Table 7). But the pattern does not indicate that Al Jazeera employs uniformly negative language in every sentence. That is, the overall narrative direction of the shutdown is toward disruption, restriction, harm, or democratic difficulty.

Entman works. All 12 articles define a problem, attribute causes, make a moral evaluation, and report or imply a treatment recommendation. Of the videos with transcripts, 11 defined a problem, 8 attributed causes, 9 performed moral evaluation and 9 reported or implied a treatment recommendation (see Table 9). Qualitative review elucidates the variation within that pattern. Problem definitions vary from lethal clashes and public-order breakdown to disputed representation and election legitimacy to disrupted everyday life. Causal accounts vary from activist obstruction and weapons allegations to state crackdowns, constitutional arrangements, centralised authority, and long-running grievances. Moral judgements take shape through rights discourse, claims of legitimacy, contested accounts of casualties, and questions of responsibility. Treatments: investigation, conversation, constitutional procedure, voting, boycott, restoring communications, restoring order.

Themes. The qualitative analysis is organised around five themes. First, the electoral legitimacy is repeatedly linked to the participation of excluded or banned actors and to the conditions of violence and limited communication in which voting takes place. Secondly, the numbers of state force and casualties are contested, with competing official, activist, rights and expert accounts. Third, the internet shutdown is told as civic and material disruption rather than as an isolated technical measure. Fourth, economic grievance and public welfare link flour, electricity, fuel, roads, education, health care and business to political mobilisation. In the fifth place, authority is distributed among local institutions, Islamabad, security agencies, courts, parties, protest committees, and international organisations. Table 10 summarises these themes and their evidentiary basis.

Discussion

The main finding is that the coverage of supplied articles makes electoral legitimacy the main organising frame while embedding elections in a conflict and rights environment. A restricted election frame would concentrate on the dates of the polls, the parties involved, the candidates, and the results. These articles go further: they question whether a vote can be legitimate if a major movement is banned, its leaders are not on the ballot, protests have turned deadly, and communication services are limited.

This is consistent with (Entman 1993) argument that framing sets the parameters of a problem and brings certain issues to the fore. Legitimacy is not a technical property of polling as such; it is connected to representation, coercion, and the conditions of public communication.

The second finding concerns the relationship between official authority and accountability. All articles have government (and security) sources under the story-level coding rule. Rights organisations and international organisations are less frequent. That is not evidence of systematic exclusion or bias. It does suggest that official accounts are an everyday and recurrent resource for explaining violence, security, travel, public order, and election administration. The articles frequently juxtapose those accounts with activist, citizen, expert or international voices to create a contested, rather than single-voice, narrative. (Entman, 2007) focus on framing and power helps make sense of this arrangement: the issue is not just who speaks but which categories of explanation are institutionally available and repeatedly salient.

The third is the framing of internet shutdowns through consequences. Within the article corpus, access restrictions are related to campaigning, reporting, banking, education, business, transport, and health-related needs. And that turns the shutdown into a matter of public welfare and participation. It also alters the story's epistemic conditions: restricted access can make it harder to check casualty claims, local conditions, and independent observation. The layered meaning is reflected in the rights indicators of the coverage, with the language of expression, assembly, internet freedom, press freedom, political participation, and civil liberties appearing throughout the corpus. (Chong & Druckman, 2007) warn that frames influence which considerations are activated in political judgement. Here, communication access provides a bridge between material disruption and political judgement.

The fourth finding is the co-existence of conflict and democracy frames. Conflict indicators are ubiquitous but only three articles contextualise the discussion within the framework of a conflict. In six, democracy is dominant. This difference matters; the violence is highly salient but the narrative arc often returns to elections, reserved seats, participation, legitimacy and the future authority of the regional legislature. The outcome is not a mere humanisation of the crisis. Instead, the coverage describes violence as a condition that endangers the meaning of electoral politics.

The tone results should be interpreted with caution. The government gets more negative than neutral story-level judgements, the shutdown is consistently negative, and protesters are neutral in all stories. This asymmetry plausibly relates to the articles' emphasis on deaths, arrests, bans, communication restrictions, and disruptions attributed to state action, whereas the neutral protester code reflects the recurring inclusion of both activist demands and official allegations. Tone is a coarse interpretive variable, and cannot substitute for sentence-level sentiment, source time, or prominence analysis.

Transcript comparison with YouTube is now substantive but still incomplete for visual analysis. The coding of topics, frames, actors, human-rights narratives, shutdown references, and tone is supported by eleven transcripts; however, three distinct Shorts are still unavailable. Dominant frames are distributed across human rights, democracy, governance failure, conflict, and public welfare in the transcript layer, with human rights being the most frequent. However, transcript text cannot confirm whether particular footage shows protest scenes, security forces, injured people, public interviews, road closures, or specific emotional tones. The comparative analysis illustrates the necessity of format-specific evidence in cross-platform research. Transcripts disclose verbal narratives, whereas visual assertions necessitate verified images and editing context.

Conclusion

This study examined a bounded corpus of Al Jazeera articles and YouTube links on protests and internet shutdowns in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. Protest and security coverage appeared in all 12 unique article texts, internet shutdowns appeared in 11 articles, and democracy was the dominant frame in half the sample. The corpus of articles included categories of government, security and political leaders, but rights organisations and international organisations featured less often. The qualitative themes demonstrate that electoral legitimacy, contested state force, restrictions on communication, material welfare and layered authority are tightly intertwined.

The strongest contribution of the study is evidentiary discipline. It differentiates between video findings that are supported by the transcript and visual claims that cannot be verified from the text alone. In the sample provided by Al Jazeera, internet shutdowns are depicted as a component of a broader crisis of accountability, participation, and everyday welfare. The transcript layer enhances the article comparison by providing a more explicit narrative around rights and governance. The comparison is still limited by three unavailable Shorts and the lack of verified visual records. The cross-format analysis would be strengthened by a future collection of video files, timestamps, and a second human coder.

Constraints

The first limitation is the scope of the corpus. The study uses Al Jazeera pages and links provided by researchers, rather than a complete archive of Al Jazeera coverage or a probability sample of international media. The findings therefore only describe this purposeful case. The second limitation is source dependence. The paper does not independently verify the events, casualty figures, legal claims or allegations contained in the pages supplied. Disputed claims are kept as attributed claims and are not turned into ground truth.

The third limitation is extraction. The local HTML contains page elements like captions and leftover markup, so the extracted word counts are descriptive, not official. Keyword-assisted coding improves reproducibility but can identify a term without fully capturing its narrative function. Dominant frames and tone were reviewed at story level. In this analysis, no independent second coder was available; therefore, inter-coder reliability statistics are not reported. A future study should double code a defined subset and compute an appropriate agreement statistic.

A fourth limitation regards the YouTube layer. The researcher provided transcripts for 11 unique videos, but three unique Shorts remain unavailable and duration metadata was not supplied. Transcript coding therefore uses a valid denominator of 11 rather than the complete 14-video sample. Visual variables are still `NA` because transcripts do not allow us to verify images, the order of the shots or the emotional tone. Fifth, source frequency is a story-level presence, not a count of quotes, words, or speaking time. It cannot alone set the balance or prominence.

Future work

Future work should collect captions or transcripts using appropriate access and preservation procedures, retain timestamps, and capture the full video image track for systematic visual coding. A cross-format design should compare equivalent time windows and topics while distinguishing long form news packages from Shorts. Article coding should be independently replicated, with disagreements documented and resolved via a pacified protocol. Further analyses could explore source order, paragraph prominence, headline-lead relationships, geographic differences within the territory, and changes in framing across the election phases. A more extensive, verified corpus could also be used to determine whether the observed correlation between shutdowns, participation, and welfare is unique to Al Jazeera or prevalent across international media.

Tables

Table 1: Sample Characteristics

Content type	Unique n	Excluded duplicates	Length/evidence
Al Jazeera articles	12	1 exact HTML duplicate	13,186 extracted words
YouTube full videos	5	0	5 transcript-coded; duration unavailable
YouTube Shorts	9	2 repeated links	6 transcript-coded; 3 unavailable
Total YouTube videos	14	2 repeated links	11 transcript-coded; 3 unavailable

Table 2: Distribution of Topics

Topic	Articles n (%)	Videos n (%)
Protest coverage	12 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)
Internet shutdown	11 (91.7%)	5 (45.5%)
Human rights	11 (91.7%)	7 (63.6%)
Governance issues	9 (75.0%)	5 (45.5%)
Elections	11 (91.7%)	8 (72.7%)
Security issues	12 (100.0%)	7 (63.6%)
Economic impact	9 (75.0%)	5 (45.5%)

Table 3: Dominant Frames

Frame	Articles dominant n (%)	Videos dominant n (%)	Articles indicator n (%)	Videos indicator n (%)
Human Rights	2 (16.7%)	3 (27.3%)	11 (91.7%)	7 (63.6%)
Democracy	6 (50.0%)	2 (18.2%)	12 (100.0%)	8 (72.7%)
Governance Failure	0 (0.0%)	2 (18.2%)	6 (50.0%)	5 (45.5%)
Conflict	3 (25.0%)	2 (18.2%)	12 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)
Security	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (100.0%)	7 (63.6%)

Economic Consequences	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (75.0%)	5 (45.5%)
Public Welfare	1 (8.3%)	2 (18.2%)	10 (83.3%)	10 (90.9%)

Table 4: Sources Mentioned or Attributed

Source category	Articles n (%)	Videos n (%)
Government officials	12 (100.0%)	5 (45.5%)
Security officials	12 (100.0%)	4 (36.4%)
Citizens	11 (91.7%)	8 (72.7%)
Human-rights organizations	4 (33.3%)	1 (9.1%)
Political leaders	12 (100.0%)	3 (27.3%)
Experts	11 (91.7%)	3 (27.3%)
International organizations	3 (25.0%)	2 (18.2%)

Table 5: Human Rights Indicators

Indicator	Articles n (%)	Videos n (%)
Freedom of expression	11 (91.7%)	5 (45.5%)
Freedom of assembly	12 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)
Internet freedom	11 (91.7%)	5 (45.5%)
Press freedom	10 (83.3%)	5 (45.5%)
Political participation	12 (100.0%)	8 (72.7%)
Civil liberties	8 (66.7%)	5 (45.5%)

Table 6: Internet Shutdown Coverage

Corpus	Coverage n	Coverage %	Unavailable
Articles	11	91.7%	0
YouTube videos	5	45.5%	3

Table 7: Tone Analysis

Target	Tone	Articles n (%)	Videos n (%)
Government	Positive	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Government	Neutral	4 (33.3%)	3 (27.3%)
Government	Negative	8 (66.7%)	8 (72.7%)
Protesters	Positive	0 (0.0%)	3 (27.3%)
Protesters	Neutral	12 (100.0%)	8 (72.7%)
Protesters	Negative	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Internet shutdown	Positive	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Internet shutdown	Neutral	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Internet shutdown	Negative	11 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)

Table 8: Frame Comparison Between Articles and Videos

Frame	Articles n (%)	Videos n (%)	Evidence status
Human Rights	2 (16.7%)	3 (27.3%)	11 transcripts coded; 3 unavailable
Democracy	6 (50.0%)	2 (18.2%)	11 transcripts coded; 3 unavailable
Governance Failure	0 (0.0%)	2 (18.2%)	11 transcripts coded; 3 unavailable
Conflict	3 (25.0%)	2 (18.2%)	11 transcripts coded; 3 unavailable
Security	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 transcripts coded; 3 unavailable
Economic Consequences	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 transcripts coded; 3 unavailable
Public Welfare	1 (8.3%)	2 (18.2%)	11 transcripts coded; 3 unavailable

Table 9: Entman's Four Functions Analysis

Function	Articles n (%)	Videos n (%)	Unavailable videos
Problem definition	12 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	3
Cause attribution	12 (100.0%)	8 (72.7%)	3
Moral evaluation	12 (100.0%)	9 (81.8%)	3

Treatment recommendation	12 (100.0%)	9 (81.8%)	3
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Table 10: Thematic Analysis Results

Theme	Analytic summary	Transcript-coded videos n (%)
Electoral legitimacy and representation	Reserved-seat dispute, boycott, turnout, staggered voting, and competing definitions of a legitimate election.	8 (72.7%)
State force and contested casualty accounts	Clashes, deaths, arrests, proscription, security explanations, and competing responsibility claims.	11 (100.0%)
Internet shutdown as civic and material disruption	Restricted communication is linked to campaigning, reporting, banking, education, business, and services.	5 (45.5%)
Economic grievances and welfare	Flour, electricity, prices, fuel, roads, health care, education, and livelihoods connect protest politics to everyday life.	5 (45.5%)
Layered authority and accountability	Local government, Islamabad, security institutions, courts, parties, protest committees, and international actors appear as overlapping sites of power.	5 (45.5%)

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The 14 unique YouTube records, normalized URLs, metadata status, and transcript status are listed in o2_data/YouTube/youtube_inventory.csv. All 14 had title/channel metadata available through oEmbed; 11 had researcher-supplied transcripts and 3 remained unavailable for transcript coding. The duplicate audit is in o2_data/youtube/transcripts/transcript_source_audit.csv.

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