

THE KASHMIR CRISIS: REFLECTIONS IN GLOBAL MEDIA AFTER REVOCATION OF ARTICLE 370

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Abstract

The news media is regarded as a powerful force that can sway opponents and their behavior in times of conflict. The type of journalism that is offered to the warring parties determines whether this effect is beneficial or harmful. Making the opposing party accountable for the conflict and emphasizing violence in news reports are likely to make things worse. On the other side, consistent reporting on the potential and necessity of peace could help to create a political environment that is favorable to peace talks. This study looks at the Kashmir dispute in this setting, although there hasn't been much empirical reporting on Kashmir, especially since Article 370 was repealed. The purpose of this is to profile the type of coverage that the international news media.al-jazeera covered the more Responsibility and conflict frame that the government is responsible for the issue in Kashmir if they can handle it, they can do it at any cost. As compared to cnn focused on the Responsibility and conflict frame but its result shows average. As BBC focused on the human-interest frame. However, the results show that these three channels covered few stories on the international representation of the Kashmir issue which the media highlighted on international forums. And result represents that these channels are not focused on the international condemnation frame. Still, here according to the analysis, the al-jazeera highlighted a few news stories about the international condemnation and reaction from the global. Still government not taking any action except Pakistan and the media is not very free to show the truth. This issue got high coverage on BBC as compared to others and between

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two conflicted countries Pakistan and India and still a hot topic for both countries.

Keywords: Kashmir, Global Media, News, Framing, Article 370, India, Pakistan, Bbc, Cnn, al-jazeera.

INTRODUCTION

During the partition in 1947, Kashmir as the Muslim majority state & due to its geographical location had the right to access Pakistan but Maharaja Hari Sing got military assistance from the Indian government to resist the Pakistan attack & signed the Kashmir accession with India. so, Kashmir is the major bone of contention between Pakistan and India from the day of independence & still not resolved(Ahmar, 2006). This conflict led to three wars between Pakistan & India in 1948, 1965 & 1999 but it has not been resolved yet. They had two options either to decide their accession geographically or according to the wishes of their people. India controlled 50% of the area including Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh & Siachen glaciers & 70% population(Gadda, 2017). Pakistan controls 30% of the territory including Azad Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan, while China controls the remaining part of the country Aksai China region. Trans Karakoram tract & Dehook sector(De Vreese, C. H., Peter, J., & Semetko, H. A., 2001). After Fighting the wars of 1947, 1965 & 1971 Shimla agreement & the UN mediation established the Line of Control between the two nations. In 1999 the armed conflict broke again at Kargil district. With time the Kashmiri freedom movement started against the Indian government. In 2010 the Kashmir unrest started after a fake encounter between youth & security forces. Thousands of youths burned government offices, attacked with rock stones, and attacked on railway station but the Indian government blamed Lashkar-e-Taiba. Further unrest increased due to the Burhan Wani issue in 2016 & further Pulwama attack in 2019(Nisar, 2019).

There are global channels like Bbc, Cnn, and Al-Jazera which reach us through the possibility of internet and now people prefer to watch the news at any time at any place and want to be aware of international issues that what happening around and to see which local and regional issues are highlighted at globally. (Neuman, Johanna, 2020)

Man, Veena Suri, (2019) reported that Article 370 of the Indian constitution has been a bone of contention in country politics for years. Article 370 was revoked & bill passed that changed Kashmir's administrative status from a state to a union territory. (Suri, 2019). Abdul Majid & Mehboob Hussain (2016) studied the Kashmir conflict between Pakistan and India & various efforts at bilateral and multilateral levels couldn't resolve this issue, this issue led the countries towards war. India should accept the Human Rights Commission to respect Kashmir's rights. (Majid & Hussain, 2016)

Geeta Palndy (2019) writes in her report about the controversial and illegal issue of abrogation of article 370, The government argued it needed to be scrapped to integrate Kashmir, and all Indian laws would automatically be applied to Kashmir. (pandy, 2019)

(The resolution of the plebiscite by UNICIP was accepted by India but rejected by Pakistan. The UN as a mediator also failed to gather two states on a one-page representation of global channels helps to understand the frames in which this issue is highlighted all over the world except in regional, local, and national media (Pirzada, 2019). This is not now a regional issue it is a global issue (Showkat, Nayeem; 2017)

The treaty allowed India to rule Muslim-majority Kashmir until a UN-sanctioned referendum was held. It has never taken place. (Srivastava, spriha; 2019) Khan said that he would raise the issue at the UN and every international forum. (Kuchay, CNN, 2019). The reality is that the

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Modi government's abrogation of articles has internationalized Kashmir. If I talk about Kashmiri media's condition there is a newsroom without internet, phone lines, and any mobile connection this is Kashmiri in 2019.

News stories from August 2019 to August 2020 and the Kashmir relevant pictures, text, headlines, and coverage of BBC, and CNN. (Cherian, John; 2019)

These channels were selected due to the detailed information available on their sites helping Kashmir to raise their issue globally so that the internal community can act.

The one-year duration was selected from August 2019 to August 2020 because this was the time when this issue became the focus of attention all over the globe.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To examine CNN, BBC, and Al Jazeera's framing of coverage of the Kashmir crisis following the abrogation of Article 370.
- To study the extent & frequency of covering the Kashmir by CNN, BBC & Al-Jazeera.
- To know how global media coverage helps to resolve the issue and find its solution.

Research question

- Which images were used by the BBC, CNN, and Al Jazeera news articles in their coverage of the Kashmir issue? What frames were used the most?
- How did CNN, BBC & Al-Jazeera differ in their approach to the Kashmir issue?
- In what ways have global media narratives made progress in addressing global issues?

Hypothesis

1. Al-Jazeera gives more focused coverage on the Kashmir region after the abolition of Article 370 than CNN and BBC.
2. CNN covers the friendship between Trump and Modi and the silence towards the powerful country of Kashmir and covers the political frame rather than the BBC.
3. Al-Jazeera covers Kashmir in political, human violation, religious health, genocides, international action, and Pakistan and Indian government motive frames on Kashmir.
4. BBC covers more stories rather than AL-JAZERA and CNN.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Through the insightful and factual reporting of BBC, CNN, ALJAZERA, and many other international news channels under the analysis of Asian politics and politics, 11 volumes 2019 both countries should give peace a chance.

According to Gitlin (1980), the ability of news to mainstream meanings of specific events and concerns allows it to reify dominant ideology in addition to producing and disseminating knowledge. News reporting is a practice that serves to make the world outside of direct experience appear natural by highlighting the inevitable nature of the current order.

When examining the connection between news coverage and the creation and reconstruction of ideology—a subconsciously held set of beliefs and interpretations that derives from the dominant power base in a culture—Berkowitz (1997) proposed two lines of inquiry. In the first thread, journalism is described as a shared ideology among individuals who do it. To learn how the news is "supposed to go," journalists consult one another." (Berkowitz, 1997, p.397).

Through agenda-setting, the media tell us what to think about, whereas through framing the media tell us how to think about it (McCombs, 1992); creating layers of meaning that agenda-setting alone cannot measure (McCombs & Ghanem, 2001, p.69). Antman (1993)

argues that the concept of framing consistently offers a way to describe the “power of a communicating text” (p.51), and analysis of frames illuminates how influence over human consciousness is exerted by the transfer of information from one place to another. The frame eliminates other potential ways of thinking about the topics under discussion before the readers can think for themselves (Gitlin, 1980) by presenting themes in a problem-solution style. In other words, the media can deceive people in various ways, just short of outright lying, by telling them what to think about a subject before they have had an opportunity to do so for themselves (Parenti, 1993). Media accomplishes the desired effect without using overt advocacy tactics or straying too far from the facade of objectivity.

Frames serve as representations of reality and reveal the underlying political ideas of journalists (Kerbel, Ape, & Ross, 2000). Audiences are given a context for comprehending political concerns through shared understandings of how politics function as well as motifs that draw attention to or away from specific political topics. To put it another way, framing has a significant impact on how people respond to messages and how they perceive political events (Antman, 1993). Coffman (1994, p. 21) claims that frames can aid audiences in "locating, perceiving, identifying and labeling" the information flow. In a similar vein, Tuchman contends that they limit the range of political options (1978). Entman (1993) claims that frames can highlight some aspects of reality while hiding others, which could cause viewers, listeners, and readers to have diverse perceptions of the same information.

When observing political and economic news, use issue-specific framing. Defectors, informers, and various other opportunity seekers assume the role of "experts" on stage. (Herman & Chomsky, 2006, p.178), and rooting for "our side" is considered an entirely legitimate news practice (Herman & Chomsky, 1988, p.31).

Monis Ahmar (2006) analyzed Kashmir and the conflict resolution process to determine the ways to resolve the conflict and architecture of peace. He stated the process through this conflict leads towards peace and conflict resolutions are the process of dialogue, constructive cooperation, constructive settlement, protecting minority rights, healing wounds through compensation, mutual tolerance, and creating awareness about conflict resolution. (Ahmar, 2006). Syed Nazakat (2012) investigated the Indian media coverage of Kashmir, The organization has at their own risk sent the journalist to get the story. (Nazakat, 2012).

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK& METHODOLOGY

Building communication frames in unavoidable manners to get the attention of the audience on specific topics that might be social and natural frames. (Ray, 2004)

Agenda setting deals with the media telling us what to think about and framing deals with how to think about. (McCombs & Shaw, exploring the intellectual frontiers in agenda setting theory, 1997)

Content analysis helps to analyze what's happening in the Kashmir region from different perspectives through the way of global media and did it help to resolve the issue? This study is based on content analysis with the method of quantitative research. in which we analyze the value of text, description, figures, headlines evaluation of words which used to highlight the issue. The specific stories that fulfill the demand of the study were selected with purposive sampling in the population of CNN, BBC, and Al Jazeera news channels stories on the Kashmir region from August 2019 to August 2020. The unit of analysis is the story of which Kashmir conflict portrayed after the abolition of Article 370. 160 news articles from three international

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channels BBC, CNN, and AL-JAZERA make up a sample. A non-probability sampling technique called "purposeful sampling" is used when "the elements selected for the sample are selected based on the study's judgment.

Data Presentation And Analysis

After data collection, the responses of all selected respondents are intended to be entered into coding sheets. The coding sheets are analyzed using SPSS Statistical software, which evaluates the layer of data that produces the various results of social research. developed along with its interpretation and testimony of results as a means of statistical tool. Finally, after using the results of the study presented in pie charts and various tables that were used according to the APA format.

The time frame is about two months of coverage of three international news channels from August 2019 to August 2020. Because this was the peak time of this conflict. The total number of stories collected from CNN, BBC, and ALJAZEERA is 160, and story as a unit of analysis. Every narrative is coded for. The study looks at the five general framework variables—conflict, economic implications, responsibility, morality, and human interest—proposed by Semetek and Valkenburg (2000). The independent variables are the three news channels/media systems. The textual content of the communications is the study's primary analytical unit. Data (stories) were gathered from CNN, BBC, and ALJAZEERA through their websites' search engines.; (<http://www.aljazeera.com>), (<http://www.cnn.com>), (<http://www.bbc.com>).

Results /Cross Tab Analysis

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
BHF * CHF	46	34.1%	89	65.9%	135	100.0%

BHF * CHF Cross Tabulation		
	CHF	total

		.20	.40	.60	.80	.00	.20	.40	.60	.80	.00	.40	.80	.00	.40	.60	
HF	.40																
	.60																
	.80																
	.00																
	.20																
	.40																
	.60																
	.80																
	.00																
	.20																
	.40																
	.60																
	.00																
Total															1		6

Table 1

Table 1 shows the values by comparing two Frames including BBC Human Interest Frame and CNN Human Interest Frame. The left side of the table shows the answered values by the respondent and the upper side values show the numbers of stories that were answered in that category. There are a total of 46 stories and the more answered are in value 4 means never. And on the other side, the 7 answered news stories are in value 2 which means often and there are only 2 values that answered in very often in the value of 3.

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
BHF * AHF	38	28.1%	97	71.9%	135	100.0%

BHF * AHF Cross Tabulation												
Count												
		AHF										total
		.40	.60	.80	.00	.20	.40	.60	.80	.00	.40	.00
HF	.40											
	.60											
	.80											
	.00											
	.20											
	.40											
	.60											
	.80											
	.00											
	.20											
	.60											
Total												8

Table 2

As the table shows there are a total 38 number of values that answered in different numbers the most answered news stories are in often value that indicates 2. That answered stories in value 2 means they answered as often and few answered in value 5 as 1.8 means occasionally and 2. Means often but there are very few stories that answered in 3 means very often. More answers in both comparative frames indicated as often as compared BBC Human Interest Frame and Al_Jazeera human Interest Frame.

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary			
	Cases		
	Valid	Missing	Total

	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
BHF * CHF	46	34.1%	89	65.9%	135	100.0%

BRF * CRF Cross Tabulation

Count

		CRF												total
		.40	.60	.80	.00	.20	.40	.60	.80	.00	.20	.40	.60	
RF	.00													
	.60													
	.80													
	.00													
	.20													
	.40													
	.60													3
	.80													
	.00													
	.20													
	.40													
	.60													
	.00													
Total														6

Table 3

This table shows the comparative values of BBC and CNN Responsibility Frame that given answered values are in 46 numbers. In the more answered values are in number 2 means those are as often and less than those are in value 3 means very often and also in often and 7 numbers show that those are also answered in value 4 means never many few are in occasionally answered.

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary						
Cases	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
	BRF * ARF	38	28.1%	97	71.9%	135

BRF * ARF Cross Tabulation										
Count										
		ARF								total
		1.80	2.00	2.20	2.40	2.60	2.80	3.00	3.60	
RF	.00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	.80	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	.00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	.20	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	.40	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	0	0
	.60	0	0	3	3	0	4	1	0	0
	.80	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
	.00	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	.20	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
	.40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	.60	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	.00	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total		1	1	9	1	6	6	4	1	8

Table 4

This Table shows the comparative analysis of BBC and Al_Jazeera Responsibility frame and shows the answered news stories are 36 in which the most answered are in value 2 means often those are ten and eleven and also in number 6 those approximately shows that more answers are in often value and very few are in very often.

Crosstabs

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
BICF * CICF	46	34.1%	89	65.9%	135	100.0%

BICF * CICF Cross Tabulation

Count

		CICF														total
		.40	.80	.00	.20	.40	.60	.80	.00	.20	.40	.60	.80	.00	.40	
ICF	.80															
	.20															
	.40															
	.60															
	.80															
	.00															
	.20															
	.40															
	.60															
	.80															

Table 5

In this table, the values show that the total number of values is 46 and the more number 10 news stories answered in value 4 means never. 2.8 value shows the answer in often. As the table shows both sides number of stories shows in often value and the other shows in 3 numbers declared as very often and the number here as occasionally.

Discussion & Conclusion

Analyzing 160 News stories taken from these three channels and one-year news stories through purposive sampling helps to identify the most targeted news stories. BBC covered more news stories as compared to CNN and Al_Jazeera. The results show that BBC News highlighted the actual condition of Kashmiris as more stories covered victims and human-interest frame that the Kashmiri are living in miserable conditions there frame to get the news stories of victims, and citizens to show how they lived their lives in curfew by losing their beloved ones. It shows the Kashmir people are powerless and they cannot stand against government and security forces that beat and killed them mostly youngsters.

Al-Jazeera covered the more Responsibility and conflict frame that the government is responsible for the issue in Kashmir if they can handle it, they can do it at any cost. As compared to CNN focused on the Responsibility and conflict frame but its result shows average. As BBC focused on the Human interest frame. The purpose of this study is to know the international condemnation and to know about how after the abolition of article 370 global media represent Kashmir as it moves towards any solution highlighting the issue international forum and raising the voices of miserable people. However, the results show that these three channels covered few stories on the international representation of the Kashmir issue which the media highlighted on international forums. And resultsshow that these channels are not focused on the International condemnation frame but here according to the analysis, the AL-JAZEERA highlighted a few news stories about the international condemnation and reaction from the global. Still government not taking any action except Pakistan and the media is not free to show the truth. This issue got high coverage on BBC as compared to others and between two conflicted countries Pakistan and India and still a hot topic for both countries.

We have to determine the extent to of Global news channels covered the Kashmir conflict in the past and also in the present. So this study helps to understand the Global news coverage due to the nature of the issue as it became the world's most dangerous and long curfew in Kashmir after the abolition of article 370. This issue was not solved for many years in the

past and efforts of many official organizations and other leaders failed. But now the Indian government's action has awakened the Muslim world towards human rights because they are violating human rights seriously and genocide is common.

Reliability statistics of channels concluded here as that there are a total of 135 news stories of 5 frames shows that there are only 38 which are valid and the remaining excluded and the results show the approximate validity as compared to other frames. Another 5 frames reliability statistics show that there are a total of 135 values and the valid numbers are 46 and other excluded and results show the validity of the data as it values. 851 means that the data is reliable. The 3rd channel frame reliability .439 as per total number values but it's not very good as dependent on the responses.

Frequency analysis finds out the mean median and mode of all frames questions and their total values representation shows that Human interest frame questions values come from 184.00 to 202.00. The responsibility frames are between 190 and 200, international condemnation frame values come between 250 to 264. Victim Frame values 120 to 130 and conflict frame values 87 to 108. The total values express the minimum value as 1 and the maximum value goes to 5.

So if I talk about the hypothesis then the first hypothesis proved as,

1. Al-Jazeera gives more focused coverage on the Kashmir region after the abolition of Article 370 than CNN and BBC. As first hypothesis proved that Al-Jazeera gave focused coverage on the miserable condition of Kashmiri people there because it covered more victim and conflict frame that shows that Kashmir is powerless and they have no right to speech and freedom.
2. CNN covers the friendship of Trump and Modi and the silence towards the powerful country of Kashmir and covers the political frame rather than the BBC.

The second hypothesis also proved that CNN gives less coverage as it has fewer stories than BBC and Al-Jazeera. And not focused on the international condemnation frame and few stories on the Responsibility Frame than others.

3. Al-Jazeera covers Kashmir in political, human violation, religious health, genocides, international action, and Pakistan and Indian government motive frames on Kashmir.
4. BBC covers more stories rather than Al-Jazeera and CNN.

The results show that BBC News highlighted the actual condition of Kashmiris as more stories covered victims and human interest frame that the Kashmiri are living in miserable conditions there frame to get the news stories of victims, and citizens to show how they lived their lives in curfew by losing their beloved ones. It shows the Kashmir people are powerless and they cannot stand against the government and security forces beat and killed them mostly youngsters.

These three channels covered news stories about Kashmir after the abolition of article 370 but not to as much extent as they should have because it's a question of human rights and the role media should play and the international forum to perform well to investigate the real situations.

As this issue is longer and has not been solved for many years it can be better to say from independence no resolved issue. Analysis and news stories show that the people of Kashmiri have no human rights and they do not even speak for their selves they demand to solve their territory issue according to the opinion of the people of Kashmir.



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