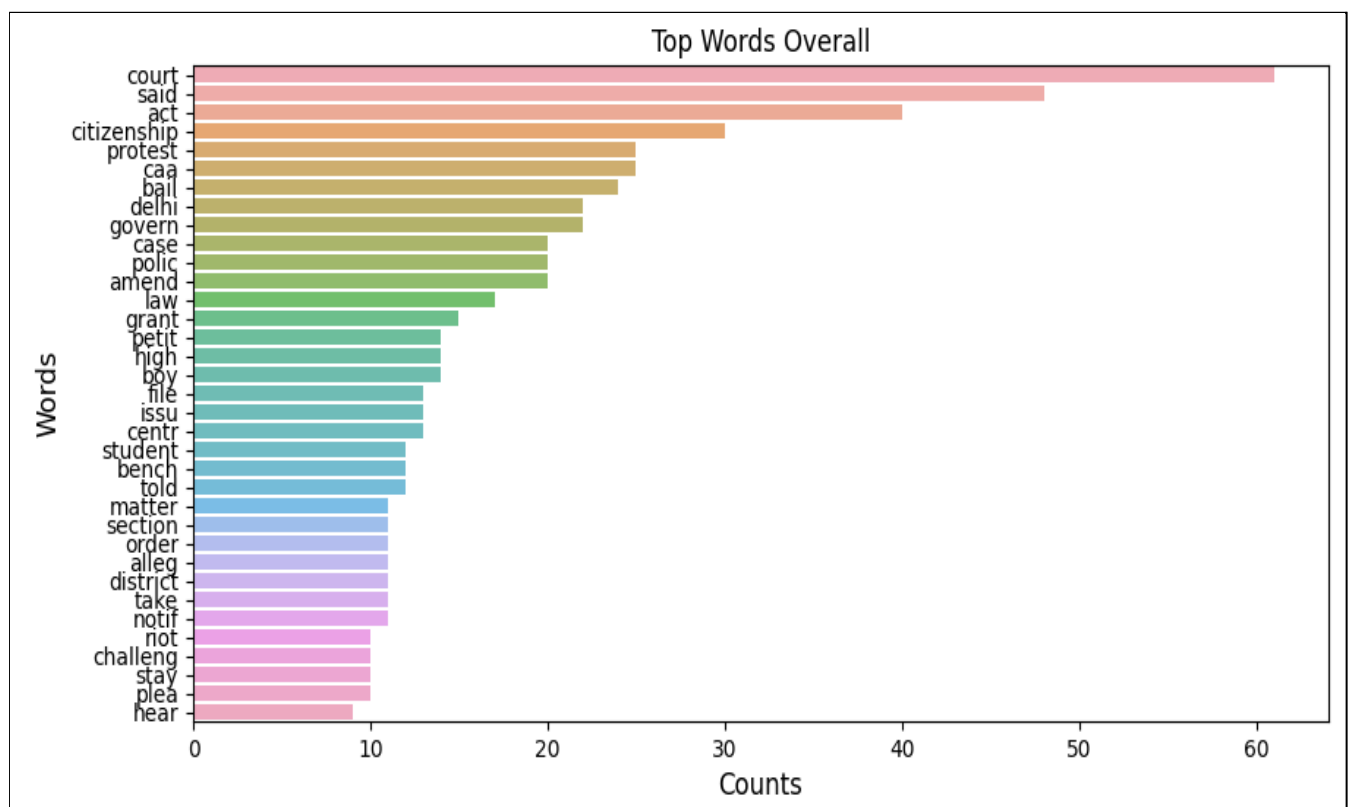




We also see predominant usage of the terms ‘protests’, ‘violence’ and ‘complaint’, suggesting that the general opinion of these articles took an opposing stance to the passing of the Act and that these newspaper articles highlighted the grievances of the populace.

While we see no obvious organisation or group of people represented here, we can observe that the two highest judiciary bodies in India, the High Court and the Supreme Court, are heavily involved in all the articles. Thus, invariably, ‘judge’ is a popular word in all these articles. Another word for a community that pops out is ‘students’ and it gives us an insight that this faction was considerably represented throughout the reviews.

Next, we can analyse the content from the papers of the Times of India. We see that the top words are very similar to the previous analysis, with words like ‘court’, ‘said’, ‘citizenship’ and ‘caa’ repeating while other words like ‘delhi’, ‘bill’ and ‘govern’ also being very popular.



Similar to the previous analysis, we can speculate the essence of the articles. I believe the articles centred around the lengthy debates, arrests and protests surrounding the Act. I also believe that the articles talk about various legal procedures circumferential to the consequences of the protests and the implementation of the Act.



From the WordCloud that words like ‘bail’, ‘petit’ and ‘trial’ are noticeable, drawing attention to the possibility that these articles could be talking about the imprisonment of activists and the subsequent courses of action. This also highlights the volatile nature of the protests that took place after the enactment of this policy.

Following the previous assessment, we notice a predominance of the phrases 'protests,' 'illeg,' 'issu,' and 'riot,' implying that the overwhelming view of these pieces as opposed to the Act's passage and that these media stories underlined the concerns of the general public.

Here, we see that the articles were centred around 2 primary locations, namely Delhi and Guwahati. We also see the phrase “social media” and can assume that a large chunk of the discussion bordering the Act was done on popular social media platforms.

As we saw previously, the two highest judicial organisations in India, the High Court and the Supreme Court, are substantially involved in all of the articles. As a result, the word 'judge' and 'verdict' appears often in all of these publications. The students' community is again well represented in these articles. We also see that the word 'Muslim' is fairly prevalent and we can also conclude that their views are expressed.

Coming to the differences, in the ToI articles, there are well-known names and quotes that are prominent throughout the articles. This is also seen from the WordCloud, from which names like 'mehta', 'modi' and 'fatima' are extrusive.

This also leads me to the next difference that is the major context the articles of these two publication sites covered. While The Wire was concerned about the overall developments, protests and fallouts of the Act, Times of India spoke about a few particular court cases and localised riots, and the legal procedures and impacts of these.

Through the visual representations of the data (the top 35 common words in bar-graph and the WordCloud), the analysis was a lot easier and dynamic. The differences and similarities could be easily observed and explained, and the analysis took lesser time compared to going through the list of the words in a text document.