



WOMEN RIGHTS VIS A VIS LEGAL PROVISIONS IN LIGHT OF JUDICIAL ACTIVISM

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Abstract

From the study, it has been understood that is a requirement for several reforms by which women can obtain equal rights. Furthermore, it is mandatory to have strict rules against the violence that occurs in the case of women in all countries globally. The purpose of the laws of VAW are many, and they generate mechanisms for enabling females for exiting from abuse, including shelters and for defending victims comprising protective orders, as well as, support services.

Keywords- *human rights, discrimination, domestic violence, marriage, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, Article 32, Article 226.*

Introduction

The rights of women are considered as basic human rights, and these have been glorified by United Nations for all individuals. These specific rights comprise the right for living free from violence, discrimination and slavery. The women are allowed to be literate, to have their own property, and they have the right to vote, as well as, to acquire equal wages. Securing rights in the matter of women, provides opportunities to a female without discrimination. It concerns the transformation of the process of working of countries, as well as, communities. This includes transforming legislation and policies and the investment in influential women's organizations along with movements.

Particular targets are set by “*UN Millenium Development Goals*” for the reduction of poverty. This comprises targets in the matter of increased equality of gender in work,

representation and the education. This study will revolve around the rights of women across the globe. There will be an analysis of rights of women and legislation. Judiciary has played a vital role in the protection of the rights that women possess. The role of Judiciary will be discussed in this context, and an example of India will be elucidated as well. This example will provide a clear idea of the latest Judicial Activism within Legal Provision that Women have.

Literature Review

P1.Women's Rights in the World

Discrimination is still faced by several women based on sex and the gender. Various issues have underpinned gender inequality, and this disproportionately impacts women. These issues are domestic and the sexual violence, scarcity of the access to the education, minimal pay, and insufficient healthcare. In this study, the voice of the women is one of the rights that are violated in the current scenario. New Zealand was the country that gave women their right for voting on the national level in 1893. The spread of this movement occurred across the globe, and the efforts made by entire individuals included within this struggle have been appreciated.

In the current scenario, suffrage of women is the right under Convention on Elimination of Entire Types of Discrimination Against the Women. In spite of these enhancements, several places are present across the globe, where it has become quite challenging for women for exercising this right. An instance of Syria can be taken into consideration in this context. The effective cutting off of the women has occurred from their engagement in politics, involving the ongoing process of the peace. Another example of Afghanistan can be taken into consideration where a recent decision has been taken by the authority for introducing compulsory photo screening. This has become mandatory at the polling stations, and as a result, the women face issues in voting, especially in the conservative areas.

This has become an issue in the conservative areas as women in those areas cover the faces when they are among the public. A campaign has been done by Amnesty International for entire women for being capable of effectively participating in the process of the politics. Another most vital rights are sexual, as well as, reproductive rights (Amnesty.org, 2023). All females across the world possess both the rights of sex and reproduction. This states the fact that they have been entitled to the uniform access to services of health including

contraception and protected abortion. In addition to that, they have the right to choose their life partner and the period of their marriage.

Females must be capable of living without any fear of the violence based on the gender that, comprises rape and different sexual violence. Apart from these, there has been the involvement of “*Female genital mutilation (FGM)*”, forced marriage, pregnancy, abortion or sterilization. However, women cannot enjoy these rights even after several efforts, as several females are not yet capable of accessing legal and protected abortions. Individuals who require for ending pregnancies have often been bound to make a choice that is not possible within several countries. A campaign has been done by Amnesty International in Argentina beside grassroots defenders of human rights for transforming the strict abortion rules of the country (Amnesty.org, 2023). A presence of several core steps ahead have been there. However, women are harmed through laws, and this states that choices cannot be made by them regarding their bodies.

P2. Women Rights and the Legislation

Above 2.5 million females across the globe have been impacted through the law of discrimination and the scarcity of judicial protections, often within numerous methods. Powerful judicial frameworks should be put within place for the advancement of equality of gender within entire areas. Besides this, priority should be provided for the implementation of those rules and monitoring the effect as prerequisites. This has been done to end the discrimination against females and to achieve the equality in gender (Dixit, 2021). Equality prior to the law starts with Constitution. Among all the countries, 192 have guaranteed equality, as well as, non-discrimination.

Nonetheless, this guarantee has not been applied by 12 constitutions in the case of adoption, inheritance of the property, marriage, death and divorce. Among the 44 existing monarchies, 27 of them have been strictly patrilineal. Participation within the affairs of politics has been guaranteed by 192 countries of particular state. 25 of them have commanded quotas as the means to acquiring gender equality within politics. Several rules yet discriminate in the case of marriage, rights of property and divorce. Households cannot be legally headed by women within 29 countries.

The inheritance of daughters cannot occur similarly to the sons within 41 countries. The inheritance of widows cannot arise similarly to the widowers within 43 countries (Unwomen.org, 2021). In several countries, the rules permit for early, as well as, child marriage, that erodes real potential of approximately 12 million females yearly. The least age

for marrying in the case of girls is under 18 years within 23 countries. Minimum age of 18 years has been set by 40 countries for both males and females without exceptions. However, the minimum age of 18 years has been established by 116 countries with exceptions.

P3. The Function of the Judiciary in protecting women's Rights

Judiciary has a significant impact on defending the essential rights of women. It has been determined that this is the foremost responsibility with regard to the courts that can effectively decide the major cases by solving the constitution. Thus, it has been understood that Judiciary has the ability to maintain gender equality in most of the significant judgments. Furthermore, it has been known that courts have the effective right to nullify the legal provisions and promote prejudice that is completely dependent on gender including unequal rights legacy of properties. There are many countries that have a specific system of the judiciary that handles cognizance with respect to the enforcement concerning rights that have constituted the necessary principles in the scarcity of domestic law. It has been determined that the Supreme Court in the region of Nepal had conducted the administration of Nepal to issue a contemporary account (Jeffery and Timilsina, 2021). Hence, it has been identified that issuing this bill has been done before the legislature consults with groups of women and sociologists. On the other hand, Indian Supreme Court announced sexual harassment is illegal under the constitution of India and global conventions (Rishi, 2021). Therefore, it has been determined that it had correspondingly approved the major directives and procedures that can be observed in the organizations up to the legislation regarding sexual annoyance assumed by the House of Commons.

Besides, there are many rules and ordinances that lead to the effective procedures of courts that are normally crafted by the Judicature. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that the application of these rules can deliver a sensitive environment with reference to gender. The rules of sexual violence usually provide a suitable and nondiscriminatory circumstance for women. It consists of provisions including authorizing a woman with dominating by sexual violence. The constitution has approved various safeguarding provisions and rights for women including the *“Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986”* and *“Dowry Prohibition Act 1961”*. Furthermore, women judges generally grant the assortment and characteristics of the courts. Mobile courts can determine the beneficial aspects for women in comparison to men and it mainly works for those women with troubles from limited mobility and time (González-Sánchez *et al.* 2021). Similarly, it has been proven that

Judiciary has a significant role in increasing women's empowerment and estimating gender fairness.

P4. The New Judicial Activism in the legal provision of Women in the Indian Context

Judicial activism has assisted to estimate the responsible elements of the administrative body to the individual. Besides, it has been illustrated that Judicial Activism dropping the regulations and administrative activities that are considered unconstitutional on personal rights. Furthermore, the Judiciary generally serves as a review of the ability of the parliamentary and executive attachments of the government. The judicial approach thoroughly identifies the essential rights of women's guardianship in addition to the "***Githa Hariharan vs. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) [32]***" (Legalserviceindia.com, 2023). Therefore, it has been understood that the apex courts usually struck down effective processes and regulations with regard to legislative action. Furthermore, Judicial Activism particularly prohibits the major kinds of prejudice against women and applies a carpet for assuring equal possibilities for women in various elements of life such as "***Education***", "***Employment***" and "***Participation***". The significant role of the Judiciary in the Indian context maintains the essential rights of residents and conserves the constitutional and lawful approach of the country (Nampewo *et al.* 2022). Therefore, it has been determined that it defines the proper ruling that the court entirely depends on the political and individual rationale and diplomacy of the justices handling the problem.

On the other hand, judicial activism helps in determining the useful practices that increase the authority of the court to improve legal provision among women. Based on "***Article 32***" and "***Article 226***" in addition to the Indian Constitution, the more elevated judiciary maintains the ability to define the "***legislative***", "***executive***" and "***administrative activity***" as unlawful (AR, 2021). Hence, it has been recognized that the application of judicial activism typically defines the major exercise that determines the proper power with regard to the judicial review that helps in building up the effective acts of the government. There are many financial, colonial, psychological and educational features that correspondingly contribute to the limited accessibility for women with reference to legal justice. The law of prejudice against women has the capability to prepare the correct preferences and restrain that indicates women can get a vast scope of essential opportunities (Bourke Martignoni, 2021). Thus, it has been recognized that women tend to have essential care for their connections and are hesitant to prosecute a spouse and a family member.

Methodology

It has been determined that this research has utilized the **“Interpretivism Research Philosophy”** for demonstrating contextual fundamentals in addition to the philosophical paradigms. The application of the **“Interpretivism Research Philosophy”** usually defines the major characteristics and standard feedback (Ikram and Kenayathulla, 2022). Therefore, it has been understood that the utilization of this research philosophy is intuitive and has multiple values with respect to this particular subject matter. Besides, the application of this research philosophy helps in providing the correct objectives and significant activities.

Furthermore, it has been illustrated that the usage of the **“Inductive Research Approach”** enables the entire research to gather reliable information and informative factors. Similarly, it has been determined that the application of the **“Inductive Research Approach”** helps in providing the correct observations and practical theoretical perspectives that allow the entire investigation to become adjustable (Walter and Ophir, 2019). Hence, it has been identified that this contemporary study has applied this particular research approach to generate a profitable and prompt assumption.

On the other hand, it has been stated that this present research has applied the **“Descriptive Research Design”** to collect additional components. Furthermore, the application of the **“Descriptive Research Design”** helps the entire research to maintain the importance of the total costs and correspondingly supplies the exact declaration (Hunter *et al.* 2019). Thus, it has been considered that this present research has gathered numerous data with regard to the science and proper sensations with the support of this specific research design.

Furthermore, it has been proven that this present research study is based on the method of secondary data collection. The current study has conducted the **“Thematic Data Analysis”** as it describes the numerous effective factors with reference to the study (Braun and Clarke, 2019). Thus, it has been determined that thematic analysis in addition to the particular matter generates and reviews the useful codes and themes and defines the major advantage that is unsupervised.

Findings and Discussion

Findings

It has been found that women are sexually harassed, and it is pretty standard across the globe. Moreover, gender violence has become widespread in the current scenario, and it is reported by “*World Health Organization (WHO)*” that 35% of females have lots of adverse experiences. Those experiences are of domestic violence, and they have been sexually violated as well. In Mexico, from ENDIREH survey that was done of above 140,000 households within 2016, it has been analyzed that 16% of females experienced physical violence from their partner(Reis Brandão and Cabral, 2019). Above 80% of female parliamentarians surveyed within 39 countries stated that they dealt with harassment.

In universities present in US, in the middle of 11% and 25% of females report their experiences of the sexual assault. It has been discovered that the theoretical enhancement of *VAW concept* has made scholars, policy-makers and the activists able across the globe for developing policies. In addition to that, with the help of *VAW concept*, they have been capable of analyzing behavior associated with violence in numerous methods. The laws of domestic violence differ within their degree that comprehensiveness possesses. It relies on the time of the adoption along with national debates on violence.

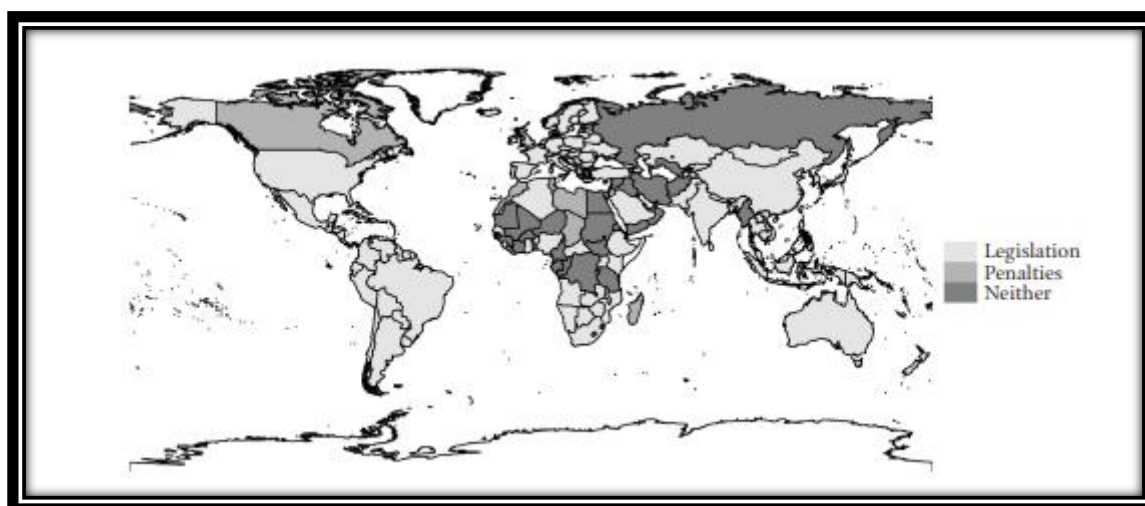


Figure 1: Countries having Laws on the Domestic Violence

(Source:Reis Brandão and Cabral, 2019)

The above figure depicts that almost entire countries with laws of domestic violence acknowledge physical along with psychological violences. Along with these, sexual violence is acknowledged by several countries. 119 countries exist in which 82.6% countries have specialized legislation of domestic violence. Besides these, economic violence is recognized

as well by several females and it is prevalent in 95 countries in which 66% countries have specialized legislation of economic violence (Htun and Jensenius, 2020). A vital part of the domestic violence that has been done sexually is the marital rape. Marital rape has been considered as a global issue, and an example of UK has been taken into consideration. It has been estimated by “*National Health Service*” that approximately 45% of real rape has been committed by their life partners (Hearn, 2020). A survey of 9,200 men in India was conducted by “*United Nations Population Fund*”. It was found that 1/3rd of them had confessed that they forced their wives to be intimate with them.

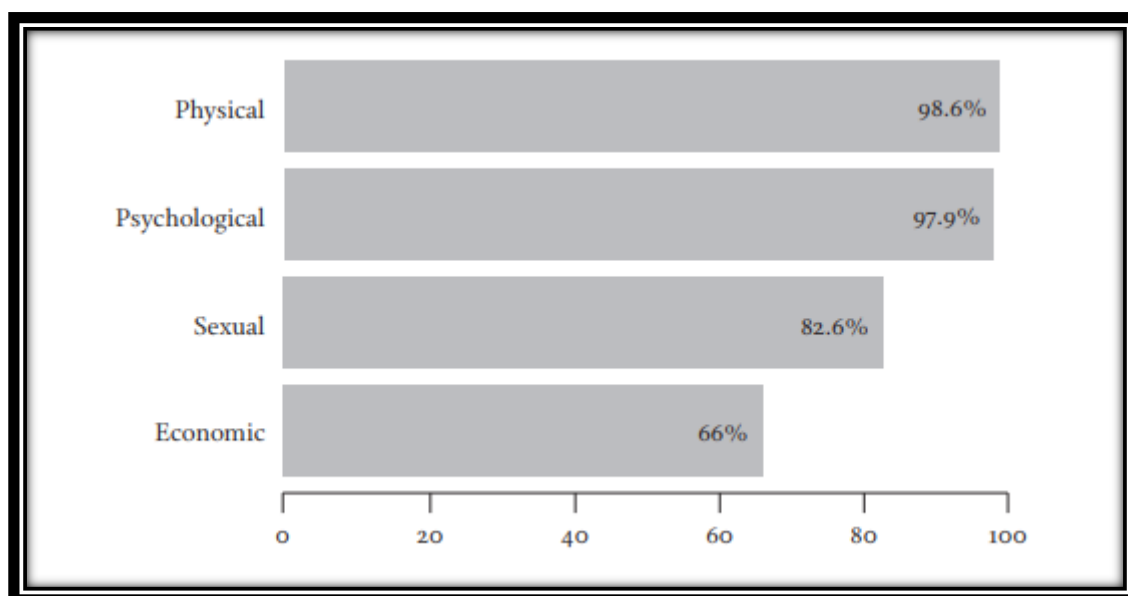


Figure 2: Percentage of Laws of National Violence Recognizing Distinct Kinds of Violence

(Source:Hearn, 2020)

From the above figure, it has been understood that 78 among 189 countries have laws that conclusively criminalizes the marital rape. Some of these countries include Australia, France, Sweden, Canada, as well as, a few countries within Latin and the Central America. Within other 77 countries that provides for the US and in several European countries, criminal charges can be filed by females. This can be done by them against their husband for marital rape and is prevalent in a considerable part of both Asia and the Africa as well. In the rest 34 countries, specifically, within Africa, Asia and Middle East, there has been an absence of legal protection for married women against the marital rape.

Another critical issue that has been found to be continued on specific agenda for activists of rights of women is the sexual harassment. Sexual coercion is encompassed by this, along with unwanted advances of intimacy and the sexual harassment (Rezwana and Pain, 2021). A few

countries including US, developed lawful acknowledgment of the discrimination of sex for encompassing sexual harassment. Labor protections have been broadened by several countries in Europe for shielding sexual coercion, bullying within the workplace and the gender harassment (Arat, 2022). By 2018, a few seventy-five per cent of countries across the globe had adopted restricted laws for preventing, punishing and protecting females from all sorts of abuse.

States adopted several rules rapidly for looking good abroad and acquiring validity at home. Several social groups have a scarcity of resources for compelling state actors for the enforcement of regulations. On the other hand, groups having resources, including politicians and elite classes, possess a bit of interest within abiding by the legal rules and imposing rules on others. It has been found that there has been a capability of laws on violence for transforming norms in Mexico (O'Brien and Walsh,2020). In addition to that, it has been discovered that there has been a presence of power within law for undermining resistance in society to egalitarian principles sustained by consolidation of democracies. An important method that the behavior is shaped by the law is by the expression of the latest social norms. Rules can induce individuals to transform their behavior through the alteration of their perception of principles. This can be possible with the help of the modification of the beliefs of individuals with regard to the behaviors towards women. Activism through feminist movements has driven the generation of the public institutions for combating VAW within countries worldwide, comprising Mexico.

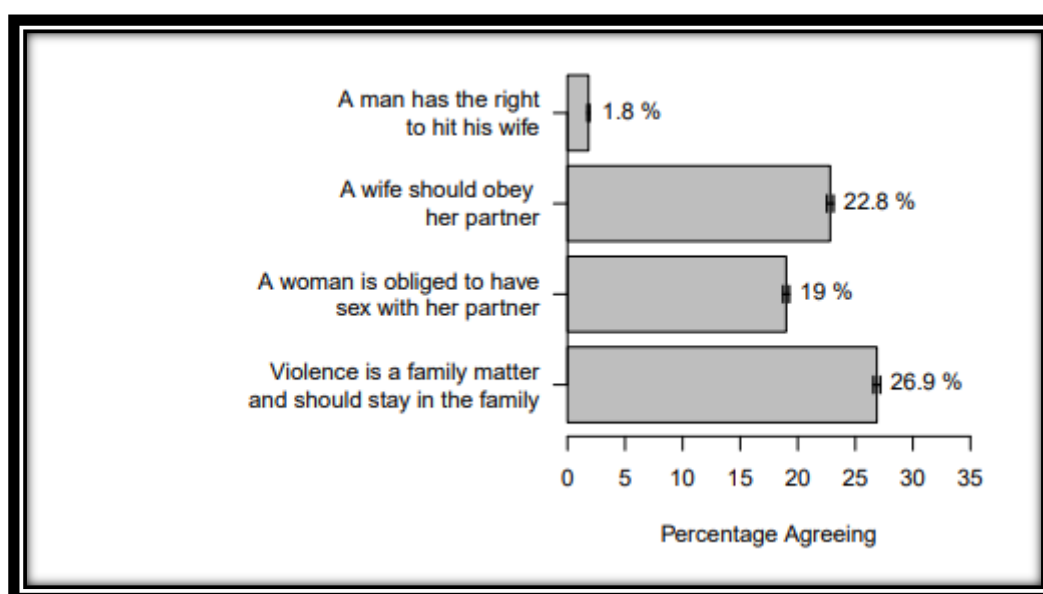


Figure 3: Data Collected by Survey done by ENDIREH

(Source:Htunand Jensenius, 2020)

Some share of females has opined that a male possesses a specific right of hitting his wife decreases from 7.7% within 2003 survey, through 3.6% within the study of 2006 and 1.8% in survey within 2011. When the concept is that a wife has to obey the husband, the percentage of agree is 40.6 within 2003, 34.8 within 2006 and 22.8 within 2011 (Pietrobelli *et al.* 2020). From the data, an impressive decrease within a particular share of females endorsing control of men has been found. In addition to that, there has been a reduction in the subordination of females in marriage in a much short span.

Autocrats may utilize reforms of gender equality for seeking prestige within eyes of the global community within an endeavor of appeasing external threats at the time of bolstering “*regime-legitimation narratives*”. It has been implied by Autocratic Gender Washing that the position of women has been within symbolic roles along with situations that have high-rank. Autocracies possess particular strategic motives to seek reputation advancement. The necessity for financial resources, including “*Foreign Direct Investments*”, enhancement funding and loans, can drive the reforms related to gender as well.

Discussion

Essential rights of women all over the whole world that indicates women independently lead their life without violence and bondage. Besides, these rights have also indicated that women get proper access to education and earn a proper and equivalent wage, property, expression and independence to vote. Based on the report “*Women, Business and the Law 2021*”, there are approximately ten countries in the entire world that generally provides complete lawful protections for women. Besides, it has been stated that there are many ways that thoroughly defend the effective rights of women. It is important to enhance the funding to finish the brutality against women and provide them with reliable education. Women usually deliver essential care, support and nourishment to their family members and are necessary for developing the positive components of children. Correspondingly, it has been described that the requirement for the security of women has been gathered from effective rights and legislation including the “*Domestic Violence Act, of 2005*” and the “*Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961*”. It has been portrayed that women are basically the backbone of their families and entire communities and serves an important function in building up the essential community. Furthermore, women frequently adopt the effective role of leadership in addition to community organizations. Besides, it has been understood that women's education is extremely significant as it helps in increasing and evolving the beneficial rights and

advantageous factors among women. Correspondingly, it has been demonstrated that women usually face many problems in addition to their education including deficiency of proper framework, issues of co-education, child marriage and scarcity of enthusiasm.



Figure 4: Women conflicts for their rights with the help of effective laws

(Source: Jeffery and Timilsina, 2021)

On the other hand, it has been illustrated that the Supreme Court in the province of Nepal had instructed the authority of Nepal to administer a contemporary interpretation. Therefore, it has been recognized that allocating this statement has been accomplished before the parliament confers with gatherings of women and social scientists. On the contrary, the Supreme Court in India has asserted that sexual harassment is unfair under the form of Indian and transnational conventions. Judiciary maintains the capability to maintain gender equivalency in most of the meaningful sentences. Moreover, it has been determined that courts have the influential right to abolish the legal requirements and encourage discrimination that is entirely conditional on gender such as unequal privileges and inheritance of possessions. There are numerous countries that have a distinctive method of judiciary that operates awareness with regard to the implementation of discussing rights that have comprised the essential guides in the starvation of domestic law. Similarly, it has been revealed that the utilization of these regulations can produce a susceptible background with respect to gender. Furthermore, the management of sexual roughness usually delivers appropriate and unprejudiced possibilities for women. Moreover, it incorporates requirements as well as allowing a woman with overwhelming by sexual brutality. Furthermore, women judges generally grant the assortment and characteristics of the courts. Mobile courts can decide the useful factors for women rather than men and it especially works for specific women with problems from fixed mobility and period. Likewise, it has been confirmed that

Judiciary has an effective role in advancing women's commission and evaluating gender righteousness.



Figure 5: Significance of Indian Judiciary in Gender Equality

(Source: Nampewo *et al.* 2022)

Furthermore, the application of Judicial Activism declines the restrictions and organizational exercises that are regarded as unprejudiced on personal fairness. Besides, the Judiciary typically functions as a critique of the knowledge of the parliamentary and administrative passions of the management. According to “*Article 32*” and “*Article 226*” in the matter of the Indian configuration, the more eloquent judiciary supports the capability to represent the “*legislative*”, “*executive*” and “*administrative activity*” as forbidden. There are many financial, colonial, psychological and educational features that correspondingly contribute to the limited accessibility for women with reference to legal justice. The regulation of discrimination against women has the credentials to organize the correct intentions and secure that suggests women can obtain a vast extent of fundamental prospects. Therefore, it has been acknowledged that women cultivate to have basic supervision for their associations and are reluctant to indict a spouse and a family constituent. It has been portrayed that judicial activism has specified the correct legislation that the court completely relies on the constitutional and individual explanation and prudence of the judges controlling the difficulty. On the other hand, it has been illustrated that the proper rights of women demonstrate the essential guidelines with regard to cognitive and physical health. Furthermore, it has been defined that gender inequality fortifies several problems that excessively affect women including lower wages and “*household or sexual violence*”. The rights of women in an international context, define the “*right to live*” from discrimination as they appreciate the most elevated practicable standards. Judiciary has an active role that

upholds the useful rights of women and protects the political or lawful approaches in the whole country.

Conclusion

Based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that Judiciary preserves the capacity to support gender correspondence in most of the expressive rulings. Furthermore, it has been specified that courts have the effective right to rescind the legal provisions and inspire prejudice that is completely dependent on gender including unequal freedoms and legacy of occupancies. Furthermore, the management of sexual roughness usually delivers appropriate and unprejudiced possibilities for women. Similarly, it integrates essential necessities as well as permitting justice and safety to a woman devastated by sexual barbarity. Besides, it can also be concluded that mobile courts may resolve the valuable elements for women and it particularly works for women with difficulties from fixed potencies and duration. Similarly, it has been verified that Judiciary has an adequate role in promoting women's empowerment and considering gender morality.

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