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Media Framing of Transportation, Agriculture, and Gasoline in the Russia-Ukraine War

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The Russian-Ukrainian incursion has the potential to worsen social and economic repercussions already seen worldwide, especially in transportation, agriculture, and gasoline. If the conflict would worsen, many nations could face difficulties, especially those that depend on food imports, such as those in the Middle East and North Africa. The COVID-19 epidemic, high worldwide demand, and subpar harvests in certain nations combined to make the conflict coincide with a difficult period for the world's food markets, transportation crises, and gasoline prices. Due to sanctions, Russia's exports are prohibited due to the war with Ukraine. For Ukraine, ports are shut down because of the conflict. Additionally, the threat of demolishing some transportation facilities (such as ports in Ukraine) and the ensuing financial restrictions on Russian exports caused more supply chain issues. Investigating the *New York Times* coverage including news articles published between February 24, 2022, and May 31, 2022, during the first 100 days of these crisis issues, the study concludes that the conflict between Russia and Ukraine results in framing changes related to agricultural instability, transportation crisis, and uncertainty of gasoline prices. Theoretical implications and future studies are also discussed.

Keywords: Media Framing, Russia-Ukraine War, Transportation, Agriculture, Gasoline, Global supply chains.

Early in January 2021, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky requested to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which led to Russia massing troops at Ukraine's border for training purposes. This increased tension between Western countries, Russia, and Ukraine, resulting in Russia's invasion ("special military operations") of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. Starting at that moment the world completely changed. While there have been several military invasions by Russia into its 'near abroad,' the invasion of Ukraine represents a fundamental shift in European security that is unlikely to be reversed. In terms of European defense, this might be a turning point (Aloisi & Daniel, 2022).

The possibility of a significant nuclear accident in Europe appears to be as high as it has been for several decades, even though it is hard to estimate the probability accurately (Astrov et al., 2022). The Western alliances of Ukraine responded to the latest attack by imposing severe financial sanctions on Russia, including "expulsion of key banks from the main global payments system and restrictions on Russia's central bank" (Aloisi & Daniel, 2022, p. 145) humanitarian disaster brought on by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. In the pre-war era, the immediately affected regions were home to over 19 million people. There would probably be at least three times as many refugees heading to the rest of Europe as there were in 2015-2016—the longest-lasting military conflict in Europe since the Second World War's fundamental changes throughout the medium term (Astrov et al., 2022).

Transportation, agriculture and gasoline interruptions are primary ways the conflict between Russia and Ukraine would impact the world economy. The *New York Times (NYT)* was chosen as the main source for this study because of its thorough and reliable reporting on world affairs, which covers the war between Russia and Ukraine. Global recognition for *NYT's* detailed reporting, in-depth analysis, and fast news is earned. *NYT*, a well-regarded news organization with a long history of impartial and factual reporting, ensures that the data organization in the thesis is correct and dependable. With its extensive worldwide readership and substantial impact on public opinion and policymaking, *NYT* is a reliable resource for comprehending the wider ramifications of the war between Russia and Ukraine. Moreover, *NYT* presents a variety of ideas and points of view, offering a fair analysis of divisive topics and insights into the transportation, agriculture, and gasoline crises that occurred during the Russia-Ukraine war is thus important.

A thematic analysis is conducted in this study to examine news articles on transportation, agriculture, and gasoline in *NYT* during February 24, 2022, and May 31, 2022, the first 100 days of the invasion. The study would benefit from high-quality, thorough, and dependable material by using *NYT* as its major sources, which ensures a solid and well-supported analysis of the transportation, agriculture and gasoline difficulties brought on by the Russia-Ukraine war.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Russia and Ukraine are experiencing a severe humanitarian catastrophe because of the war. Numerous urban areas around the nation have suffered significant damage, along with significant disruptions to the transportation industry, agricultural, gasoline, transportation systems, and essential social and economic infrastructure. According to the United Nations High Commissioners for Refuge (UNHCR) 2022, by mid-April, an estimated 12 million people had been displaced, and a comparable number, particularly the elderly and sick, desperately needed emergency assistance.

Ukraine has previously rotated between Russia and the West despite declaring its independence from the Soviet Union. The country was unable to develop a stable democratic structure. Ukraine and Russia had a distant relationship during the Orange Revolution and the Yushchenko administration (Bolgün, 2022). This generated conflicts between the two countries because of the Black Sea fleet sharing issue, the energy crisis, and Russia's reconciliation with Western Nations (Bolgün, 2022). The ongoing situation that resulted from Russia's invasion of Ukraine became a worldwide issue. As Ukraine's proximity to Europe and Russia, with its control over the Black Sea and shared racial heritage, has contributed to its rise to prominence in the vicinity, Russia is acting in this way to stop Western nations from moving closer to Ukraine (Orhan, 2022). As a result, Russia became uneasy with NATO and the EU's growing proximity to Ukraine, leading it to meddle in the country (Keskin, 2015).

Framing on Transportation

Understanding how information is presented affects perception and decision-making requires the application of framing theory. The framing framework can be utilized to influence the narrative around alternate routes and their development in the context of various issues in foreign affairs (Bonomi & Pan, 2013; Pan & Lawal, 2017). By presenting the Middle Route project as an example of inventiveness and resiliency, communicators may emphasize the advantages of coming up with fresh ideas in the face of difficulty (Entman, 1993). This strategy inspires optimism and forward motion while highlighting the useful advantages of the new pathways.

Every industry has been impacted by and is still impacted by the Russian-Ukrainian War, including transport. Creating and using other routes was essential during this crisis to stabilize the transportation industry. The nations that relied on Russia and the Black Sea to access Europe had difficulties due to wartime doubts about the region's security and Russia's closure of European space. These nations are now looking at options outside of the routes. One option is the Middle Route project, like the Eastern route which has experienced a rise in the amount of freight delivered ever since it was first proposed except during the time of COVID-19 pandemic. To provide the fastest transit path from China to Europe during the conflict, efforts are still being made to construct the necessary infrastructure and a pathway or route named after the Zangezur mountain range, possibly in the context of transportation or trade routes integration with the Eastern Route.

The continuing Russian-Ukrainian war has had a substantial impact on many businesses, including transportation. These difficulties have been made worse by the interruption of transport routes across the Black Sea and the geopolitical unpredictability surrounding Russia's cutoff to European commerce. Initiatives like the Middle Route project have gained support as workable alternatives during these interruptions. How these developments were covered in *NYT* highlights how creative infrastructure initiatives might reduce geopolitical risks and improve global connections. Communicators may reframe the Middle Route as a proactive solution that promotes peace and economic stability in the area by portraying it as a planned answer to present issues.

Framing on Agriculture. One way to comprehend the impact of information presentation on perception and decision-making is through framing analysis (Pan, Meng & Zhou., 2010). How agricultural concerns are framed in the context of the Russia-Ukraine war can greatly impact public opinion, political choices, and international reactions. For example, highlighting the importance of agriculture as a sector crucial to national security highlights the need for robust and secure food systems

(Pan & Meng, 2016). Policies that prioritize agricultural infrastructure and assistance for farmers during times of war may result from this viewpoint.

Scholars have examined how conflict affected trade, food security, and agricultural output in both countries. According to the Annual Presidential Address, 2013 when it comes to political stability, population health, and social security, Russia's agriculture industry is currently one of the most significant. Russia is a big importer of processed foods and a substantial exporter of various raw agricultural products, including grain such as wheat, as well as farming inputs like fertilizers Food and Agriculture Organization (McGuire, 2015).

The conflict has several immediate and direct effects on food security, including disruptions in harvesting and transportation as well as significant changes in prices and availability of basic commodities. Food shortages have historically caused severe political unrest, revolutions, and civil wars across nations, with severe consequences for institutional and technical modernization. Nowadays, the price of food may reach \$7-9 trillion, or around 10% of the world's gross domestic product. Hunger and malnutrition affect one billion people worldwide (McGuire, 2015).

The agriculture and food industries have been significantly impacted by the invasion of Ukraine (Grant, Arita, & Thompson, 2022). One effect has been a decrease in Ukraine's exports of grain and vegetable oil, which has raised prices in the world markets for agricultural commodities (Glauber & Laborde, 2023; Smith, 2022). Military activity may have short- and long-term repercussions on Ukraine's ability to move agricultural commodities both inside and beyond its borders due to the damage done to port facilities and railroads.

NYT coverage has also highlighted the war between Russia and Ukraine's significant effects on agricultural markets and global food security. According to several reports, interruptions in Ukraine's exports of grain and vegetable oil have caused a notable increase in the price of agricultural goods internationally (Glauber & Laborde, 2023; Smith, 2022). Important port infrastructure and transportation hubs, which are essential for Ukraine's grain exports, have also been extensively covered. These observations not only educate the public about the direct effects on food costs and availability, but they also have an impact on policy talks on how to strengthen agricultural resilience in the face of disruptions to the world's supply chains (Pan, 2008; Scheufele, 1999).

Framing on Gasoline. The way that the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is framed about gasoline also highlights the necessity for energy security and diversification. To lower future risks, this involves talking about relying less on non-renewable energy sources and investing more in renewable energy (Glauber & Laborde, 2023). To ensure energy security and stability in the face of geopolitical crises, policy decisions are shaped by the way these concerns are framed in the media and during policy deliberations (Entman, 1993).

During the Cold War, energy commerce was a key driver of continental integration, sometimes called the “hidden integration of Cold War Europe” (Hogselius, 2013, p. 2). After the United States, Russia is the world's second-largest producer of natural gas (NG) and oil. In 2020, it contributed 13% and 17% of the world's gas and oil, respectively, and over 40% of the gas consumed in Europe (Sullivan & Northam, 2022). However, institutional discourses in Europe have come to characterize the gas trade with Russia as a security concern more and more (Casier, 2011, pp. 538–40). The European Union (EU) started portraying reliance on Russian gas as a security risk. It emphasized the need to diversify energy

contacts in official papers in the mid-2000s, despite the language of "interdependence" in the gas relationship with Russia.

The invasion of Ukraine by Russia has shown how risky and detrimental non-renewable energy use is to the economy. In addition to fixing the vulnerabilities, there should be a surge in domestic renewable energy production. Energy may be dominated by non-renewables today, but renewables will rule the energy landscape in the future. Governments may expedite the realization of that future by augmenting their investment in renewables and instituting incentive schemes aimed at motivating individuals and companies to embrace, execute, enhance, and exhibit significant utilization of renewable energy.

NYT coverage of the conflict's consequences on transportation, agriculture, and petrol has a significant impact on public perception and legislative actions. Perceptions of economic stability and humanitarian issues are influenced by how the media portrays the interruptions in infrastructure, supply networks, and trade routes brought on by the war (United Nations, 2022). Comprehending these frameworks is imperative to devise knowledgeable reactions to emergencies, entailing strategic planning grounded on thorough data analysis and considering a range of viewpoints (Pan, Meng & Zhou, 2010; Zeng et al., 2018)

Public opinion and policy choices are greatly influenced by how the Russia-Ukraine war is framed in prominent media sources. The media has the power to influence how the public perceives and reacts to the war by drawing attention to certain parts of it, such as humanitarian problems, economic effects, or geopolitical strategies (Entman, 2007). The interruption of transportation infrastructure due to the Russia-Ukraine war has been a main topic in media coverage, disrupting global supply chains and sparking ideas on alternate routes (Smith, 2022). It highlights the risks of depending on a single area for energy supply, which has led to recommendations for diversification and investment in renewable energy (Glauber & Laborde, 2023). This is how the conflict's effects on the gasoline and energy markets are framed.

Based on the previous studies, this study aims at examining how *NYT* frames key issues related to transportation, agriculture and gasoline during the first 100 days of the Russian-Ukrainian incursion. Thus, the study proposes three main research questions to examine the transportation scenario, agriculture crisis, and gasoline situation in the following:

RQ1: How did the New York Times cover the transportation scenario during the first 100 days of the invasion?

RQ2: How was the agriculture crisis portrayed by the New York Times in the first 100 days of the invasion?

RQ3: What was the New York Times representation of gasoline situation during the first 100 days of the invasion?

METHODS

Thematic Analysis

A thematic analysis entails locating and examining recurrent themes in the media material. By integrating these methods, we may learn more about how media frames are created as well as the underlying ideas that influence public conversation. Using thematic analysis can help comprehend the media's highlights as well as the larger themes and ramifications of the narratives in the media. This

approach can systematically examine transportation, agriculture, and gasoline. According to Braun and Clarke (2012), thematic analysis is a method for methodically detecting, categorizing, and providing insight into patterns of meaning (themes) throughout a data collection. Moreover, this approach can be used to find the themes that appear frequently in how a subject is spoken about or written about and then interpret those themes.

A thematic analysis was used in this study to arrange the data into themes to employ meaning to the themes. The website of the *New York Times* (*NYT*) collected all the categories of transportation, agriculture, and gasoline data in the Russia-Ukraine war, given that *NYT* typically covers world events in great depth and with the assistance of professional analysts and on-the-ground journalists. This makes it possible to thoroughly examine the conflict's many aspects, such as its effects on the political, social, and economic spheres. In addition, *NYT* preserves a vast library of earlier stories and reports, which is very helpful for doing follow-up research and comprehending how the situation has changed over time. Expert perspectives, thorough background material, and in-depth analysis are frequently included in newspaper stories, all of which are essential for a thorough examination of complicated subjects like the war between Russia and Ukraine

The news sources on *NYT* websites would be useful resources for prospective individual categories on the Russia-Ukraine invasion and ensure which organizational communication and crisis management strategies can work best across various sectors of and transportation, gasoline, and agriculture.

The depth of a patterned reaction in several findings was demonstrated by a theme. Stated differently, a theme refers to a significant subject regularly identified and noticed within the data. To explore major themes in this study, media content from *the New York Times* was gathered, including news articles published between February 24, 2022, and May 31, 2022, during the first 100 days. The keywords used to search news articles included the Russia-Ukraine war, crisis on transportation, agriculture, and gasoline information. After gathering these articles, the thematic analysis was conducted to identify key themes related to the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on transportation, agriculture, and gasoline, drawing insights from the titles of the articles, such as "Everything Was Destroyed: War Hits Ukraine's Farms, Russian Sanctions Snarl Shipping Even as Pandemic Pressure Eases, Russia's War Is Raising Petrol Prices and Roiling Financial Markets, Ukraine says it will stop transporting some Russian gas."

Main Themes

Transport information on transport has been analyzed and shown using a large quantity of generic, high-quality information from *NYT*. Transportation obstacles, Global disruptions from the war in Ukraine and uncertainty due to the sanctions have led to port pileups and could delay cargo longer (New York Times, 2023). With the potential for a position to alter the interdependencies within this business and the demand for integrated responses to the opportunities and issues arising from the war, transit was vital as well as how international companies can reduce the effects and support the recovery of the region's transport industry. Soon after the battle between these nations ends, inhabitants should anticipate restoring regular business as soon as possible.

Agriculture is the kind of farming data that was accessible was determined by examining websites such as *NYT* to analyze information regarding the Russia-Ukraine war. The information on the agriculture industry included agriculture crisis, invasion context, facts, and news stories. The Russian

assault is devastating Ukraine's agriculture, harming crops in Europe's breadbasket, and adding to a worldwide food disaster (McGuire, 2015). Information on the agriculture sector may be found in the significance of each agricultural sector, including Europe's breadbasket, paralyzing harvests, ruining granaries, corn, barley, sunflower oil, and crops, however, bringing potentially severe effects to a country that supplies a significant part of the world's grain. Having an informational component on agriculture would have helped farmers, traders, economists, and the public understand the benefits and drawbacks of the industry during the invasion of Russia and Ukraine, as well as how it would have affected the agricultural sector.

Gasoline data was analyzed and evaluated on *NYT* websites, which accurately depicted the situation and most of the parts of gasoline like natural gas, Russian oil, and gasoline prices (Smith, 2022). The methods both nations used to control the cost and availability of gasoline during the unrest have been examined. They have also drawn attention to how these tactics may affect international energy markets as well as possible long-term repercussions for energy commerce and security (Glauber & Laborde, 2023). In addition, the situation between Russia and Ukraine was having a major effect on petroleum markets in the United States and other countries as well as in Russia and Ukraine. The world's efforts to better safeguard the global economy and population during this crisis have also influenced the production and distribution of fuel. One of the most significant items to the people throughout this crisis was gasoline as it provided insight into how they handled their everyday lives and finances.

Results

Transportation Theme

An article from *the New York Times (NYT)*, published on March 11, 2022, addresses the crisis, the primary issue facing the transport sector that led to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the article's predictions for the future (see Figure 1). This investigation examines the impact of war on transportation and how news is presented in Internet media. The article titled "Russian Sanctions Snarl Shipping Even as Pandemic Pressure Eases" is discussed in further detail below: This news item defines the situation as Russia's invasion of Ukraine led by Vladimir Putin. Global disruptions from the crisis in Ukraine, as well as uncertainty caused by sanctions, have resulted in port backlogs that may cause goods to be delayed even longer.

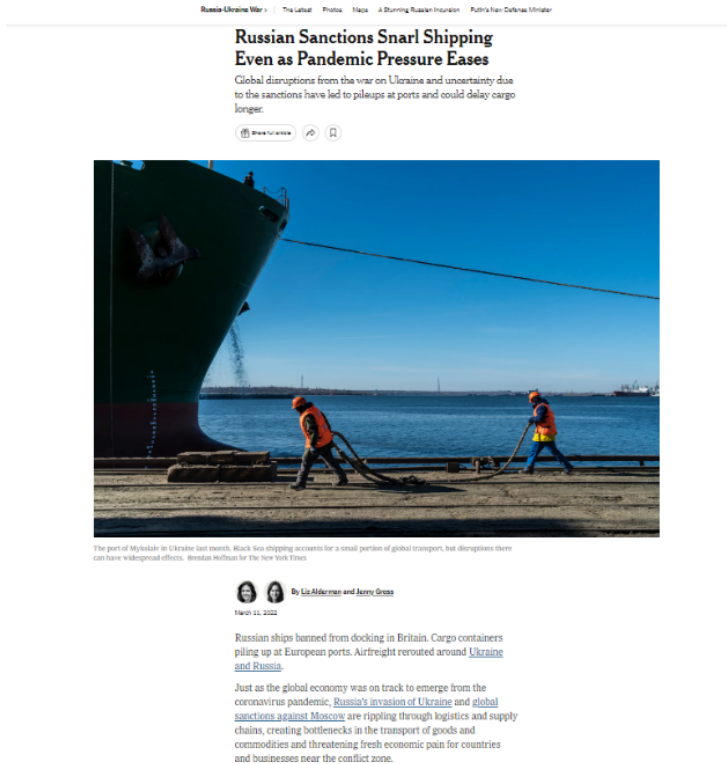


Figure 1. "Russian Sanctions Snarl Shipping Even as Pandemic Pressure Eases"

Transport firms, marine insurance executives, and industry experts believe the two-week-old battle, along with uncertainty caused by sanctions, is producing ship bottlenecks at certain ports and might lead to extended delays in supplies, particularly around Europe. The expense of carrying freight by sea, land, and air, which had already increased during the epidemic, is under more strain as global oil prices surpassed \$130 per barrel this week (Alderman & Gross, 2022).

"We believed we had a recovery from Covid in January and February," stated Detlef Trefzger, CEO of Kuehne and Nagel, a global transportation conglomerate that transports goods via truck, rail, ship, and airplane. Kuehne and Nagel are headquartered in Switzerland. Then, he also added, "But there has been a significant and long-lasting setback with the Ukraine-Russia crisis."

This news article described Ever since Russia invaded Ukraine, over 100 ships and their personnel have been left trapped at Ukrainian ports. A ship explosion on or near an Estonian dry cargo tanker sunk 20 miles off the Ukrainian city of Odesa, and missiles have struck many commercial boats. Everyone in the crew, both Russian and Ukrainian, survived. According to Marcus Baker, global head of marine and cargo at risk advisor and insurance broker Marsh McLennan, the threat has forced ship owners to pay an additional 1 to 5 percent of a ship's value in insurance premiums. Last month, the Joint War Committee of the insurance sector included Russian and Ukrainian waterways in its list of high-risk locations. This week, it expanded to include the waters around Romania and Georgia.

Based on these points, it is possible to state that the news tends to highlight Russia's invasion of Ukraine as having a massive impact on the transportation sector, which seems Western nations also cripple by this issue, resulting in heavy losses, including the loss of transport business, and cargo port access.

Agriculture Theme

An article, published on April 10, 2022, discusses the agriculture situation and shows the main problem affecting the agriculture industry that prompted Russia to invade Ukraine. This study looks at how news is spread in online media and how conflict affects agriculture. We go into more information about this news story "Everything Was Destroyed': War Hits Ukraine's Farms" below: This news article describes the scenario as Russia's invasion of Ukraine caused severe destruction to agriculture. The Russian invasion is severely damaging Ukraine's agricultural sector, endangering the breadbasket of Europe's harvests, and exacerbating the world food crisis. Reports state that Russian shelling destroyed houses, hospitals, schools, and cities in Ukraine throughout the last six weeks. The Russian military has mined some farms, blown damaged machinery, and destroyed fuel stores to delay planting, according to Ukrainian officials. The conflict has, however, also spread far into the rich plains of what is known as Europe's breadbasket, impeding harvests, damaging granaries, and crops, and perhaps having disastrous effects on a nation that produces a sizable portion of the world's food. Taking these factors into account, this thesis will examine how the agricultural situation was depicted in the press during the first 100 days of the invasion.



Figure 2. "Everything Was Destroyed': War Hits Ukraine's Farms"

On a recent morning, the farmer was working in his field when a neighbor called to let him know that his warehouses had been shelled. They were on fire, and one of his employees was lying on the ground with shrapnel stuck in his skull when he hurried back to find them.

“In one word, it was destruction,” said the 48-year-old farmer, Yuriy Gumanenko. “Everything was destroyed into pieces.”

The above statement details the horrific effects of a recent attack on Yuriy Gumanenko, a farmer in Ukraine. One of his warehouses was bombarded, causing flames, and seriously hurting a farmworker. The attack resulted in severe emotional and financial damage since it ruined most of his tools and crops. Gumanenko conveys his extreme sadness, pointing out that a lifetime of labor has been destroyed. This news story would look at how the media represented the agriculture crisis during the first 100 days of the invasion.

Gasoline Theme

Two articles published on March 10, 2022, are displayed (see Figure 3-1 and 3-2) to cover the current situation, the primary issue plaguing the petroleum sector that led Russia to invade Ukraine, and the article's future projections. This study analyzes the distribution of news via online media and the impact of war on gasoline. Both articles "Russia's War Is Rising Gas Prices and Rolling Financial Markets" and "Ukraine Says it Will Stop Transporting some Russian Gas" are discussed in further detail below: On the Dutch transfer title facility market, the price of natural gas surged sharply on Tuesday afternoon before leveling out and climbing 3.4% for the day to 97 euros per megawatt-hour (Reed, 2022). Russian gas supplies via Ukraine have remained steady thus far, despite the conflict. However, Ukrainian authorities have consistently voiced their displeasure with the Russians' activities and cautioned that they stood the possibility of the gas transmission system being shut down. The head of Naftogaz, the national energy corporation of Ukraine that has a transit agreement with Gazprom, Russia's natural gas provider, Yuriy Vitrenko, stated that the Russian forces under occupation had a pattern of breaking into gas infrastructure and attempting to disrupt their operations. He declared- "They want to control everything."

Russia's War Is Raising Gas Prices and Rolling Financial Markets

The price of gasoline is climbing and the markets are adjusting to gloomier prospects as the war in Ukraine grinds on.

Show full story



Gas prices on Tuesday at a station in Beverly Hills, Calif. Brandon Pavan for The New York Times

By Jeff Somner

March 10, 2022

It's getting to the point where you're better off filling up your gas tank in the morning because the price will be higher by the time

Figure 3-1. "Russia's War Is Rising Gas Prices and Rolling Financial Markets"

Ukraine says it will stop transporting some Russian gas.

The operator of Ukraine's natural gas grid said Russian troops were endangering the pipeline system's "stability and safety."



The prospect of a key natural gas artery cutoff sent shivers through the markets, which were already on edge because of Russia's recent stopping of gas flows to Poland and Bulgaria. Nikolay Doychinov/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images



By Stanley Reed

May 10, 2022

Ukraine's natural gas grid operator said on Tuesday that it would stop transporting Russian gas through an eastern border entry point called Sokhranivka, raising fears of a cutoff of flows to Europe.

The Gas Transmission System Operator of Ukraine said that, beginning Wednesday, it would quit accepting Russian gas at the

Figure 3-2. "Ukraine says it will stop transporting some Russian gas"

These problems are minor in comparison to the suffering that the Russian invasion has caused the people of Ukraine, it seems important to remember, nevertheless, that the devastating invasion by Russia and the Western attempts to stop it and support Ukraine are having an impact on the world's financial markets. This has an impact on almost everyone, both domestically and internationally, in many ways. The average cost of a gallon of regular increased by 8 cents on Tuesday alone, from \$4.17 to \$4.25, according to information published by the AAA Motor Club. Prices are significantly higher in areas like California, where the average cost of a gallon of regular is \$5.57 (Sommer, 2022). It's already obvious that prices will rise more, and significantly.

Above this news article, there have been major financial effects from Russia's invasion of Ukraine, including a major influence on the world's natural gas and petrol prices. The price of petrol has increased significantly, going from \$4.17 to \$4.25 a gallon, and more hikes are predicted. Gas supplies in Europe are at risk because of Russian meddling that has disrupted Ukraine's gas network. Inflation and market volatility, which impact commodities and the costs of the typical American family, are among the wider economic ramifications of this scenario. The conflict's protracted nature and its effects on oil prices and international markets are yet unknown and alarming.

DISCUSSION

This study examines how the war between Russia and Ukraine has affected transportation, agriculture and gasoline. Previous studies on the security of gasoline have identified three categories: Countries where security has improved little, countries where security has declined, and countries like

Latvia where significant efforts have been made to strengthen security. This study explores the specific ways in which these three sectors have been impacted to paint a more complete picture of the crisis and provides a more thorough picture of the crisis by examining how these three sectors have been impacted. By examining transportation, agriculture and gasoline, the study reveals the interdependence of these industries and offers a sophisticated perspective on the war's extensive effects. This method aids in pinpointing particular issues and places where policy may be intervened, resulting in a more thorough and practical comprehension of the crisis's effects on the economy and society.

Several important issues emerge from the analysis of how the Russia-Ukraine war has affected transportation, agriculture, and gasoline as well as the wide-ranging impact on these industries. These themes were selected because they might provide important insights into the Russia-Ukraine war through their effects on transportation, agriculture, and gasoline. This discussion centers on how the war has affected various sectors, the effects it is having on the world, and how the media has portrayed these issues in the first 100 days.

Theoretical Implication

The analysis reveals several theoretical insights into framing theory based on the results. First, the study highlights how media framing can emphasize different aspects of a conflict to shape public perception and policy discourse. For instance, by focusing on the economic repercussions and humanitarian crises, the media frames the conflict in ways that mobilize international support and policy interventions (Entman, 1993; Pan, 2008; Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2006).

According to framing theory, the audience's understanding of a message is influenced by the way it is presented, or the "frame" (Entman, 1993). The results of this study corroborate this claim by showing how media coverage may draw attention to certain aspects, including the serious disruptions in transportation, agriculture, and gasoline, to influence public opinion and politicians (Pan, Meng, & Zhou, 2010). This deliberate spotlighting and giving some topics more weight than others demonstrate how media frames can influence public opinion and governmental objectives (Pan & Meng, 2016; Zeng et al., 2018)

Furthermore, a better comprehension of the narrative creation process in media reporting is made possible by this research's integration of theme analysis and framing theory (Entman, 1993). This research illustrates how media organizations such as *The New York Times* create a cohesive story that highlights the war's many effects by recognizing recurrent themes and connecting them using framing techniques. This integrated approach emphasizes how crucial it is to examine both the underlying themes and the explicit frames to get a thorough knowledge of media influence (Pan & Meng, 2016).

Moreover, the results imply that the way the media portrays the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has long-term consequences for energy policy and the resilience of global supply chains, in addition to urgent economic and humanitarian issues (Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2006). This more inclusive framing emphasizes the media's agenda-setting role in international politics and has the power to bring about major policy changes (Pan, 2008).

In summary, this study offers a strong framework for comprehending how media narratives are created and their influence on public discourse and policy due to the complementary use of theme analysis and framing theory. The understandings obtained from this comprehensive strategy highlight how important media framing is in influencing reactions to international crises, both in the short and long term.

Limitations and Future Research

The study concentrates on the first 100 days of the war between Russia and Ukraine, which might not adequately represent the war's long-term effects and changing dynamics on fuel, agriculture, and transportation. *NYT* stories are the only source used for the study; they might not accurately reflect the viewpoints or framing of other Western and international media sources. The thesis looks at the effects of the battle on transportation, agriculture, and petrol, but it ignores other industries that may have been more broadly impacted by it, such as healthcare and education.

The results of this thesis complement and extend previous studies in several important domains. An extensive impact of geopolitical crises on global supply chains and logistics has been demonstrated by earlier research. For example, Sheffi (2015) talked about how supply chain disruptions in one area of the world might affect worldwide supply networks, leading to delays and higher costs for several businesses. The present research validates these findings by exhibiting how the war between Russia and Ukraine has intensified transportation delays and expenses, especially by necessitating rerouting and augmenting the need for less effective routed transportation.

According to Glauben et al. (2022) conducted studies in the agriculture sector that demonstrated how severe disruptions in grain-producing regions might jeopardize global food security. This study builds on previous research by offering specific examples of how the conflict has impacted Ukraine's agricultural exports and output, raising food prices globally and increasing food insecurity. The results highlight the interdependence of the world's food systems and the serious effects that regional wars may have on world trade. Previous research on the petrol sector has highlighted the hazards associated with a strong reliance on a single source as well as the strategic relevance of energy security (Sovacool, 2011). Building upon this, the thesis shows how the conflict has increased these vulnerabilities, leading to a reassessment of Europe's energy policy and a faster transition to renewable energy sources. The results provide credence to the idea that energy source diversity is essential for resilience against geopolitical shocks.

Finally, this study's outcomes support earlier studies in the fields of transportation, agriculture, and petrol security while also adding to them. This work adds to a more thorough knowledge of the intricate interactions between geopolitical events, international markets, and media narratives by offering a thorough examination of the effects of the Russia-Ukraine crisis and the media's involvement in forming views.

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