

**SOCIAL MEDIA AND YOUTH VIOLENCE: A
CASE STUDY OF SLUM AREAS OF MIRPUR,
AZAD JUMMU AND KASHMIR**



By

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Department of Sociology

Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad

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**“Thesis submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam
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Master of science in Sociology”**

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FINAL APPROVAL OF THESIS

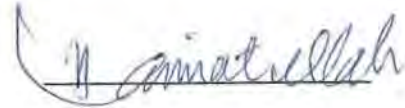
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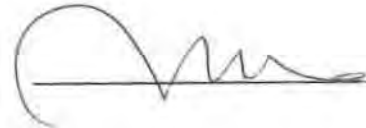
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Muhammad Shakeeb Sharif

Abstract

Youth violence is becoming a highly threat-full social phenomena endangering peace of societies. Recorded disparities and gross inequalities faced by residents of slums results to generate dissent among youth of these localities, especially in developing countries. In this situation social media becomes a medium to exploit these fault-lines and infiltrate violent tendencies in youth's behavior. Increasing use of social media by majority of youth in slums has grave implications on their behavioral choices which can trigger violence. This research aims to illustrate the relationship between social media and youth violence in slum areas of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The situation of the slums is portrayed using code of street theory according to which a set of informal rules govern the interpersonal relations in slums, characterized by increased level of resource deprivation and lack of public services. In this situation the code of street theory identifies youth adaptation of violence is more likely to meet their ends. Quantitative research design was adopted to gather data from purposively selected sample of two hundred respondents mainly youth residents of slums, with aid of survey questionnaires. The study found that majority of youth of these slums is social media users with varied nature of use depending on level of their educational history. Social media was seen promoting content and debates that have potential to trigger violence but no direct relationship between social media and youth media was evident. It was deduced from the results that there is lesser role of social media in causing violence as there is presence of other precursor of violence, among youth of slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

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CHAPTER NO 1
INTRODUCTION

Change is an ever-evolving process and throughout the human history, mankind has witnessed many changes. These changes brought with them benefits and certain negative consequences, either it was agricultural revolution or industrial revolution, huge price was paid by humans. Twenty-first century is known as century of technology as it brought change. With advent and widespread of technology, human reaped the fruits by creating ease of work while adopting technology. Technological revolution further fastened the pace of globalization, incorporating information technology which is now unable to restrict ideas and innovation within geographic boundaries with advent of internet. The world is now far strongly connected with flow of information without any constrains. Internet phenomena gave rise to culture of cyberspace socialization, connecting people worldwide with the aid of social media platforms which were further diversified with each platform having different tasks.

The change of the world into a global village is incredibly helped by the availability between the Internet and the appearance of web-based media. The standpoint for innovation has developed in recent past. In the present times, Internet based social media holds a high stake in lives of the youth, whereas with it potential benefits also have new critical consequences (Nesi 2020:116). This new addition into lives of individuals, where opened new doors of benefits with flow of information and giving new heights to international socialization of citizens of different countries without element of one's physical presence. Also this empowered innovation due to collaborations of ideas. On the other hand, it was seen that social media serving aim of promoting disorder with misinformation and giving opportunity to like-minded criminals to interact, collaborate and accomplish their acts on cyberspace or to use cyberspace to promote criminality with different tactics which are misinformation, brain washing, and promotion of specific ideologies to attract likeminded individuals. These tasks were further facilitated when web-based media differentiated.

Web-based media use (cooperating with others through web-based electronic gatherings like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Youtube, and so forth) has turned into a gigantically well-known device for social association (Berryman, Ferguson and Negy.2017:308). Each having certain different purpose. Facebook is a multi-purpose platform which allows its users to make new friends, share picture and routine activity details with friends and share, comment and like content of friends. It also allows personal interaction via messaging. Instagram is also identical to Facebook. Twitter is also for purpose of flow of information, while YouTube is widely used for entertainment.

Another platform; WhatsApp allows instant messaging between friends. Information industry is not only service provider for socialization purpose but it also serves the aim of profit maximizing, which is interesting as it attract businesses to advertise via social media platforms which have access to huge amount of potential customers. These different agents of social media thus serve with the aim of spreading information, providing information; increasing worldwide socialization. A new platform tik-tok allows its users to show their work of art and skills.

In the contemporary times, population mix of societies comes from rural and urban backgrounds and both are interdependent to keep society functional in many ways. The rural- urban divide is a leading cause of prevailing discrimination in the societies which further paves way for birth of certain issues mainly linked with violence and crime mostly in slums. Urban slums are identified as those settlements, city regions or neighborhoods in which inhabitants are deprived from basic living conditions and safe surroundings. Rural to urban migration or urbanization caused the development of urban slums areas which provided wheel to industrialized world. Throughout the world, diverse patterns of slums prevails with some common issues mainly poverty which is root cause of all the ills that prevails in slums. Inhabitant of slums hold inadequate access to state resources mainly access to basic living facilities.

Furthermore the economic situations deprive youth of slums from education and promoting negative ways to earn a living. So criminal activities are recorded in slums areas. A common sight of poor neighborhoods would record the act of crimes of different nature and law enforcement mechanisms will be seen failing to act preventively.

With widespread accessibility of mobiles, a major upsurge is recorded in youth's use of internet and socializing platforms associated with it on a near constant basis (Anderson and Jiang 2018:8). The widespread of technological gadgets are laptops and mobile phones and everyone have easy and cheaply access to these. Cyberspace and social media in particular is accessed using these. Internet is broker that connects individual with these social media platforms. Utilization of social media varies from person to person and society to society. Some socialize with positive mind and aim while on the other hand some socialize to manipulate, brain drain and exploiting their potential targets with use of social media. There is also variation of differed use upon regional basis. The global north utilizes social media positively to its full potential, still negative tendencies are present there also. While global south is seen using social media on excessive levels, which is dangerous and here more addiction towards use of social media for purpose of entertainment is seen.

The political and religious use of social media is still felt around the world. From the events of Arab spring and Zuccotti park, tales of wide protest connected with youths use of social media are making headlines on a regular interval (Xenos, Vromen and Loader 2013:152). It is evident that political aims are met, aided by social media. Furthermore it is used to build and spread popular narratives, in periods of elections to mobilize youth, gain support and to use social media as propaganda machine against opponents. Donald trump of USA after losing presidential election in 2020 used social media to mobilize his supporters which triggered attack on Capitol Hill. In Pakistan social media always helped to spread populist narratives of politicians that manipulate voters in order to assure victories

in election. Spread of Naya Pakistan narrative by Imran Khan to manipulate voters in 2018 general elections is an example. Furthermore, spread of own religion interpretation by clergy of different sects of same religion is being witnessed.

In the modern world social media got the important role in lives of all individuals especially the youth. It led the widespread flows of information world-wide within no time also enabling certain revolutions in the world namely Arab spring of Middle East which hence proved that social media can influence youth to act in a radical or violent ways. Social media not only influences the choices of the youth but also the decision-making mechanisms namely through advance marketing and advertisement skills by influencing our buying choices. Enabling individuals to enact in a global environment connecting and promoting long distances friendships is another aspect of social media, It holds commercial purposes as well. Social media usages differ from society to society, the north is recorded utilizing the full of the social media in a positive sense as Mark Zuckerberg created Facebook for a purpose of online communication among a college community while on the other hand the individual of south is seen as promoting their respective ideologies in the cyber space which is also root cause of violence due to clash of opinion among youth. Hence no one can deny the vital role of social media in lives of youth which is 16 percent of global population. Furthermore, consistent viewing content on social media, which is not without some purpose generates and promotes anti-social behaviors which enables violence being carried out by the youth. Violent youth in society commits different types of crime and show anti-social behaviors.

Pakistan's society is divided by various fault-lines, and these used and exploited with the help of social media to radicalize individuals and young people in general and disrupt social peace and order. Society has been a victim of violence since Pakistan's birth (Zaman and Sabir 2013:11). With the emergence of Pakistan ingrained in communal riots of independence

and burden of history make Pakistan a volatile as society is deeply divided based on regional basis fueled by sectarianism. Society indicates potential of radicalizing youth of society as rich-poor divided is evident further exploited by presence of socio-economic disparities. Poor are deprived from economic opportunities which generate a sense of hatred and negative prejudice for the upper and elite classes.

Unequal development is evident among different provinces of Pakistan. In comparison Punjab is more developed than Baluchistan. States on several time failed to provide basic living facilities to its citizens as evident from a huge chunk of out of school children's. Outlook of the current situation, socio-economic division, poor educational system and unequal economic opportunity among masses of society. Our international commitments of cold war and war against terrorism gave gift back in shape of militant infrastructure, presence of extreme religious interpretation. Opportunities to attain education and live an ideal life are unequally disturbed. So is level of social cohesion in society. Youth being neglected from mainstream professions gave rise to their behaviors being influenced by radical ideologies. These were the condition of state and society when covid-19 disrupted functionality of society. In order to cope with transmission of virus it was necessary to observe social distancing which affected the economic activities of the country. It gives unemployment a new hike and converted reading of socio-economic indicators a new low.

The social media in Pakistan is increasingly misused, taking morals of society to a new low. Incidents of online harassment and bullying are on peak and which have disastrous implications for the victim's mental health. Online stalking and clash of opinion on social media generates aggression that takes shape of violence physically. Culture of showing personal success and wealth on social media instantly make individual to become targets for criminal, who use social media to identify and trace potential target. Excessive use of social media generates mental health problems and behavioral changes which is a source of encouraging

violence to infiltrate in society. Spread of misinformation through social media generates social problems and misunderstanding which can also interrupt violence.

Mobilization of youth for violent purposes by militant outfits by attracting like-minded youth through social media is also a threat to peace and order of society. Furthermore, obscenity is being promoted via platforms of social media. New platforms; tik-tok is on lead in doing so. A recent incident on day of independence of Pakistan this year came to limelight when a mob attacked and harassed a girl in Lahore was influenced by this particular platform of social media. Rise in vulgarity and obscenity had given rise to the culture of rape in Pakistan. Street environment is on edge of collapse in sense of conventional norms as the economic disparities are on peak. Slums are becoming brutal and dangerous as the cause of crime has always remained in rich poor widen gap. Unplanned urbanization and constructions near city centers are causing slums to increase in numbers so are other social problems, some being promoted through social media.

Role of web-based media is on bleeding edge for spreading culpability and rough practices. These styles which are probably going to be embraced and replicated by the young as they keep up with most extreme internet based presence on these online media stages. The time of immaturity and youthful adulthood is a period of uplifted danger conduct. Despite the fact that viciousness and criminal conduct arrive at their top during this phase of life, savagery has numerous forerunners and rather long formative pathways (Linda 1998: 260). In recent times many studies investigated the methods through which social media facilitate acts of violence against adolescents and children and these were perpetrated by youth, furthermore studies also analyzed cases of violence among youth peer groups.

Social media has become precursor and the promoter of violence. Youth violence is directed towards against companions which consist of two categories, acts of violence conducted on cyberspace such as online bullying and harassment to physical aggression (Desmond and George

2004:549). So, violence and issues on cyberspace holds potential to trigger violence on street which have devastating consequence on social cohesion and peace of society. Youth violence interrupted and promoted through extreme content is becoming a deadly social phenomenon which needs solutions.

Pakistan is one of the toughest family-owned societies, but shares a high level of diverse violence. Group violence emerges due to presence of different divisions and fault-lines in state and society of Pakistan on basis of ethnic, political and religious differences. The effects of extreme poverty and illiteracy combined with unequal access of resources and life chances (education, employment, sports, etc.) lead to issues like these crimes. Concentrated urbanization has exacerbated social conditions (Zaman and Sabir 2013:9). One's life chances are precursor of violence in Pakistan so that is why violence remain at peak in slums settings as youths life chances do not pave way for them to catch bright role in life.

The neighborhood environment is important determinant that tells what behavior youth adopts. The environment is positive in providing facilities and opportunities and if the situation in the vicinity is worsened by poor social conditions, adolescents become the victims of the element that control and spread criminality and make youth adopt antisocial behavior. This can also be learned from negative peers or through social media. Neighborhood disadvantages play a secondary role in the relationship between violence and street regulation among high-risk neighborhood youth (Shah et al. 2021:1). Violence is taken as act of normalcy and those who conduct are seen as role models with respect by others individuals in slums. This negative role modeling is decaying order and peace of overall society, particularly of slums of Pakistan.

The link between social media and violence is direct and indirect. Directly when act of violence is being conducted on these social media platforms such as online bullying, harassing, stalking, spreading hate speech, violent ideologies, attracting like-minded individuals for team formation to

conduct violent acts, researching individuals' personal information to examine and choose targets. Indirectly, when content of social media encourages individuals to carry violence on streets. When an ideology that construct any individual prejudice and hatred for other groups of society or content that is that exploit disparities present among different classes of society. Taken case of slums, there is gap evident between in life conditions and life chances and environment as compared to those of city life. When social media portrays elite and luxurious life-style and that is viewed by the individuals of the slums, it definitely generates hatred and disliking in their hearts for individuals of other classes and they will blame them from depriving them from their ideal life. This arises a feeling of revenge, which is a possible cause of youth of slums engaging in violence to maximize material gain to match that of other classes or simply for purpose of revenge. So, the social media can be elements that promotes and cause youth violence and this can also cause sense of deprivation making youth near to indulge in drug abuse among youth.

The last Pakistan's population census was conducted in 2017 showing 208 million inhabitants, which showed 2.4% increase in population from its predecessor census of 1998 (Goujon, Wazir and Gailey 2020:1). The population is on the increase so are the social problem that is attached to population. It became difficult for the government to provide the basic living facilities to increased population, which is itself a constrain on state driven services. It also affects per-capita income and problem of unemployment is further widened and degrades environment. The size of, Population of Pakistan in between age bracket of 15 to 24 is 36 million moreover 58 million is yet below age of 15, counted together this represents 60% of our total population (Yusuf 2018:2). Thus, increase in the youth bulge of the Pakistan is pretty evident and the future society dominated by youth is always at the risk as they can guide nation toward path of success and progress. If they are neglected and pressed by the socio-economic and opportunities constrain, their chances of adoption of

anti-social behavior rises which make progressive future of the nation towards a downward trajectory.

Pakistan youth populace have its significance and their inception of brutal conduct experience suggests for disharmony of entire society accordingly. It is need of great importance to distinguish reasons for their connecting with viciousness and to delink them from it. Greater part of youth swell comprise of males in Pakistan along these lines there deradicalizing in fundamental to ensure the harmony and request of generally society. Discrimination and alienation from the wider society are feeling of Major junk of radicalized youth (Yusuf 2018:3). These are causes of youth violence prevalent in society at large.

World Bank recorded in 2017 that 75% of Pakistan's youth matured between 14 to 24 are proficient. In 2012 Pakistan's literacy rate stood at 56% for both male and females (Rehman, Jingdong and Hussain 2015:141). The link between these statistics tells us that majority of youth population of country qualify the basic prerequisite of joining social media platforms. Urban Population of Pakistan compromises 39.23 percent of the total population, with growth rate of 3.19 percent annually. In the period from 2005 to 2010, the rate of change for urban population was 1.25% and approximately near half the total of urban population was founded to be inhabited in slums (Shah et al. 2021:6). These figures tell us that concentration of major chunk of population of Pakistan is inhabited in the slums setting, which are identified by the presence of violent tendencies among their inhabitants, particularly youth. Thus, violence can erupt, initiated by social media by intolerance on opinions and ideology differences among peer groups, who then fall victims to violence.

Pakistan as a society faces deep false alarms spread through various social media platforms, which can lead to widespread hatred that makes people intolerable as a contact with religious sentiment. Political supporters are also seen in large rifts that plot against their enemies and promote further intolerance in places like slums, which are political sect nurseries. Social

media is still regarded as the backbone of Pakistan's freedom of expression. Slum teenagers, ignored elsewhere in society, have always had social media as a hub, creating frustration that makes peer-to-peer conversations and discussions difficult. Young people in slums only knew how to behave extremely in cyberspace, which encouraged violence on the streets of slums, and what was exacerbated on social media was actively and violently sought on the streets. In this sense, Cause of youth violence remains in social media. The geographical location and international political commitments of Pakistan such as proxy wars, society of Pakistan is perceived as the multicultural and polarized and fruitful for violent youth (Marri et al. 2006:31).

Presence of financial obliges in the public arena due to debilitate economy and further adverse consequences of Covid-19, which expanded the joblessness and level of neediness was apparent led to revolutionary components in the Pakistan culture as unsatisfied society led to evil to bring about additional evil. Pakistan displays side effects that show high tendencies for radicalization. The current outlook of Pakistan society presents that all sorrows are generated due to class stratification that gave birth to anti-social behavior among those youth who are deprived from positive life chances as are being neglected in educational and economic institution of the society (Yusuf 2008:1)

Social media nowadays is holding place in hearts of people of Pakistan, as it provides with a ease of connectivity with friends and family offering chat box, sharing and uploading of picture, building fan following. These identified functions are carried out using multiple channels of social media namely Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp and Instagram furthermore these platforms provide with entertainment and information providing options thus spreading information even misinformation at times. No doubt these forums are of utmost use but due to its morally unethical use by several users, it is seen promoting and spreading disinformation often misguiding youth even becomes cause of erupting violence among youth. Specifically

in context of Pakistan addiction of social media is a serious issue originating some of problems Pakistan as a society is facing. Spread of dominant myths regarding Covid-19 vaccination drive led individual reluctant from vaccinating against the ill disease which created fuss for procurement of health facilities and even contributed for spread of virus in society. Furthermore, increase in cybercrimes originates violence against women; cases of killing in the name of honor are deeply linked with social media. Social media addiction alienates youth of the country from their families, educational institutions and teachers as a result teaching and guidance, norms of society and moral responsibilities stand largely apart from youth thus social behaviors are largely changed as youth are influences by negative ideals in society which has instinct youth to act violently. In this sense social media generates youth violence. So minor issues and quarrels among youth, mostly in slums areas are resulting homicide and fatal injuries.

Intentional use of physical force or power directed against other either individual or group, which results in harm in sense of injury, loss of live, mental problem or physical hardship (Tripathi 2017:1). The outcomes of the violence can be grave and potential threat to order as violence make retaliation evident and in case of violence carried out by youth of the slums against the other segment of society in name of justified revenge can also be prompt out. In Pakistan involvement of males is evident mostly as they are influenced by the prevailing gangs in society and street culture that provide with the chances to boys, mostly of the slums to socialize with negative peer groups most often than females. The fact that in households females are victims of the domestic violence as society is highly marked by the patriarchal culture which make them also at risk of being raped in the slums as the street culture of the slums promotes tendencies of crime of rape.

The neighborhood packs culture in Pakistan advances drug dealing, carrying, robbery, burglary and grabbing and keeping in mind that leading

these criminal operations there are expanded possibilities of the adolescent enjoying savagery. Presence of these violations prompt labels Pakistan as a rough country. Very nearly 70,000 kids are in the city (Yusuf 2018:3). Thus, these are all the time at the verge of joining gangs in Pakistan, a point that can multiply and intensify the level of violence. As earlier it is noted that youth population is majority in Pakistan and the search of jobs leads them to follow path of the internal migration within the country, these are mostly rural to urban and in cities where youth in wake of conducting jobs are separated from their family, indulge in these activities for example drug abuse which also expose them toward violent activities and developing criminal careers, the process of unplanned urbanization ultimately develops slums as when full family internal migrations are recorded and exposure of youth to the street culture can also increase rate of violence. Political affiliation can also expose youth to violence as political parties also have militant wings, showing off the power to opponents. It is done through mobilizing youth handing weapons in the hand of youth.

On the other hand, partisan savagery is additionally clear and pastorate is seen promoting and enlisting youth for this reason from the strict organizations known as Madressahs. Here and there, outcomes are serious, prompting a progression of floods of savagery, among the young as well as among the grown-ups (Zaman and Sabir 2013:13). Other sources of violence emerge due to inefficient justice system of Pakistan and delayed justice and individual seek to take option of revenge in own hands thus putting aside the functions of the justice system to decide the punishment of criminal. The violence can be deep rooted in the society structures and children are socialized in a way, incorporating them in culture of violence. Some also inherit long family rivalries which make as they grow exposed to use of violence for purpose of revenge from the opponent's family. These all contribute to make anti-social behaviors a permanent part of the young generations in Pakistan.

Albeit, a significant assemblage of writing is accessible on youth violence and impeded metropolitan areas in the worldwide North, however a couple of studies have been directed on youth viciousness with regards to hindered metropolitan areas in the South (Shah et al. 2021:1). Crime remains hugely related to slums as their vulnerabilities transform them into nurseries of crime and youth violence in particular. Environment of the slums depicts that these are prone to crime and indicates youth involvement in violent acts. Combination of the street culture and group identity preservation act as catalyst in slums for use of violence by youth. Furthermore, socialization plays a key role to make youth learn anti -social behavior in slums.

1.1 Objective of the study

Present research examines impacts of social media on youth violence in slum areas: a case study of slums areas in Mirpur. Following are the objective of the study;

1. The current research takes into account that how potential platforms of socialization known widely as social media plays its parts in interrupting violence among streets by considering issue of the youth violence in urban neighborhood of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir. How they are interrelated and how informal and formal social control is shattered by social media and how it develops anti- social behaviors among the youth that trigger violence.
2. The research examines the potential ways through which social media exploit fault lines of socio-economic disparities present in slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir to trigger violence in name of revenge against those who caused them.
3. Which type of social media content radicalize the youth of the slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu Kashmir?

1.2 Significance of the study

The effects of social media have pertained a great interest from the social sciences scholars because it is affecting the societies adversely and very quickly. The study is of utmost significance as it will examine the consequences of violence in society which not only damages the peace of society but also have other socio-economic implications and how violence erupts initiated by social media. On the other hand, this present study has theoretical implications also. Literature review of the study gives insight regarding the views of the existing studies regarding how youths use of social media how become precursor of the violence. The negative use of social media creates many issues. Pakistan is facing the consequences of the negative use of social media. Youth consist a major portion in total population of Pakistan and hold easy access to social media with the aid of doorstep availability of internet .Emergence of many issues that Pakistan as a nation is facing are initiated through negative use of social media from which the most grave is youth violence. Thus it is important to identify the relation of social media and youth violence

1.3 Research question

The youth violence erupted by antisocial behavior learnt from platforms of social media is issue that is threat to peace and lives for many people living in slum areas. The victims are often from population of cities inlands in Pakistan. This issue is also prevalent in Mirpur Azad Kashmir. The slum areas all over the world are infamous for common crimes and high ratio of different types of violent activities. The people from slums areas live their lives in poverty; that often leads to youth violence. Violence remains a hotline issue prevailing in slums promoted through social media. How youth violence is an outcome of social media, how youth usage of social media interrupts violence in slums of Mirpur Azad Jummu and Kashmir?

- Do social media exploit socio-economic disparities prevalent between slum areas and main city lands that promoted violence?

- Are causes of violence linked to social media, how social media affects youth behavior in these slum areas?

CHAPTER NO 2
LITERATURE REVIEW

With technological revolution, online socialization intensified. Web-based media organization, for example, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and YouTube has prompted the prevalence. Online media, which once worked as an electronic association between clients has acquired more extensive worthiness, acceptability and convenience and is additionally turning out to be presumably the main and important specialized instrument of socialization, also remains highly addictive for the youths. Web-based media is acquiring force as one of the main apparatuses for individuals to lift their voices where clients are utilizing them to for the capacity to offer their viewpoint and participate in an immediate discussion (Muhammad, Abdullah and Azmi2016:1). Another author stated that web-based media may exceptionally attract teenagers given the attributes of this formative and developmental period, making youngsters especially powerless to both the chances and dangers of new advances (Nesi 2020:116). The meaning and definition of social Media by experts in the field of technology and researcher varies, changes according to their interpretation and differs dependent on the utilization and usage of the clients of a specific framework however it has one distinct normal, an internet based apparatus of social connection and correspondence between at least two clients (Muhammad et al 2016:2). In the present times social media growth intensified as its outlets were able to multiply, with youth accessibility to digital content via different devices which includes technological gadgets namely mobiles, tabs and computers became operative for online interactions. Social media is integral part of these technological devices which is characterized as cyberspace or applications enabling socialization (Nesi 2020:116).

The adverse consequences of highly addictive and habitual use of social medias incorporates seclusion, absence of social abilities and securities, corpulence, despondency, helpless rest propensity, increment tormenting, absence of protection, absence of social and sexual limits, and mental and passionate unsettling influences. It can possibly be effectively blow up

when spreading messages that make and build up bad generalizations, sustain misinterpretations and disagreeable remarks presented on hassle peers. Through web-based media, individuals can undoubtedly be hoodwinked or even tricked into moral corruption. (Muhammad, Abdullah and Azmi.2016:2).

Elements identified with the community networks where people reside, just as the structure and families functions, schools, and friend bunches additionally seem to add to hazard for violence (Herrenkohl et al 2000:171). Another research noticed, socialization with anti-social companions and surroundings impacts make adolescent and juvenile member of violent subculture in settings of ghettos because of powerless social control and absence of viable social establishment to direct for the correct way hence while developing into adulthood youth completely take on savage subculture which make them possible specialists for violent conduct. Youth viciousness or violence is an issue that dangers tranquility of society and as inclusion in freak act while in age section of adolescents expanded possibilities of people to decide for criminal vocation for long time in this manner beginning an influx of violence and wrongdoing for a long-lasting period till the maturing out components is apparent to confine guiltiness so to take out wrongdoing for roots it is a critical need to work for restrict the starts of youth violence cycle , which is rotting youth lives, with no effective use of time and energies more difficulties will arise if those factors that develop youth decisions jumped towards revolutionary and outrageous propensities are not managed. Youth violence is an overall world-wide issue and one of the fundamental driver for mortality among male adolescents specifically (Herrenkohl et al 2000:176). Neighborhood conditions are a significant mark of youth contribution in fierce conduct. Neighborhood impediments assume an important part in the connection among violence and street code esteems among the young (Shah et al.2021:1).

One more research observed that most of youngsters are quickly changing from electronic media like TV watchers and radio audience members to web-based media. The effect on youngsters is solid, as the extent of youngsters is intensely subject to online media shifts. This excitement for web-based media affects society, yet web-based media impacts individuals' ways of life, which is a persistent interaction and in the idea of its effect in all social orders. There are individuals who have been consented to recognize every country, particularly youngsters are affected (Ghulam et al. 2014; 148). Web-based media has numerous ramifications in life of youngsters, which is a two way process. At times, the impacts are gainful to the public activity of youngsters, and some time, these impacts are negative for the client. Online media can resemble a bunch of new cool devices for drawing in youngsters. Negative utilization of online media happens when understudies participate in unscrupulous exercises via web-based media entryways, share futile data, and post photographs that abuse public nobility and outer relations (Ghulam et al. 2014: 134).

Oral and actual up close and personal assaults are even more normal than online assaults (Desmond and George.2004: 548). Pakistan is one of the most thorough family-possessed social orders, however shares different types of violence at a significant level. Group or aggregate violence is boundless because of Presence of societal fault-lines exploited by socio-economic disparities, hateful prejudices, relative deprivation and discrimination works to attach youth with violent ideologies; these are sole precursor of youth violence in Pakistan. Concentrated urbanization has exacerbated the social circumstance. Checking out the current circumstance of the country, Pakistan can be portrayed as a violent nation showing a similar degree and power of viciousness as Latin America (Zaman and Sabir 2013: 9). Generally, these factors generate culture of violence which is present in society of Pakistan with full velocity among youngsters as well as among grown-ups. This culture of violence makes an endless loop of issues that influences nearly everybody in Pakistani

society, either straightforwardly or by implication. Specifically, teenagers are more exposed to violent tendencies for individuals who control them in various ways for their petty gains (Zaman and Sabir.2013: 12). Interpretation of research by Zaman and Sabir (2013) holds that violence works for benefit of handlers sitting behind, might be those spreading content to generate violence with the aid of social media. Studies preceding propose many variables that increase the probability of violence in pre-adulthood and youthful adulthood. A portion of these variables include the earlier development of aggressive behavior pattern among children's (Linda et al. 1998: 259). The connection among destitution and violence is complicated. Studies show that murder is higher in metropolitan regions where destitution is generally common, yet anti-social behavior and violence are more connected with parts of neediness than with destitution itself. There are numerous perspectives to neediness related with high paces of community violence (Linda et al. 1998: 264). Youngsters living in hazardous regions consider the utilization of viciousness to be an ordinary response to keeping up with bunch personality in accordance with street culture (Shah et al.2021:8).

Parts of youth, which is radicalized have a solid sense of victimization and are cut off from the rest of society. As a result, this is regarded as a factor to financial trouble. In countries where young folks are becoming more radical, ineffective educational concepts, a lack of economic liberties, and uneven access to highways for socioeconomic aggregation are all common. The problem is commonly brought up in social orders that demonstrate social polarization. Unfortunately, Society today in Pakistan exhibits a considerable number of these signs (Yusuf 2018:3).

Presently, the significant issue of the world is overpopulation particularly of the non-industrial nations. It is collectively acknowledged that with the increment of populace, the quantity of related issues like food, convenience, instruction, clinical, traffic and so on are produced. Besides, the crime percentage among the social orders likewise emerges because of

substantial increase of the populace. (Zakria and Faqir 2009:214). In another research it was told, Pakistans last enumeration in 2017 counted 208 million occupants, which converts into a yearly populace development pace of 2.4% since the past statistics of 1998. Such development implies that, if nothing changes, Pakistans populace will twofold in just 29 years, though the normal multiplying time for other South Asian nations is around 58 years. To address the disturbing populace development rate (Goujon, Wazir and Gailey 2020:1)

Pakistan holds infrequent allot of male segment in society which is larger than females and the fact remain that literature on youth violence is centered exclusively on males (Yusuf 2008:2). Another research stated the increase in crime leading towards homicidal deaths in Peshawar, a city of Pakistan. Homicide is the demise of one person because of the direct of another. There has been a worldwide expansion in manslaughter and it causes more than 500,000 passing's each year around the world. These crimes are instances of planned homicide, purposeful killing, and exasperated attacks bringing about death. Crime is a typical endpoint of a wide range of social pathways. It very well might be a consequence of contentions between associates, aggressive behavior at home, burglaries, illicit drug use and illegal intimidation. Homicidal rate of Peshawar was recorded; 86% victims were males and 32% victims were in age group of thirties. In the majority of cases cause of the death was recorded firearm, target aimed at chest of the individual killed and peak of violence was recorded in November. The research findings were, Peshawar has increased rate of homicidal deaths and firearm use (Marri et al 2006:30)

Recently, many concerns are raised by responsible and policy makers regarding possible negative and degrading impacts of social media. Overwhelming part of youth life is consumed using social media, which is time killer and destroyer and in lives of many youth, presence on cyberspace with online identities is a mandatory part which generates excessive influence of social media in lives of youth. These concerns have

led policy makers to worry as developmental phase in adult lives is seen as affected by web based socializing agents. Could dependence via online media for social associations deprecatorily impact genuine social contacts (Berryman, Ferguson and Negy.2018:308), the research further presented the term, Vague booking alludes to web-based media posts that contain minimal real and clear data, however are phrased so as to request consideration and worry from pursuers, thus vague booking can generate violence in society.

Excessive use of social media produce adverse health issues possibility of weak eye sight is increased; sleep deprivation produce mental health issues which have implications for individuals in daily life as impair academic performance and despaired socio-economic functioning. The idea of online media collaborations, which are on a near distance, makes contrary remarking both simple and more regular than in-person communications with peers. (Abi-Jaoude, Naylor and Pignatiello 2020:137).Lower-pay teenagers are almost certain than youngsters from higher-pay families to utilize Facebook (Anderson and Jiang 2018:3). So in slums and disadvantages neighborhoods there are increased chances of youth excessive use of social media to be recorded.

Ideological groups and individual legislators develop media skill and utilize different social media like websites, Twitter and Facebook to restore contact with their electors. Today social media also exploits religious sentiments of sensitive and religiously attached portion of the society, religion as institution is being damaged and advent of social media has increased religious intolerance in society leading toward increased violent tendencies, Islam- phobia and cartoon crisis are portrayal of this (Hjarvard 2011:119).A solid positive connection between online media use and political commitment. It has also lowered the expense of various types of communication and giving better approaches to find and engage with issues, online media might have extraordinary potential for preparing and mobilizing, yet in addition expanding political cooperation the spread

of web-based media among youngsters and the more extensive public has widely affected political commitment, and yet recommend that the connection between web-based media use and commitment for engagement might be restricted to people who might probably be generally drawn in without web-based media. Mobilizing capability of web-based media is adequately incredible to straightforwardly influence exemplary examples of delineation by financial status and different variables in political engagement behaviors (Xenos, Vromen and Loader 2013:151,152).

Residents of the poor, slums and disadvantages localities are more exposed to the chances of youth turning toward adopting and developing anti-social and violent tendencies due to effect of socializing and influence of street culture. Family background characterized by status influence individual choices of adopting specific culture and behavior and residing in slums increase influence of violence because of community effect (Coster, Heimer and Wittrock 2016:723). Young people who live in risky localities regard the use of harshness as a natural reaction to safeguard their group prestige, according to their street culture. Learning violent techniques, seeing violence as normal behavior, and admiring excellent examples that are cruel and powerful are all important norms of the road culture. In Pakistan, the youngsters are exposed to violence, which is reported about infrequently in the print and broadcast media. The atmosphere and characteristics of a neighborhood have an important role in shaping young people's attitudes, norms, and behavior's. High rates of unemployment, bad financial conditions, and questions about law enforcement organizations, uneven treatment by state foundations, insecurity, and ethnic heterogeneity were among the characteristics of the troubled area (Shah et al. 2021:4).

Exposure to violence during adolescence and youthfulness, as far as both direct exploitation and auxiliary openings, for example, seeing vicious demonstrations, puts youth at expanded danger for various health and

social results. These behavioral defects results incorporate misery, nervousness, and posttraumatic stress problem, forceful conduct, self-destruction ideation, and decreases in school accomplishments and secondary school finish. Victims of violence are on risk of mental health issues as violence generates feeling of disintegration from wider society and sense of being uncared and unloved arises (Seal, Nguyen and Beyer 2014:1)

The Pakistani youth has no choice to avoid the wave of intolerance and extremism but has to face the hard-core reality. The stated socio-historical conditions have shaped the fate of the local youth and developed the local violent culture of Pakistan. Violence among youths depends upon the existing conditions of the society. New situations create a new role for the youth some of them turn to violence while others remain vulnerable or victims of the unfavorable social conditions. Political affiliation and youth political commitment is also a precursor of violence in Pakistan as Majority of youth are linked to Youth Wings of different political parties, these aims to mobilize youth and to achieve political interest through weaponization of the youth. The more a person uses violence, the better his prospects of rising up the social hierarchy are. Youth groups not only conduct political events, but also monitor political, ethnic, and sectarian parties aggressive activity. (Zaman and Sabir.2013:15). it can be deduced political active youth represent their political affiliation through social media and any disagreement of opinion their have possibility of triggering violence as these political workers are being weaponised.

Systematic theories connect situations of the slums with the events and recurrence of violent acts, crime and percentage of crime present in these areas. It is proposed by the strain theory that general neighborhood or slums inconvenience erupts situation under which neglect to accomplish decidedly esteemed objectives, loss gains and experience negative sentiments creates environment conducive to misbehavior and violent conduct. Whereas weak formal and social controls are precursor of

violence in these neighborhoods (Seal, Nguyen and Beyer 2014:2). Thus stain can be exploited through content of social media leading toward youth adoption of violence conduct

Poverty is another reason which makes the youth population violent and pushes them into joining the mafia or gang groups. They are without education, have no access to basic living necessities and, without any aim to their lives, they thus join the violent youth on the street. The existence of violence between rich and poor youths is difficult to observe in Pakistan. Feudal classes suppress the low economic social classes and have different schools, colleges and universities. They hardly mix with the lower classes. The elite class and their children enjoy privileges, while the lower classes are put to their service and are victimized. Such incidents are hardly ever reported to the police (Zaman and Sabir 2013:17). Another research stated, Those who live in more underprivileged situations are more likely to see violence than someone who live in less impoverished settings, which puts them at a higher risk of negative effects. (Seal, Nguyen and Beyer 2014:3).

The historical and socio-political factors generate the societal norms and values that are responsible for the, promotion and acceleration of youth violence in Pakistan. Marginalization is on the rise amongst classes in diverse areas of the nation, and youngsters have differing attitudes regarding violence. On the one hand, the prevalence of violence is a source of contention among the youth. Youth, on the other side, are also causing of violence to erupt (Zaman and Sabir 2013:17).

Social media has a variety of effects on young people's lives, some of which are positive for young people's social lives and others which are detrimental for them (Shabir et al. 2014:134). In another work it was stated, Residents with economic choices tend to shift to more recently created areas closer to the city's outskirts when housing stock matures and wears out. As a result, the real estate market screens out more wealthy individuals from older neighborhoods, leaving limited families

concentrated in diminishing geographic areas. Low-income neighborhoods may become trapped in a cycle of morphological and anatomical deterioration (Deane 2004:4).

Increased rate of family poverty, and also race, limits families outward settlement trajectory and leads to nurture teenage violence and criminality. Residential dynamics are influenced by ethnicity, poverty, and female headship, all of which influence the risk of teenage violence. The most straightforward method to test this hypothesis is to see how much neighborhood disadvantage can explain the impact of individual status factors on individual violence. In addition to seeing violence, adolescents in underserved regions are frequently victims of violence perpetrated by others in the neighborhood. As a result, it's not unexpected that another aspect of street culture is a sense of pessimism based on neighborhood youth's assumption that they may die violently at an early age (Coster, Heimer and Wittrock 2016:729).

Online media differently affecting adolescents life in the two finishes some time impacts are in the blessing of young people public activity and once in a while proposals sway is contrary to its client (Shabir et al 2014:134). In one more work it was expressed as lodging stock ages and wears out, occupants with monetary choices will more often than not move to all the more recently developed areas closer to the city's outskirts. In this manner the real estate market sift through additional princely occupants from more established regions, and thinks low-pay families in declining geographic territories. Such low-pay networks might become trapped in a self-supporting pattern of physical and underlying decrease (Deane 2004:4).

CHAPTER NO 3
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

The social theories are formulated to understand any social phenomenon in a systematic way. In certain cases they challenge the border knowledge and modify the existing theory on the basis of the new one. This chapter explains the problems with lens of code of street theory. The theoretical framework is a structure of ideas that explain why the study's research problem occurs, as well as particular claims and hypotheses.

Code of Street Theory: Ethnographic observation and examination of Anderson in 1997 and 1999 concluded that inner cities localities or ghetto networks shows the task of family control mechanisms in interposing the association among networks, deviant culture and violence. His analysis identified overload spaces of inner localities, decent guardian and parents act as catalyst to prevent their children and youngsters from indulging in deviant and violent subculture prevailing and incorporated in street culture. A decent family compensates and solves issues locally by employing socially desirable norms and teaching and conveying them to their children and youngsters. He further in his work tells that youth of decent families by upholding positive and decent values carter the dangerous and violent street culture ethics. Those individual of decent family, who due to peers influence or exposure to street culture adopts anti-social behaviors become violent and are threat to social control mechanism of families, which reduce capacity of parents to control youth. It recommends that exposure to street culture impacts family based social order and weakens family control over juvenile and youth. Anderson focuses on how the underlying difficulties of downtown portray this street context. Concentrated obstruction and social split from traditional structures, in particular, create an environment in which violence becomes a key part of existence. A large component of this street environment combines the sense of and receptivity to antagonism. Anderson discovered that more lively teenagers occasionally hear and witness on their own that disputes of more settled adults, which are routinely settled by hostility and violence, while studying receptiveness to severity and violence. These discussions and debate make

juvenile and youth adoption of deviant subculture easier and encouraging them to use violence to advance their petty interest and matters in a variety of situations. In addition to witnessing violence, juvenile and youth particularly in dangerous neighborhoods are also exposed to violence perpetrated by others in the community. It is not the same old thing, though another aspect of street culture is a sense of sympathy based on the belief among the community that they may die violently at a young age. Anderson (1999) reports that young adults in the most obstructed settings immediately realize this fate, which allows them to applaud pleasant occurrences and participate in rehearsals, comparable to ruthlessness, while rejecting the repercussions that such activities may have on their destinies.

The code of the road is maybe the most dependable and factual theoretical methodology in the intelligent composition, which joins violence, feelings and spatial conditions Anderson figured it out after conducting extensive ethnographic fieldwork in German Town, a mostly African American area in North-East Philadelphia. Anderson's hypothesis was to define an explanation for hostility in such geographical situations that was not racially motivated or dejected. His important study focused on understanding the reality underlying teenage animosity in dangerous areas, particularly in commute, where it may be leveraged to ensure actual success and a better situation in a space-wide agreeable chain of significance. According to Anderson, the road code, or elements of it, function wholeheartedly in the actual world and provide a reasonable explanation for violence in dangerous areas. As indicated by the hypothesis Code of Street, Decent and Street were the two languages or the ideas. The Decent is a working class esteem those convictions in difficult work, invest energy and put resources into their youngsters and make them monetarily more grounded in the work market, however the road was casual, informal principles with deviant conduct, absence of instruction and education, joblessness and a lot more in the metropolitan

region. For the street, regard was the outer substances while decent have better understandings to reside with deference and submit to the guidelines of the public authority and state approves, where the formal and casual social control are solid. Then again, the street didn't submit to rules and have no regard and having forceful nature as the hypothesis recommends so in the street; there are no any formal and casual social control instruments to control the conduct of individuals. Both were socially coordinated, however with various ramifications for the general public and occupants in the urban communities. In the city, individuals act to their own particular manners. Because of carelessness structure, the remainder of the general public the street individual's socialization process is powerless and they are more propelled toward understanding conduct. The street culture influenced kids won't attend school and from the earliest starting point they start work in various shops, little inn, and so forth, where these kids gain proficiency with the diverse forceful mentalities which impact in for what seems like forever. When the gathering is finished, they are the stag to think about the others as the street mentality. Thus, entire thing rotates around this. The young people outside the ghetto consider the adolescents of the ghetto regions as inferiors, while the young people of ghetto regions consider the external forces as the explanation for every one of the social contrasts and complaints they face. Thus, this gathering starts many posse wars and other rough exercises.

3.1 Application of Theory:

Many researchers have utilised the Street Code technique as an analytical framework for analysing and/or gathering data since the original paper was released (Kurtenbach et al. 2019: 174)

The situation in the slums of Mirpur azad Kashmir can be described using code of street theory. The population is segmented in two half. The decent families on one hand have familial control mechanisms with which conventional rules and norms of the society are being transferred to children and youths aided with access to education which leads youth of

decent families to enter job market and earn a living while adopting and holding socially acceptable behaviors. On the other hand the families with weak parental control have less control on behavioral patterns of children and youth which contribute towards developing anti-social and violent behaviors easily influenced by the culture of the street. The orientation of both subject decent and street was in vertical shape and their behaviors show diverge pattern. Street culture is evidently oppositional to culture of the decent. Interpersonal violence and hostility are among the most significant issues confronting the disadvantaged inner-city slums population of Mirpur. The consequences of the street culture produces negative impacts on the inhabitants of wider cities and also for decent and peace loving residents of the slums itself. Up-keepers of the street culture are inclining towards violent behaviors that spillover due to environmental situations of the slums, identified as poor access to basic living facilities, unavailability of jobs that keep with basic wage rate which results for alienation. These situation provide with risk to youth to fall prey of aggressive and violent behaviors. Although the decent, committed to middle class values counteract the negative impact but the adverse economic issues prevailing in the slums localities of Mirpur provide with an opportunity to promote the culture of “streets”.

The topic of respect, informally defined as being treated "properly" or receiving the reverence one deserves, lies at the centre of the code. When observed the behavioral patterns of locals in the slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir it was observed, individuals increasingly feel jostled by factors far beyond their reach, determining what one deserves in terms of respect becomes increasingly difficult and ambiguous. As a result, the subject of respect becomes more exposed to sometimes harsh interpersonal bargaining. Respect is considered as an almost external thing in street of slums, especially among young people, that must be continually maintained since it is hard-won but readily lost. The individual whose physical appearance—including his attire, demeanour, and manner of

movement—deters transgressions believes he possesses, For example, with the appropriate degree of respect, He can, for example, avoid being "bothered" in public. If he's troubled, he's not only in danger physically, but he's also been shamed or "dissed" (disrespected). Many types of dissing may appear trivial resident of slums (for example, holding eye contact for too long), yet these behaviors become major indicators of the other person's intentions to those involved in the street. As a result, such people become extremely sensitive to approaches and slights, which might indicate an impending violent clash. Thus lack of education was seen as contributing to trigger abusive interactions between the youth of the slums which also trigger violence sometime.

Furthermore the diverged lifestyles between the decent and street classes of the slums promote discrimination as decent held the view that they are upright and all the ills in the slums are caused by ones, who are up-keepers of the street and deviant subculture. This feeling generates a sense of hatred in hearts of the decent families for those who are indulged in the street culture, which remain a bone of contention between the two half as disadvantage masses who had adopted street culture perceive that their relative deprivation is caused by decent middle class value holders who had occupied the job market and had deprived them of the economic opportunities. Thus clash of these differed mentalities generates violence in slums and with the intervention of the social media situation is further exploited.

3.2 Propositions

The code of the street theory led to deduce observations, that in slums of Mirpur Azad Kashmir, the formal and informal social control is weak and the majority of youth in these slums is committing violent acts. These youth use social media as a tool to conduct socially unacceptable acts on cyberspace, bully and hate speech which further triggers violence on streets.

3.3 Hypothesis

To Measure the impact of social media on youth violence in slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

3.4 Null Hypothesis (H₀):

The social media has least effects on the youth violence in slums of Mirpur Azad Kashmir.

3.5 Alternative hypothesis (H₁):

The social media has increased effects on the youth violence in slums of Mirpur Azad Kashmir.

CHAPTER NO 4
CONCEPTULIZATION AND
OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1 Conceptualization

Conceptualizing would be the method of constructing concepts from published literature and definition. As the research is focused on violent act committed by youth, defined as youth violence and how social media leads toward generation of this conduct among youth in the slums. Over sixty four percent population of Pakistan is below 30 thus fall in category of youths. Thus youth violence is grave phenomena danger to peace of Pakistan society. Three variables defined below are interlinked to each other and have deep-rooted links with the youth specifically, Violence, slum and social media. Doorstep availability of internet links youth with social media actively, furthermore implicates the consequences in shape of violence. So, these three concepts are interlinked, which make their conceptualization of vital importance. Activities of the residents of the peripheries are strongly influenced by lifestyle of cores and collision of youth of slums and social media with help of exploited disparities is showing increase trends of youth violence.

4.1.1 Youth violence

Act of violent traits are when performed by the youth category of the population is defined as youth violence, whose percentage is increasing in slum localities of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

The purposeful utilization of power directed against any individual or any group for causing any loss or harms either physically or mentally is considered as act of violence (Tripathi 2017:1).

Violence is unavoidable, prevalent and of grave cost to society. Which causes injuries and if severe result is loss of life. Youth-violence, specifically, is a critical issue. As per the CDC, manslaughter or homicide is the subsequent driving reason for death among youth aged between 14 to 26. (Seal et al. 2014:1. Violence carried out by youth segment of society is considered youth violence.

Youth violence alludes to violent act that are carried out by people aged 10 to 29, for the most part happens outside of the home which include sexual, physical assaults to manslaughter (WHO data). Youth violence is a worldwide phenomenon and it encompasses a wide range of behaviors, including harassment and physical fighting, as well as more serious sexual and physical assault and homicide. Every year, around 200 000 homicides occur among young people aged 10 to 29, accounting for 42 percent of all manslaughters committed worldwide. Crime is the fourth leading cause of death among those aged 10 to 29, with male victims accounting for 84 percent of all manslaughters(Who factsheet 2020). The violent acts perpetrated by between the ages of 10-29 are considered as youth violence on the grounds that the age bunches comprises of both grown-ups and non-grown-up. Moreover, youth violence is a fierce demonstration conducted by young being considered matured. Individuals legally adults are included in youth group. In the review, viciousness is normally distinct as outrage with the everyday issue undermining, actual damage, like hurt or passing and badgering of anybody. For instance, one youth, spreading tales about a companion is a demonstration of outrage, yet isn't a demonstration of viciousness. One youth beating, kicking, terminating a companion is a demonstration of viciousness. In this way, all rough demonstrations are forceful, yet not all forceful demonstration are fierce just those are considered to the explanation of outrageous actual damage are vicious. From a higher place, all meanings of youth viciousness, there are interrelated ideas that adolescent savagery is the wrongdoing or the freak act done by the youthful grown-ups younger than 30 years.

Youth living in downtown areas are at expanded danger of falling prey to violence. It is assessed that somewhere in the range of 50 and 96% of metropolitan youth have seen or encountered some type of violence in their localities (Seal, Nguyen and Beyer 2014:1).

4.1.2 Slums

The slum is a group of individuals/people who live under same roof with lack of durable houses (to defend against harsh weather), living space (no more than three people in the same room), and no clean drinking water. Insufficient sanitation, a toilet that can be used by an acceptable amount of people, and safety are all issues. The slum areas normally have incompletely built houses or the house which are not concrete. The areas are densely populated and the houses are very congested (UN 2006: 5-8). Slum often refers to the settlements within the cities which lack adequate housing and living conditions. The areas are often overpopulated and the people are crammed into very small living maces. The phenomenon of slums is not new, they have a long history and almost all cities had such areas, especially the cities going through the phase of urbanization and industrialization. The poor people in cities normally have only one affordable and accessible choice for living which is slums because the land and mats are normally very high in cities. Rapid and non-inclusive processes of urbanization, driven by increased rural migration to urban areas, are the primary cause of slums growth.

4.1.3 Social media

Digital technology that promotes user-generated content and interactions is referred to as social media. Social media is often labeled according to the characteristics of the channel by pointing the direction of the news/content or describing the method of engagement utilizing certain tools such as Facebook and Twitter (Carr and Hayes.2015: 48). They further explained in the literature that social media is not characterized by its characteristics, but only by calling certain platforms. Facebook and YouTube are two examples of social media apps. Although this is a more comprehensive description, the focus on specific tools is still important

An internet-based, decentrated, permanent personal mass communication channel (Carr and Hayes 2015: 49) that facilitates awareness of user interactions and derives value primarily from user-generated content. The use of social media (interacting with others through online electronic forums such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube) has become a very popular tool for social dialogue. The use of social media is an important interactive tool for adolescents and young adults, in contrast to traditional media. Users play an active role in creating and creating experiences. (Berryman, Ferguson and Negy 2017: 308). Social media is a platform for socialization and networking in cyberspace that uses the Internet to remotely connect cross-border communities via mobile phones.

Our definition is founded on the recognition that social media is an online tool that operates on the internet at large, but it does not have to be web-based. The Internet is a global network of interconnected computer networks that is largely concerned with system infrastructure. The World Wide Web, on the other hand, is one of a number of applications that make use of the Broadband network to communicate via audiovisual hyperlinks and browser access. Developers are abandoning browser-based online tools in favour of standalone programmes that do not rely on the internet to function. It is feasible to incorporate tools that transcend the present idea of web and online apps, but various places are run, by separating the definition of social media from the existing concept of Online communication tools such as Facebook and Instagram. (Carr and Hayes.2015: 49)

Social media is computer-based communication where people communicate via social marketing websites / or blogs. Users typically share ideas, personal messages, and other content such as videos and messages. The use of online platforms and technologies to share profiles, content, opinions, experiences, perspectives, and media is known as social media. It also facilitates online interactions and conversations between different groups and people. The act of connecting through social media is

known as a social network. Social media is basically a collection of platforms that people use to connect with anyone, create content, comment, and share their thoughts with others. Other groups may include like-minded people or people with different ideas. All authors agreed that social media means that a collection of networking social media accounts for Facebook, whatsapp, etc. Similarly, all internet-related networking is included in social media, where people interact with each other to share their opinions, messages, and so on.

4.2 Operationalization:

The process by which a researcher fully defines and substantiates a notion in the existing environment employed in this study is known as operationalization.

4.2.1 Youth violence

youth violence means those individuals categorically, youth and who are living in slum areas of Mirpur city, involved in different crime and violent act through social media. The influence of social media use on juvenile violence was investigated in this study. How do young people utilize social media to commit crime and violent acts of different magnitudes or not. As social and economic disparities generate sense of alienation from larger society and situation is further exploited by rich-poor divide, these contributes for sense of hatred in minds of youths of slums, who feel deprived from ideal living standards which ultimately leads towards generating negative feeling towards the upper and privileged class and disrespect for states rules to maintain law and orders weakens in slums area operationalize youth violence aimed to achieve multiple gains depending on individual case. Public interactions and their behavior towards street children and activities in the street is also shaped by their overall attitude that was categories into decent and the street by judging their respect and self-judgement. All these factors were widely ignited due to the effects of social media. The majority of the youth in the slums remain jobless and economic disparities keep the momentum of aggression toward rich alive and permanent, with regular social media surfing further

catalyze and motivate act of violence towards them. The involvement of slums youth in violent activities through or triggered via social media is called youth violence according to the present research. These activities included chatting, disinformation via fake profiles or false propaganda, political gain, harassment and other illicit acts.

4.2.2 Slums

In the context of current research, slum areas of the cities are those areas of temporary settlements of people who are living with the attachment to the city of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir. In these slums, housing have no access to utilities and state provided facilities, settlements are illegal. Houses are often huts or mud crafted, these locations near core areas are also called a risky urban neighborhood. These are found near planned areas with poor condition of lifestyle but are easy escape from illegal activists as are difficult to be accessed by law enforcement agencies and departments. This risky neighborhood known as Khachi -abadi, slum area of the Mirpur city universe population in the plan.

4.2.3 Social media

The social media are the platforms which are spots of online interaction and media sharing, contributing for influencing negatively and generating violence among its youth user. This same factor is generating youth violence in slums areas of Mirpur Azad Kashmir. This source of communication, remain largely uncontrolled. Low implementation of cyber laws throughout the country, provide with ideal location for individuals to promote and share their thoughts which are often extreme and prone in feeling of hatred toward other segments of society. So, the youth is open to all these extreme ideas and content hence promoting extremism and violent acts. The connections on social media between like-minded, violent individual serves as additional initiators in the prevalent scenario. Social media remains easy way to commit violent act of any kind. Forty percent fake accounts which were identified by the law enforcement agencies were operating from slum areas.

CHAPTER NO 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodologies are structured knowledge, logical and organized methods and techniques for determining different procedures and processes in order to gain systematic knowledge of research. Researchers have used the appropriate tools, structuring techniques and analytical methods needed to conduct scientific research.

5.1 Research design

The data for this study were gathered utilizing quantitative research methodologies. Quantitative research was used because it is the easiest way to collect the data and analyze the collected data. In the current situation, the data for this quantitative research was collected using different statistical methods. After collecting the data, the data were analyzed numerically as it is always easy to understand and in the minimum time frame.

5.2 Universe

The universe of the present research is an important factor to understand and study a specific topic. The universe of this research is the urban slum areas in the Mirpur on the topic of the impacts of social media on the youth of these areas. The data were collected from the urban slum areas of Mirpur, Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

5.3 Target population

In the current research, the researcher has included the young male respondent from the population, who were from the urban slum areas. The population was taken from the urban, slum areas of Mirpur.

5.4 Sampling technique

As per the idea of the review and logical methodology, it was viewed as fitting to apply the purposive sampling procedures as inspecting strategy, on the grounds that the exploration was determined to a specific region which is somewhat non-likelihood testing strategies. The upside of the purposive examining was likewise utilized because of time and asset

constraints. The information were accumulated from various youngsters living in metropolitan ghetto spaces of Mirpur.

5.5 Sampling size

In the current research, the sample size of the study was two hundred through which data were being collected because the universe of the researcher was urban slum areas of Mirpur. The universe of the research was vast. It was not possible for the researcher to collect data from whole universe due to time limitation and resources. So, the researcher selected two hundred and ten sample size from the universe of the research to collect data in less time. The data were collected from youngsters from urban area and others from slum areas.

5.6 Tools for data collection

The tool for data collection is a very important part of the research. Tool for data collection was the measure scale structure questionnaire. The questionnaires were separated into four sections in the initial segment of the questionnaire respondent has been inquired. When the respondents find any difficulty the researcher himself help them out in a friendly manner.

5.7 Tools for data analysis

The proper data analysis tool is very important components of any research. In the present study, statistical package for social sciences was used to examine the data in a scientific way. The researcher used this scientific approach to frequencies, percentage and in a tabula form.

5.8 Techniques for data analysis

There are different techniques for data analysis, in the present research the data collection was the measure scale questionnaire which was constructed after the review of different studies and objectives of the research. This is mostly used in quantitative research. All these tests and analysis were done through the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS)

5.9 Pre-testing

Pre-testing is an instrument in which a researcher tests his exploration before the gathering of actual field. It is a good method to check the significance, validity and reliability of research tools and techniques. The questionnaire was pretested from 15 respondents to get a correct path for the conduction of research. These questionnaires were tested in the slum areas where the researcher has actually collected data.

5.10 Opportunities and limitation of the study

Every study has some opportunities and limitation, the data collected from the whole population was impossible, so it was decided to take a sizeable sample of the collection of data. In some cases, the respondent left some of the questions unfilled this issue was evident on field work due to literacy rate remaining low in the slums areas of Mirpur Azad Kashmir. Still with the art of generalization accurate findings were extracted. Overall research contributed in earnings of traits conducting efficient field-work.

5.11 Ethical work

The maintenance of the ethical standards of research is important. Keeping in view, respondent privacy was kept furthermore true results were compiled in the findings to maintain researchers' truth and all aspects of research were played fairly.

CHAPTER NO 6
RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In this chapter overview of the sample characteristics and interpretation of data that is collected through questionnaire is given. Tables are used to distribute the data of responses in a comprehensive manner to understand and examine the finding of research.

6.1 Respondents demographic information

Table 6.1.1 Respondent age

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	16 TO 22	69	36.5
	22 TO28	110	58.2
	28 ABOVE	10	5.3
	Total	189	100.0

The aforementioned table (6.1) explains the age of the respondent. According to result of 189 responses, 69 respondent lay in age bracket 16 to 20 and occupy 36.5 of percentage, 110 respondent are in age bracket 22 to 28 with 58.2 percentage likewise 10 respondent are in aged above 28 and hold percentage of 5.3. To have a specific age group was vital for the researcher as the research was targeted on youth bulge of population and majority of respondent in the research fall in due standard age bracket of young people as defined by UN Habitat (Youth Fund).

Table 6.1.2 Respondent Qualifications

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	.00	1	.5
	Illiterate	5	2.6
	Primary	9	4.8
	Secondary	28	14.8
	intermediate	74	39.2
	Bachelors	53	28.0
	Master	14	7.4
	MPhil	4	2.1
	Total	188	99.5
Missing	System	1	.5
Total		189	100.0

The aforementioned table talks about the qualification of 189 respondent, table marks 5 respondent as illiterate whose percentage is 2.6. 9 were from primary level of education whose percentage is 4.8. 28 respondents were from secondary level of education with percentage of 14.8. 74 respondent education qualifications were of intermediate which percentage is 39.2. 53 respondents were bachelor's degree holder becoming 28 percent. 14 were master degree holders becoming 7.4 percent. 4 respondents were recorded with qualification level of MPhil becoming 2.1 percent. The majority of respondent were not educated and those educated were deprived from job opportunities being offered in market due to slums being neglected from becoming part of main stream economic sectors thus

contributing for youth of slums to drift off from conventional norms of society and adopting deviant and violent behaviors.

Table 6.1.3 Respondents Family System

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Joint	20	10.6
	Extended	84	44.4
	Nuclear	78	41.3
	Total	182	96.3
Missing	System	7	3.7
Total		189	100.0

The aforementioned table (6.3) shows the family system of respondent. 20 respondents were member of joint family system becoming 10.6 percent. 84 were from extended,44 percent and 78 were from nuclear families becoming 96.3 percent. Nuclear families have weak familial social bond and have poor family surveillance system to resist youth anti-social behavior as compare to joint and extended families thus contributing for youth to adopt them via social media influence.

Table 6.1.4 Respondents Family Background

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Urban	16	8.5
	Rural	30	15.9
	Semi urban	29	15.3
	Slums	114	60.3
	Total	189	100.0

Out of 189 respondents, 16 were from urban background (8.5percent), 30 from rural (15.9percent), 29 from semi urban (15.3) and 114 from slums(60.3percent). Thus, it is proved majority of opinion of youth of slums in being recorded.

Table 6.1.5 Respondents Family Income

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	less than 10,000	6	3.2	3.2	3.2
	10,000 to 20,000	32	16.9	16.9	20.1
	20,000 to 30,000	52	27.5	27.5	47.6
	40,00 to 50,000	45	23.8	23.8	71.4
	50,000 to 60,000	29	15.3	15.3	86.8
	More then 60,000	25	13.2	13.2	100.0
Total		189	100.0	100.0	

The aforementioned table shows family income of the respondent out of 189 respondent 6 respondent family income was less than 10000(3.2%), 32 respondent income was between 20,000 to 30,000(16.9%). 52 respondent income was between 20,000 to 30,000(27.5%). 45 respondent income was between 40,000 to 50,000(23.5%). 28 respondent income was between 50,000 to 60,000(15.3%) and 25 respondents earned more than 60,000(13.2%). Thus, earning gap is evident among the masses of population and gulfing rich-poor gap as majority of respondent families earning were based on low level wage rate, so income inequality exploited by social media is root caused for youth violence in slum areas of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

6.2 Respondent's perception regarding social media

Table 6.2.1 Use of Social Media

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	160	84.7
	No	28	14.8
	Total	188	99.5
Missing	System	1	.5
Total		189	100.0

The aforementioned table shows how much respondent are social media user and out of 189 respondent 160 respondents (84.7%) were social media users while 28(14.8%) respondents were not social media users, as huge majority of respondents are social media users then tendencies are present of them coming under radar of social media influence which sometime even have negative impacts.

Table 6. 2.2 Daily Use of Social media

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	under 2	14	7.4
	2 to 4	18	9.5
	4 to 6	84	44.4
	6 to 8	50	26.5
	8 plus	23	12.2
	Total	189	100.0

The aforementioned table shows level of addiction of respondents related to social media use which is measured in how many hours they use social media a day. It was recorded out of 189 respondents, 14 respondents (7.4%) remain under 2 hours active on social media, 18 respondents (9.5%) remain between 2 to 4. 84 respondents (44.4%) between 4 to 6, 50 respondents (26.6%) between 6 to 8 and 23 respondent (12.2%) remain more than 8 hours active on social media per day. Thus, majority of respondents remain more than 4 hours active on social media and quality of social media which vary person to person which determines the outcome of the excessive use of social media.

Table 6.2.3 What is your Pose of Social Media Use

Valid	Communication	26	13.8
	Entertainment	60	31.7
	Promoting your ideology/ faith	93	49.2
	Any other	8	4.2
	Total	187	98.9
Missing	System	2	1.1
Total		189	100.0

Table 6.6 shows the purpose of social media use. Out of 189 respondents, 26 respondents (13.9%) use social media for the purpose of communication, 60 respondents (31.7%) use for entertainment, 93 respondents (49.2%) use for promoting their ideology/faith and 8 respondents (4.2%) for other purposes. The majority of respondent's purpose of social media use make them fall prey of being exploited by politics and differential of opinion on matters of adopted ideology can trigger violence on street which have extreme outcomes.

Table 6.2.4 Type of Content Viewed on Social Media

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	To extremely small extent	14	7.4
	To very small extent	14	7.4
	To small extent	37	19.6
	To moderate extent	52	27.5
	To large extent	46	24.3
	To very large extent	19	10.1
	To extremely large extent	5	2.6
	Total	187	98.9
Missing	System	2	1.1
Total		189	100.0

The aforementioned table shows to what extent respondents view informative context on social media and it was recorded out of 189 respondents, 14(7.4%) respondents view informative context to extremely small extent, 14(7.4%) respondents to very small extent, 37(29.6%) respondents to small extent, 52(27.5%) respondents to moderate extent, 46(24.3%) respondents to large extent, 19 respondents to very large extent and 5 (2.6%) respondents to extremely large extent. Majority of respondents observe that to a moderate and large extent information attained through social media is informative and information can drive negative feeling leading towards violent outcomes.

Table 6.2.5 Social Media Influence on Political and Religious Discourse

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	To extremely small extent	14	7.4
	To very small extent	13	6.9
	To small extent	18	9.5
	To moderate extent	33	17.5
	To large extent	46	24.3
	To very large extent	48	25.4
	To extremely large extent	15	7.9
	Total	187	98.9
Missing	System	2	1.1
Total		189	100.0

The aforementioned table shows to what extent social media usage influences political and religious discourse of respondent and it was recorded out of 189 respondents, 14(7.4%) respondents political and religious discourse is influenced by social media to extremely small extent, 13(6.9%) respondents to very small extent, 18(9.5%) respondents to small extent, 33(17.5%) respondents to moderate extent, 46(24.3%) respondents to large extent, 48(25.4%) respondents to very large extent and 15(7.9%) respondents to extremely large extent. Majority of respondents observe

that to a very large extent their political and religious discourse is influenced by social media. Thus, it is observed that political and religious debates on streets of slums are under very huge influence of social media and opinion that is prevalent on social media derive the tide of respondents discourse thus aim of content creators on social media if is to give extremism and violent behaviors a rise that can be easily done by creating extreme narratives among the users of social media, a cause of youth violence.

Table 6.2.6 Representation of Political Affiliation on Social Media

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	To extremely small extent	11	5.8
	To very small extent	18	9.5
	To small extent	29	15.3
	To moderate extent	49	25.9
	To large extent	47	24.9
	To very large extent	22	11.6
	To extremely large extent	10	5.3
	Total	186	98.4
Missing	System	3	1.6
Total		189	100.0

The aforementioned table shows to what extent respondents represent their political affiliation on social media and it was recorded out of 186

respondents, 11(5.8%) respondents represent their political affiliation to extremely small extent, 18(9.5%) respondents to very small extent, 29(15.3%) respondents to small extent, 49(25.9%) respondents to moderate extent, 47(24.9%) respondents to large extent, 22(11.6%) respondents to very large extent and 10(5.3%) respondents to extremely large extent. Majority of respondents represent their political affiliation on social media to a moderate and large extent. Representation of political affiliation is a root cause of disagreement in cyberspace which is also dragged in streets in a violent way thus influencing youth to express anti-social behavior in slums of Mirpur Azad Kashmir

Table 6.2.7 Social Media Generation of Disliking and Hatred for People Unfamiliar on Basis of Caste, Creed, Religious and Political Differences

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	To extremely small extent	4	2.1
	To very small extent	17	9.0
	To small extent	29	15.3
	To moderate extent	47	24.9
	To large extent	59	31.2
	To very large extent	24	12.7
	To extremely large extent	7	3.7
	Total	187	98.9
Missing	System	2	1.1
Total		189	100.0

The aforementioned table shows to what extent social media generates prejudice based on caste, creed, religious and political differences and it was recorded out of 189 respondents, 4(2.1%) respondents construct prejudice to extremely small extent, 17(9.0%) respondents to very small extent, 29(15.3%) respondents to small extent, 47(24.9%) respondents to moderate extent, 57 respondents to large extent, 24(12.7%) respondents to very large extent and 7(3.7%) respondents to extremely large extent. Majority of respondents construct prejudices regarding others to a large extent through social media. Thus, social media is seen as a tool of crafting hatred among individual and disparities of slums further exploit negative tendencies among youth that become agent of violence in slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Table 6.2.8 Social Media Portrayal of Luxurious and Elite Life Style?

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	To extremely small extent	3	1.6
	To very small extent	10	5.3
	To small extent	34	18.0
	To moderate extent	55	29.1
	To large extent	52	27.5
	To very large extent	21	11.1
	To extremely large extent	12	6.3
	Total	187	98.9
Missing	System	2	1.1
Total		189	100.0

The aforementioned table shows to what extent respondents view luxurious and elite life-style through social media and it was recorded out of 189 respondents, 3(1.6%) respondents view luxurious and elite life-style to extremely small extent, 10(5.3%) respondents to very small extent, 34(18%) respondents to small extent, 55(29.1%) respondents to moderate extent, 52(27.5%) respondents to large extent, 21(11.1%) respondents to very large extent and 12(6.3%) respondents to extremely large extent. Majority of respondents view luxurious and elite life-style through social to a large extent which furthers the rich-poor gap and arises sense of deprivation in slum areas so youth look upon alternatives ways to resist this discrimination via deviant and violent ways.

Table 6. 2.9 Social Media Contribution for Development of Anti-Social Behavior Among Youth

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	To externally small extent	16	8.5
	To very small extent	60	31.7
	To small extent	43	22.8
	To moderate extent	41	21.7
	To large extent	11	5.8
	To very large extent	15	7.9
	To extremly large extent	3	1.6
	Total	189	100.0

The aforementioned table shows to what extent social media contribute to develop anti-social behavior among youth and it was recorded out of 189 respondents, 16(8.5%) respondents observe that social media develops anti-social behavior to extremely small extent, 60(31.5%) respondents to very small extent, 43(22.8%) respondents to small extent, 41(21.7%) respondents to moderate extent, 11(5.8%) respondents to large extent, 15(7.9%) respondents to very large extent and 3(1.6%) respondents to extremely large extent. Majority of respondents observe that to a very small extent social media led to develop anti-social behavior among youth. Thus, it is seen that there are intervening variables present other than social media that develop anti-social behaviors.

Table 6.2.10 Clash of Opinion on Social Media Triggering Violence on Streets

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	To externally small extent	4	2.1
	To very small extent	23	12.2
	To small extent	49	25.9
	To moderate extent	55	29.1
	To large extent	33	17.5
	To very large extent	19	10.1
	To externally large extent	5	2.6
	Total	188	99.5
Missing	System	1	.5
Total		189	100.0

The aforementioned table shows to what extent clash of opinion on social media triggers violence on streets and it was recorded out of 189 respondents, for 4(2.1%) respondents clash of opinion on social media can trigger to extremely small extent, for 23(12.2%) respondents to very small extent, for 49(25.9%) respondents to small extent, for 55(29.1%) respondents to moderate extent, for 33(17.5%) respondents to large extent, for 19(10.1%) respondents to very large extent and for 5(2.6%) respondents to extremely large extent. For Majority of respondents clash of opinion on social media can trigger violence on streets to a moderate extent.

6.3 Respondents perceptions regarding youth violence

Table 6.3.1 Poor Living Condition of Slum Areas Make Them Crime Prone and Also Causing Youth Violence

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	To extremally small extent	2	1.1
	To very small extent	2	1.1
	To small extent	21	11.1
	To moderate extent	47	24.9
	To large extent	62	32.8
	To very large extent	45	23.8
	To extremely large extent	10	5.3
	Total	189	100.0

The aforementioned table shows to what extent poor living condition of slums makes them crime prone and destinations of youth violence and it was recorded out of 189 respondents, 2(1.1%) respondents see poor living condition causing crime and violence to extremely small extent, 2(1.1%) respondents to very small extent, 21(11.1%) respondents to small extent, 47(24.9%) respondents to moderate extent, 62(32.8%) respondents to large extent, 45(23.8%) respondents to very large extent and 10(5.3%) respondents to extremely large extent. Majority of respondents observe that to a very large extent poor living condition is cause behind all ills

from crime to violence so, slums are areas prone to violence and crime due to neglect of basic living facilities.

Table 6.3.2 Respondents Who Have Committed Violent Act

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	66	34.9
	No	118	62.4
	Total	184	97.4
Missing	System	5	2.6
Total		189	100.0

The aforementioned table measures to what tendency respondents have ever committed any violent crime, and it was recorded out of 189 respondents, 66(34.9%) have committed violent crime while 118(62.4%) respondents have not committed violent crime in life time. It is being observed that in slums crimes can erupt as respondents are seen confessing.

Table 6.3.3 Respondents Who are Victimized By Violence

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	64	33.9
	No	124	65.6
	Total	188	99.5
Missing	System	1	.5
Total		189	100.0

The aforementioned table records the victimization data from the slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir and out of 189 respondents, 64(33.9%) respondents are victims of youth violence while 124(65.6%) respondents are not victims of youth violence.

Table 6.3.4 Youth Respondents of Disadvantaged Neighborhood of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir are Involved in Violent Activities

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	To externally small extent	16	8.5
	To very small extent	16	8.5
	To small extent	20	10.6
	To moderate extent	43	22.8
	To large extent	52	27.5
	To very large extent	29	15.3
	To extremely large extent	13	6.9
	Total	189	100.0

The aforementioned table shows to what extent youth of disadvantaged neighborhood of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir are involved in violent activities and it was recorded out of 189 respondents, 16(8.5%) respondents accepts that youth are involved in violence in sums of Mirpur to extremely small extent, 16(8.5%) respondents to very small extent, 20(10.6) respondents to small extent, 43(22.8%) respondents to moderate extent, 52(27.5%) respondents to large extent, 29(15.3%) respondents to very large extent and 13(6.9%)respondents to extremely large extent. Majority of respondents accepts that youth of disadvantaged neighborhood of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir are involved in violent activities.

Table 6.3.5 Females Also Fall Prey to Youth Violence In Your Area?

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	102	54.0
	N0	79	41.8
	Total	181	95.8
Missing	System	8	4.2
Total		189	100.0

The aforementioned table explains that do females also fall prey to youth violence and it is recorded that out of 189 respondents, 103(54%) respondents say yes that they do fall prey while 79(41.8%) respondents say no. it is observed that majority of females in slums of Mirpur are also victims of youth violence.

Table 6.3.6 What Type of Violence Most Evidently Youth is Involved in Slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Physical violence	72	38.1
	Sexual violence	50	26.5
	Emotional violence	38	20.1
	Psychological Violence	19	10.1
	5.00	10	5.3
	Total	189	100.0

The aforementioned table shows what type of violence youth of slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir

Is involved and out of 189 respondents, 72(38.1%) respondents states physical violence, 50(26.5%) respondents states sexual violence, 38(20.1%) states emotional violence, 19(10.1%) respondents states psychological violence and 10(5.3%) respondents states other. It is observed that majority of respondents see physical violence to be evident in slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Table 6.3.7 Violence By Youth in Your Area Results in Loss of Lives of Resident

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	To extremely small extent	24	12.7
	To very small extent	34	18.0
	To small extent	44	23.3
	To moderate extent	46	24.3
	To large extent	26	13.8
	To very large extent	9	4.8
	To extremely large extent	6	3.2
	Total	189	100.0

The aforementioned table shows to what extent violence by youth in Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir results in loss of lives of resident and it was recorded out of 189 respondents, 24(12.7%) respondents view violence resulting in deaths to extremely small extent, 34(18%) respondents to very small extent, 44(23.3%) respondents to small extent, 46(24.3%) respondents to moderate extent, 26(13.8%) respondents to large extent, 9(4.8%) respondents to very large extent and 6(3.2%) respondents to extremely large extent. Majority of respondents view that to a moderate extent youth violence result in loss of lives in Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir

6.4 Inferential Statics

The technique of deducing characteristics of an underlying probability distribution via data analysis is known as inferential statics. Inferential statistical analysis infers population attributes such as hypothesis testing and driving estimations

Cross tabulation and hypothesis testing

1 Are you a social media user and have you ever committed any violent crime.

		Have you ever committed any violent crime		Total
		Yes	No	
Are you a social media user	Yes	61	95	156
	No	4	23	27
Total		65	118	183

the above cross tabulation test and table shows the row total and column total of those respondents who belongs to slum areas of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir, who are social media user and were asked that if they had ever committed any violent crime. Cross tabulation determines in this case that if there is any influence of social media on youth choices of committing any violent crime or adopting anti-social behavior and it shows that the becoming a social media user does not mean that one becomes deviant and starts committing violent crime hence social media use and committing violent crime are negatively linked together. The majority of negative responses toward the null hypothesis showed that the social media use does not lead one for committing violent crime.

Table 6.2 Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)	Exact Sig. (1- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.928 ^a	1	.015		
Continuity Correction ^b	4.915	1	.027		
Likelihood Ratio	6.676	1	.010		
Fisher's Exact Test				.016	.010
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.896	1	.015		
N of Valid Cases	183				

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.59.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Null Hypothesis (H₀):

The social media has least effect on the youth violence in slums of Mirpur Azad Kashmir.

Alternative hypothesis (H₁):

The social media has increased effect on the youth violence in slums of Mirpur Azad Kashmir.

To analyze the relationship between the social media usage and youth violence, the above table depicts chi-square among two variable, social media usage and youth violence. The researcher focused on null hypothesis;; The social media has least effect on the youth violence in slums of Mirpur Azad Kashmir. From the given table, it is shown that 0

cells (0.0%) have expected count more than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.59.

The asymptotic significance value is more than 0.05 it indicates that there is no relationship between the variables. In the above table, the asymptotic significance value is .015

This shows there is insignificant relationship between social media and youth violence.

CHAPTER NO 7
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Discussion

Regardless of age, qualification and family background majority of youth in slum areas of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir are social media users. Surveys interpretations states that 86.1% individuals of the slums are social media users. The use of social media use is growing at a rapid rate all across the world. The majority of young, across all age groups, are rapidly transferring from electronic media such as television watchers and radio listeners to social media. The youth rate is particularly high in terms of migrating into web-based media, therefore its persuasions are heavily weighted in favour of youth. This craze for web-based media has prompted a slew of questions about its impact on society. While it is widely acknowledged that online media has an impact on people's lifestyles, it is a never-ending cycle to recognize the idea of these impacts in each general public and country, particularly on youth (Ghulam et al.2014:132).

Survey interpretation states that majority of youth remain between 4 to 6 hours active on social media every day and purpose of the use varies person to person as some use for communication other for entertainment. Advancement of innovation and data which exceptionally quick are permitted society to have correspondence straightforwardly, eye to eye and it has likewise come into online correspondence, like the utilizing of online media. By utilizing the on the web, society can convey even they have been isolated by a mile or more than it. As a matter of fact, these peculiarities will more often than not be called as the utilizing of web-based media in which it is known as online media that associate the clients whole the world with the improvement of populace as well (. Shah et al. 2021:193).

Mobile phone access has grown more common, a growing percentage of teenagers now report using the internet on a regular basis. As with ethnicity and identity, there are some differences in teenage online usage patterns based on sexual orientation. (Monica et al. 2018:8).It was observed from data collected from respondents that majority of their

political perceptions were being developed by use of social media. From the events of Arab spring and Zuccotti park, tales of wide protest connected with youths use of social media are making headlines on a regular interval. Youth mobilization for political purpose via social media is highlighted in the episode of Barak Obama initial and re-election victories (Xenos, Vromen and Loader 2013:151). Similarly it was observed that majority of respondents use of social media contribute to develop their political perception.

Research regarding social media and youth mental health is increased and often conclude that social media excessive use result in mental health issues and disorders, with many examinations finds that social media hold adverse impacts on psychological wellness, including sadness, self-perception concerns and scattered eating, and externalizing issues. A rising body of research is attempting to build on these investigations with more detailed studies of how, why, and for whom web-based media consumption may have beneficial or negative effects on youth development. Because online media encompasses such a broad range of technological devices, assessing its overall influence on youth remains difficult (Nesi 2020:117). Recently, many concerns are raised by responsible and policy makers regarding possible negative and degrading impacts of social media. Overwhelming part of youth life is consumed using social media, which is time killer and destroyer and in lives of many youth, presence on cyberspace with online identities is a mandatory part which generates excessive influence of social media in lives of youth. These concerns have led policy makers to worry as developmental phase in adult lives is seen as affected by web based socializing agents. Could dependence via online media for social associations deprecatorily impact genuine social contacts (Berryman, Ferguson and Negy.2018:308). Similarly, it was recorded from the data that majority of respondents face issues of behavioral changes which is direct outcome of social media use.

The media's importance as a source of information and a forum for debate on religious topics fundamentally undermines the power of religious authorities. The places (chapels, for example), agents (clergymen, for example), and texts (books of scriptures, for example) of systematized religions have not only been relegated to a peripheral position in the public sphere, but they have also not become the overwhelming focus when it comes to issues concerning spiritual matters and religious institutions. When the media becomes a key source of religious data and, more broadly, a place of engagement with religious matters the media gains some of the church's former power to describe and outline stringent topics. In today's society largely media identify what constitute as religion and what aspects of religion are worth debate thus power of religious institution over religious discourse is replaced by media, and in this power of media there is share of social media. Thus religious knowledge is in profound influence of popular media. Existing stringent images, habits, and convictions become natural ingredients in the media's depiction of stories concerning both secular and sacred topics (Hjarvard.2011:124). Similarly, it was observed that social media influence majority of respondent's religious discourse.

Online media and political commitment are the two ideas that are dependent upon an assortment of translations. Online media might have extraordinary potential for mobilization, yet additionally widening political participation. The hopeful tone of these examinations repeats prior rushes of energy encompassing the expected effect of general web use on political commitment and political fairness (Xenos, Vromen and

Negy.2014:152). Similarly, a majority of respondents represented their political affiliation on social media.

Online media differently affecting young people life in the two finishes some time impacts are in the blessing of youth public activity and here and there propositions sway are pessimistic to its client. Web-based Media may be once in a while seemed like simply another arrangement of cool

instruments for affecting youngsters (Ghulam et al 2014:133). Similarly, it was recorded majority of respondent do not see social media responsible for triggering violence on streets.

It was interpreted from the data that majority of respondent deny that clash of opinion on social media trigger violence on streets on the other hand majority of respondent express that difference of opinion among peer groups paves way for violence in slum areas of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

It is also interpreted that majority of respondent blame poor living condition of slums make them prone to crime which causes youth violence and 65% of respondents have not committed any violent crime while only 34% were being victimized by youth violence in slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Majority of respondents states that youth of disadvantages neighborhood or slums of Mirpur are involved in violent activities and in present research 57% respondents see that outsiders of slums are also victimized by youth violence. Majority of respondents view youth as being victimized by violence the most in the slums while 55% expressed that female also fall prey of youth violence and physical violence is evident the most.

The survey investigated respondents from the slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir, following the essence of the Street Theory Code (Anderson 1999). These slums are ugly assaults that lack basic housing due to political laziness and social control, have weak social ties, are widely labeled, and are vulnerable to crime. The majority of young people there employ slums and deviant subcultures that are deeply rooted in traditional culture. Nature of violence is evident ranging from words of abuse to use arms and traditional weapons like baseball's bats. Socio-economic deprivation arises sense of revenge which is commonly expressed in aggressive attitude of youth for outside in language and acts, cause of violence in streets. Risk full environments make individuals of

these slums to own a gun for purpose of defense essential which is also seen as beneficial asset even to gain domination and control.

Messy and miserable condition's combined with economic deprivation and poverty causes to widen the rich-poor gap that helps to create class system based on monetary and wealth division contributes to establish prejudice among population of slums that wealthy class of society is responsible for depriving them from opportunities to fulfill their dreams and to live a prosperous life, these issues gave rise to violence and intolerance in the society.

Deviant street culture with gangs being operational with stronghold was observed in these slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Drug abuse and harassing by passer girls with culture of gambling was also witnessed furthermore it is deduced from the study that economic deprivation as evident by average family income of the respondents is cause giving birth to violent tendencies among slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

7.2 Conclusion

The present research analyzed the effects of social media on youth violence in urban setting and slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir which are also called khachi-abadis in local language. Lack of opportunities for progress and ideal city life for youth spreads sense of deprivation among them. It leads to the violent and anti-social social behaviors among the youth. Lack of social control and child labor further exploits the situation and encourage a street culture to prevail which is negative for societal peace at large. After conducting results and examining finding it can be concluded that presence of youth violence is evident and the use of social media is also recorded as majority of respondent were active social media users. Still there is an intervening variable/force on work that is exploiting the condition to give youth violence a rise as alternative hypothesis of the study is refuted.

Observations of the slums while conducting research depicted that due to weak social control and involvement of youth in deviant peer's groups, anti-social behaviors among youth are on rise and there are causes for their indulging in act of violence which are Low parental supervision, delinquent peers, and single parents all contribute to a bad parent-child connection. Other, community level issues that give rise to feeling of deprivation which act as catalyst in promoting violence for purpose of revenge. Life chances and experiences of adolescents and youth of the slums evidently vary from those of their age brackets from urban background, which make violence inevitable.

In the research victims and perpetrators of the violence were identified, research identified which group of slums are vulnerable to violence, majority were male members of youth segment and victims were also involved in delinquent acts such as substance abuse, moral disengagement and were members of gangs which make them possible target of violence. Preservation of group identity and prestige trigger violence and those gangs who are powerful in strength and numbers are the perpetrators of the violence. Furthermore, involvement of law enforcement agencies to preserve peace and order of slum was compromised as they were seen as reluctant to work on the issue of youth violence in slums areas.

As literature review identified disadvantaged neighborhood are more exposed to crime and violence in particular as compared to other setting, after analyzing the result finding it was deduced that, there is dire need to focus on uplifting the environmental, social and economic conditions of slums for coping the malaise of youth violence by planting the institution of formal control in slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

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ANNEXURE

Survey

Current survey is conducted by the student of MSC Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad as part of degree. The data collected from you is only for educational purpose and your information will be kept confidential.

Part 1

Demographic information

1. Age:
 1. 16 to 22
 2. 22 to 28
 3. 28 and above

2. Qualifications?
 1. Illiterate
 2. Primary
 3. Secondary
 4. Intermediate
 5. Bachelors
 6. Masters
 7. M.Phil.
 8. Other

3. Family system?
 1. Joint
 2. Extended
 3. Nuclear

4. What is your family background?

1. Urban
2. rural
3. Semi-urban
4. slums

5. What is your monthly income?

1. Less than 10000
2. 10000-20000
3. 20000-30000
4. 40000-50000
5. 50000-60000
6. More than 60000

Give your opinion on following.

Social media

1 Are you a social media user?

1. Yes
2. No

2 How much hours in a day you remain active on social media?

1. Under 2
2. 2-4
3. 4-6
4. 6-8

5. 8 plus

3 What is your purpose of social media use?

1. Communication
2. Entertainment
3. Promoting your ideology/faith
4. Any other (please specify)

4 To what extent you view informative context on social media?

1. To an Extremely Small Extent
2. To a Very Small Extent
3. To a Small Extent
4. To a Moderate Extent
5. To a Large Extent
6. To a Very Large Extent
7. To an Extremely Large Extent

5 To what extent information attained through social media platforms is accurate?

1. To an Extremely Small Extent
2. To a Very Small Extent
3. To a Small Extent
4. To a Moderate Extent
5. To a Large Extent
6. To a Very Large Extent
7. To an Extremely Large Extent

6 To what extent freedom of expression on social media platforms utilized positively?

1. To an Extremely Small Extent
2. To a Very Small Extent
3. To a Small Extent
4. To a Moderate Extent
5. To a Large Extent
6. To a Very Large Extent
7. To an Extremely Large Extent

7 To what extent social media cause behavioral changes among you?

1. To an Extremely Small Extent
2. To a Very Small Extent
3. To a Small Extent
4. To a Moderate Extent
5. To a Large Extent
6. To a Very Large Extent
7. To an Extremely Large Extent

8 To what extent social media contribute to develop your political perceptions?

1. To an Extremely Small Extent
2. To a Very Small Extent
3. To a Small Extent
4. To a Moderate Extent
5. To a Large Extent

6. To a Very Large Extent
 7. To an Extremely Large Extent
-
- 9 To what extent Social media usage influences your political and religious discourse?
 1. To an Extremely Small Extent
 2. To a Very Small Extent
 3. To a Small Extent
 4. To a Moderate Extent
 5. To a Large Extent
 6. To a Very Large Extent
 7. To an Extremely Large Extent
-
- 10 To what extent you represent your political affiliation on social media?
 1. To an Extremely Small Extent
 2. To a Very Small Extent
 3. To a Small Extent
 4. To a Moderate Extent
 5. To a Large Extent
 6. To a Very Large Extent
 7. To an Extremely Large Extent
-
- 11 To what extent social media generate your disliking and hatred for people unfamiliar to you on basis of caste, creed, religious and political differences?
 1. To an Extremely Small Extent
 2. To a Very Small Extent
 3. To a Small Extent

4. To a Moderate Extent
5. To a Large Extent
6. To a Very Large Extent
7. To an Extremely Large Extent

12 To what extent Social media portray luxurious and elite life style?

1. To an Extremely Small Extent
2. To a Very Small Extent
3. To a Small Extent
4. To a Moderate Extent
5. To a Large Extent
6. To a Very Large Extent
7. To an Extremely Large Extent

Youth violence

1) To what extent social media contribute to develop anti-social behavior among youth causing violence?

1. To an Extremely Small Extent
2. To a Very Small Extent
3. To a Small Extent
4. To a Moderate Extent
5. To a Large Extent
6. To a Very Large Extent
7. To an Extremely Large Extent

2) To what extent clash of opinion on social media trigger violence on streets?

1. To an Extremely Small Extent

2. To a Very Small Extent
3. To a Small Extent
4. To a Moderate Extent
5. To a Large Extent
6. To a Very Large Extent
7. To an Extremely Large Extent

3) To what extent Difference of opinion among peer groups pave way for youth violence in Slum areas?

1. To an Extremely Small Extent
2. To a Very Small Extent
3. To a Small Extent
4. To a Moderate Extent
5. To a Large Extent
6. To a Very Large Extent
7. To an Extremely Large Extent

4) To what extent poor living condition of slum areas make them crime prone and also causing youth violence?

1. To an Extremely Small Extent
2. To a Very Small Extent
3. To a Small Extent
4. To a Moderate Extent
5. To a Large Extent
6. To a Very Large Extent
7. To an Extremely Large Extent

5) Have you ever committed any violent crime?

1. Yes
 2. No
- 6) Are you ever being victimized by youth violence?
 1. Yes
 2. No
 - 7) To what extent Youth of disadvantaged neighborhood of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir are involved in violent activities?
 1. To an Extremely Small Extent
 2. To a Very Small Extent
 3. To a Small Extent
 4. To a Moderate Extent
 5. To a Large Extent
 6. To a Very Large Extent
 7. To an Extremely Large Extent
 - 8) Are outsiders of slum areas also victimized by youth violence?
 - 1 Yes
 - 2 No
 - 9) What residents of slum areas of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir are victims of youth violence, according to you?
 1. Elder
 2. Youth
 3. Children
 - 10) Do females also fall prey of youth violence in your area?
 1. Yes
 2. No

11) What type of violence most evidently youth is involved in slums of Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir?

1. Physical Violence
2. Sexual Violence
3. Emotional Violence
4. Psychological Violence
5. Any other

12) To what extent violence by youth in your area results in loss of lives of resident?

1. To an Extremely Small Extent
2. To a Very Small Extent
3. To a Small Extent
4. To a Moderate Extent
5. To a Large Extent
6. To a Very Large Extent
7. To an Extremely Large Extent