

The Role of Social Media in Creating Societal Unrest and Breaking Laws in Delhi NCR

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Abstract

Social media is becoming a necessary part of everyone's everyday existence, so the idea of the consequences when it is misused is unsettling. On social media, it is easy to see people being a bit transparent about their political opinions and interests, whether they are from affluent nations like the United States or developing nations like India. These platforms may be associated with everyone having a voice and sharing their opinions, but they also have the power to transform a calm environment into one that is chaotic and frightening. Social media can spread rumours and false information, which can in turn produce fear and disorder among common people. The government has set up several organisations to monitor the patterns of information flow on social media and the impact of social media messages that are causing ethnic disputes in the face of potential civil unrest fuelled by social media. The core objectives of my project are to analyse the factors contributing to societal unrest and to understand the relative impact of social media on societal unrest. Primary data is used to collect the information. The tool used for analysing the data is the chi-square test. The study concludes that social media has played an influential role in creating societal unrest in Delhi NCR, as the region's high Internet penetration and the widespread use of social media platforms have facilitated the rapid dissemination of information and the mobilization of individuals for protests and social movements. To address these issues, it is essential to promote responsible use of social media, encourage fact-checking, foster constructive dialogue, and implement appropriate regulations to ensure a more inclusive and peaceful online environment in Delhi NCR.

Keywords: Social unrest, social media, law and order, chi-square test

INTRODUCTION

As technology advances, we have more opportunities than ever to learn new things. We rely on contemporary technology like social media and digital platforms far too much these days. Within a few decades, our everyday lives have seen a significant transformation. Most people used to read the daily newspaper first thing in the morning just a few decades ago. However, the widespread use of social media has altered how people think about news consumption. Social media and other Internet platforms have made it simple and popular to share news, which has caused some severe issues for our society. In this situation, fake news is the issue that has the most major consequences. In metropolitan areas, Internet entry rates, Internet activity, and mobile phone use have all significantly increased in recent years. This has raised the question of whether the development of Internet networking technologies supported or in general took a role in empowering the various sorts of unrest in India.

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Today, obtaining an internet connection is not a difficult process, and this widely available and simple-to-use instrument is essential for social media, one of the biggest and most significant communication channels and a source of global updates. However, there are concerns about the legitimacy of the Internet information. Social media is becoming a necessary part of everyone's everyday existence, so the idea of the consequences when it is abused is unsettling. On social media, it is simple to see people being open about their political opinions and interests, whether they are from affluent nations like the United States or developing nations like India. These platforms may be associated with everyone having a voice and sharing their opinions, but they also have the power to transform a calm environment into one that is chaotic and frightening.

Offline violence caused by social media is defined as an act in which a person (or group of people) or an entity uses a social media platform to commit or plan harm against another person offline. There is a direct link between rising social media use and violence in a nation, which has prompted social media companies to create regulations and processes to limit the use of their platforms for planning offline violence. For instance, in order to stop individuals from using Facebook's platform to plot and organise violence, Facebook promptly removed pro-Trump groups following the 2020 U.S. elections.

Well, there are many elements to social media misuse, including its harmful impact on society. A very large portion of the users of Google, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and other social media sites are young people. The youthful audience that might become involved in issues and subsequently disseminate messages that are derogatory and filled with rivalry among various communities.

Today, it is normal practise to utilise social media accounts to post popular memes first to get followers then abruptly using these pages to rally youth for uprisings and riots by altering the name of the page and publishing content that causes disruptions.

Social media may disseminate rumours and false information, which can in turn produce fear and disorder among regular people. This is another simple way that social media can make people feel uncomfortable. The government has set up several organisations to monitor the patterns of information flow on social media and the impact of social media messages that are escalating ethnic disputes in the face of possible civil unrest fuelled by social media. In the contemporary home, social media platforms pose a threat to national security when it comes to intercommunal conflicts since two groups constantly write negative things about each other there. These messages, which are filled with vitriol, come from communities that are split along religious, caste, and cultural lines. Violence results from this communal uprising, particularly when these posts frequently make it to the Indian media and spread throughout the nation.

Since the advent of social media, sectarian violence in India has increased significantly. However, instead of merely affecting the local or regional population, these attacks now affect the whole nation. The cloud of rumours, innuendo, and animosity that ignites a neighbourhood racial altercation quickly travels throughout India via social media. Due to this, there is now less social separation between localised communal strife and widespread communal division. The ability to swiftly create a bigger communal narrative from a patchwork of small episodes allows a local communal quarrel to be elevated to a national problem today.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Singh et al (2017) [1] examines that numerous research shows that excessive use of social media has a grave adverse effect on young people in India. The major goals of young people's use of social media is highlighted, and an effort has been made to determine how much time young people spend surfing social networking sites. This study focuses on the main impacts of using social media on young people's lives, as well as both good and bad effects. The findings indicate that teenagers become addicted when they use social media excessively.

Akram et al (2017) [2] discusses that there are two outcomes that comes from the use of social networking. Positively, social networks can serve as priceless resources. Social networking websites can also be utilized effectively for networking. On the down side, there are a lot of threats on the internet that are connected to online groups. It discusses every facet of social networking, including both its advantages and disadvantages.

Harchekar (2017) [3] This study's main objective was to look at the negative impacts of social media during the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, this study discovered a strong connection between COVID-19 fear and social media. The findings demonstrate that age and gender have a different impact on respondents' levels of dread as a result of social media. People that disseminate false information or misinform the public should be dealt with by the government.

Kusuma (2018) [4] examines how social communication has become more powerful and networked as a result of media and the development of technical instruments. The Internet has flourished as an alternative media outlet in India for voicing the concerns of the civil society against persecution. This aims to investigate the relationship between social movements and communication technology in India.

Mehraj et al (2018) [5] examines that the mainstream media takes up a large percentage of our free time; on average, individuals watch television for 25 hours each week in addition to finding time for radio, movies, magazines, and newspapers. This essay provides a brief overview of media as well as an analysis of its social impact. The different impacts of media on a person, his family, and society are underlined throughout this literature.

Khan et al (2019) [6] discusses about fake news, social media, and aims to analyse how they relate to one another as well as how false news is increasingly posing a severe danger to civil society. The spread of fake news and misleading content has accelerated to a whole new level thanks to social media and technological advancement, and for Internet users, this trend is turning into a potentially dangerous one.

Bali and Desai (2019) [7] aim to examine how the spread of false news has disrupted society and alternative solutions that may be implemented to stop the fake news epidemic. In this study, the relationship between the many violent incidents that have been reported in Indian media and the contribution fake news outlets have made to the spread of disorder are addressed. It also requires an assessment of the rules used by various nations, particularly in Europe, as well as potential steps India may take to limit the spread of false information.

Kennedy (2019) [8] examines the positive and negative effects of the top four social networking sites for teenagers on 14 different aspects of wellbeing. While Instagram was thought to have the greatest negative impact on teenage well-being, YouTube was shown to have the most beneficial effects. Only YouTube showed a small, positive link between online time and well-being.

Darshan et al (2019) [9] examines the development of digital media and the subsequent explosion in smartphone use have altered the communication landscape. In comparison with conventional media, social media is now used more often in all facets of communication. Politics is no different. We examine the present academic literature on political communication in the setting of social media in this research.

Poell T (2020) [10] looks at how social media's emergence has changed the temporal dynamics of protest communication. Using as instances the 2010 Toronto G20 protests, the early 2011 Egyptian revolt, and the demonstrations in New Delhi after the December 2012 gang rape event. It reveals how the episodic focus of the mainstream news is reproduced and reinforced by the dominant protest communication style on social media.

Kadam et al (2020) [11] social media has been essential in raising public health awareness over the past ten years, but it has also been used inappropriately to propagate false information, incite intolerance, and foment bigotry during epidemics and times of upheaval. Even before the first case of COVID-19 was found in India, the country was rocked by a social media panic pandemic that caused the market to run out of masks and hand sanitizers.

Rodrigues et al (2020) [12] intends to identify the many ways that social media use during lockdown has an impact(s). The goal of the study is to provide a response to the question: Do the impacts of social media usage differ from those of everyday life? This study shows that respondents' use of social media during COVID-19 differs from their typical behaviour since survival is the common trigger.

Bhilwar (2021) [13] aims to comprehend how social media has contributed to the present chain of events surrounding the numerous activist protests that have taken place in the 21st century or are now occurring worldwide. Looking at a fresh perspective on online activism, or more specifically, the growth of "Online Activism" and how it affects demonstrations in person.

Neogi et.al (2021) [14] To understand how the public felt globally about the farmers' protest, collected data from the microblogging site Twitter for this study. Based on 20,000 or so tweets about the demonstration, researchers utilised algorithms to classify and analyse the attitudes. Researchers found that most tweets are neutral, followed closely by positive feelings and then by negative ones.

Augustine et al (2021) [15] examines that genuine journalism is marginalised by false news, which also compromises the physical safety of people and communities. This research analyses how the fourth pillar is destroyed and the watch dogs are muted through a qualitative content analysis of a few chosen studies. According to findings, large media companies are paid to operate on favour of people in power, censored, and have exposed political news.

Tarafdar et al (2021) [16] examines the function of social media in social protest cycles. It defines the social media-enabled social protest cycle as an assemblage including social (people, elected leaders, police, and courts) and technological (social media applications, online petition applications) components, drawing on the theoretical idea of sociometrical assemblages. The study's empirical backdrop is an online social protest cycle that started following a tragic rape event in New Delhi, India.

Harmatiy et al (2021) [17] discusses the use of social networks as a platform for political mobilisation of the capacity for protest in society is a subject that is examined in this article. A tool for disseminating information is social media. The article's goal is to investigate how social media exposure and usage perspectives affect how potential for protest is developed and used in society.

Solanke (2022) [18] discusses on the influence of mass media, particularly electronic media like TV news stations, on Indian politics. Additionally, its benefits and drawbacks are examined. Finally, the issues that social media poses in the political environment are also mentioned, along with potential answers. This is because social media has a significant influence on how politicians and bureaucrats view ordinary citizens.

Krishna et al (2022) [19] discusses that every facet of social media, including its advantages and disadvantages. The usage of social media among the students to examine how much time youth spend on the social networking to outline the positive and negative opinion among respondents in selected area. The people who use these services may have a highly engaging platform on which they can also exchange photographs, movies, information, and other content with one another via a specific network.

Lelisho et al (2023) [20] Investigating the negative impacts of social media during the COVID-19 epidemic was the primary goal of this study. This study also found a significant link between social

media and COVID-19 fear. The results show that the effect of social media on respondents' degrees of terror varies with respondents' age and gender. The government should take action concerning people who misinform the public or publish fake news.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Social media has exploded in popularity in recent years, connecting millions of individuals. There is now a symbiotic interaction between the virtual and physical worlds. In this context, social media has been noted as a significant factor in the rise of contemporary violence in a variety of forms. Globally and in India, violent extremism, false information, hate speech, trolling, and harassment of women, people of other ethnic backgrounds, and political opponents are on the rise. This study talks about the role that social media plays in creation of unrest in the society.

Research Methodology

The methodology of research is exploratory study. This method was suitable for the study because of the voluminous of data available and suits the title of the study.

Research Objectives

- To examine the factors contributing in societal unrest.
- To understand the relative impact of social media concerning societal unrest.

Research Design

Out of the total availability of a sample size based on randomness and convenience random sampling has been used.

Source of Data Collection

Primary data is used in this study with the help of structured questionnaire.

Time Period of the Study

The time period of the study is from March to June on the influential role of social media in creating societal unrest in Delhi NCR.

Analytical Tools

Chi-square test is used for analysing the data.

DATA ANALYSIS

Interpretation

The statistics are represented in a pie chart, and the results indicate that majority of respondents are from the age group of 21 to 25 years followed by the age group 26 to 30 years (Table 1 and Figure 1).

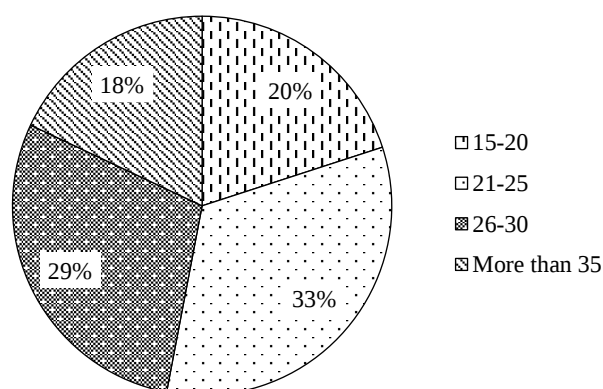


Figure 1. Majority of respondents from different age group.

Table 1. Age of respondents.

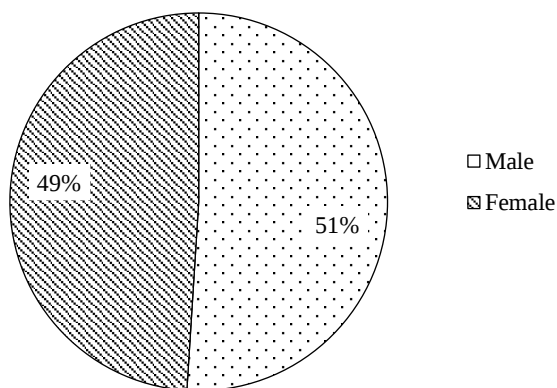
Category (years)	Frequency	Percentage
15-20	20	20
21-25	32	33
26-30	28	29
More than 35	18	18
Total	98	100

Interpretation

We concluded from the results that number of males are 51% and number of females are 49% (Table 2 and Figure 2).

Table 2. Gender of respondents.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Male	50	51
Female	48	49
Total	98	100

**Figure 2.** Respondents from genders.**Interpretation**

As per the results, we can conclude that majority of respondents are from North Delhi; that is, 36% followed by East Delhi, West Delhi, South Delhi having 29%, 20%, 19%, respectively (Table 3 and Figure 3).

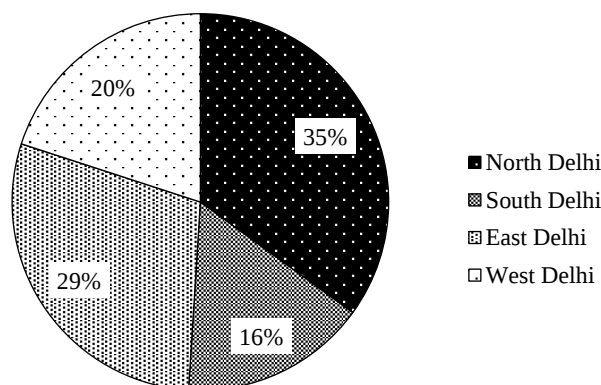
**Figure 3.** Majority respondents are from different region.

Table 3. Region of respondents.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
North Delhi	34	35
South Delhi	16	16
East Delhi	28	29
West Delhi	20	20
Total	98	100

Interpretation

As per the results, we can conclude that 84% of respondents are aware of social media platforms and 16% are not aware of it till now (Table 4 and Figure 4).

Table 4. Aware of respondents toward social media platforms.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	82	84
No	16	16
Total	98	100

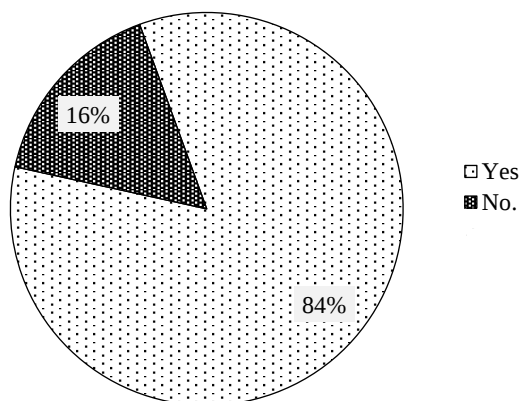


Figure 4. Respondents aware of social media.

Interpretation

As per pie chart representation of data, result shows that majority of the respondent use WhatsApp; that is, 25%, 22% frequently use YouTube, 20% use Instagram, 15% use Facebook, 14% use Twitter, and 4% use other social media platforms (Table 5 and Figure 5).

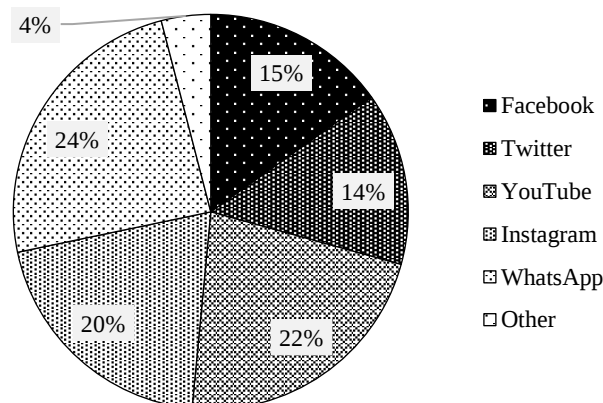


Figure 5. Majority of the respondent use other social media platforms.

Table 5. Social networking site most frequently use by respondents.

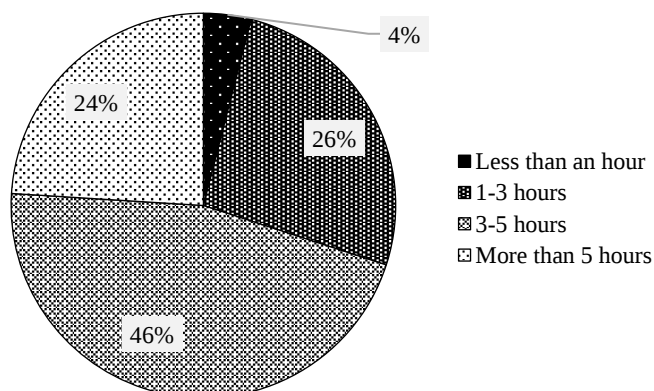
Category	Frequency	Percentage
Facebook	15	15
Twitter	14	14
YouTube	21	22
Instagram	20	20
WhatsApp	24	25
Other	4	4
Total	98	100

Interpretation

As per the pie chart representation of data, result shows that majority of the respondent, that is, 46% spend 3 to 5 hours each day on social networking sites, followed by 26%, 24%, 4% respondents who use social media for 1 to 3 hours, more than 5 hours and less than an hour (Table 6 and Figure 6).

Table 6. Time spends by respondents each day on social networking sites.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Less than an hour	4	4
1-3 Hours	25	26
3-5 Hours	45	46
More than 5 hours	24	24
Total	98	100

**Figure 6.** Majority of the respondent spend each day on social networking sites.

Interpretation

As per the pie chart representation of data, result shows that majority of the respondents, that is, 29% think that information and updates are the positive effects of using social media. While 25% think that the building relationships and staying connected is the positive effect of using these social media platforms (Table 7 and Figure 7).

Table 7. According to respondents positive effects of social media on society?

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Information and updates	28	29
Building relationships and staying connected	24	25
Creativity	17	17
Offering support	21	21
Other	8	8
Total	98	100

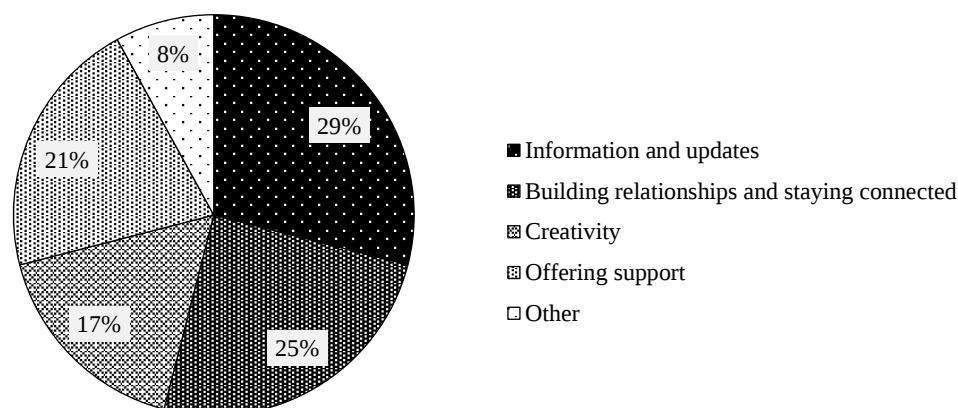


Figure 7. Positive effects of social media on society.

Interpretation

As per the pie chart representation of data, result shows that majority of the respondents, that is, 29% agrees that the widespread of fake information through these social media platforms is the worst effect of these social media platforms (Figure 8; Table 8).

Table 8. According to respondents the negative effects of social media.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Cyberbullying	16	16
Spreading fake information	28	29
Addiction	26	27
Hacking	20	20
Other	8	8
Total	98	100

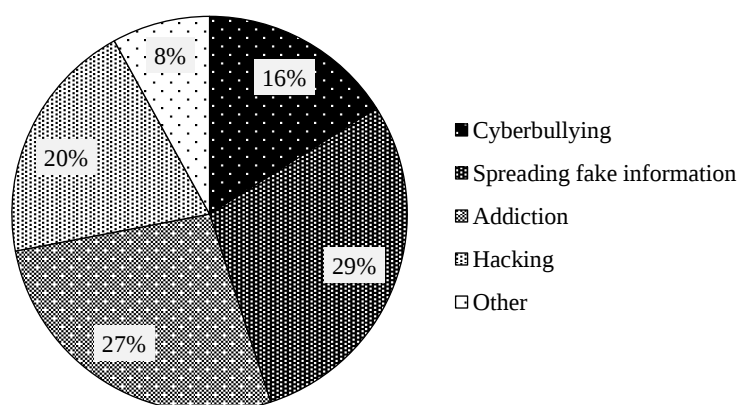


Figure 8. Showing the negative effects of social media.

Interpretation

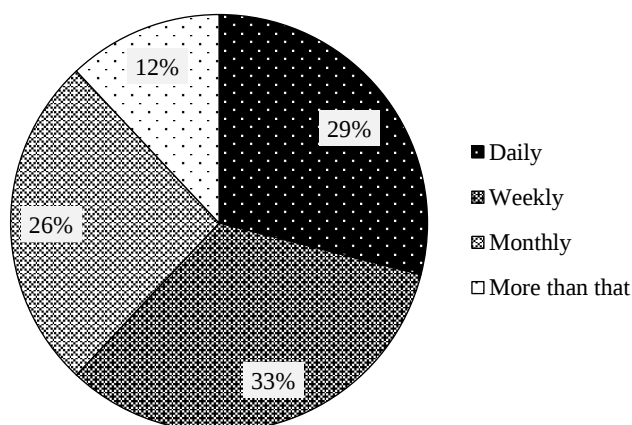
As per pie chart representation of data, result shows that majority of the respondents, that is, 33% gets the updates on social issues weekly. While 29%, 26%, and 12% respondents get these responses daily, monthly, and more than that, respectively (Table 9 and Figure 9).

Interpretation

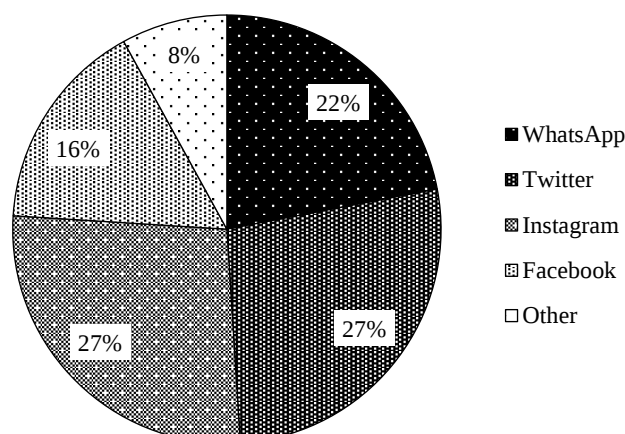
As per pie chart representation of data, result shows that majority of the respondents, that is, 27% gets the updates on social issues from Twitter and Instagram. While 22%, 16%, and 8% respondents get these responses from WhatsApp, Facebook, and Other social media platforms (Table 10 and Figure 10).

Table 9. According to respondents' frequency with which they find updates on social issues.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	28	29
Weekly	32	33
Monthly	26	27
More than that	12	12
Total	98	100

**Figure 9.** Data showing frequency with which they find updates on social issues.**Table 10.** According to respondents which social media site provides them updates on these social issues most.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
WhatsApp	22	22
Twitter	26	27
Instagram	26	27
Facebook	16	16
Other	8	8
Total	98	100

**Table 10.** Majority of the respondents getting updates on social issues.

Interpretation

As per pie chart representation of data, result shows that majority of the respondents, that is, 43% thinks that ideas and information posted on social media go viral and propagate violence. While 39% don't think so and 18% are not sure about it (Table 11 and Figure 11).

Table 11. According to respondents the ideas and information posted in social media go viral and propagate violence.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	42	43
No	38	39
Maybe	18	18
Total	98	100

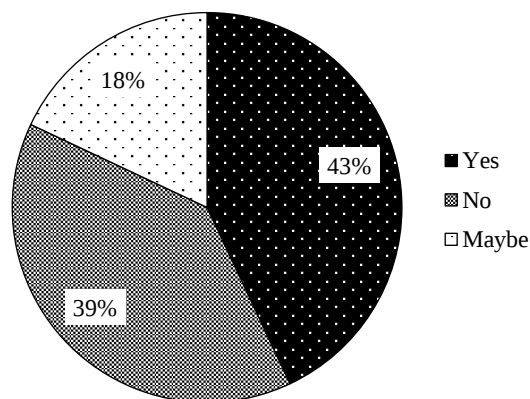


Figure 11. Majority of the respondents that ideas and information posted on social media go viral and propagate violence.

Interpretation

As per pie chart representation of data, result shows that majority of the respondents, that is, 51% thinks contribute to societal unrest at political retaliation, followed by 22% respondents who think that gender-based violence contribute to societal unrest (Table 12 and Figure 12).

Table 12. According to respondents the most common events that contribute in creating societal unrest.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Verbal abuse and criticism	14	14
Gender-based violence	21	22
Political retaliation	50	51
Ethnic or religious violence	10	10
Other	3	3
Total	98	100

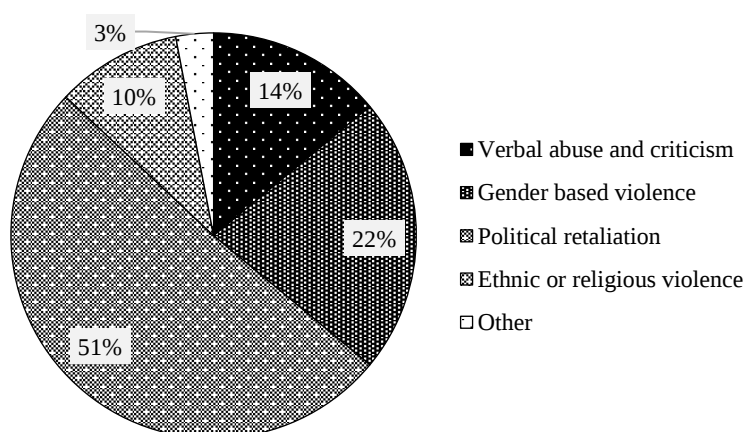


Figure 12. Majority of the respondents thinks contributing to societal unrest at political retaliation.

Interpretation

As per pie chart representation of data, result shows that majority of the respondents, that is, 55% came across anything on their own social media sites that is sexually explicit, racist, or religiously charged (Table 13 and Figure 13).

Table 13. According to respondents they have come across anything on their own social media sites that is sexually explicit, racist, or religiously charged.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes, many times	54	55
Yes, sometimes	32	33
No, never	12	12
Total	98	100

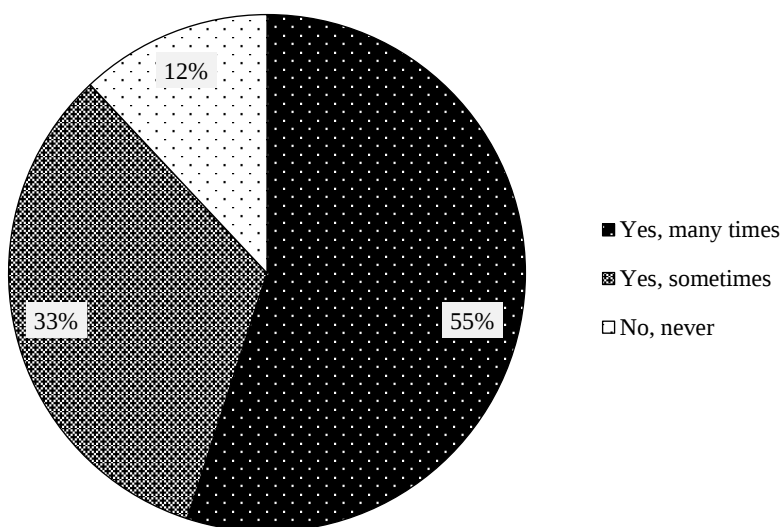


Figure 13. Majority of the respondents come across anything on their own on social media sites.

Interpretation

As per pie chart representation of data, result shows that majority of the respondents, that is, 27% thinks that self-regulation by social media companies is the best practice to prevent violence, followed by 24% respondents who think that government enforcement of strict laws, and regulations against online violence is the best practice (Table 14 and Figure 14).

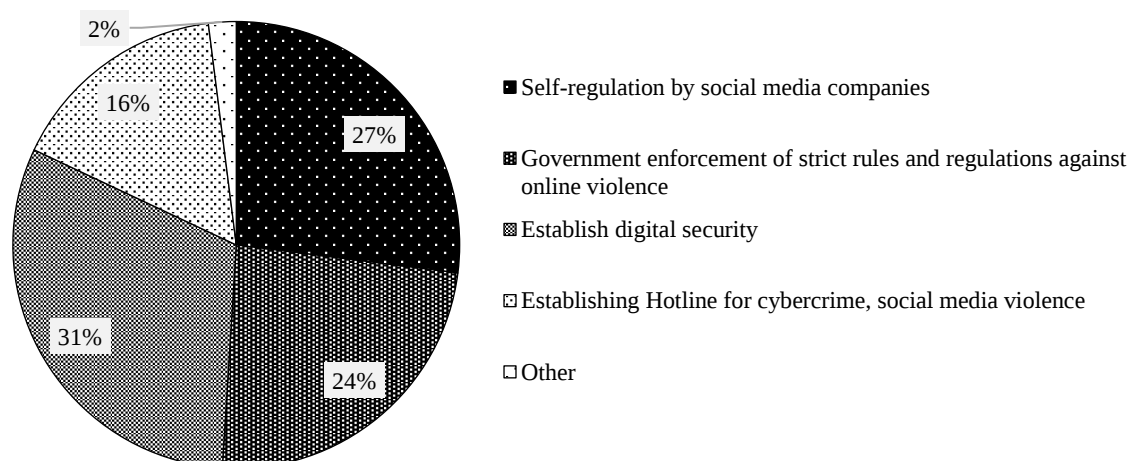


Figure 14. Majority of the respondents the best practices to prevent violence in social media.

Table 14. According to respondents the best practices to prevent violence in social media.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Self-regulation by social media companies	26	27
Government enforcement of strict rules and regulations against online violence	24	24
Establish digital security	30	31
Establishing hotline for cybercrime, social media violence	16	16
Other	2	2
Total	98	100

HYPOTHESIS STATEMENT: CHI-SQUARE TEST

Step 1: Hypothesis

Ho: There is no significant relationship between events of social media in creating societal unrest.

Ha: There is a significant relationship between events of social media in creating societal unrest.

Let us assume the null hypothesis that the reason for societal unrest is independent.

Step 2

The statistical test being used is

$$\chi^2_{\text{Cal}} = (O_i - E_i)^2 / E_i$$

Step 3

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

Step 4

Chi-square goodness of fit test is one-tailed because a chi-square of zero indicates perfect agreement between distributions any deviation from zero different occurs in the positive direction only because chi-square is determined by a sum of squared values and can never be negative with two categories in this question brand perception.

$$(r - 1)(c - 1) = (5 - 1)(3 - 1) = (1)(2) = 2$$

The critical chi-square value is $2 = 0.05$, $2 = 5.99$

Step 5

Table 15 showing the calculated value of chi-square.

Table 15. Chi-square calculated value.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Verbal abuse and criticism	14	14
Gender-based violence	21	21
Political retaliation	50	51
Ethnic or religious violence	10	10
Other	3	3
Total	98	100

Step 6

Table 16 shows the result of applying chi-square in different category.

$$np = 98 * 1/5 = 20$$

$$V^2 = \sum [(O - E)^2 / E] = 66.35$$

$$\text{Degree of freedom} = v = 5 - 1 = 4$$

The tabulated value of V^2 at 5% level of significance for 5d.f. = 3.84

Table 16. Applying chi square.

Category	Observed	Expected	Residual (O-E)	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
Verbal abuse and criticism	14	20	-6	36	1.8
Gender based violence	21	20	1	1	0.05
Political retaliation	50	20	30	900	45
Ethnic or religious violence	10	20	-10	100	5
Other	3	20	-17	289	14.5
Total	98				66.35

Inference

Since the calculated value of chi square of V^2 is more than the expected value, we accept the alternate hypothesis and conclude that there is high association between the social media and its affect in creating societal unrest.

Interpretation

According to the question, we find out that there is a significant relationship between the events of social media in creating societal unrest. So, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypothesis.

Findings

Social media has played an influential role in creating societal unrest. Its ability to rapidly disseminate information and mobilize people has fuelled the rise of social movements and protests. However, the impact of social media is not without its drawbacks. The spread of misinformation, hate speech, and the formation of echo chambers have contributed to the polarization and division within society. While social media can facilitate positive change and connection, its role in societal unrest requires careful attention and regulation to mitigate its negative effects and promote a more constructive online environment. Rapid dissemination of information: Social media platforms facilitate the rapid spread of information, allowing news and updates about social issues to reach a large audience quickly. This speed and accessibility contribute to the mobilization of individuals and the organization of protests or social movements.

Mobilization and collective action: The social media have been instrumental in mobilizing individuals for collective action. It provides a platform for organizing protests, coordinating events, and rallying support for causes, thereby amplifying the impact and reach of social movements.

Amplification of marginalized voices: Social media platforms have provided a space for marginalized groups and individuals to share their experiences and raise awareness about social injustices. It has helped amplify their voices and shed light on issues that may have otherwise gone unnoticed.

Spread of misinformation: One significant drawback of social media is the rapid spread of misinformation. False or misleading information can quickly go viral, leading to confusion, division, and even violent incidents. The lack of fact-checking mechanisms and the prevalence of echo chambers contribute to the dissemination and perpetuation of false narratives.

Polarization and echo chambers: Social media algorithms often prioritize content based on users' preferences, creating echo chambers where individuals are exposed primarily to like-minded viewpoints. This can lead to increased polarization within society as differing perspectives are rarely encountered or engaged with constructively.

Online harassment and hate speech: Social media platforms have also become breeding grounds for online harassment and hate speech. The anonymity provided by these platforms can embolden individuals to engage in abusive behaviour, exacerbating societal tensions, and fostering a hostile online environment.

While social media has undoubtedly played a role in creating societal unrest, it is important to note that it is not the sole cause. The complex interplay of various social, political, and economic factors contributes to unrest in society. Understanding the role of social media requires examining its interaction with these broader contexts.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, social media has played an influential role in creating societal unrest in Delhi NCR. The region's high Internet penetration and the widespread use of social media platforms have facilitated the rapid dissemination of information and the mobilization of individuals for protests and social movements. These platforms have provided a space for marginalized voices to be heard and have contributed to raising awareness about social issues. However, the impact of social media in Delhi NCR is not without its challenges. The spread of misinformation, hate speech, and the formation of echo chambers have contributed to polarization and division within the society. Online harassment and the manipulation of information can further fuel tensions. To address these issues, it is essential to promote responsible use of social media, encourage fact-checking, foster constructive dialogue, and implement appropriate regulations to ensure a more inclusive and peaceful online environment in Delhi NCR.

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ANNEXURE



The influential role of social media in creating societal unrest in Delhi NCR.

This survey is to analyze the role social media plays in creating unrest in the society in Delhi NCR.

sharmaparul100503@gmail.com [Switch accounts](#)

Not shared

Name

Your answer

Age

☐ 15-20

☐ 21-25

☐ 26-30

☐ 31-35

☐ More than 35

Gender

☐ Male

☐ Female

☐ Other

Region ☐ North Delhi ☐ South Delhi ☐ East Delhi ☐ West Delhi	What are the positive effects of social media on society? ☐ Information and updates ☐ Building relationships and staying connected ☐ Creativity ☐ Offering support ☐ Other: _____
Are you aware of social media platforms? ☐ Yes ☐ No	What are the negative effects of social media? ☐ Cyberbullying ☐ Spreading fake information ☐ Addiction ☐ Hacking ☐ Other: _____
What social networking site do you frequently use? ☐ Facebook ☐ Twitter ☐ Youtube ☐ Instagram ☐ Whatsapp ☐ Other: _____	How frequently do you find updates on social issues? ☐ Daily ☐ weekly ☐ monthly ☐ More than that
How much time do you spend each day on social networking sites? ☐ Less than an hour ☐ 1-3 hours ☐ 3-5 hours ☐ More than 5 hours Do you think, ideas and information posted in social media go viral and propagate violence? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Maybe	What social media site provides you with updates on these social issues? ☐ Whatsapp ☐ Twitter ☐ Instagram ☐ Facebook ☐ Other: _____
What are the most common events that according to you contribute in creating societal unrest? ☐ Verbal abuse and criticism ☐ Gender based violence ☐ Political retaliation ☐ Ethnic or religious violence ☐ Other: _____	
Have you come across anything on your own social media sites that is sexually explicit, racist, or religiously charged? ☐ Yes, many times ☐ Yes, sometimes ☐ No, never	
What are the best practices to prevent violence in social media? ☐ Self regulation by social media companies ☐ Government enforcement of strict rules and regulations against online violence ☐ Establish digital security ☐ Establishing hotline for cybercrime, social media violence ☐ Other: _____	
Submit	Clear form