The Public Perception of Social media's influence on Subhashree’s case

Sangeetha.M , Shiva Shankaran
Student, Assistant Professor
Department of Journalism and Mass communication,
SRM Institute of science and Technology.

ABSTRACT

This research paper conveys, the study of the public perception of social media protests in Subhashree’s death. Subhashree, a 23 year old female died by an illegal banner fell on her while she was riding on her scooter and a truck ran over her which was coming from behind. The research paper shows that the impact on the death of a software engineer which was viral on social media just after her death hit by an illegal hoarding which was put up on the Thuraipakkam - Pallavaram road on September 12th afternoon. The public had responded immediately on social media to enhance the intensity of the death which was caused by an outlawed verdict. To study the public's real life advances in social media about the Subhashree’s death. The research is being done in the survey methodology with the random and convenient sampling techniques. A questionnaire will be conducted to gather data from the respondents in order to achieve the result.

KEYWORDS: Social Media, Public Opinion, Internet use.

INTRODUCTION

Social media has fully modified the manner to act and share ideas, however, we tend to influence others, and the way we tend to enable ourselves. It's the Powerful tool of selection for the world leaders, governments, major companies, celebrities, an associate degree and the United Nations agencies that need to attach directly with an audience of the millions. This outstanding ability is acquired and detected with personal communication to such massive humanity is the best example for each scope.

Social media transcends the barriers of race, religion, position, age, and nearly every different issue that we tend to use to divaricate ourselves. The use of any power tool needs a level of ability, and social media is not an exception. This is evident from the news and stories we tend to hear frequently is fatal. Social media from stars, politicians, and organizations have created the news for the proper reason and they have chosen infective agents in nature. Viral news showcasing is a type of distributed correspondence where people are urged to pass on timed messages side their informal communities. The Standard way of thinking holds that the viral promoting procedure is both arbitrary and capricious. In this paper, we construct the procedure and explore the development of the initiated advanced system from the basic informal community. We think about the effect of the social structure of computerized systems (arbitrary, scale-free, and little world) and the transmission for the conduct of people in the battle of execution. In particular, we distinguish elective interpersonal organization models to comprehend the intervening impacts of the social structures and models on its viral advertising efforts. Next, we examine a real popular advertising effort and utilize the observational information to create and approve a recreation model for viral showcasing. At last, we lead various recreation tests to foresee the spread of a viral message inside various kinds of the informal organization that structures under various suspicions and situations. Our discoveries affirm that the social structure of advanced systems assumes a basic job in the spread of a viral message. Administrators looking to enhance battle execution should offer to these discoveries before planning and providing viral promoting efforts. We additionally exhibit how a Model is utilized to evaluate the effect of a battle from the executive's data sources and how these learnings can bolster administrative basic leadership.
Online life indicates the techniques for joint efforts among people where they offer and exchange information and providing ideologies in virtual systems and frameworks. Internet-based life is turning into a vital environment as social sites and applications multiply in numbers. Most conventional online media stages incorporate social segments. In business, online is utilized to showcase items, advance brands, interface with current clients and encourage new business opportunities.

To a greater extent, few people have limited perspective web-based networking media, regularly equivalent to interpersonal interaction. Other individuals don't think about web journals that fall under the web-based class. Though it appears as everybody has their very own assessment of web-based entity is made up of. However, we should jump further into the generalized idea to increase more, clear and increasingly exact comprehension.

OBJECTIVES

- To find out the real world effects of social media protests.
- To study the public perception of social media protests in the case of Subhashree’s death.

SCOPE OF RESEARCH

The data collection is done by survey methodology by asking the respondents to complete the questionnaires through online based on the Subhashree’s case. Two sampling methods are carried on the survey and the respondents have answered based on the different case studies. This survey method deeply focuses on the public perspective of social media’s influence in the case of Subhashree. The research is being done in order to gather data by which we could generalized view of the issue from the public’s perception on the case of Subhashree.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The design of the research is quantitative. The quantitative design focuses on acquiring information through questionnaires in survey methodology. Conducting questionnaires with a closed group creates the most compelling database in the survey method. By adding an open-ended question in the survey and using the responses received the results are obtained accordingly. The information is gathered on the public perception of social media’s influence on Subhashree’s case. The survey is carried for more 50 people and the respondents' ages are 18+ of any gender. The survey analysis is based on online questionnaires and studies the sampling of individual units from a closed group of people. The sampling technique which is used in the research here is random and convenient. The random sampling is applied here in order to gather data from a large group where each and every individual by which they get to answer the all the questions equally. By the sampling technique in which each individual to be a included in the sample. The convenient sampling is a non-probability which is also being used in the research to gather information and data from the respondents who are convenient and are based on the proximity who are easily approachable.
Findings

The research on Public Perception of Social media’s influence on Subhashree’s case was carried by quantitative method by obtaining information through different questionnaires in survey methodology. From the data interruption, the findings from this research are,

The Respondents were active users on Social media, their ages varied from Ages18+ and gender is nearly equal for both males and females.

Nearly 50% of the respondents were inspired to be a part of Public protests which is viral and their occupations were mostly Students and Employed.

Nearly 50% of the respondents are regular of Trending and Viral news by following and sharing on a daily basis.

Nearly 50% of the respondents trust Social media and have taken real life measures on Public protests.

Nearly 50% of the respondents have shared viral news on their social media being regular followers of the treading and viral news.

Nearly 50% of the respondents are active users of the social media and these respondents also trust Public protests on Social media.

The respondents commonly used Instagram and Facebook as their social media platform and the respondents’ social media has a great influence on public protests.

Nearly 85% of the respondents has awareness about Subhashree’s case and the viral hashtag #justiceforsubhashree.

Nearly 60% of the respondents think that proper justice is not given in Subhashree’s case and rest of the respondents feel that the justice is also delayed in her case.

The respondents think that Social media influences are neutral in terms of boon or a bane. This explains that social media influences have its own advantages and disadvantages at the same time.

CONCLUSION

Social media is the main background for most of the political and social activism in your country. A life without social media for most people. Our country, culture, language barrier, society is all influence on social media.

Public protests are effective when the right people with common minds are gathered. Those like-minded citizens need a common place and few other strategies to Protests. Likely, social media has a tremendous impact on Public protest where all the information are collected, analysed by a group of people. By signing petitions, online discussions are the most important steps to be followed in public protests before facing the government. Most of the common people are not aware about the dramatic consequences of public protests. The public protests are commonly against the government and other organisations. Protesting against the government leads to the offence law and disorder.

Thus by analysing Public perception with Subhashree's case,nearly most of the people are influenced on social media. Also, people are not aware of Subhashree’s case this shows the ignorance of the respective people. Respondents feel that social media influences are neutral in terms of boon or a bane. This also explains that social media influences have its own advantages and disadvantages at the same time. So it's the responsibility for an individual to act good and beneficial for the society and the country. Thus, people must have a thoughtful perspective on social media and the protests happening around them with a broader mind.
Modern world protests have incredible ways of accessing and effective ways of providing better solutions. Face to face interactions, massive protests, struggle for rights and citizenship has its own reality. This opens up the new era of humans and its better ways of handling technology.

REFERENCES


3. When countries become the talking point in microblogs: Study on country hashtags in Twitter Aravind Sesagiri Raamkumar, Natalie Pang, Schubert Foo 2016

4. The coup that flopped: Facebook as a platform for emotional protest Jaroslav Švelch, Václav Štětka 2016.

5. Towards an understanding of Twitter networks: The case of the state of Mexico Rodrigo Sandoval-Almazán, David Valle-Cruz 2018.