

**ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS EFFECTS OF TELEVISION CRIME SHOWS ON
PAKISTANI YOUTH (A CASE STUDY OF STUDENTS OF GOVERNMENT
COLLEGE UNIVERSITY FAISALABAD)**

Ali Bhadur

M.Phil. Scholar, Department of Media and Communication, IIU Islamabad
ali_bhadur@yahoo.com (Corresponding author)

Asad Ullah

Monitoring Supervisor, Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National
Heritage

&

Lal Zaman

Heins Seidal Foundation, Islamabad

Abstract

The study investigates the effects of crime shows run on Pakistani media channels on Pakistani youth. On the basis of the debate on violent content of media and their effects. I firmly examined the perception of youth regarding crime shows run on Pakistani media channels and what are the psychological effects of such crime shows on youth. The main direction of the study was to place the discussion of crime shows' effects. The study was executed by using quantitative methodology of research. It was a case study of students of GC University Faisalabad. 145 students were selected from GC University Faisalabad by using convenient sampling technique. A questionnaire was designed with close and one open ended question and used as a tool for data collection. The results show that respondents are most likely to watch crime shows of Express News and they expressed the feelings of insecurity among them toward society and they also admitted that they come to know with new techniques of crime. The youth perceived that most of the stories presented in crime shows are manipulated to enhance the viewer's interest and half of the respondents said that the bloodshed and encounter scenes should not be broadcasted in such programs.

Keywords: *Crimes; effects; Media; Channels; Youth; impacts*

1.1. INTRODUCTION

Crime based shows on TV are very popular in people of Pakistan. People do not only a spend great time while watching crime shows but they also learn specific ideas and thoughts. It is proved by the indications that media used by the adolescent subsidize to a number of negative behaviors (Ficher, 2012).

On the other hand there are variety of evidences that shows that the contrary practices of childhood age may lead contrary and extensive negative effects (Konex, 2011). In a Society, violence may be found in every field of society like in homes, neighbor countries, educational, political and institutions. These factors play a great role in behavior development of an individual. These economical and societal factors also increase the chances of children's misbehavior. Moreover, the factors named socioeconomic factors have capacity to lead youth towards dangerous behavior. For example, various unhealthy family environments are measured as key factors of behavior issues (Swing, 2012). By considering this it is vital to investigate the role of media specially media with violent content in influencing Pakistani youth's behavior and perception.

There are various opinions of media violence media effects. There is a big claim that effects of violent content shown on media have been overwhelmingly confirmed equals that of the issue of smoking and lungs diseases (Anderson, 2003). A great number of research laboratory and field tests over the previous half-century have observed whether experience to violent behavior on film or television increase violent behavior in the short term. The findings from such random laboratory and field experiment is that youth who used to watch violent scenes and acts on television programs, show more aggressive behavior, aggressive feelings, or aggressive sentiments than those who do not (Bushman & Huesmann, 2001).

In the format of TV, Technically the crime shows are defined in term of “Procedural”. The shows of procedural kind are such shows which represent a program in which a crime issue is presented. And after the introduction of that crime, the complete procedure is explained and at the end, the solution is presented. All the process is based on criminal activities. The crime is presented in the form of a drama or film. In most of the crime shows, criminal are caught by the police officer at the end. The whole crime scene is presented in the form of re-enactment. There are some examples of popular crime shows i.e. Shabbir tou Dekhay Ga (Express News), Meri Kahani Meri Zubani (Samee), Wardaat (Samaa) and Aisa Karega Taou Marega (Express News). These crime shows are aired on different private Pakistani media channels and are very popular in people due to its storyline, which grab the viewers’ attention

Each week a story of trails and tribunals is narrated by the central hero who has lived these sufferings to arise as either a stronger person and sometimes even surrender to them. Another crime program ‘Police File’ is more then to a real-life crime news story itself, SP Musa is anchor person of this crime show who takes up the discouraging task to reveal the dark world of crime into light. These are the most popular themes of crime shows. The presentation of such kind of programs are very interesting and eye catchy. Some of the programs play reenactment crime stories in which they present true stories in a dramatic form, different paid actors are shown in involving in crime and violent activities. There are many programs which effects the minds of youth in the Pakistan. After watching such programs many feel uncomfortable and they feel like everywhere is crime in the society. Some of the youngsters also try to apply all; they watch in the crime shows. So, these crime of violent programs have great psychological impacts on youth most of the times these impacts are negative(Rehman, 2017).

1.2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

As TV Crime related programs are very popular among viewers around the world. The popularity of crime shows is not limited to a specific age group. Almost all viewers like to watch such shows on TV. Many television channels broadcast crime programs in Pakistan as happen in all over the world. The crime which is presented with re-enactment approach on TV is questionable in the field of media research. A large number of people watch crime shows on television which results in negative effects specially in youth (Rehman, 2017) Our current generation spends more of their time while watching crime programs on TV in general and it is believed that these crimes based programs also effect the youth of the Pakistan. So, in this study, the researcher will find that what are the effects of crime shows aired on Pakistani media channels on youth and how the perception of youth is effect by such TV programs.

1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

2. To find out the Psychological Effects of Crime Shows in Youth.
3. To find out the Effects of Crime shows on Perception of Youth regarding social world.
4. To find out positive and negative effects of TV crime shows.
5. To explore the Perception of Youth regarding Nature of Crime Show

1.4. LITERATURE REVIEW

Violence in youth is a topic of social concern. Communities categorized by high rates of family disturbance, joblessness, focused poverty, and isolation from economic prospects appear to be particularly helpless to violence in youth (Sampson & Lauritsen, 1994). In last eighty years

the social-science research has produced various theoretical clarifications for these associations. Progressively, policymakers are finding that how to prevent youth from growing living in environments that expose them to aggression and violence. Despite decrease in violent crimes and persecution rates for youth in the 1990s, violence rests a thoughtful social-policy concern for youth (MacDonals J., 2009)

Killing remains a important cause of death for African American youth, and less-than deadly forms of violence remain widespread among youth in the United States of America. Furthermore, the frequency and occurrence of both enactment of and abuse from serious forms of youth violence is highly focused in urban communities (Anderson RN., 2001). According to analysis arrest records of police and annual persecution, these studies proposed that violent crime decreased during the 1990s. Although it has important, crimes shown up on surveys as the cause for state concern (James Alan, 2007).

Although news programs are rarely trapped in the in the area of cultivation hypothesis. However, according to the researcher, TV news can make perception in significant ways. Take an example of national television news that can structure the assessment of political personalities and define political plans for the public (Kinder, 1987), These effects are supposed to imitate happenings and events in the world that the news makes prominent. In the framework of TV news, explains that, however in national news, the increase in crime coverage can occur without distorting the amount of crime stories covered by local news. As a result, national crime coverage might also raise perceptions of individual risk. Prior to 1993, national TV news gave comparatively very little time to crime and then mainly to events of celebrities. This ended shortly in 1993 when coverage of crime (e.g., drive-by shootings, violence in schools) increased more than $\hat{J}100\%$ over the last year (Lichter & Lichter,1997).

Most of the viewers across North America watch dramas and reality shows based on crimes weekly (Cavender, 1998). Crime dramas such as Law and Order, as well as crime based reality shows such as America's Most Wanted and Cops have been markedly successful (Zaidi, 2012)

According to the George Gerbner's theory that those who spend more than four hours in watching television are more scared of crime in real life has been debated as below. Heath and Petraitis (1987) also conducted research on above phenomena and found that the total amount of television viewing was connected to the related to the terror of criminal activities in far-away developed urban areas (e.g., New York) but not within one's own

Further, Wober (1978) supported the theory of Gerbner in their study, conducted in Britain. Wober suggested that, "it should be accepted, therefore, that there is no indication for a suspicious effect of television on British viewers, although the proposition has twice, and sufficiently, been put to the test" Similarly, Gilchrist and Bannister (2004) found no relationship between TV programs viewing and fear of crime in their studies and therefore suggested that any relationships that have been found in previous are weak and illogical. Greene & Krmar (2005) found that impression seeking, verbal violence, troublesomeness, were attached with experience to violent films and, to a smaller degree, violent TV similarly.

Slater (2003) exposed that impression seeking was an important analyst for attraction to television and internet violence viewing. Additional, Krmar and Greene (1999) determined that high feeling seekers were more attracted to real life crime shows. Same as this, Conway and Rubin (1991) concluded that sensation seeking was related to the concepts of time passing and distraction as enthusiasms for TV viewing. Within a Uses and Gratification framework, these aspects (passing time and escapism) would be classified under entertainment category (McQuail, 1987)

According to a study based upon the relationship between watching of media violence and aggressive behavior in viewers claimed that violence in television programs is a factor which leads to aggressive behaviors. As a study done in Portugal in 2012 which studied role of TV heroes in violent TV shows and the reality perceived after watching such heroes and violent programs in the form of aggression of both kinds i.e. verbal and physical. The result of the study presented that the relation between violent or aggressive behavior and TV violence is carried by the time of watching violence on television(Pinto da Mota Matos, 2012).

Crime shows are new type of programs in the Pakistan's TV channels which are introduced almost six years before in the country. Crime shows are simply defined as a program or drama in which investigation of a crime is shown. In previous few years of media studies research, the power of media to affect the society specially youth is highly examined. These researches were done in various contexts ranges from violent and aggressive behavior, use of drugs and ratio of use of drugs and crime. In Pakistan, different crime shows are produced with some variations like re- enactment of a crime scene. The main purpose of such shows is to explain the criminal activities of real life. There are many effects of these crime shows like undesirable behavior in viewers. More specifically, the children (V. Straburger, 2009).

1.5. THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS

A social theory has established to explain the process of exposure to media and its effects on audience. Coyen and his colleagues proposed two kinds of theories to examine the role of media (S. M. Coyne, 2013). One is rationale which incorporates theories of media effects, like Theory of Social Learning (A. BAndura, 1963), Cultivation Theory (Gross, 1976), Theory of Information Processing(L. R., 1986) as well as Model of General Aggression(Bushman, 2002). These all theories point out that media effects the behaviors of viewer and those effects can be bad or good. On the other side the media effects can be examined in the light of Uses and

Gratification Theory(E. Katz, 1974). This theory claimed that viewers attracted towards media and they use media to satisfy specific needs and media work as vehicle to fulfil those needs(Rubin, 2002).

Researches done on media, specially TV content shared social learning theory tells the violent content raised the harmful, destructive and violent behavior in viewers and these effects are long term effects(C. a. Anderson, 2003). Moreover, theory of social learning elaborates that the observation of harmful and violent models of real life shown in TV lead the children to grow aggression.(Huesmann, 2006). In this reference, the social learning theory is one of the most significant theories to examine behavior development of TV viewers. On the other side the Garbner's cultivation theory is most important to study the perception of viewers of TV programs with violent content(Brown, 2002)

Hypotheses

H1. TV crime shows are Affecting the Psychology of Youth.

H2. TV Crime Shows Changing the Perception of Youth regarding Social World.

1.6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to Rajasekar and Philomena than (2013), research methodology is a methodical way to use in problem solving. It is a science of revising how research is to be conducted. Most importantly, the measures by which theorists and researchers go about their work of describing, explaining and forecasting a concept is can methodology. It is also defined as the study of methods by which knowledge is gained. The main purpose of methodology is that it gives a

complete work plan of research and define the different methods used in the study(S. Rajasekar, 2013)

In the study, researcher has adopted survey as their method of collecting data to get the point of views of youth on the issue "Effect of crime shows run on Pakistani media channels"

Population

The entire group from which an important sample is chosen (Wilso, 2005). Population of study will be youth. Because youth falls in heavy viewer's category in general. the population (youth) comprising of both male and female of Government College University Faisalabad.

Sample

Sampling is the procedure of selection of units, people, corporations from a population of attention so that by analyzing the sample we may generalize our results on the population from which they have chosen the sample. In this study, the researcher selected 145 respondents as sample. A questionnaire was distributed among 145 respondents and data is collected.

Sampling Technique

Respondents were selected through convenient sampling, i.e. respondents were not fixed in selection process.

1.7. DATA ANALYSIS

In data analysis, evaluation, preservation and putting, we used SPSS software and for graphical representation of data researcher used MS Excel program.

Data Presentation**Distribution of Respondents as per Age Group**

Category	Frequency	Percent
15-19	42	29
20-24	97	67
25-30	6	4
Total	145	100

Table 7.1 shows the ages of respondents. Majority of the respondents (67 percent) were from in age group of 20-24 and 15-19 respectively. Only 4 percent were from age group of 25-30 years.

Table 7.2 Distribution of Respondents on basis of Time they Consumed on Watching Crime Shows

Category	Frequency	Percent
1-2 hours	112	77
3-4 hours	20	14
5-6 hours	13	9
Total	145	100

Table 7.2 shows the time spent by respondents on watching crime shows on television. Majority of the respondents (77 percent) watch crime shows 1-2 hours daily. 14 percent spend 3-4 hours and only 9 percent of respondents spend 5-6 hours on watching crime shows.

Table 7.3 Distribution of TV Channels watched by the Respondents for Crime Shows

Category	Frequency	Percent
Express News	53	36
Geo News	43	30
SAMAA TV	32	22
Others	32	22
Total	145	100

Table 7.3 shows the favorite channel of respondents for crime shows. 36% selected Express news, 29.7% selected Geo News, 11.7% select SAMAA TV channel and there were also 22 percent of respondents who selected another category.

Table 7.4 Respondents Favorite Crime Show

Category	Frequency	Percent
Shabir Toh Dekhyga	57	39
GEO FIR	30	21
Aisa Karayga Toh Marayga	33	22
Chapa	25	18
Total	145	100

Table 7.4 shows the favorite crime show among respondents. majority of respondents (39 percent) like to watch Shabir Toh Deekhyga. The 21 percent respondents watch GEO FIR, 22 percent like Aisa Karayga Toh Marayga and there were only 18 percent of respondents who watch Chapa.

Table 7.5 Respondents' feelings regarding Crime Shows and Insecurity in real life

TV crime shows are creating insecurity in you in real life?

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	13	9
Agree	60	41.4
Neutral	28	19.3
Disagree	35	24.1
Strongly Disagree	9	6.2
Total	145	100

Table 7.5 shows the respondents' feelings regarding crime shows and insecurity in real life. 9 percent strongly agreed that crime shows are creating insecurity among them towards real life. Majority of respondents (41.4 percent) agreed. There were 19.3 percent respondents who express neutral response to question. 24.1 percent disagree and 6.2 percent strongly disagreed with this.

Table 7.6 Respondents' Response on TV Crime Shows are providing new Techniques of Crime

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	52	35.9
Agree	62	42.8
Neutral	16	11
Disagree	12	8.3
Strongly Disagree	3	2.1
Total	145	100

Table 7.6 shows the respondents' thinking about that either crime shows providing new techniques to do crime or not. Majority of respondents (42.8 percent) agreed that the TV crime shows are giving them new techniques of how to do crime of various natures. 35.9 percent strongly agreed with said statement. There were 11 percent of respondents who expressed neutral response to this. There are only 8.3 percent and 2.1 percent who disagreed and strongly disagreed with this.

Table 7.7 Respondents' Perception about Crime Shows and Aggression in Youth

Category	Frequency	Percent
Strongly Agree	28	19.3
Agree	73	50.3
Neutral	24	16.6
Disagree	13	9
Strongly Disagree	7	4.8
Total	145	100

Table 7.7 shows the respondents' perception regarding crime shows and aggression in youth. Majority of respondents (50.3 percent) agreed that TV crime shows are increasing aggression among youth while 19.3 percent strong agreed with it. 16.6 percent showed neutral response. There are only 9 percent and 4.8 percent of respondents who disagreed and strongly disagreed with this respectively.

Figure 7.8 Respondents' Perception about Reality presented in Crime Shows

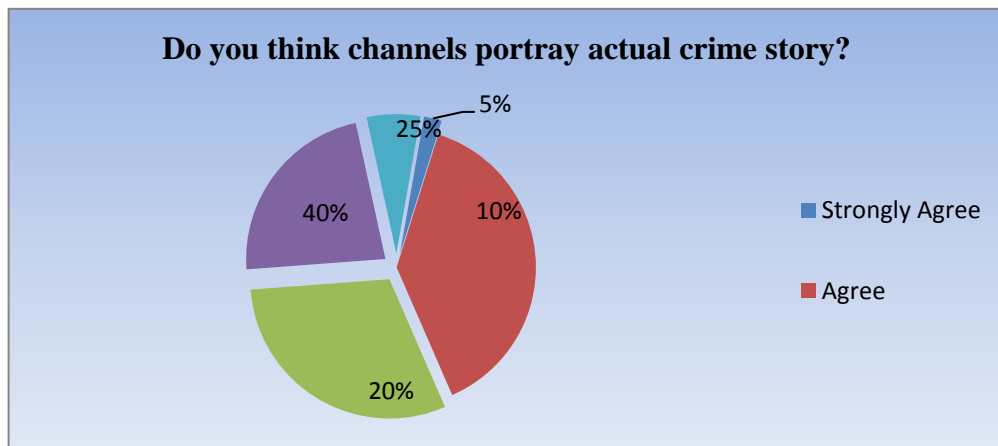


Figure 7.8 demonstrates the respondents' perception about either crime shows present actual crime story or not. 40% percent think that crime shows do not present actual crime story. 20 percent of respondents strongly disagreed with that crime shows present actual crime story. 10 percent think that crime shows present actual crime story while 5 percent strongly agreed with this and 25 percent showed neutral response.

Figure 7.9

Respondents' Perception about either crime show manipulate actual Crime Story.

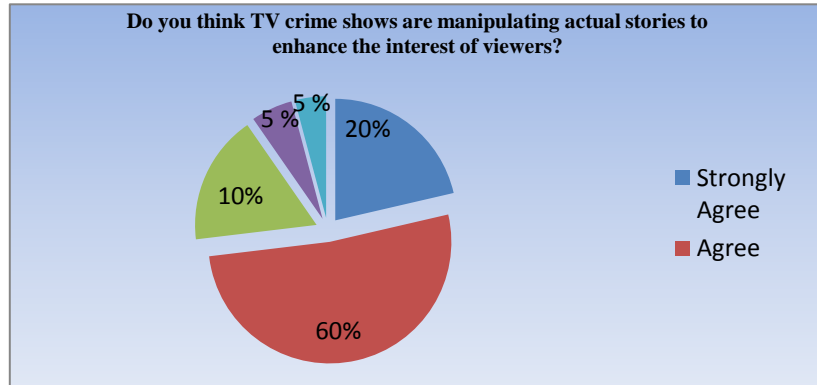


Figure 7.9 shows the respondents' perception about crime shows manipulating real story. 20 percent strongly agreed that they think that crime shows manipulates actual story. Majority of respondents (60 percent) think that crime shows manipulate the actual story. 10 percent showed neutral response. 5 percent respondents were there who do not think that crime shows manipulate the actual story.

Figure 7.10 Respondents' feelings toward society after watching crime shows

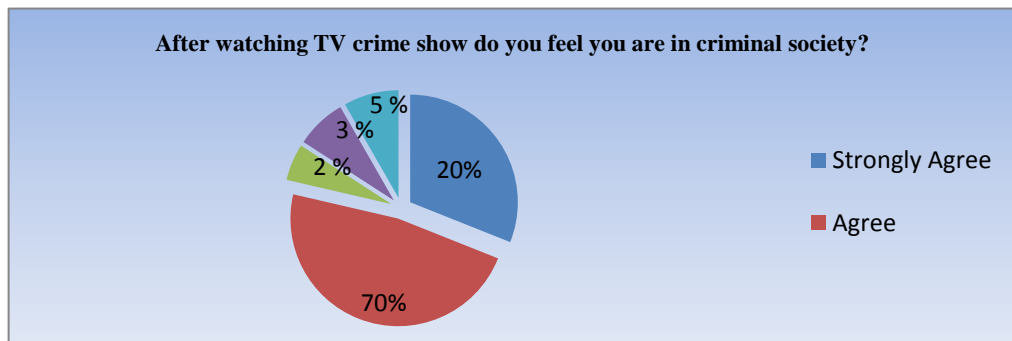


Figure 7.10 shows the respondents' response regarding their feelings towards society in which they live after watching crime shows. Majority of the respondents (70 percent) feel like they are living in a society full of crimes after they watch crime shows. 20 percent strongly agreed with this. While only 5 percent disagreed by this

1.8. RESEARCH ANALYSIS

This research study was conducted to know effects of TV crime shows on youth for this study to complete researcher distributed a questionnaire among 145 respondents, responses of these respondents were then analyzed according to their frequencies. In response of question, in which age group do you follow? Mostly the youth participants for our survey fall in age group 20 to 24, then age group 15 to 19, then onward 25 to 30 and more. From this can determine that university students mostly fall in age group 20 to 25 as they are in above intermediate, graduate and Post graduate. Youth participate in our survey students of universities are mostly litter viewer and normal viewer. There is very rare and least number of heavy viewer we examine from our result of our survey. Students of universities our participants mostly like to watch Express News crime shows onward Geo News then Other and SAMMA TV. Result is that Express News is more favorite and popular in youth. In response to question which TV crime show you like the most? Result show "Shabir to Dekhaga" crime show of Express news is favorite one in University student. Other than our given choices youth like many crime shows because there are many crime shows going on right now on different channels. In Response to question TV crime shows are creating security among youth? Result shows that youth they are feeling insecurity while watching crime shows but not strongly in favor and there is many of them disagree with it. In response to question TV crime shows are creating insecurity among youth? Youth felling insecurity as well security due to TV crime shows. More youth is in favor of insecurity other than self-security.

In response to question TV crime shows giving exposure to crime in youth? Mostly youth is in favor exposing to crime agree and strongly agree back to back due to TV crime shows. In response to question TV crime shows giving new techniques to crime? Youth getting mostly new techniques from TV crime shows now days. Mostly agree with this onward strongly agree and rare says neutral, disagree and strongly disagree. In response to question Due to TV crime shows aggression is increasing in youth? Aggression is increasing in youth due TV shows that mostly youth participants agree with this fact, then onward strongly agree, neutral, disagree and strongly disagree. In response to question TV crime shows enhancing actual crime ratio in youth? Actual crime ratio is increasing youth of university agree with it mostly that TV crime shows are reason of it. In response to question do you think channels portray actual crime story? Mostly students of university are in favor that TV crime shows showing actual crime story and some choose neutral option. In response to question TV crime shows are manipulating actual stories to enhance the interest of viewers? Participants mostly agree with it that crime stories are actual but they are manipulated to enhance the interest of viewers towards there show and channel. In response to question TV crime shows enhance the severity of crime? Mostly in favor that severity of crime in TV crime shows by the channel to capture the audience or stay audience with them.

In response to question TV crime shows reduce the severity of crime? Survey participants disagree with it that TV crime shows reduce severity of crime. In response to question do you think bloodshed should be shown in the TV crime shows? More than half youth says not show bloodshed in crime shows but as well there is many in favor to show bloodshed and many choose neutral option. In response to question do you think encounter scene should be shown in TV crime shows? There is almost equal number in favor of encounter scene should show and not shown in crime shows, but many are in neutral it means TV channels should careful while show this type of scene. In response to question is vulgarity being shown in TV crime shows? Youth agree that crime shows promoting vulgarity where as many of them disagree as

that the vulgarity not there in crime shows. In response to question Do you think identities include in Rape cases should be shown? Clear result can see that identities include in rape cases should not being shown as it can harmful for their future life. In response after watching TV crime show do you feel you are in criminal society? To question Great number of favor can see that after watching TV crime shows one can feel he/she is in criminal society.

1.9. CONCLUSION

This research was aimed to analyze “Effects of TV crime shows on youth”. In the light of findings, the researcher concludes that mostly youth of age between 21 to 24 watch TV crime shows. Researcher is to find out that youth have neutral psychological effect, mostly says that after watching today crime shows one feel he/she is living in criminal society. Researcher concluded that TV crime shows promoting crime in youth because youth getting new techniques and exposure to crime due to this TV crime shows. TV crime shows creating self-security whereas also in security among youth. TV crime shows mostly promoting negativity like aggression increasing in youth due to this, vulgarity is being portraying, manipulation of actuality for interest of audience which is also not good, new techniques giving to youth of crime. Findings shows that youth perceive the content of the crime shows is very against the ethics and value of society.

1.10. SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Researcher suggest that the upcoming researcher who want to do research on this topic should find out different aspects like how to resolve the negativity from these TV crime shows and make them ethically good to make society secure. Researchers should have to find out the loop holes in these TV crime shows. Further research should have to do on this topic to dig out the actual problems and their solution due to which effects of TV crime shows can be reduced.

Further research should have to do on deep concepts like TV crime shows content, how to reduce violence from it, how to make crime stories actual.

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