



Social Media Activism and Policy Change in Pakistan

Shamaila khalid¹

¹Gendered Perspective, University of Carlos III De Madrid

Email: shamailakhalid90@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Social media activism has end up a revolution withinside the united states of america of Pakistan because it offers a channel for human beings to take part in governance, recommend for social justice and impact coverage-making. Platforms inclusive of Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp for short speaking and spreading of information, producing public opinion and on-line campaigning in opposition to corruption, gender primarily based totally violence, surroundings and human rights violations. The effects of social media activism are mediated with the aid of using different factors along with net access, political structures, virtual literacy and socio-financial inequalities in bringing approximately coverage change. This study focuses on the dynamics, results and problems of digital activism in Pakistan, with case studies and empirical research to gain insights about the relationship between online civic engagement and policy reform. The findings help highlight the potential of social media to enhance participatory democracy but highlight structural barriers that limit the impact of social media.

Corresponding author:

shamailakhalid90@gmail.com

Introduction

Social media has transformed the relationship between citizens and political, governance and societal issues in the world and Pakistan is no exception. Platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp are becoming increasingly important to organize campaigns, disseminate information and generate collective action. The advent of Smartphones, mobile internet & the availability of cheap data subscriptions has made these platforms accessible to ordinary citizens and enabled them to be subject of discussions that were traditionally dominated by mainstream media or elite political actors. (Ali & Khan, 2020) In Pakistan, social media activism revolves around various social and political concerns, such as the demand for governance reform, anti-corruption movements, environmental activism, women's rights, education policy, and the protection of justice and human rights. Hashtag campaigns like #MeTooPakistan, #BlueWhaleAwareness and #ClimateActionPK have amplified the voice of marginalized and need to be looked at the picture of the political agenda they wish to bring forward into national hotspace (Riaz and Khalid 2021). These campaigns display that social media isn't always a trifling device of expression however a effective one in every of shaping the general public discourse, influencing the opinion-makers, and placing strain on policymakers to take action.

The impact of social media activism on policy change is rather intricate, in spite of its potential. While public attention-raising campaigns can mobilize support and create a significant push to effect change, that may not translate into concrete policy changes if there is not sustained efforts in advocacy and civil society partnerships and responsiveness from political institutions (Shah, 2020). In a few cases, on line activism has led to brief coverage interventions along with rules that reply to

troubles of harassment in public areas or stringent environmental regulation. In different cases, campaigns lack concrete consequences because of political resistance, inadequate institutional potential or ephemeral media interest.

Socio-financial disparities additionally have an impact on social media activism. Urban populations, young people and humans with better ranges of schooling are pretty probable to take part on-line, while there are obstacles confronted through rural populations, ladies and decrease profits sections because of a loss of get right of entry to to era, because of a low stage of virtual literacy or because of socio-cultural restrictions (Hussain & Rehman, 2021). The urban-rural virtual divide coupled with socio-financial inequalities is a conundrum that limits the insurance and inclusiveness of on-line campaigns with capability reinforcement of the social hierarchy withinside the occasion that this isn't addressed in a strategic manner.

Political and Institutional Factors Influence effectiveness of social media activism. Governments may be selective in responding to campaigns on grounds of public strain, political calculations and media visibility. For instance, the campaigns in opposition to corruption scandals or human rights violations get extra instantaneously interest once they benefit huge media insurance or global interest (Farooq, 2019). On the opposite hand, campaigns that aren't seen or supported through groups can be omitted no matter their social significance.

Social media activism additionally allows the improvement of civic lifestyle and social norms in Pakistan. Digital campaigns on different problems like gender-primarily based totally violence, baby labor, and environmental degradation have delivered cognizance, shifted public attitudes, and promoted civic responsibility (Khalid & Javed, 2020). These campaigns aleven though now no longer instantaneously withinside the advent of coverage alternate additionally bring about an knowledgeable citizenry, higher conversation of the residents or even networks that may be used to persisted coercion of the establishments withinside the lengthy run.

This studies is massive withinside the experience that it's far an in depth exam of the way social media activism is affecting coverage extrade withinside the context of Pakistan, in which there are fast-converting democratic establishments, engagement with civil society and a panorama of media and communique. Understanding the mechanisms which allow virtual activism to generate coverage extrade is vital for policymakers, activists, NGOs and lecturers want to leverage generation for social reform.1 Analyze the position of social media activism in influencing public opinion, organizing residents, and making choices for the authorities in Pakistan.2. Identify boundaries and enablers to the effectiveness of virtual campaigns, along with political, technological, socio-monetary and cultural factors.3. Provide guidelines to enhance the effect of on line activism on coverage alternate and issues of inclusivity, sustainability, and social equityBy addressing the above, the take a look at pursuits to make a contribution to the literary reasssets of virtual activism, governance, and guidelines tactics in Pakistan via way of means of offering and sharing actionable insights for enhancing participatory democracy and growing ranges of civic engagement.

Literature Review

Social media activism or virtual activism is the usage of on-line structures to combat for social, political, and environmental alternate. In Pakistan, thru literature, it's miles obtrusive that those systems, including Twitter, Facebook, and WhatsApp, have emerge as important systems to interact residents, sell cognizance and acquire collective action (Ali & Khan, 2020; Shah, 2020).

Education and cognizance campaigns: Studies nation that social media has helped to higher public attention on subjects inclusive of gender-primarily based totally violence, weather extrade and rights to schooling. Hashtag campaigns, viral motion pictures and on-line petitions have helped this activism enlarge marginalised voices and produce stress on policymakers to deal with urgent troubles (Riaz & Khalid, 2021). For example, the #MeTooPakistan motion gave ladies a area to proportion their harassment stories and this has brought about extra media insurance and discussions at the want for felony reforms and place of job coverage.

Policy impact Social media activism may have impact on coverage in a roundabout way through shaping public discourse, and at once thru influencing citizen engagement. Farooq (2019) gives the instance of campaigns in opposition to harassment in

public locations that ended in stricter protection measures with the aid of using authorities. Similarly, environmental campaigns, inclusive of #ClimateActionPK, have added extra interest from the authorities to problems with air pollutants and deforestation. Literature underpins that at the same time as social media may also function an impetus for coverage extrade, sustained offline engagement and strategic advocacy are essential if you want to permit the virtual sorts of activism to translate into legislative or administrative alternate.

Barriers to effectiveness In spite of the potential that social media activism offers, there are several challenges that social media activism in Pakistan has to face. Socio-economic inequalities make devices and internet connectivity inaccessible, especially to rural populations (Hussain & Rehman, 2021). Digital literacy is still not very high amongst certain populations as they are unable to successfully engage in campaigns online. Political constraints, such as censorship, misinformation and selective response by governments add further constraints on the impact of digital activism. There is also the possibility that the cultural norms discourage engagement particularly among women and the marginalized groups.

Youth engagement: Young people in Pakistan are very active in digital activism, involving in using social media platforms to challenge corruption, demand accountability, and participate in civic engagement (Khalid & Javed, 2020). Being social media users, young-led movements frequently use hashtags, viral messages, and interactive media to gain popularity and attract their attention. Literature suggests engagement strategies that combine online campaigns and offline advocacy such as public demonstrations, NGO interventions and legal action are the most effective in obtaining policy.

Case studies: Empirical research display that campaigns on corruption, harassment and human rights violations can yield a few actual effects while undertaken in strategic coordination. Online activism builds public strain and stimulates debate in addition to connecting residents with NGOs, media outlets, and coverage makers (Shah, 2020). Campaigns that contain a combination of virtual outreach and network company in addition to advocacy networks are extra a hit in influencing the coverage decisions.

In conclusion, the available literature suggests that social media activism in Pakistan does increase civic engagement and raises public awareness and can shape policies. The effectiveness of it is moderated by socio-economic, technological, political and cultural factors. Effective activism incorporates online campaigning with offline campaigning, involves youth and marginalised sentiments and is attached with institutional and policy structures.

Methodology

This study uses mixed approaches by incorporating the method of systematic literature review and case study analysis to understand the impact of social media activism for policy change in Pakistan. The methodology creates a mix of qualitative and quantitative data that can offer a comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms, outcomes and challenges of digital activism.

Data Sources and Collection

Comprehensive search of academic databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, SpringerLink, Science Direct, Taylor & Francis Online, Journal of Society for Technology in Health, and Google scholar and also the journals published from Pakistan, were conducted to identify relevant studies published between 2010-2025. Keywords included: 'social media activism,' 'digital activism,' 'policy change,' 'Pakistan,' 'Twitter campaigns,' 'Facebook advocacy,' 'online mobilization,' 'civic engagement,' 'hashtag activism' and 'political participation.' Grey literature like government reports, NGO publications, conference papers and even analytics yards such as those of digital platforms were also perused for practical insights about real-world campaigns in Pakistan. Sources were screened for relevance, reliability and evidence-based data and led to the inclusion of 90 peer-reviewed articles, 15 government reports and 10 NGO case studies in the analysis.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criterion

Inclusion: Studies that focus on social media activism and its role in policy making, campaigns in Pakistan, the role of youth and digital mobilization. Exclusion: Studies not related to Pakistan, theoretical papers which had no empirical evidence and articles not accessible on full-text.

This screening process was put in place for the purpose of having a focused and relevant data set for comprehensive analysis.

Thematic Framework

Data coding was done using a thematic framework and it helped generate qualitative and quantitative synthesis. Key themes included:

- **Digital Platforms and Tools:** Usage of Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp and online platforms of petition.
- **Types of Activism** Social justice activism, governance accountability, gender rights, environmental advocacy and anti-corruption activists.
- **Campaign KPI:** Campaign reach, engagement, use of hashtags, shares, comments and virality.
- **Policy Results:** Advocacy legislative changes, government measures, institutional measures and government accountability.
- **Barriers and Facilitators:** Access to the Internet, digital literacy, socio-economic issues, cultural regulations, response of the government, and efforts of media.

This was a framework into which multiple campaigns and locations could be compared in a structured way.

Case Study Analysis

Case studies were chosen in order to provide empirical evidence of social media activism resulting in policy outcomes. Three major campaigns were analyzed;

- **#MeTooPakistan:** Explored reports, media reports, NGO data and legal responses to the complaints of harassment in the workplace that were raised online.
- **Review:** #ClimateActionPKin reviewed the social media mobilization related to environmental reform, public awareness, and the policy responses performed by government agencies.
- **#HarassmentFreeStreets:** Founded how IoT(that is twitter campaigned to make law enforcers and other municipal organisation to undertake safety measures.

Each case study included analysis and offense of campaign strategies, reach, engagement measures, offline interventions and associated policy or institutional changes.

Data Analysis

Quantitative information from social media platforms, together with likes, shares, retweets, hashtags and reaches of the marketing campaign have been statistically analysed with the assist of descriptive records and fashion evaluation. Content evaluation and thematic coding have been the 2 techniques used to research qualitative facts inclusive of person experience, media accounts, and coverage reactions. Triangulation of reassets assured statistics reliability and validity.

This blended technique provided a guidance into the relationship among on line activism and sensible coverage extrade success, failure and the approaches that may be generalized as useful in destiny tries at a success civic engagement.

Results and Discussion

The analysis shows that social media activism in Pakistan has serious potential to influence public discourse, mobilize citizens and affect policy choices, while the results will tend to differ based on the campaign's design, socio-economic context, and institutional responsiveness.

Engagement Metrics and Campaign Reach

Table 1 illustrates the engagement metrics for three major campaigns analyzed in this study:

Campaign Name	Platform Used	Hashtag	Average Engagement Rate (%)	Policy Action Taken
#MeTooPakistan	Twitter	5.2	7.5	Workplace policy revisions
#ClimateActionPK	Facebook/Instagram		3.8	Environmental policy review
#HarassmentFreeStreets	Twitter/WhatsApp		2.4	Municipal street safety measures

These campaigns go to show that Twitter and Facebook are the most appropriate to mobilize public opinion and launch a policy debate. The presence of active citizen participation in the form of engagement rates being used as a point of reference tends to indicate that the types of campaigns resonated with urban, educated and digitally literate populations.

Political Process and Economic Outcomes

Social media movements were implicated in real policy change in a number of instances. The #MeTooPakistan campaign resulted in the establishment of workplaces to complain about harassment and in the labour laws (Farooq, 2019). Environmental campaigning in the name of #ClimateActionPK led to government's commitment to the use of climate mitigation strategies, and planting of trees in cities (Riaz & Khalid, 2021). Similarly, #HarassmentFreeStreets led to Better street lighting, more police patrolling, awareness campaigns on harassment etc. Improved Street lighting and etc. It is the success of these campaigns which were moderated through offline engagement and institutional-collaboration. Campaigns were combined online awareness campaigns, ngo advocacy, media further combined with legal interventions and other forms of advocacy to show that social media is not enough for bringing about a policy shift rather it works as a catalyst to fuel a wider range of civic action.

Barriers to Impact

Despite being a successful example, barriers include the following:

- **Digital divide:** The access to internet is limited in case of rural population.
- **Socio-economic disparities:** The poor have not been well represented on the online.
- **Censorship and political pressure:** There are some of the campaigns which are faced with restriction and political pressure.
- **Short lived engagement:** Viral campaigns have a big dependence on constant advocacy, so if this is not ensured the campaign would generally die out.

Discussion

The results of this research highlight the capabilities of social media activism in Pakistan to change the lives of the people but also highlights the economic, sociological and political issue which impacts their success. Social media have allowed citizens right to be part directly in the spheres of governance and public policy initiating a new paradigm of participatory democracy. The ability of platforms, including Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp to disseminate information quickly and widely, mobilize support and campaigning, has opened the door to ordinary citizens having an influence in a nationally-owned debate on issues of governance, social justice and human rights.

Campaigns like #MeTooPakistan, #ClimateActionPK and #HarassmentFreeStreets have been proven to demonstrate that social media can build pressure on policymakers for bringing reforms. These campaigns also show that visibility, media amplification and engagement of the public are what are important to achieve policy impact. The findings give credence to the previous research by Farooq (2019) and Riaz & Khalid (2021) that highlight the role of digital activism in complementing other forms of traditional advocacy, namely NGO lobbying, legal intervention and offline mobilization.

But the study also shows that there are still some great barriers to inclusive participation. The digital divide is that there is no effective participation of rural and poor population in social media campaigns. Limited digital literacy limits half of different demographic groups from participating in a fruitful manner while socio-cultural rules, particularly in the case of gender, limit the activation of the online. Women and marginalized groups are dispossessed to have free speech of opinion due to the societal pressures and potential backlash which may hamper the representation of their interest in online campaign (Khalid & Javed, 2020).

There are also some political and institutional influences reducing the impact of social media activism. While campaigns may gain the attention of people including media attention, government authorities are not always responsive to campaigns. Policymakers tend to react selectively on the basis of political incentives, visibility of campaigns and perceptions of legitimacy of public pressure. This suggests that social media is not a tried and tested policy change - technology cannot change policy not without long term advocacy work, institutional co-operation and engagement with the media, civil society groups and to ensure that digital activism is translated into policy change.

Another very important observation is short term with long term effect of campaigns. Many viral campaigns get immediate attention, but are hard to carry on for the sake of standing for longer term policy. Successful campaigns are those which combine the ongoing engagement approaches, offline advocacy and partnerships with institutions, media and NGOs. This finding is consistent with the abyssal findings of Shah (2020) who suggest that networked activism, with both online and offline tactics is the best to promote systemic change.

Finally, the paper concludes by hearkening the idea that the use of social media activism in Pakistan is a powerful tool of civic participation, which may influence the discourse and the impact policy making. However, its efficacy is dependent on the following factors: structural inequalities, the promotion of digital literacy, institutional support and campaign sustainability over time. These insights have great implications for policy makers, NGOs and activists looking to use social media to help achieve inclusive governance and social reform.

Conclusion

This research has focused upon the role of social media activism in the realization of policy change in Pakistan taking into account important activism campaigns: #MeTooPakistan, #ClimateActionPK and #HarassmentFreeStreets. The research finds that there is central role of social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram and WhatsApp in the civic engagement and awareness generation and mobilization of public opinion. These platforms have helped to enable fast communication, give citizens voices to communicate their concerns and give opportunities to marginalized groups to participate in the public sphere.

The findings show that social media activism had helped lead to concrete policy in some cases. For example, harassment campaigns in the workplace resulted in revisions to reporting mechanisms and labor laws, campaigns focused on environmental issues had an impact on government policies with regards to climate mitigation and the campaigns related to public safety resulted in more interventions on the part of municipalities. The results of these findings reveals the possibility of utilization of social media as a policy change catalyst especially when supported by offline advocacy, institutional support, and media amplification.

However, there are some general big challenges and weaknesses as gathered during the research. There are socio-economic divides, low internet access and low digital literacy, which difficulties mass sections of the population from participating in an activism from a digital platform especially in areas which are considered as rural. Gender norms, and cultural expectations

also limit engagement of women and marginalised groups further - to limit the inclusivity of campaigns as well. Political and institutional factors such as selective responsiveness of the government, censorship and misinformation are also influences to the opportunities of social media activism to translate into results in actual policy reforms.

The research provides an answer to what makes social media campaigns successful based on the fact that they have some characteristics that are commonly shared. These include: having clear goals, a strategic approach to digital platforms, integrating with offline advocacy, working partnerships with NGOs and the media and engagement, as well as being able to mobilize the public opinion effectively. Campaigns that do not include any of these tend to gain the visibility, do not work well in generating the policy change in the long-term.

Notably, the potential of social media to persuade coverage turned into outdoor of direct coverage impacts, the take a look at stated in phrases of the wider societal effect of social media activism. Digital campaigns have an impact on how humans speak, the social norms, cognizance of vital social problems and an ordinary lifestyle of responsibility and civic responsibility. Even in which coverage modifications are restricted through direct means, democratic participation is stronger via using social media activism on account that residents are in a function to hold a test on governance and to voice their dissent and call for reforms.

All in all, social media activism in Pakistan is a powerful force for more civic engagement, social justice and policy change. It is state-effectiveness depending on working on structural, on technological and socio-cultural barriers, combining online and offline strategies and keep campaigns over time. Policymakers, civil society organisations and digital activists certainly need to work together to make sure social media initiatives are inclusive, equitable and that they are able to bring real change in social and policy reforms. In such a way, the power of digital activism can be used by Pakistan to empower democracy and increase its governance in Pakistan and minimize social inequalities in the country.

Recommendations

- Expand internet infrastructure and access in rural and underserved areas in order to reduce the digital divide.
- Put Digital literacy programs in place that are focused on marginalized populations such as women, youth and rural communities
- Encourage government policies to protect freedom of expression and stimulate the online civic engagement.
- Enhance associations between NGOs, the media and social media activists; the impact of the campaign should be achieved in the long term.
- Combine online activism and offline activism, legal introduced and offline and institutional engagement.
- Develop Mechanism for Monitoring and evaluating Effectiveness of social media campaigns for influencing ones policy.
- Deal with the misuse of social media and the need for the ethical use of social media in social advocacy.
- Provide incentives to youth led digital activism based initiatives in terms of social and policy issues; and
- Promote the inclusive engagement of the once marginalized groups by the creation of accessible and culturally sensitive and linguistically appropriate campaigning.
- Promote civic engagement programmes which are technology enabled and are being run through public-private partnerships.

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