

Representations of Young People from Goiânia: The Discourse of the Media About Them

Abstract: The objective of this research is to investigate the social representations of young people from Goiânia, through the themes of crime and violence, from the hegemonic media discourse about them. Firstly, we attempted to understand how young people are represented in the newspaper, *Daqui*, which is the newspaper with the largest circulation in the State of Goiás. After an analysis of the news contained in it, using as a theoretical reference the Theory of Social Representations, we sought to understand how young people of different social classes (high, middle and lower), residents of Goiânia, receive, understand and (re)live out their media representations concerning the themes of crime and violence among youth. It was confirmed that young people did not assimilate the media content without criticizing it.

Keywords: Violence; Media; Youth; Social Representations.

Introduction

By acting on the level of social representation, the media consolidates itself as a former of public opinion, using discursive resources to legitimize its statements. By using these tools, elaborating speeches that supposedly represent "the truth", the vehicles of communication give space to representations on diverse actors, among them, the youth.

Today, due to a feeling of insecurity and the fear of crime, also propagated by the media, people are in favor of tougher and punitive measures against young people, such as the proposal on the Reduction of Age for Criminal Responsibility. For this reason, initially, the objective was to understand how young people are represented in the newspaper *Daqui*, the vehicle of greatest print circulation in Goiás, completed in a comparative study over 3 months in the years 2010 and 2014.

I chose *Daqui* for two reasons: the first is that the daily newspaper is an important vehicle for opinion-makers in Goiás, and currently has the largest circulation of printed newspapers in the State while it has the 5th largest print run in Brazil, according to the National Association of Newspapers¹, behind only *Super News*, *O Globo*, *Folha de São Paulo* and *O Estado de São Paulo*. To put this into its proper context - *Daqui* is in 5th place in the national ranking, while the newspaper, *O Popular*, which has the second largest circulation in the State of Goiás, appears only in 47th place in the national ranking.

The second reason for choosing it is linked to the editorial profile of the publication. As announced on the Jaime Câmara Organization's virtual page (2014), *Daqui* is aimed at the public social classes "C and D" in the capital of the state of Goiás and the metropolitan region and has a more "accessible" language for this audience, "showing what is most important as happening in a simple and dynamic way". The delimitation of a reader profile, which also contemplates the young residents of the peripheries of Goiânia, aged between 14 and 29 years, was also another factor that instigated this research.

After studying the core of the emission of the mediatic discourse, through the analysis of the news about young people linked to *Daqui*, then, the question arises: how is this discourse received by these young people? Therefore, in this research, the intention was also to investigate the social representations of young people in Goiânia on the media discourses about them, concerning the theme of crime and violence.

Youth and violence: the reality of Goiás

According to Souza (2010), discussing the reality of youth in Brazil today is at the minimum, paradoxical. This is because, in general, there is a cult of youth promoted by the industry of culture, but, at the same time, there is a criminalization of young people, who are seen as directly responsible for the high levels of violence. For the author, different social devices have been producing subjectivities in which "fixed employment", an "organized family" and the power to consume become patterns of recognition, social legitimation and acceptance of young people in society.

In fleeing from these territorial models, the poor, black, young man enters the legion of those who are looked at with suspicion, is avoided, removed and even exterminated. By failing to meet the expectations of the adult world and the labor market, the result is that youth pay a high price, thus is seen as "the one that did not work" because he could not meet the ideal demand of what is expected of him (which is as someone who consumes, works, studies, etc.). For Souza (2010), the confusion about the problem makes us forget the true

¹<http://www.anj.org.br/maiores-jornais-do-brasil>.

causes of the involvement of young people with violence: either as victims: which accounts for the great majority of cases, or whether as authors, due to social exclusion, vulnerability or the socio-spatial segregation experienced, especially in the daily life of large urban centers.

In a research piece seeking to understand the social representations of young people concerning violence in Goiás, entitled "*Crossed Images. Youth and Social Representations*", Souza (2010) portrays the different perceptions of young people about their own reality and about themselves. Three hundred and eighty one questionnaires were applied to young people aged 15 to 17 from the elite, middle, and working classes. According to the sociologist, in this research, even when dealing with young people located in different social strata, there was no identification with the other. In their responses, they reinforced biased statements about themselves and about each other, especially with regard to social status and urban location.

In the responses collected, 50% agreed that the poor are more likely to commit crimes. 92.3% agreed that there are many "*bad dudes*" on the outskirts of the city. Souza (2010) reports that a number of other issues were posed and responses maintained the same pattern, reinforcing social segregation and the vision of the other - the poor, suburban resident - as the cause of urban violence. Souza (2010) concluded that the perception of urban violence among young people interviewed in Goiás is deeply related to socio-spatial segregation in the city.

To compare the data obtained in the questionnaires with young people with what society thinks of them, based on the observation of the social representations of adults about these youths, in a survey of victimization carried out in thirteen cities of the State of Goiás, Souza (2010) reports that the reduction in the age of criminal responsibility was considered by the respondents as a fundamental measure to increase security. Rates ranged from 79.9% to 89.2%. Young people, as criminal agents, according to the discourses of adults, are at the core of representing the sense of insecurity.

The author also reported that the delegitimization of institutions for controlling public order has led to the search for individual solutions to maintain security, which reinforces requests for more rigor and the approval of harsher sentences. These representations end up criminalizing the residents of the peripheries, generating desires for revenge, leading to the emptying of public spaces and individual solutions that only increase fear and violence.

The incrimination of poor young people in Goiás does not differ from the data presented throughout Brazil. In a survey published by the Datafolha Institute, in January 2015, 87% of the Brazilians interviewed expressed their support for the reduction in the age of criminal responsibility. In 2005, that number was 84%. The index indicating the penalization of young people in Brazil increases every year.

Based on the multiple data collected in this research, Souza (2010) concluded that violence has become a problem among young people, both as perpetrators and as victims.

These young people end up being characterized as violent, which indicates that they will continue to be incriminated, in accordance with the concept of Misse (2008) on criminal subjection. These young people will be the outsiders, "*the others*", the ones that can be possibly killed. The researcher needs to propose so, a new approach to public security, one which is not only repressive, but which broadens the spaces of social coexistence. "*A policy that is preventive and focused mainly on young people, the main victims*" (Souza, 2010, p.81).

Frattari (2011) states that fear of crime contributes to the construction of an "*agent producing violence*", with the consequent exclusion of individuals who resemble this image, in turn reinforcing a stigma about the popular housing spaces, and especially the young and adolescents living there.

In research presented by Frattari (2011), the image of the criminal is a young man, tattooed, with piercings and colored hair. According to the author, this portrait is usually associated with poor young men from the peripheries, who become the main target for criminal accusations. "*This caricatured and prejudiced image is defined as a common, 'classical' image, something that is disseminated in the collective imagination, something that everyone knows, or believes to know*" (Frattari, 2011, p.98).

Therefore, for the researcher, there is the construction of a social representation that links the image of the poor youth as criminal or violent. The consequence of this representation is the adoption of punitive measures against these poor young people, such as the abusive use of force by the police. According to her, this scenario naturalizes the violent actions of the police, feelings of revenge, the desire for the death penalty and the defense of the reduction in age for criminal responsibility.

Frattari (2011) states that a recurring representation in the interviews conducted with members of the Goiânia elite consists in the perception that the periphery is responsible for forming robbers, marginals and delinquents who perpetrate crimes in the neighborhoods of greater social visibility. This perception leads to demands for greater police action to prevent young residents of the peripheries from moving around the city.

"*The fear of urban crime justifies the demand for an increase in the severity of penalties, thus increasing demands for violent punishment, executions, 'cleaning of urban spaces'*". (Frattari, 2011, p.105). The

consequence of this representation of poor, young people is the adoption of solutions that include even a huge amount of death, through discourses based on the dehumanization of the criminal and his '*violent nature*', as opposed to the character of the '*citizen of good*'.

According to the author, in the city of Goiânia, in accordance with most of the narratives of the members of the elite, poor young people are central characters of violence and the main target for repressive measures. Conceived as incomplete individuals in their formation, they are more susceptible to committing crimes. Thus, the issue of the reduction in the age for criminal responsibility always comes up, as it is perceived as a fundamental issue for the reduction in violence.

Faria (2007) carried out a study seeking to understand to what extent violence, as a social representation, influences the daily life of young Goianians in their patterns of interactions and how they perceive themselves, others and this phenomenon. According to the author, violence is the greatest fear pointed out by young Goianians of all social positions. She explains that young, middle and higher positioned people define the phenomenon through physical, emotional and symbolic violence. Among those in lower positions, the definition is basically one of a level of physical aggression.

In this study, the author notices that the homogeneity of this discourse demonstrates that young Goianians resort to an interpretation of reality that has been predetermined, that is, existing social representations, to explain the phenomenon of urban violence.

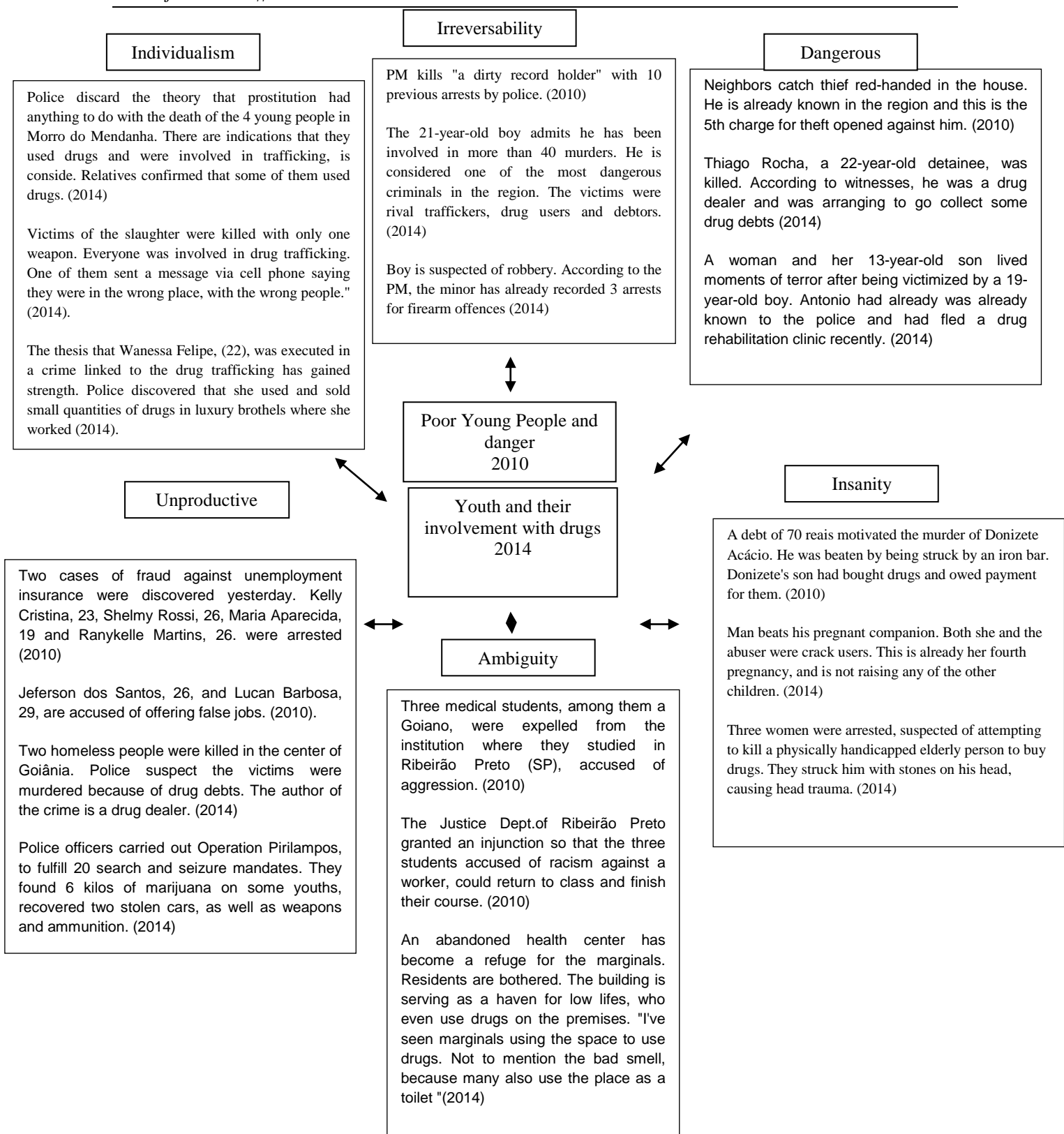
According to Porto (2010), in the context of media production, it is important to understand the representations about the growing character of violence, which takes the form of a cry for security, understood as synonymous with a set of state measures to reduce this violence.

It can be seen, then, that there is a representation in which poor, black, urban dwellers are stigmatized by the media and by various other institutions, as violent and dangerous, demanding increasingly severe and punitive measures against them. According to Soares (2004), the poor, black youth, walking in the streets, is a socially invisible being. Cassab (2001) also warns of the consequences of depictions of violent youth through the growing numbers of symbolic and social exclusions of poor youth.

The social representations of young people according to the newspaper *Daqui* (2010 and 2014)

The purpose of this analysis was to understand how young people are represented in the newspaper *Daqui*². To achieve this, the issues between February, March and April 2010 and April, May and June 2014 were analysed. The filter for the selection of the news was the theme of violence, involving young people between the ages of 14 and 29 years, as victims of, or as perpetrators of crimes. In 2010, 78 issues were found within the 3 month period under analysis, with 182 notes and newstories being selected about young people involved in violent or criminal actions. Of these, 60 headlines were highlighted on the covers of *Daqui*. In 2014, 74 issues were found for the 3 month period, with 176 notes and news items being selected with the same theme, and 70 featured on the covers. As can be seen, in 2010 and 2014, there was no significant increase in the number of violent cases, involving youths between 14 and 29 years of age, either as victims or as perpetrators of crimes. The frequency has remained the same: about 3 news stories per day, with at least one headline highlighted per issue. This number is considered expressive for a newspaper like *Daqui*, since the Editorial Office, in which the events related to the crimes occurring in Goiânia and metropolitan region are disclosed, has only between 8 and 10 pages. As the photographs and graphics occupy considerable space on the pages of the newspaper, this news comes to prominence, both in the editorial and in the headlines, which catches the reader's gaze. Below is a comparative table summarizing the social representations in the newspaper *Daqui* about young people in 2010 and 2014:

²*Daqui* is a daily tabloid newspaper, published since 2007 and distributed by the Jaime Câmara Organization, with a circulation in Goiânia / GO and the metropolitan region. The journal is known for bringing a sensationalist and popular approach to the facts, for its promotions of stamps to be exchanged for gifts and for its low cost (R \$ 1.00). Thanks to this formula, it has become the best selling newspaper in Goiás, beating all its competitors. As already announced, *Daqui* currently has the largest circulation of printed newspapers in the State and the fifth largest print run in Brazil, according to the National Association of Newspapers. While *Daqui* is in 5th place in the national ranking, with a circulation of 153,049 copies, the *O Popular* newspaper, with the second largest circulation in the State, appears in 47th place in the national ranking, with a circulation of 17,685 copies (19.4% of the total from here). *Daqui*'s visual configuration, editorials and language analyzes are present in the dissertation titled "The discourse of the criminalization of youth in the newspaper *Daqui*" (MENDES, 2011).



(Source: author's own elaboration)

It can be seen that, since 2010, Daqui has made a strong connection between youth, poverty and danger. In 2014, the central nucleus of this representation was displaced in the daily discourse to explain the increase in violence as a consequence of the involvement of young people in drug use and trafficking.

Therefore, it was noted that the most spectacular and marginal aspects of a so-called "youth culture" were the points of view that interested Daqui. In their statements, discursive strategies were used by naming young people with adjectives that criminalized them, according to the terms of the concept of criminal subjection, by Misse (2008). These young people are the killers, the ones who can be killed, as Agamben (2007) argues, because they are on the margins of society and will not be missed.

Young people who commit crimes received an early penalty in Daqui's journalistic discourse, as in most cases they have not yet been convicted or sentenced by a court when they are published as news. By linking the term "adolescent" and "young" to the term "bandit", they are inscribed in a socially anchored discourse that condemns them, fueling the myth of dangerousness, and characterizing them as criminal subjects.

The age of the characters disclosed in the stories appeared only when they wanted to identify the young person and the adolescent indicated as a "minor". By linking the term "young" and "adolescent" as synonymous with "bandit" and "minor", the discourse anchored the reinforcement for the defense of the reduction in the age of criminal responsibility, which has already been objectified in the demands for harsher sentences against adolescents and young people, since, as already indicated, approximately 80% of the country's population is in favor of this measure.

According to the news, the young offender's recovery would prove to be impossible, as his criminal action was inherently linked to his life trajectory. According to Misse (2010), the representations of "dangerousness", "irrecoverability" and "cruelty" contribute to processes of subjectivation that lead to the justification for the great numbers of deaths of criminal subjects, making his attempt to "leave the world of crime" implausible, to the point of practically requiring a kind of religious conversion.

There was also in daily use the linkage of the image of the young person, mainly of the drug user, with the idea of insanity and madness. Chemical dependency was anchored to the idea of mental illness, being reinforced in the population's imagination by the media coverage through the justification of the advance of crack, which explains the supposed increase in violence in Goiânia and the metropolitan region in recent years. The young man was also considered unproductive, referring to the economic and educational aspects of his life trajectories. These subjects would not be able to produce and consume as much as the others, within what is expected in the capitalist system.

In the dimension of individualism, it was possible to see how Daqui's discourse perceived violence as a problem unique to the individual. Journalistic texts also showed representations in which ambiguity predominated in relation to the young person who commits infractions. There was a heterogeneity in the production of meanings, from the representation of the subjects, in which the young of the upper and middle classes received a differentiated treatment to the young from the lower class, portrayed inversely from the perspective of violence, fear and danger.

In newspaper reports from *Daqui*, the only source to report crimes involving young people was the police. Through these representations of the residents on the outskirts of Goiânia and its surroundings, there are no other possibilities of interpretation for the readership, which contributes to the anchoring of the stereotype of the criminal subject and the dangerous young man. By not deepening the discussion about the reality of the peripheral regions around Goiânia and surrounding areas, these places are separated by a processes of social exclusion and are characterized only from a violence perspective.

This anchoring by the media, especially by Daqui, contributes to even greater spatial segregation in the city, because by increasing the sense of insecurity, it causes the rich to lock themselves in luxurious condominiums and the poor get pushed more and more into the peripheral regions. The demands for private security and increasingly harsh measures against adolescents and young people, such as the reduction in the age for criminal responsibility, are increasing. More and more there is a vicious cycle in which violence generates more violence and the exclusion of adolescents and young people from peripheral regions is enhanced.

The social representations of the dangerous and violent young people propagated by Daqui become part of the imagination of society, being widely disseminated by the various institutions. Moscovici (2012) reinforces how social representations can influence and motivate the behaviors of a subject and a collectivity. Once created socially and by individuals, they acquire a life of their own. At the same time that they appear, social representations can build obstacles, erecting imaginary boundaries, which are often more resilient than physical forces. The consequences, in some cases, are the constructions of stigma and stereotypes that do not fit reality, as in the stereotype of the poor, dangerous, violent and criminal youngster.

The social representation of young people about the newspaper *Daqui*

After analyzing the news of the newspaper, *Daqui*, in 2010 and 2014, using as a theoretical reference the Social Representations, we sought to understand how young people of different social classes (high, middle and low), residents of Goiânia, receive, understand and give meaning to the media representations involving crime, violence and youth, specifically analyzing the stories published in *Daqui* in the 2010. Young people from

the three social classes (Medical College, Fractal College and the Northwest Region) affirmed that newspaper is sensationalist, violent, with superficial news, underestimating the ability of their readership to interpret. The difference in interpretation between the three social strata was mainly in relation to the lower-class youths living in the northwest region of Goiânia, since, in addition to criticizing the journalistic text, they gave examples of real cases that happened close to them and which were misrepresented in the news published by the media. As can be seen in the representational table below:

Individualism

... I think it is emphasizing that young men as dangerous beings in society, not as if it were a hope, but rather as something that could be a bomb waiting to explode at any time. Emanuel, North West Region.

And the newspaper puts violence as something institutionalized, as something normal and the people see this when they read the news, they are not moved by this and that's normal, let's get on with our own lives. Marcos, Northwest Region.

Or in other words, it is only showing the negative side of the young, so far there has not been a newstory that speaks about young men who studied and carry out research at UFG and did well for themselves, they only show the downside. Diogo, Northwest Region.

Unproductive

... the reports that are made, is for me, above all, superficiality. Because if I were from another newspaper, they could show evidence of the fact, that is, the reasons Augustus, Fractal College.

Like me. If I die here, tomorrow, then you'll say, no, you're a drug dealer. A trafficker from the state of Goiás died. And he was one of the biggest traffickers in the northwest. They exaggerate. Roberto, Northwest Region.

It's just like that guy who killed the women here in Goiânia. Remember? There are a lot of people who died who were blamed on him too. Roberto, Northwest Region

No, the beggars say he did not kill him. No. It was a colleague of mine ... He's in jail. There after a long time. This guy came for the women. And he said that it was he who had killed the beggars. Ah ... talk! How is it? Carlos, Northwest Region.

My friend took two shots to the back of his neck, sleeping. Now, like, if a young girl, from a neighborhood there, a rich girl, takes a shot, the next day they'll talk until they're foaming at the corner of the mouth. My friend, to this day, nothing has been done. for him. Now, if I were a rich person, I would try to find out what it was, when ... André, Region Noroeste.

Irreversability

And when the reporter asks, she asks the cop. She does her whole thing there with the cop. So everything the cop says there goes to the media. Carlos, Northwest Region.
"It (the newspaper) did not analyze the family of the guy, did not analyze their history, their financial situation, they just published the result ..." Diego, College Fractal.
At the same time that they publish stories that only demonize the person, they leave out matters like education, health and try to focus only on the same violence ... Roberto, College Fractal.

The sensationalism of *Daqui*

Why: "prejudice for wrong-doing?". We do not want to do any harm. We want to end the wrong-doing. Eduardo, Northwest Region
... they only focus on violence and sports, to fool people ... Roberto, Fractal College.
... any little thing the young man is a hobo, so I think this is still a sensationalist vehicle too ... Ravi, Medicine College.
I believe that they distort all matters of violence. Many facts that I witnessed and saw, did not come out in the story the same ... Aparício, Northwest Region.

Ambiguity

... if people watch this in the newspapers, these types of reports, we would be, let's say, so shallow, ... Gustavo, Medicine College.

It's good to see the difference in treatment because of money. I think what makes the treatment different by the police is the money. Roberto, Northwest Region.

Another thing is racism. For real. A playboy always looks different to me and my girlfriend. André, Northwest Region.

The person looks at you, sees that you are humble and looks at you differently. I think it's very wrong. There is a lot of discrimination against black people here in Goiânia. Even by the police. He says: "This guy is black. He will get a "slap on the head". Even by the police. There is a lot of it here. André, Northwest Region.

The police say, "you black man," you bum. Kevin Northwest Region

Danger

... People get used to it, we're getting used to that brutality. Renato, Medical College.

When you tell the stories and you meet the guy, you will see and die as that guy. Then you will read the parody and see the story is distorted. What do you want to read this for? I do not want to. Carlos, Northwest Region.

For me, a substance that links drugs and even the teenager should have something that explains why it's happening. Because they do not want to know if they have proof for this, a negro, young man who killed, everyone will want to lynch the young man. Roberto, Fractal College.

... in the newspaper itself and on television they sift a lot. Like, they show deaths, rather than show education, it seems they want the person, the population to continue to be stupid. André, Northwest Region.

In that Family Cases program, they say: "look, that bunch of favelas. Oh, really. poor them. " Ah no!. " They put it out that we do not have culture. Earn money from what? With the misfortune of others, wow. Roberto, Northwest Region.

Insanity

In addition to referring to the social problem of drugs, you have to talk about the gravity of the crime .. College Fractal.

Here's the story of drug addicts who want money at any cost. Marcos, College of Medicine.

There's a colleague of mine who smokes. His name is Sequin. We stopped being friends because he started stealing from us. One begins to be a slave to the drug. The drugs make her head. André, Northwest Region

.No one is close to her. It's like she was a leprous person like that. No one wants to be around her. You're frowned upon, wow. Roberto, Northwest Region.

This person who is smoker, she will not find a limit for her. The idea of the person like that is not healthy. Glauco, Northwest Region.

(Source: Author's own elaboration).

The difference in interpretation between the three social strata was mainly in relation to the lower-class youths living in the northwest region of Goiânia, since, in addition to criticizing the journalistic text, they gave examples of real cases that happened close to them and which were misrepresented in the news published by the media.

The young people of the northwest region of Goiânia pointed out several situations in their daily life where they were victims of violence, mainly of police violence, suffering various types of physical and symbolic aggression, denouncing torture and abuse. They criticized the way the media portrays their reality, especially the newspaper, *Daqui*, claiming that it instigates fear in the reading public.

Unlike the process of incrimination of the youth from the peripheries presented in the texts of the newspaper *Daqui*, the young people of the three social strata questioned the reasons that lead a young man to commit crimes. Focus group participants did not assimilate media content without criticizing it, through a subjective process. They pointed out the lack of contextualization of the news regarding issues of social inequality and the absence of matters that deal with other issues, besides violence. The young people of Goiânia, participants in this research, do not feel like bandits, that is, transgression is not an inherent attribute in them as a group. They do not feel like people who would have certain characteristics that make up a social group with a character considered prone to commit crimes. Most of the participants in the focus groups were against the reduction in the age of criminal responsibility, since for them there is no possibility of recovery in the Brazilian prison system. In addition, they pointed out that less than 10% of crimes are committed by young people. Another criticism was the high profitability enjoyed by the security industries, fueled by fear and insecurity, leading to an increase in the demand for and the creation of surveillance and control devices.

With respect to the categories of insanity and individualism, paradoxically, the young people assimilated in part the journalistic discourse, agreeing that users or drug traffickers are 'lost'. Another issue that emerged from the reading of the news was the discussion about the legalization of drugs in Brazil. During the focus group, the youths of the three social strata, for the most part, argued in favor of the legalization of drugs. The young people pointed out that there is a media bias towards the young inhabitant of the urban peripheries, since, according to them, the cases involving middle and upper class people, published by the newspaper, receive different coverage. Regarding the linkage of the increase in violence due to the use or trafficking of drugs, the young people stated that several crimes unresolved by the police end up as statistics for the use of or trafficking of drugs. The inhabitants of the northwest region cited examples of real cases in which they knew those involved in situations of violence that were not directly linked to the use or trafficking, but ended up being identified in the journalistic text as being linked to that issue. Some of the young people's comments illustrate their claims in relation to the media content presented in the focus groups:

You're asking what we think. Aside from being very abridged, it's a kind of mockery. Why: "injure the wrong-doer?". We do not want to do any harm. We want to end the wrong-doing. So why do they add injury? Like that, it's kind of uninformed. It's not right way. Eduardo, Northwest Region. ... if you take a newspaper of this and portray us, if you are young, do not work and are studying, if you are not working, you are a hobo, because in the past they worked and studied, any little thing that happens, the youth is a bum, or what not, so I kind of think this is still a sensationalist vehicle too ... Ravi, Medicina College. I believe that they distort all matters of violence. Because they want it to appear heavier. Many facts that I witnessed and saw, were not the same in the story. Aparicio, North West Region.

There was a case of a murder here. There were three people. Only one had involvement with drugs. Then they put it out as if everyone had drug involvement. Aparicio, North West Region. There was also a friend of mine there in Finsocial who died. They said it was drug trafficking. Heavy drug trafficking. But it was not [...]. André, Northwest Region.

They fulfill their role of informing the result, but they forget the role that led the young man to do it, because there they did not analyze the family of the guy, did not analyze the history, his financial situation, what he went through, the face of drug trafficking, only passed on the result, the guy got involved with drug trafficking, only showed the result. Diogo, Fractal College.

At the same time that they print material that only demonize the person, it is something that could be necessary for people, they leave matters like education, health and try to focus only on the same violence, it is something that is happening too much in Brazil. Roberto, Fractal College.

This business that they speak every time: "the investigations of the civil police". Have you seen how a civil police investigation is? What do they do? Wow! My brother trafficked a lot of stuff. And they torture the person. Even if I'm not involved, I pretty much have to say that I'm involved. Because there 's no way. They, like, drown, do a lot of thing, like: it was in that house; It has to be there. If it was not there ... That person is going to disappear. He's going to disappear! There is no way you can say otherwise. Carlos, Northwest Region.

And when the reporter asks something, she asks the cop. She does her whole thing there with the cop. So everything the cop says there goes to the media. Carlos, Northwest Region.

When I see something like that I do not know what use the newspaper serves. He just talks about the guy, that he does not know how many murders. Talk about him, this column speaks entirely of him. It is the Daqui newspaper, a newspaper to get off on the bad side? It has no culture. It's football, whores and no culture.

We do not have culture, we want culture. There's only crime, football and everything. Only that. The only sport is soccer. It does not have any type of sport any more. Nothing more. Eduardo, Northwest Region.

It is the media who has access to information, and is it the media who controls the mainstream media? It's the big industries, who have a lot of money, so we're going to lose control of the population, just to have access to information, of course not. Diogo, Fractal College.

My friend took two shots in the back of his neck, sleeping. They smothered his case and nobody knew anything. If it was the police. Now, like, a young girl, from a neighborhood there, a rich girl takes a shot, the next day they talk until they're foaming at the corner of the mouth. Nothing has been discovered about my friend, to this day. Now, if I were a rich person, I would try to find out what it was, when ... André, Northwest Region.

The view of young people, is represented in relation to violence, as I think, they emphasize young men as being dangerous to society, not as if it were a hope, but rather as something that could be a bomb that can explode at any time. Emanuel, North West Region.

I'll explain one thing to you: in the newspaper and on the television they sift a lot. Like, they show deaths, rather than show education, it seems they want the person, the population to continue to be stupid. Not knowing what to do to improve the country, you know. That's what they want. When they see in the media that a person who goes to school, completes a doctorate and dies they are shocked. But when it is a person from the periphery, they say: no, this is normal. Money rules. André, Northwest Region.

That "Family Cases" TV program, they say: "look, that bunch of shanty dwellers. Oh, really. poor them. They put it out that we do not have culture. Then they'll say like, of a mother who beats her son, a son who beats his mother. Put them on TV. Why? Earn money from what? From the misfortune of others, wow. Roberto, Northwest Region.

Therefore, it is clear that young people from the upper, middle and lower classes of Goiânia (Medical College, Fractal College and Northwest Region) have a critical view on the media coverage of youth, violence and crime. Despite experiencing violence in different ways in their communities, they are unanimous in stating that the media is not impartial or neutral in portraying their daily lives.

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