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A Study on Facebook and its Impact on Teenagers in India

Ankitha Priyanka. S
Jennifer Vincent
Pavithra Velu
&
Dr. G. Harshini Esther

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Abstract:

A Study on Facebook and its Impact on Teenagers in India was conducted in order to understand the usage pattern of Facebook and its impact on teenagers in India. The tool used to gather information was online questionnaires. The study revealed that a majority of teenagers in India used Facebook for the purpose of communication and also to make online pen friends. Many of these teenage Facebook users were found to be addicted to the application. Online bullying was found to be the major cause of depression and suicide. The availability of online anti-bullying communities as well as specialized help lines have been constructed to reduce the impact negative elements of lurking in one of the most popular social media platforms.

Keywords: Facebook, impact, teenagers, India, negative elements.

Introduction

In India Facebook is considered as one of the most popular platforms for online social networking among youngsters. Facebook is an online social network which was founded in February 4, 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg at first the face book website was limited in the Harvard students but subsequently. It becomes accessible to common people and expanded all over the world becoming the largest social Network worldwide. In 21st centuries Facebook has become a popular type of social network which plays crucial role not only to urban youth but also it has a significant importance to rural youth.

Social networking site like Facebook has become a part of the daily life experiences for an increasing number of people. Therefore, Facebook is a web-based services which allows youths or teenagers to construct a public profile in a bounded system. Therefore, this social networking site helps to individual to share connections, views, thoughts with strangers (unknown friends) or enable to share their view points with visible well-known friend. It can



be broadly defined as internet based social spaces designed to facilitate communication, collaboration and content sharing across networks of contacts. Youths use this Facebook site for countless activities such as chat with other friends, videos, pictures, like or dislike different comments or pictures on the site.

Facebook has a lot of interesting features through which the younger generation is attracted more. However, it can impact the youth in both a positive as well as negative way. The positive impact includes collaboration and Communication between teachers and students, access to online resources help students to learn better and faster, increase in social/political participation by viewing the participation of their Facebook friends on Facebook Post as information dissemination is faster than any other media.

The negative impacts include, revealing personal information to strangers, cyber-attacks like Hacking, identity theft, privacy issues. Using Facebook can also become an addiction which can ruin someone's Life.

Facebook cannot be classified as an entirely bad thing or a completely good thing, but simply a combination of both. As with everything in life, there are elements of both associated with it, and just like junk food and most good things, moderation is the key. As human beings we can't help but succumb to the latest trend, and we must admit to occasionally overdoing it and sacrificing valuable time that could be spent with family or friends.

Every new technology comes up with new responsibilities. Facebook can be an amazing medium of interaction, information and social cohesion. Facebook can make changes by introducing features that protect users' privacy and it can also introduce new technologies like Automated Chatbots that can help teenagers who are bullied on Facebook. With necessary features and teenagers being educated on how to use Facebook safely, this application can lead to a revolutionary change where people from all sectors can get connected with ease.

Review of Literature

According to NR Ramesh Masthi et al (2015) Facebook addiction among university students in Bengaluru. The study reveals that the burden of addiction was 7.25% and high risk was 24.75% in the study subjects. 61 (31.12%) males and 38 (18.62%) females were categorized as high-risk behavior subjects. 12 (6.12%) males and 17 (8.33%) females were



categorized as having Facebook addiction. 64% of study subjects used Facebook daily. 32% of the subjects felt strain in the eye, 11% watering of the eye, 20% felt frustrated and 17% were anxious when they did not have access to Facebook. The burden of Facebook addiction and high-risk behavior was observed in one-third of the subjects.

According to Shabnoor Siddiqui et al (2016) Social Media its Impact with Positive and Negative Aspects. The study reveals that with different fields its impact is different on people. Social media platforms such as Facebook has increased the quality and rate of collaboration for students. Business uses social media to enhance an organization's performance in various ways such as to accomplish business objectives, increasing annual sales of the organization. However, certain blogs can influence youth to become violent and can take inappropriate actions. Use of social media is beneficial but should be used in a limited way without getting addicted.

According to Nida Tabassum Khan et al (May 2018) Impact of Facebook Addiction on Students Academic Performance. The study shows that approximately 94% of undergraduate students are active Facebook users. Approximately ten billion minutes per day is devoted to Facebook by users. Students who spend longer hours on Facebook tends to score low GPAs with poor overall performance. Substantial Facebook use is common among students with less demanding scholastic accomplishments.

According to Kristin Trapp(June 2016)Effects of Facebook on Teenagers: Positive and Negative. Facebook and other social networking sites give shy children a way to socialize which might otherwise be lacking altogether. Hopefully, this virtual training ground can extend into actual face-to-face interactions. Development of a "virtual" empathy which actually affected friends' moods positively and caused teens to be more empathetic in their everyday lives, as well. Encouraging comments online can put a smile on someone's face and improve moods. However, Teens who use Facebook frequently may become narcissistic meaning inordinate fascination with oneself; excessive self-love; vanity.

According to Emil Protalinski (August 2011) Facebook overuse can lead to psychological disorders in youth. The study shows that young adults who spend more time on Facebook are better at showing "virtual empathy" to their online friends. Online social networking can help introverted adolescents learn how to socialize behind the safety of various screens, ranging from a two-inch smartphone to a 17-inch laptop. However, Teenagers who use Facebook more often show narcissistic tendencies while young adults



who have a strong Facebook presence show more signs of other psychological disorders, including antisocial behaviours, mania, and aggressive tendencies.

According to Dr. Indrajit Roy Chowdhury et al (June 2015) Impact of Facebook as a Social Networking Site (SNS) On Youth Generations: A Case Study of Kolkata City. The study shows that Facebook enhances the creativity among the users through several creative pictures, poem, statements or comments. However, most of the Graduate students, approximately 54 %, make a lot of unknown friends which may lead to sexual or mental harassment.

According to Grace Chi En Kwan (January 2013) Facebook bullying: An extension of battles in school. The study shows that 1676 secondary students, from two secondary schools, participated in a pen and paper survey. The findings show that the intensity of Facebook use and engagement in risky Facebook behaviours were related to Facebook victimization and Facebook bullying, respectively. Moderately strong positive relationships between school bullying and Facebook bullying, as well as between school victimization and Facebook victimization, were also uncovered.

According to Zainab Zaremohzzabieh et al (2014), Addictive Facebook Use among University Students. Facebook has become an essential part amongst the Teenagers in daily life, a large number of Teenagers seem to get benefitted by exchanging Information from Educational Goals, make Friends and many other activities from Facebook. The Aim of the Study is to explain the phenomenon of Facebook addiction among teenagers. The findings show that these users considered their Facebook dependency, which is known as Salience, tolerance and Conflict. These results also lead to the conclusion that like most activities, moderation and controlled use are key. So, the best approach in preparing Teenagers for life in a Knowledge based Society is to help them exercise Self-control and achieve a level of balance when using Facebook.

According to Dr. Prasan Norman (2017), Facebook addiction and depression in adults [19 years-64 years]. Facebook has slowly entered everyone's personal life. Social networking has become a daily necessity. Some will keep their Facebook account Online over their mobile phones/ android devices throughout the day. One important aspect to be thought about when it comes to discussing about Facebook and addiction is how Social media stimulates the Brain. Dopamine is the Neurotransmitter in the Brain is responsible for sending signals of



pleasure. It is commonly associated with the 'Pleasure System' of the brain, providing feelings of enjoyment and reinforcement to motivate us to do or continue doing certain activities.

According to Khurana.N (2015), Facebook is the most commonly used Social networking site for people to communicate and interact with their peers on a daily basis. Majority of Facebook users are comprised of teenagers and Youngsters that are under-graduates. Although the excessive use of Facebook has its drastic implications especially affecting the academic performance of the students. It was reported that approximately 94% of under-graduate students were active Facebook users spending countless hours on a daily basis. This study revealed that the incidence of the Facebook addiction among the Teenagers was quite high along with disturbing effects on students' academics resulting in lower GPA's. It was reported that students that devotee bigger number of hours on Facebook tends to score low GPA's with poor over-all performance. The main aim of performance.

According to Dr. Indrajith Roy Choudary et al (2015), Facebook is a web-based device which is allowing an individual youth or a teenager to construct a public profile in the bounded system. It can be broadly defined as internet based social spaces designed to Facilitate, Communication, Collaboration, and content sharing across the network of contacts. A survey on the age group between 12-30 years with a view to know the level of awareness on the social issues and how for social networking site awakened the today's youth in expressing their view to current and burning issues like Corruption, Human Rights, Girls Education, etc.

According to Elli Vlachopoutou et al (2014), Teenagers have become the most electronically connected generation of all time and the most active users of Social networking sites. The majority of Facebook users are Teenagers mainly for 2 reasons, firstly, for the Trend, secondly, in order to get in touch with Friends. The positive impact on Teenagers is that it improves Self-esteem of Teenagers and develop their Self-identity.

According to Akashdeep Bhardwaj et al (2017), Impact of Social Networking on Indian Youth - A Survey. The new age Social networking culture has been well accepted and has met an enthusiastic response and acceptance. There are reports of cultural changes and in the way traditional interactions and Social Communications are conducted in India. It is available in 37 languages and permits registered users to create profile similar to a "Wall" like and Virtual Bulletin Board, Add Friends, and Send messages, Comment, Upload, share



Videos, etc. Youngsters can find Jobs, because of Facebook many E-Commerce jobs are increased.

According to Amanda Lenhart (2015), Facebook remains a dominant force in Teen's Social media ecosystems, even as Instagram and Snapchat have risen into a prominent role in Teenagers online lives. The most used platform of the overall population of Teenagers in the sample (ages 15 to 17) reported that Facebook was the site they used more frequently (41%), followed by Instagram (20%), Snapchat (11%).

According to Seounmi Youn (2009), Determinants of Online Privacy Concern and Its Influence on Privacy Protection Behaviours Among Young Adolescents. By using Facebook, this study identifies determinants of Teenagers level of privacy concerns which in turn, affected their resultant coping behaviors to protect privacy. Survey data from 144 Middle School students revealed the pre-reviewed risk of information disclosure increased privacy.

According to Corima Marnines (July 2013), The more time Teenage girls spend on Facebook, positioning Weight loss progress, Selfies on Instagram the more likely they are to be dis-satisfied with their bodies and low Self-esteem.

According to Clive Thompson (Oct 5, 2013), Teenagers and Social Networking- It Might Actually Good for Them. Teenagers have to be on Facebook to know what is going on among Friends and Family (Relatives), but they are ambivalent about it. They gain experience with living online, they began to adjust their behavior, wrestling with new Communication Skills as they do in the real world.

According to Saima Kamran Pathan et al (Dec 2017), Facebook Usage and its Impact on Youth: A Case Study of Sindh University. The main purpose of this study is to find the impact of individual differences of gender on the timing, frequency, purpose of usage of Facebook among the Teenagers. The purpose of why Teenagers use Facebook is not productive; most of the time they are making Friendships, chatting, Commenting and Posting various things on the media.

According to Vishiwjeet Singh, Facebook among teens and young adults and its impact on them. Last decades of the 20th century world saw the rapid advancement of information and communication technologies. The rapid expansion of Internet has brought us



together the world into a single room. Facebook, one of the leading Social networking sites, added over 200 Million users in just 12 months, Social networking sites are a type of virtual community that has grown tremendously in popularity. Through social networking sites people can use network of online friends and group memberships to keep in touch with current friends, reconnect with old friends or create real-like friendships through similar interest or groups.

According to A.Almansa (01/03/2013), *Social Networks and Young People. Comparative Study of Facebook*. Social networks have become areas of social interaction among young people they create profile to relate with others. The purpose of this investigation was to analyze how Facebook is used by young people to communicate among themselves and the experiences they gain from it.

According to W.Akram et al (15/09/2017), *A Study on Positive and Negative Effects of Social Media on Society*. As Youths and Teens are the builder of nation, and in this era, they are grown up as part of the Net generation. They can easily use the latest technology in various forms, including smart phones, mp3 players, digital cameras, video games, iPads, electronic readers, and personal computers. Social media has its both positive and negative effects.

According to Kavita (April 2015), *The influence of Social Media on India Students and Teenagers*. India is the 3rd biggest country in terms of internet users in the world, with a high Social and Mobile audience. Students spend more time on Social media like Facebook than they do on personnel mails. Today 2.5 Billion people around the world have their profiles in social networking media. This paper presents impact of Facebook on Indian Education, students and impact on Teenager's life, further it describes how social media networking websites are auditory and dangerous for Indian youths and Teenagers.

According to S. Rouis (Dec 2011), *Impact of Facebook Usage on Students' Academic Achievement: Roles of Self-Regulation and Trust*. The result partly supports prior conclusions about the personality traits that determine presence on Facebook. Self-regulation and performance goal orientations characterize students who are more in control of their social activity, which in turn limits the apparent negative effect on their academic performance. These results should help students understand the consequences of their extensive usage of Facebook and better manage their social activities on this platform.



According to Fromsa Bedassa (2014), *Impact of Facebook Usage on Students Academic Performance*. Facebook being at the forefront of the social media craze, has over 500 million active users on this website every month. Even though Facebook is now used by a much wider variety of users. Results from the recent paper Ellison et al. (2007) reported that 94% of college students are active Facebook users, spending 60-90 minutes online each day communicating with their Friends list of 150-200 people.

According to R. Kumar (2017), Facebook is the Largest social media network on the Internet, both in terms of total number of users and name recognition. Facebook came into existence on February 4, 2004, Facebook has within 12 years managed to collect more than 1.59 Billion monthly active users and this automatically makes it one of the best mediums for connecting people from all over the world with your business. It is predictable that more than 1 Million small and medium-sized businesses use the platform to advertise their business.

According to Asad Ali (Nov 2016), *Effects of Social Media on Youth : A Case Study in University of Sargodha*. Students made and join Facebook to interact with people and discuss different topics. Social media provide opportunities to seek for a job. Some companies have online system for Recruitment and Selection. Some companies create their group or page to inform their employees about their company's situation. Most of the companies use it for Advertisements.

According to Sophia Alim (2016), *Cyberbullying in the World of Teenagers and Social Media*. This literature explores cyberbullying research areas, such as the use of social media by teenagers, themes from cyberbullying studies carried out since 2012, cyberbullying risk factors and how teenagers deal with cyberbullying incidents. Current cyberbullying studies highlighted issues such as the high volume of cyberbullying incidents in school, increased personal information disclosure on social media, peer influences and the safety of the school environment for both bully and victim.

According to Junghyun Kim et al (2011), *he Facebook Paths to Happiness: Effects of the Number of Facebook Friends and Self-Presentation on Subjective Well-Being* .The current study investigates whether and how Facebook increases college-age users' subjective well-being by focusing on the number of Facebook friends and self-presentation strategies. The study suggests that the number of Facebook friends and positive self-presentation may enhance users' subjective well-being, but this portion of happiness may not be grounded in



perceived social support. On the other hand, honest self-presentation may enhance happiness rooted in social support provided by Facebook friends.

Industry Profile

Facebook, Inc. is an American online social media and social networking service company based in Menlo Park, California. It was founded by Mark Zuckerberg, along with fellow Harvard College students and roommates Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes. It is considered one of the Big Four technology companies along with Amazon, Apple, and Google.

Facebook is a social networking service written in [C++, PHP (as HHVM), D], founded by Mark Zuckerberg, Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz, Chris Hughes in February 4, 2004; 15 years ago in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It is headquartered at 1 Hacker Way (aka 1601 Willow Road) Menlo Park, California, U.S. It has 30,275 employees as of (June 30, 2018). The website/application operates in 140 languages. The subsidiaries of Facebook are Instagram, WhatsApp, Oculus. The Revenue of Facebook is US\$ 55.838 billion (2018). Facebook makes most of its revenue from advertisements that appear onscreen.

The Facebook service can be accessed from devices with Internet connectivity, such as personal computers, tablets and smartphones. After registering, users can create a customized profile revealing information about themselves. Users can post text, photos and multimedia of their own devising and share it with other users as "friends". Users can use various embedded apps and receive notifications of their friends' activities. Users may join common-interest groups.

Facebook offers other products and services. It acquired Instagram, WhatsApp, Oculus, and Grok Style and independently developed Facebook Messenger, Facebook Watch, and Facebook Portal.

Facebook had more than 2.3 billion monthly active users as of December 2018. It receives prominent media coverage, including many controversies such as user privacy and psychological effects. The company has faced intense pressure over censorship and over content that some users find objectionable.



The name comes from the face book directories often given to American university students. A "face book" is a student directory featuring photos and personal information. In 2003, Harvard had only a paper version along with private online directories.

Zuckerberg built a website called "Facemash" in 2003 while attending Harvard University. Facemash attracted 450 visitors and 22,000 photo-views in its first four hours. The site was sent to several campus group list-servers but was shut down a few days later by Harvard administration. Zuckerberg faced expulsion and was charged with breaching security, violating copyrights and violating individual privacy. Ultimately, the charges were dropped. Zuckerberg expanded on this project that semester by creating a social study tool ahead of an art history final exam. He uploaded all art images to a website, each of which was accompanied by a comments section, then shared the site with his classmates.

In January 2004, Zuckerberg coded a new website, known as "The Facebook", inspired by a Crimson editorial about Facemash. Zuckerberg met with Harvard student Eduardo Saverin, and each of them agreed to invest \$1,000 in the site. On February 4, 2004, Zuckerberg launched "The Facebook", originally located at thefacebook.com.

Membership was initially restricted to students of Harvard College. Within a month, more than half the undergraduates had registered. Dustin Moskovitz, Andrew McCollum, and Chris Hughes joined Zuckerberg to help manage the growth of the website. In March 2004, Facebook expanded to Columbia, Stanford and Yale, and then to all League colleges, Boston University, New York University, MIT, and successively most universities in the United States and Canada. On September 26, 2006, Facebook opened to everyone at least 13 years old with a valid email address. By late 2007, Facebook had 100,000 pages on which companies promoted themselves.

On October 24, 2007, Microsoft announced that it had purchased a 1.6% share of Facebook for \$240 million, giving Facebook a total implied value of around \$15 billion. Microsoft's purchase included rights to place international advertisements. In November 2010, the company had slightly surpassed eBay to become the third largest American web company after Google and Amazon.com. On November 15, 2010, Facebook announced it had acquired the domain name fb.com from the American Farm Bureau Federation for an undisclosed amount. On January 11, 2011, the Farm Bureau disclosed \$8.5 million in "domain sales income", making the acquisition of FB.com one of the ten highest domain sales in history.



Facebook was the first social network to connect billions of people. Social networking allows people to stay in touch with friends, relatives and acquaintances wherever they are in the world. It can reunite lost family members and friends.

Facebook has changed how people communicate. It is a publishing platform that allows users to share content with others, possibly at a global scale. One study found that informational uses were more correlated to civic and political action than to recreation. Facebook lets people participate in an atmosphere with the "over the backyard fence" of a neighbourhood, despite the actual distance involved. As of 2016, 44 percent of the US population gets news through Facebook.

Studies have associated social networks with positive and negative impacts on emotional health. Studies have associated Facebook with feelings of envy, often triggered by vacation and holiday photos. Other triggers include posts by friends about family happiness and images of physical beauty—such feelings leave people dissatisfied with their own lives. A joint study by two German universities discovered that one out of three people were more dissatisfied with their lives after visiting Facebook, and another study by Utah Valley University found that college students felt worse about themselves following an increase in time on Facebook. Professor Larry. D. Rosen stated that teenagers on Facebook exhibit more narcissistic tendencies, while young adults show signs of antisocial behaviour, mania and aggressiveness. Positive effects included signs of "virtual empathy" towards online friends and helping introverted persons learn social skills.

Objectives

1. To know the Statistics of Teenage Facebook users in India.
2. To Evaluate the Advantages and Dis-advantages of Teenagers using Facebook.
3. To Analyze Facebook addiction on Teenagers in India.
4. To Analyze the Security issues faced by Teenagers who use Facebook.
5. To Study the Crime rate caused due to Facebook.

Scope

With the rise in the use of social media, this research paper titled as "A Study on Facebook and its Impact on Teenagers in India", focuses on Teenagers who use Facebook on a daily basis, and its impact on them. This research is conducted within the geographical boundaries of India.



Significance

The significance of this study is to anticipate that the information obtained would add to the wealth of information currently available on Facebook usage and its impact on teenagers in India. This advancing technology would be indispensable for development practitioners, current and potential users especially for the teenagers seeking employment opportunity, bloggers and online content providers. This research is very useful to find out the various constraints faced by users regarding limited features or insufficient security features. The findings of this study are expected to contribute a little towards bridging the existing Gap between the pros and cons of Facebook.

Limitations

- Time was a constraint.
- Language was a barrier.
- Cultural differences were present.
- There was difficulty in finding reliable data.

Research Gap

It is observed that there is no research conducted in the field of Facebook's positive/negative impacts on teenagers in India. There is a necessity to evaluate the advantages and dis-advantages of teenagers using Facebook. There is a need to analyze as to why teenagers are addicted to Facebook. It is of great importance to analyze security issues faced by teenagers and to study the crime rate caused due to Facebook to come out with better security features.

Hypothesis

1. H_1 - Teenagers are more likely to become social by using Facebook.

H_0 - Teenagers are less likely to become social by using Facebook.

2. H_2 -Teenagers live a virtual life.

H_0 -Teenagers do not live a virtual life.

3. H_3 -Teenagers connect with strangers.

H_0 -Teenagers do not connect with strangers.

4. H_4 -Teenagers are addicted to Facebook.

H_0 -Teenagers are not addicted to Facebook.

5. H_5 - Facebook causes depression in teenagers.

H_0 -Facebook does not cause depression in teenager.

Particulars	No. of Responses	Percentage
Communication	11	11%
Entertainment	25	25%
Social connection	61	61%
Shopping	03	03%
Total	100	100%

Analysis and Interpretation

Table: 1

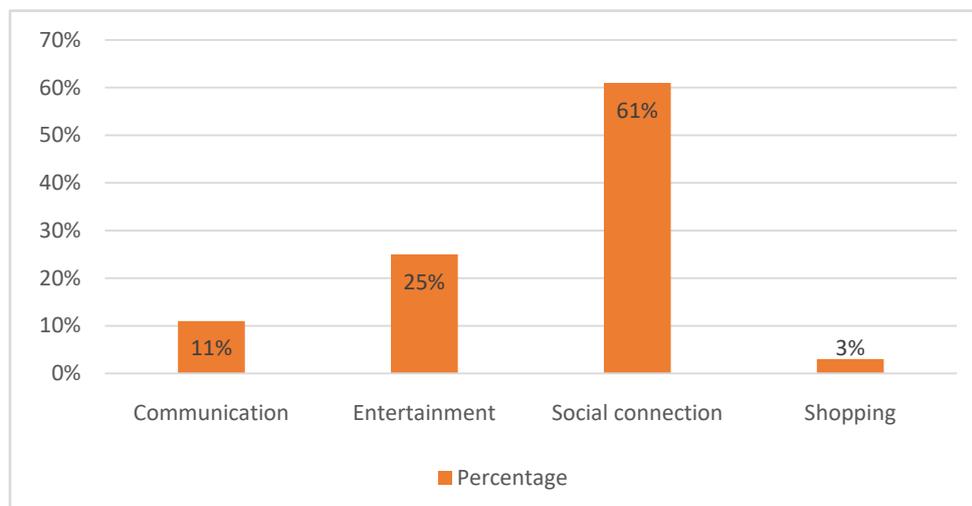
Table depicting the reason as to why Facebook has a greater number of teenage users.

Data Analysis

The table depicts that 61% of the respondents have chosen social connection, 25% have chosen entertainment, 11% have chosen communication and 03% have chosen shopping.

Graph:1

Graph depicting the reason as to why Facebook has a greater number of teenage users.



Data Interpretation

The graph depicts that majority of the respondents use Facebook for social connection because it is easy for them to find long lost friends, some of them use it for entertainment as they can find many videos on various subjects, few of them use it as a means communication but may prefer other applications like WhatsApp to communicate. The minority use it for shopping as there are many other shopping websites like Shein.com, Amazon.com and flipkart.com.

Table: 2

Table depicting the number of users who use Facebook on a daily basis.

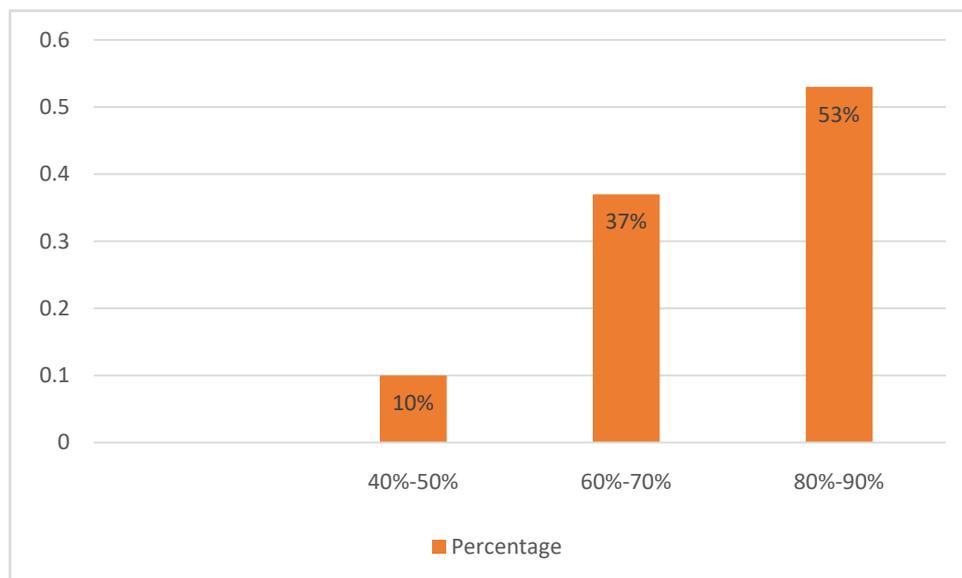
Particulars	No. of Responses	Percentage
40%-50%	10	10%
60%-70%	37	37%
80%-90%	53	53%
Total	100	100%

Data Analysis

The table depicts that 53% of the respondents have chosen 80%-90%, 37% have chosen 60%-70% and only 10% have chosen 40%-50%.

Graph:2

Graph depicting the number of users who use Facebook on a daily basis.



Data Interpretation

The graph depicts that majority of the respondents use Facebook on a daily basis because they may be addicted to it, some of them use it only when necessary, as a medium to communicate and few of them use it only once in a while as they may be using other social media platforms like YouTube or WhatsApp.

Table: 3

Table depicting the reason as to why only teenagers attracted towards Facebook.

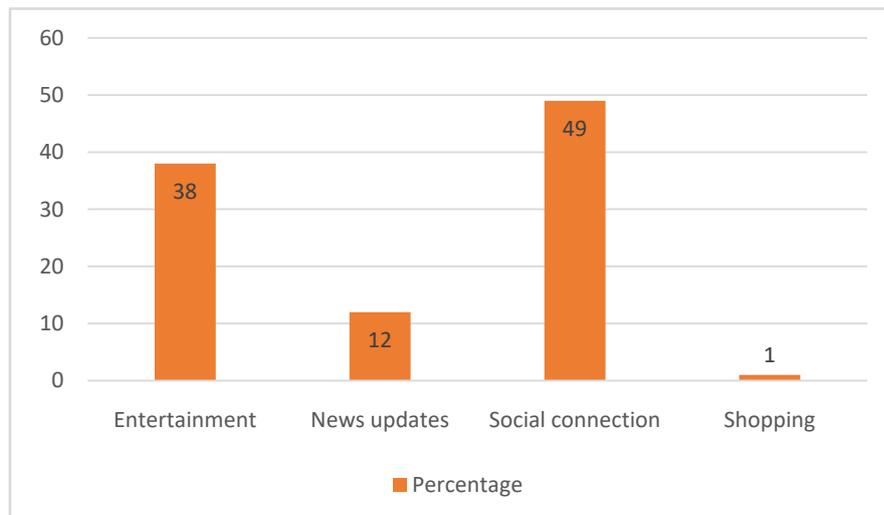
Particulars	No. of Responses	Percentage
Entertainment	38	38
News updates	12	12
Social connection	49	49
Shopping	01	01
Total	100	100%

Data Analysis

The table depicts that 49% of the respondents have chosen social connection, 38% have chosen entertainment, 12% have chosen news updates and 01% have chosen shopping.

Graph:3

Graph depicting the reason as to why only teenagers attracted towards Facebook.



Data Interpretation

The graph depicts that majority of the respondents use Facebook for social connection because it is easy for them to find to find long lost friends or to make new friends, some of them use it for entertainment as they can find many videos on various subjects. Few of them use it to get news updates but these news updates may not always be true, and they may prefer to follow official news channel applications like NDTV mobile application, and the minority uses it for shopping as there are many other shopping websites like Shein.com, Amazon.com and flipkart.com.

Table: 4

Table depicting whether Facebook improves the social life of teenagers.

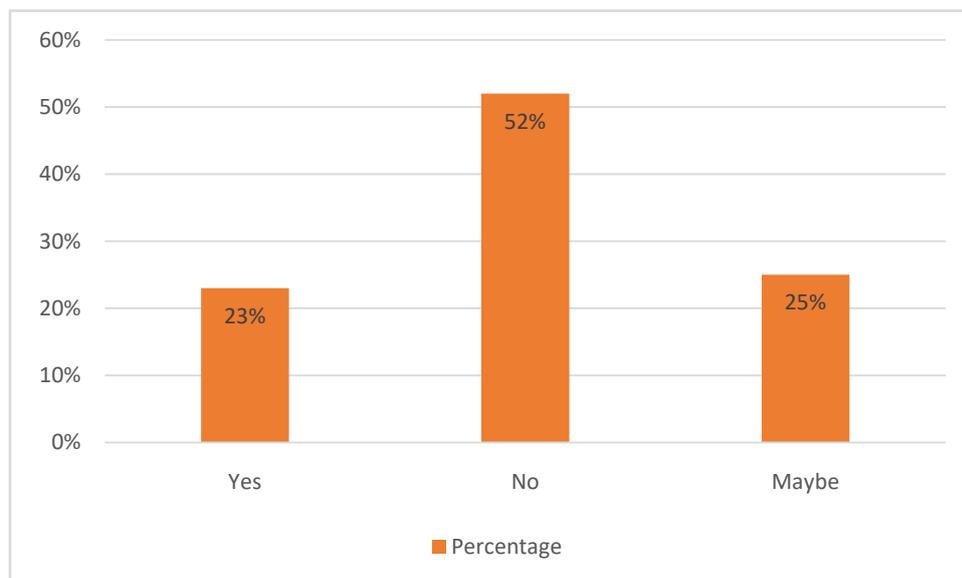
Particulars	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	23	23%
No	52	52%
Maybe	25	25%
Total	100	100%

Data Analysis

The table depicts that 52% of the respondents have chosen “No”, 25% have chosen “Maybe”, 23% have chosen “Yes”.

Graph:4

Graph depicting whether Facebook improves the social life of teenagers.



Data Interpretation

The graph depicts that majority of the respondents have chosen “No” as the application may only give the user virtual confidence to be social and in reality, he/she may not really be social. Some of them have chosen “maybe” as the user may or may not become more confident and social by making connections even with strangers and few of them have chosen “yes” as they are confident that Facebook can definitely help them become more social because of its social features such as find a friend, tag a friend, and poke.

Table: 5

Table depicting as to how teenagers are psychologically affected by using Facebook.

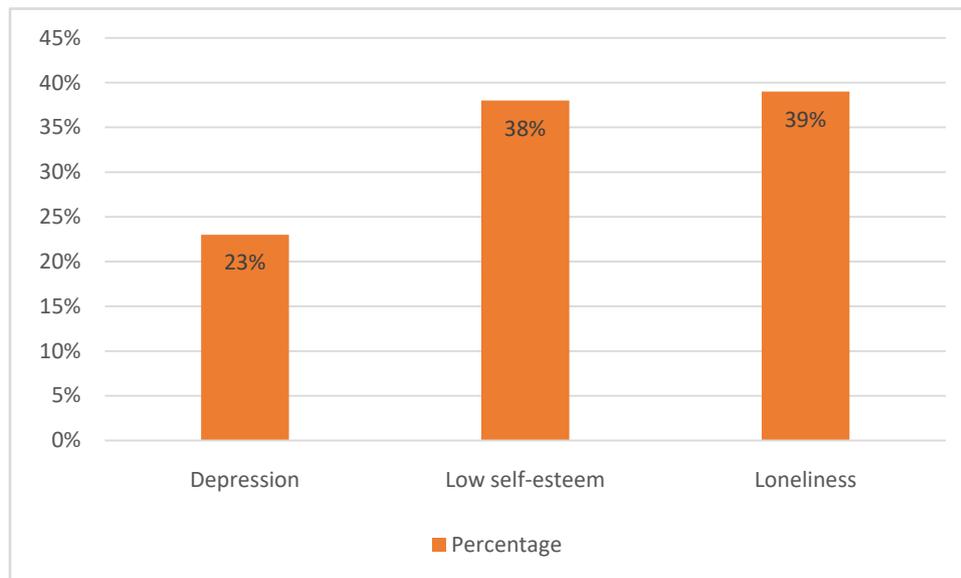
Particulars	No. of Responses	Percentage
Depression	23	23%
Low self-esteem	38	38%
Loneliness	39	39%
Total	100	100%

Data Analysis

The table depicts that 39% of the respondents have chosen loneliness, 38% have chosen low self-esteem and 23% have chosen depression.

Graph: 5

Graph depicting as to how teenagers are psychologically affected by using Facebook.



Data Interpretation

The graph depicts that majority of the respondents have chosen “Loneliness” as users may tend to spend more time in the “virtual world” rather than reality. The virtual world may sometimes be very lonely, some of them have chosen “Low-self-esteem” as users may start comparing their lives with those of the others and this may lead to a low self-esteem. The minority have chosen “Depression” as users may go through relationship issues on Facebook leading to depression.

Table: 6

Table depicting as to how informative is Facebook about the current situation.

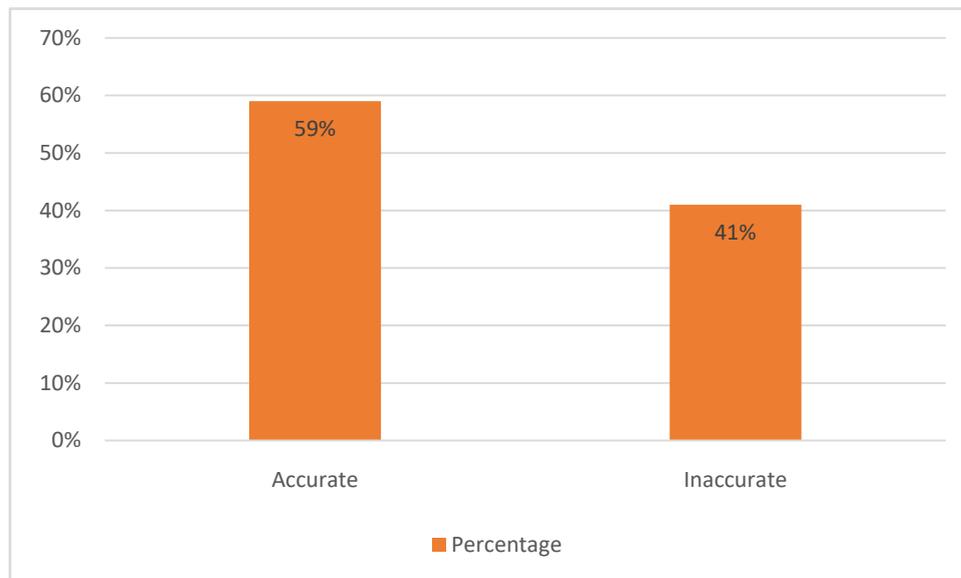
Particulars	No. of Responses	Percentage
Accurate	59	59%
Inaccurate	41	41%
Total	100	100%

Data Analysis

The table depicts that 59% of the respondents have chosen “Accurate” and 41% have chosen “Inaccurate”.

Graph: 6

Graph depicting as to how informative is Facebook about the current situation.



Data Interpretation

The graph depicts that majority of the respondents have chosen “Accurate” because information regarding the Chennai flood spread widely over social media enabling the youth to join in and make efforts to help each other, whereas the minority have chosen “Inaccurate” because of cases where invalid information like fake terrorist alerts circulate on Facebook.

Table: 7

Table depicting the average time spent by a teenager on Facebook.

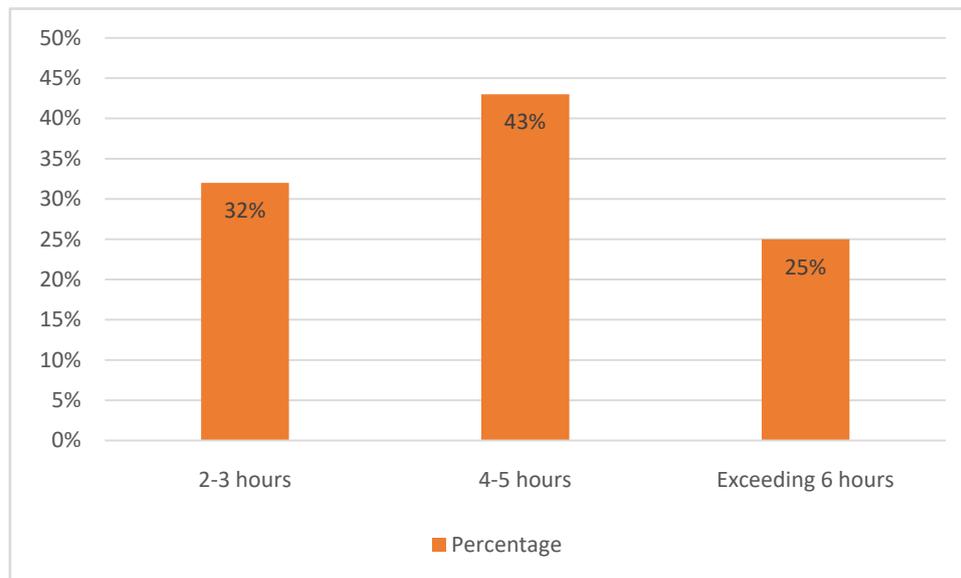
Particulars	No. of Responses	Percentage
2-3 hours	32	32%
4-5 hours	43	43%
Exceeding 6 hours	25	25%
Total	100	100%

Data Analysis

The table depicts that 32% of the respondents have chosen “2-3 hours” and 43% have chosen “4-5 hours” and 25% have chosen “Exceeding 6 hours”.

Graph:7

Graph depicting the average time spent by a teenager on Facebook.



Data Interpretation

The graph depicts that majority of the respondents have chosen “4-5 hours” because they users may tend to check news updates. Some of them have chosen “2-3 hours” as they may be using other applications such as WhatsApp or YouTube, whereas the minority has chosen “Exceeding 6 hours” because they may be addicted to Facebook.

Table: 8

Table depicting the health effects caused by Facebook.

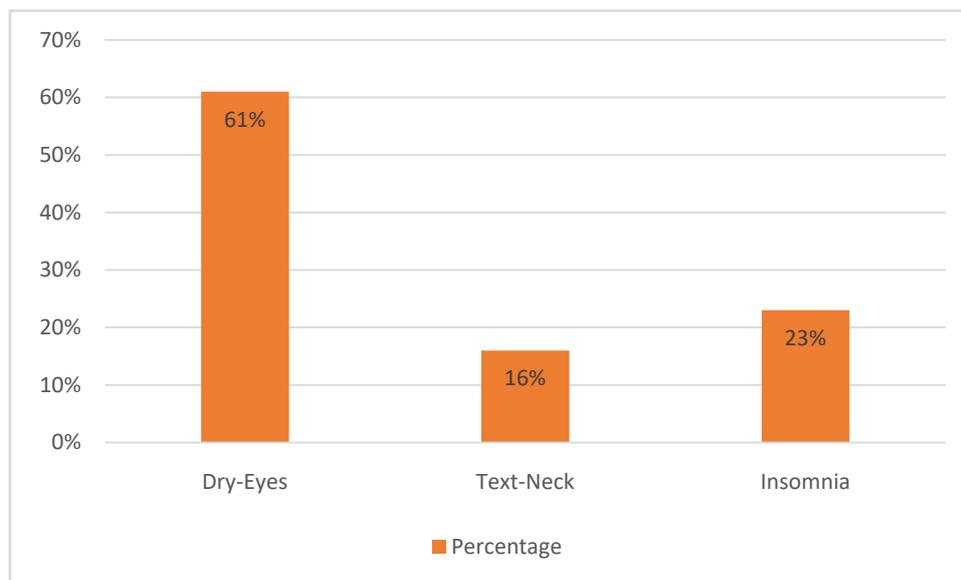
Particulars	No. of Responses	Percentage
Dry-Eyes	61	61%
Text-Neck	16	16%
Insomnia	23	23%
Total	100	100%

Data Analysis

The table depicts that 61% of the respondents have chosen “Dry-Eyes” and 43% have chosen “Insomnia” and 25% have chosen “Text-Neck”.

Graph:8

Graph depicting the health effects caused by Facebook.



Data Interpretation

The graph depicts that majority of the respondents have chosen “Dry-Eyes” because the users may suffer from tired eyes caused due to continuously looking at the screen. Some of them have chosen “Insomnia” because users tend to keep checking news updates on Facebook and may tend to lose control of the time spent on Facebook, whereas the minority has chosen “Text-Neck” which can only develop over many years of cell-phone usage.

Table: 9

Table depicting the causes of teenagers being addicted to Facebook.

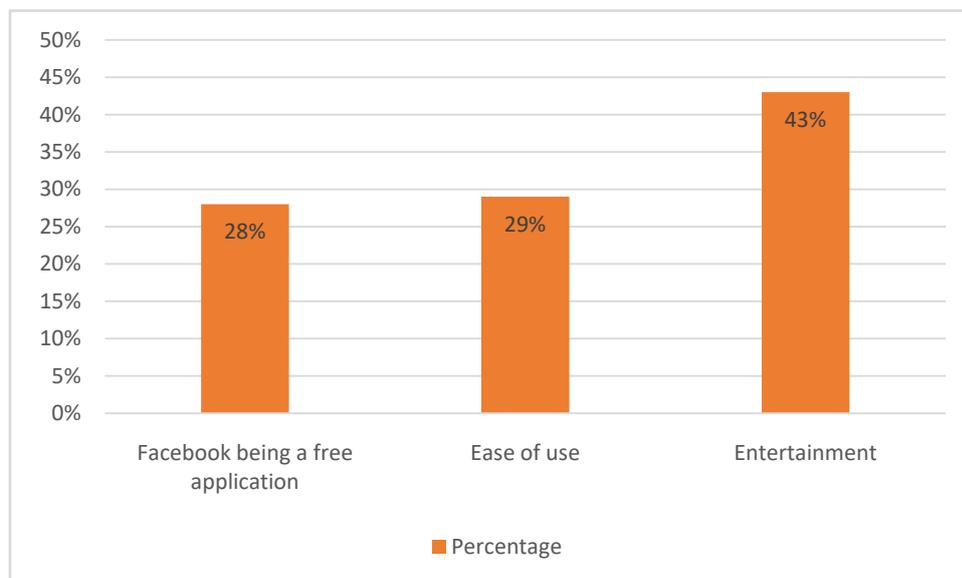
Particulars	No. of Responses	Percentage
Facebook being a free application	28	28%
Ease of use	29	29%
Entertainment	43	43%
Total	100	100%

Data Analysis

The table depicts that 43% of the respondents have chosen “Entertainment” and 29% have chosen “Ease of use” and 28% have chosen “Entertainment”.

Graph: 9

Graph depicting the causes of teenagers being addicted to Facebook.



Data Interpretation

The graph depicts that majority of the respondents have chosen “Entertainment” as Facebook contains videos based on various subjects. Some on them have chosen “Ease of use”, whereas the minority have chosen “Facebook being a free application” because they may use other alternatives which are also free of cost.

Table: 10

Table depicting security issues faced by Facebook users in India.

Particulars	No. of Responses	Percentage
Impersonation	10	10%
Hacking	36	36%
Stealing personal information	42	42%
Stalking	12	12%
Total	100	100%

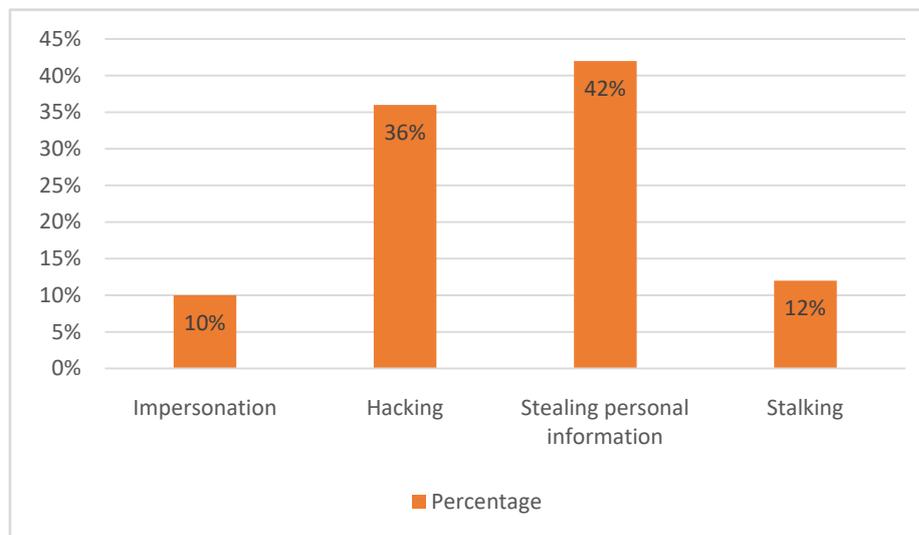
Data Analysis

The table depicts that 42% of the respondents have chosen “Staling personal information”, 36% have chosen “Hacking” and 12% have chosen “Stalking” and 10% have chosen

“Impersonation”.

Graph: 10

Graph depicting security issues faced by Facebook users in India.



Data Interpretation

The table depicts that majority of the respondents have chosen “Stealing personal information” because personal information posted on Facebook can spread through mutual friends and may reach the wrong person. Some of them have chosen “Hacking” as many hackers tend to target Facebook and steal photographs to blackmail users. Few have chosen “Stalking” as they may find themselves in a vulnerable position when people keep checking into their Facebook wall or page. The minority have chosen “Impersonation” because of the existence of fake accounts using pictures or personal information of other users to impersonate or pretend to be someone.

Table: 11

Table depicting the measures that can be taken to safeguard Facebook.

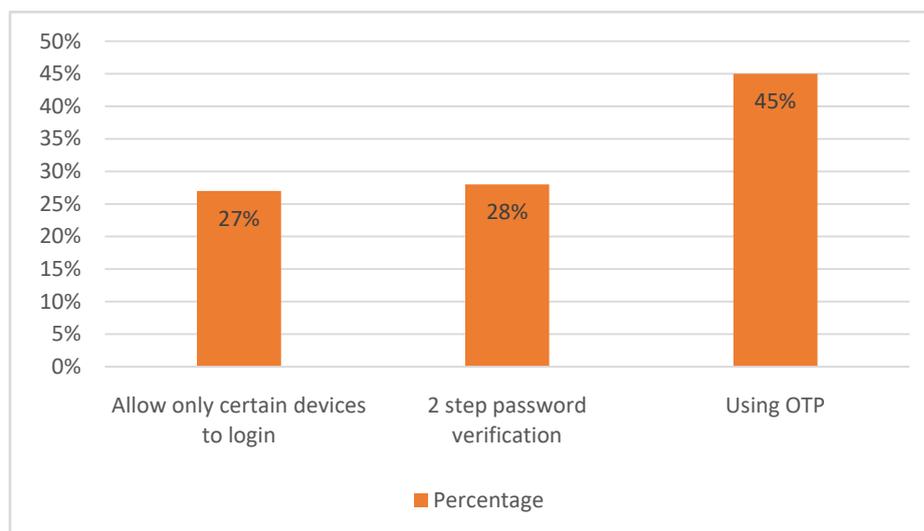
Particulars	No. of Responses	Percentage
Allow only certain devices to login	27	27%
2 step password verification	28	28%
Using OTP	45	45%
Total	100	100%

Data Analysis

The table depicts that 45% of the respondents have chosen “Using OTP”, 28% have chosen “2 step password verification” and 27% have chosen “Allow only certain devices to login”.

Graph: 11

Graph depicting the measures that can be taken to safeguard Facebook.



Data Interpretation

The graph depicts that majority of the respondents have chosen “Using OTP” as using SMS is the fastest and safest way to notify a person. Some of them have chosen “2 step verification password” as it is an option where the user can safeguard his/her account with a security question and can prevent illegal access but at the same time, this process may be time-consuming. The minority have chosen “Allow only certain devices to login” because this may prevent the user from logging-in through other devices.

Table: 12

Table depicting as to how Facebook accounts can be safeguarded from hackers.

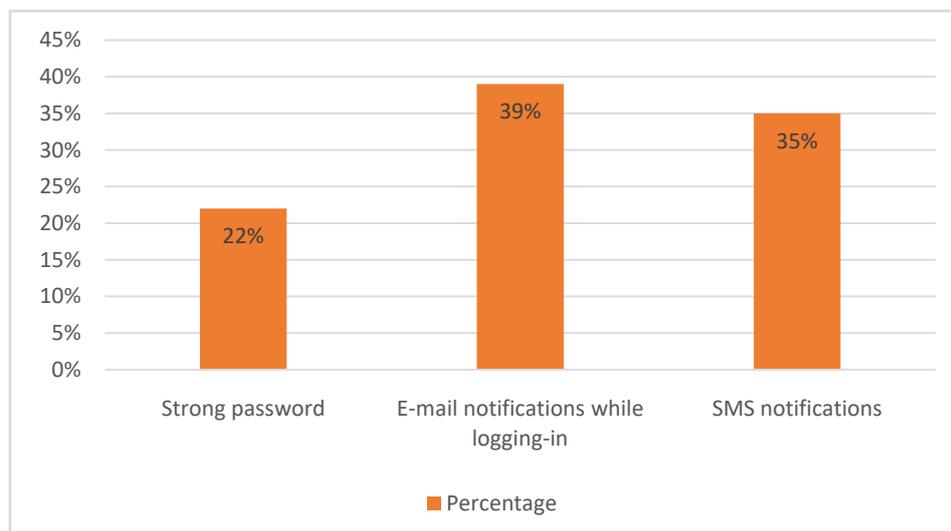
Particulars	No. of Responses	Percentage
Strong password	26	22%
E-mail notifications while logging-in	39	39%
SMS notifications	35	35%
Total	100	100%

Data Analysis

The table depicts that 39% of the respondents have chosen “E-mail notifications while logging-in”, 35% have chosen “SMS notifications” and 26% have chosen “Strong Password”.

Graph: 12

Graph depicting as to how Facebook accounts can be safeguarded from hackers.



Data Interpretation

The graph depicts that majority of the respondents have chosen “E-mail notifications while logging-in” because this feature enables the user to keep a track on all the login attempts made on Facebook and the user can immediately take action in case of any suspicious activity. Some of them have chosen “SMS notifications” because it can prompt the user on any suspicious account activity, but these notifications can sometimes be sent by private numbers who aim at misleading the users and causing them to panic. The minority have chosen “Strong password” because inspite of having a strong password, hackers may attempt to crack the password.

Table: 13

Table depicting the reasons that cause death because of using Facebook.

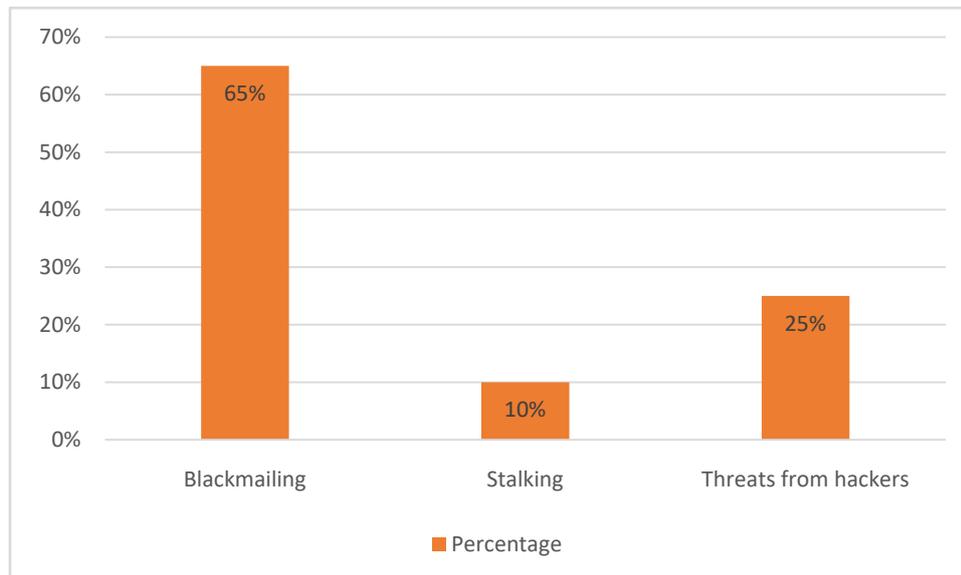
Particulars	No. of Responses	Percentage
Blackmailing	65	65%
Stalking	10	10%
Threats from hackers	25	25%
Total	100	100%

Data Analysis

The table depicts that 65% of the respondents have chosen “Blackmailing”, 25% have chosen “Threats from hackers” and 10% have chosen “Stalking”.

Graph: 13

Graph depicting the reasons that cause death because of using Facebook.



Data Interpretation

The graph depicts that majority of the respondents have chosen “Blackmailing” because there are many cases where people misuse photographs and blackmail the user. Some of them have chosen “Threats from hackers” because there are cases where hackers steal personal data and demand users for a ransom. The minority have chosen “Stalking” because stalking is a minor crime when compared to blackmailing or threatening.

Table: 14

Table depicting whether Facebook users tend to commit suicide.

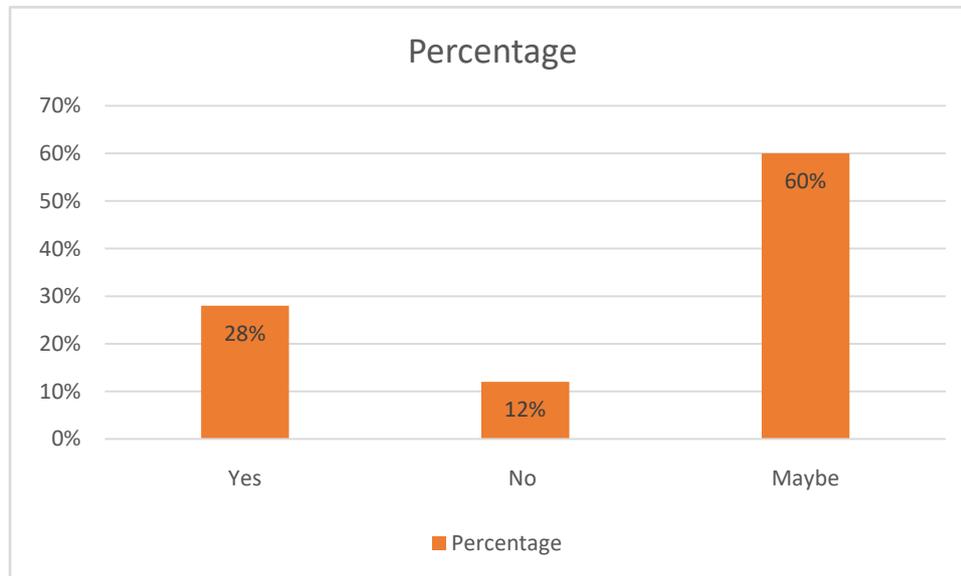
Particulars	No. of Responses	Percentage
Yes	28	28%
No	12	12%
Maybe	60	60%
Total	100	100%

Data Analysis

The table depicts that 60% of the respondents have chosen “Maybe”, 28% have chosen “Yes” and 12% have chosen “No”.

Graph:14

Graph depicting whether Facebook users tend to commit suicide.



Data Interpretation

The graph depicts that majority of the respondents have chosen “Maybe” because there are chance for the users to get into depression and lead them to commit suicide. Some of them have chosen “yes” because teenagers usually go through peer pressure and may cause them to take wrong decisions, whereas the minority have chosen “No” because many offline as well as online counseling workshops regarding social media bullying are conducted.

Table: 15

Table depicting the percentage of crimes rates caused due to Facebook.

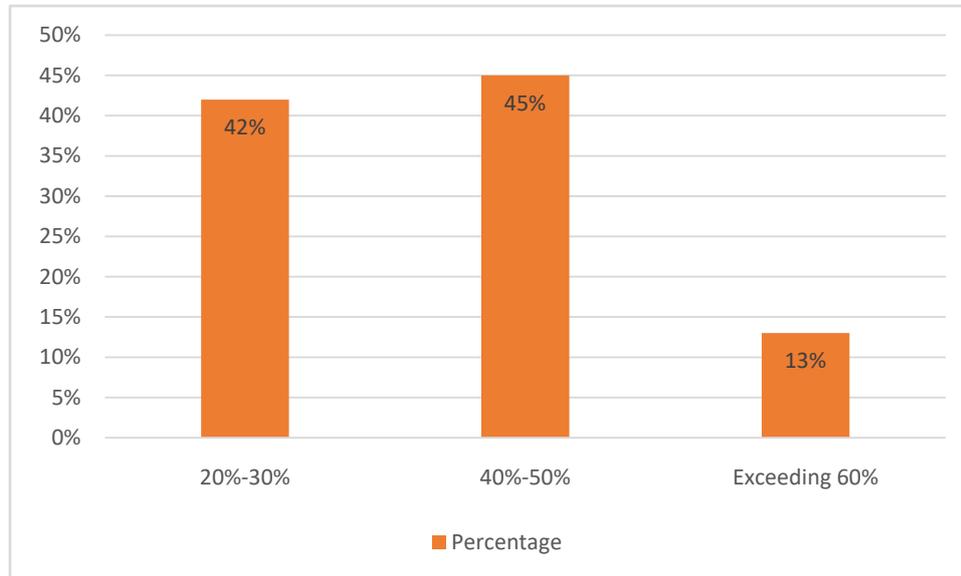
Particulars	No. of Responses	Percentage
20%-30%	42	42%
40%-50%	45	45%
Exceeding 60%	13	13%
Total	100	100%

Data Analysis

The table depicts that 45% of the respondents have chosen “40%-50%”, 42% have chosen “20%-30%” and 13% have chosen “Exceeding 60%”.

Graph:15

Graph depicting the percentage of crimes rates caused due to Facebook.



Data Interpretation

The graph depicts that majority of the respondents have chosen “40%-50%” because there are cases where Facebook is the main reason for the crime to take place. Some of them have chosen “20%-30%” because Facebook may not be the primary reason for the crime to occur. The minority have chosen “Exceeding 60%” because the blame of Facebook being a hotspot for crime to occur is not always true and crimes can happen through various means.

Findings

- Most of the respondents believe that teenagers use Facebook for Social Connection to get connected with long-lost friends and also to connect with strangers or make pen friends because Facebook is a global network designed with unique features like find a friend using name, mobile number, email id and even face recognition, making social connection very easy.
- Majority of the respondents agree that 80-90% of the teenagers use Facebook on a daily basis because they may be social individuals willing to share their day-to-day activities



with their Facebook friends or they simply want to be entertained by viral content posted on Facebook.

- Most of the Teenagers are attracted towards Facebook in order to get socially connected to their lost friends and also make new friends. Facebook is an easy way to find friends when compared to other websites/ application. Teenagers also use the option called mutual friends to make social connection.
- More than half of the respondents have disagreed as to whether Facebook improves the social life of Teenagers because teenagers may be completely inactive in reality when compared to their virtual life.
- Majority of the Teenagers are psychologically affected using Facebook, they feel lonely as they spend much time using Facebook rather than the reality. The virtual world tends to make teenagers feel lonely because of the lack of genuine feelings that they long to feel.
- Most of the respondents agree that the information posted Facebook is accurate as it goes viral among teenagers and at the same time creates awareness amongst the Teenagers about the current situation.
- Most of the respondents feel that teenage use Facebook on an average is 4-5 hours per day because they want to be socially active and keep in touch with friends and also to be aware of the news updates.
- Most of the respondents agree that teenagers suffer from Dry-eyes because they use Facebook for many hours which is a burden to the eyes and dry eyes leads to eye complications like short-sight.
- Majority of the Teenagers are addicted to Facebook because of entertainment features embedded in Facebook. Facebook contains information, videos and DIY videos which draws the attention of teenagers, leading them to be addicted to the application.
- Most of the respondents agree that personal information is stolen. This happens when certain people illegally collect such information and then use it to blackmail or threaten the user or even for the purpose of impersonating the user.
- Majority of the respondents have chosen using OTP because it is the fastest and safety way to notify a person hence the person can immediately take some measures to safeguard their personal details on face book.
- Most of the respondents have chosen email notification while logging-in because whenever an unknown person logs into the user's account, immediately the user will



receive an email notification saying that someone from a certain place on a certain device has logged into the account.

- Majority of the respondents have chosen blackmailing because some people steal the users photographs and misuse it, leading them to blackmail the user a ransom, it can be avoided by contacting the local officials for the safety of the user.
- Majority of the respondents agreed that people may or may not commit suicide. Reasons to commit suicide may be not always be due to Facebook. The reason may mostly be personal issues.
- The findings show that majority of the respondents have chosen 40%-50% because face book users are facing many problems especially women are emotionally blackmailed or threatened by strangers hence the crime rate have been increased by using face book it can be avoided by take some corrective measures.

Suggestions

- Teenagers will not face a dilemma if the government of India bans Facebook as there are a wide range of alternative websites or applications. This will not solve the issue of dangers lurking on social media. Instead, the government of India can impose rules and regulations for Facebook to follow. Rules can include Aadhar verification process while opening a Facebook account. This will decrease the number of fake accounts and Facebook may be considered safe by the government for teenagers to use. Facebook can come up with various security measures like SMS notifications, security questions, thumb print sensors, and voice enabled password. Facebook can also build a feature to spot fake accounts and deactivate them to create a safer environment for users.
- Facebook can also come up with various features where parents can monitor the online activities of the child. Time limit promoters can be installed in the system to prompt the user to take a break from the virtual world. Teenagers should also have to feature providing an opportunity for them to engage with counselors on Facebook, in case they are bullied online.

Conclusion

At the end of the research it is evident that Facebook is an application or social networking site acting as a medium for communication. Due to technological advancement



the younger generation, especially Teenagers have access to internet and this networking site is very essential to raise a voice against any kinds of social issue, violation or corruption. Through Facebook people are aware about the contemporary issues of the Society and they can also express their point of view. But this networking site comes with a set of disadvantages, like cyber-crime, cyber bullying, corruption, or anti-social activities, it is very harmful for the society, causing physical as well as psychological wounds. However, Facebook acts a medium for people to get connected and helps in reaching people in far places, making it a great platform to communicate. Therefore, with the provision of effective tools or features to safeguard users, Facebook has a greater chance of becoming a healthy social media platform.

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Annexure:

1. State as to why Facebook has a greater number of teenage users?
 - i. Communication channel
 - ii. Entertainment
 - iii. Social connection
 - iv. Shopping
2. How many users use Facebook on a daily basis?
 - i. 40%-50%
 - ii. 60%-70%
 - iii. 80%-90%
3. Why are only teenagers attracted towards Facebook?
 - i. Entertainment
 - ii. News updates
 - iii. Social connection
 - iv. Shopping
4. Does Facebook improve the social life of teenagers?
 - i. Yes
 - ii. No
5. How are teenagers psychologically effected by using Facebook?
 - i. Depression
 - ii. Low self esteem
 - iii. Loneliness
6. How informative is Facebook about the current situation?
 - i. Accurate
 - ii. Inaccurate
7. How much time does a teenager spend on Facebook per day?
 - i. 2-3hours
 - ii. 4-5 hours
 - iii. Exceeding 6 hours
8. What are health effects caused by Facebook?
 - i. Dry-Eyes
 - ii. Text-neck
 - iii. Insomnia



9. What causes teenagers to be addicted to Facebook?
 - i. Facebook being a free application
 - ii. Ease of use
 - iii. Entertaining
10. What are the security issues faced by Facebook users in India?
 - i. Impersonation
 - ii. Hacking
 - iii. Stealing personal information
 - iv. Stalking
11. What measures can be taken to safeguard Facebook?
 - i. Allow only certain devices to login
 - ii. 2 step password verification
 - iii. Using OTP
12. How to safeguard Facebook account from hackers?
 - i. Strong password
 - ii. E-mail notifications while logging-in
 - iii. SMS notifications
13. What are the reasons that cause death because of using Facebook?
 - i. Blackmailing
 - ii. Stalking
 - iii. Threats from hackers
14. Do Facebook users tend to commit suicide?
 - i. Yes
 - ii. No
 - iii. Maybe
15. What are the crimes rates due to Facebook?
 - i. 20-30%
 - ii. 40%-40%
 - iii. Exceeding 60%
16. What will happen if Facebook is banned by the government of India?
17. In what way can Facebook become a more positive platform?