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Public Opinion On Social Media With Special Reference To The Teenagers' Privacy In India

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Abstract

As a coin has two sides, social media too has its merits and demerits, and can be only determined by its users. Moreover, people tend to use it in a bad way, with poor literacy rate and network speed, only the creamy layer gets to use these networking sites. However the objective of this study is to understand the demerits with respect to the private information uploaded in these sites. The researcher has followed the descriptive type of analysis, convenience and stratified random sampling method to get data , and analysis with non parametric tests. The sample size was about 134. The result noticed was many respondents accepted that their private information is vulnerable to other foreign countries and apps.

KEYWORDS

Social media, Teenagers, Young adults, Nocturnal, Privacy, Information

Introduction

One thing changed the world after 1960, Seymour Cray designed the supercomputers, and step by step networks, blogs, and online texting evolved from it. Moreover, people started the idea of being online. People call social media as the internet community and it brings distance less with each update between individuals, who are separated miles away. Then the email came in, as an important detail in the Performa. It was a necessary condition if someone needed a job. Indirectly the rise in an email was the most important step to the creation of programs that aided us to have our electronic products handy nowadays. As time flew away many sophistications started to arise with social media, it created many vacancies in the IT department. In the year 2005 onwards many trending and useful social media aroused like YouTube, Facebook, and Instagram, which are popular till now. Nowadays we have apps for food deliveries, dating, name a work, we have an app for that.

When there are apps of foreign origin, we all have that one question. Do other countries have our personal information too, which we upload without much knowledge? Many critics tell that all this small data could be used against India also from its opponent country. Therefore, the government makes sure that no apps of foe country are allowed to delve into the information of India's citizens. During this curfew, the government has taken steps to ban some apps which are said to collect the statistics, like Pubg, TicToc, etc. Moreover, the government also uses social media as a platform to communicate with their people through Twitter. prominent political personalities on social media include the likes of Narendra Modi, Shashi Tharoor, Omar Abdulla, Nirupama Rao, Sushma Swaraj, Varun Gandhi, and Milind Deora. Even Traffic police use social media in many cities of Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai to nab those who violate the traffic rules. Internet Censorship is done with certain details that are directly linked with the safety of our nation. The Ministry of Foreign affairs has also created an official twitter page just to make other individuals feel safe about India. Many programs like Pariksha Pe Charcha also reach out to people through social media only.

Anything more than required is called an addiction, and many people are addicted to these kinds of social media. People become obsessed with their information on these networking sites just to flatter themselves. India has a greater number of youths and it was once said that this population would make this nation developed.

With online games, there is a greater reduction of these young fellows, who could achieve more. They end up in many games, which rather end up addictive. Under this circumstance, they even end up losing their education and jobs. Many psychological problems, body shaming, neurological problems, suicidal thoughts, all start from social media. Many fake accounts have also been created, which in turn makes people suffer. Unwanted relationships and many accounts dealing with nudity and sexual content are also not reported, therefore making people go vulnerable to such an online platform. Almost everyone uses these apps at night, sacrificing their sleep, which again adds up to the pile of health disorders. Thus, talking about risks in real life, their online lives have even more problems, which are not worth it.

According to the 2018 Global Digital Report, the Philippines, Brazil, Indonesia, the top 3 countries, have the highest social media usage. India is in 17th place. In Canada, and the USA, the birthplace of many social media. Astonishingly, these countries which were a major part of these social media didn't even compare to India. Therefore, the conclusion is that citizens using social media is not directly related to the wealth of any country.

Objectives

- To examine the demerits of these social networking sites with psychological, emotional, and physical behaviour of its victims.
- To analyse information sharing between these sites without the consent of its users.

Review Of Literature

1. **Marwick and Boyd** found that young commoners connected in the privacy acts on sites like Facebook, current concepts of privacy flop to account for the habits in which social media alter practices of information-sharing and perceptibility. They argued that the undercurrents of social networking sites have compelled teens to change their origins of privacy to reason for the integrated nature of social media. (**Marwick and Boyd, 2014**)
2. **Maja van der Velden and Khaled El Emam**, two psychiatrists found that Social media plays a significant role in the public life of adolescent patients. They allow teen patients to be unvarying teenagers.

Young patients' connected privacy behaviour is an appearance of their essential self-definition and resistance with protection. (**Maja van der Velden and Khaled El Emam, 2011**)

3. Eric P. S. Baumer, Shion Guha, Emily Quan, David Mimno, and Geri K. Gay inspected social media deterioration, when a handler deliberately stops using a social media network but then after sometime restarts to use this particular site. The authors found that a handiness example of study data from individuals who offered to visit off Facebook for 99 days in some cases, many came back before that time. This shows the addiction levels of social networking sites in peoples' routine. (**Eric P. S. Baumer, Shion Guha, Emily Quan, David Mimno, and Geri K. Gay, 2015**)

4. AmandeepDhirab, PuneetKaurbc, and RistoRajalab have highlighted the crucial need to examine the determinants of user purposes to share their privacy on social networking sites. A rising segment of the content in social media is pictorial, including Photographs and videos, which users can share by tagging. To advance the understanding of the determinants of social media users' behavioural intention to share content, this research examines why individuals tag others in their posts. The research inspects the role of practice, enabling conditions, common influence, effort, hope, performance anticipation, social attendance, social status, and self-efficacy in manipulating the user purposes to engross in photo-tagging. (**AmandeepDhirab, PuneetKaurbc, and RistoRajalab, 2018**)

5. Beth T. Bell found that there has been an increase in the quantity and the number of images shaped, shared and observed across social media. Thirty-five adolescents from the United Kingdom, joined in semi-structured peer groups. Three teams were resulting from the data: Giving and Viewing Informally and Materially Attractive Selves, Continuing Offline Relationships, and The Reputation of Noticeable Quantifiable Feedback. (**Beth T. Bell, 2019**)

6. David G Taylor through this research examines the effects of vanity, envy and self-importance on travellers' sharing of travel-related pictures of themselves through social media, based upon social contract theory. Data was composed via an online survey of 674 travellers. Furthermore, the study tells that as social media usage rises, so do points of narcissism and envy. (**David G Taylor, 2012**)

7. Lael M Yonker; Shiyi Zan ;Christina V Scirica;Kamal Jethwani ; T Bernard Kinane found that Social media have emerged as a possibly a powerful medium for interaction with youngsters and young teenagers. The goal of this organized review is to pinpoint research on the usage of social media for networking with adolescents and teenage adults in order to accomplish positive health results. The behaviour in which networking sites was used by these studies comprised of observing teenage and young adult performance, providing health fitness information , fetching the adolescent and youngster community talking about common health topics like high-risk sexual behaviours , alcohol, nicotine, and other drug abuse , Internet safety , mental strength issues , medical circumstances , or other definite issues . **(Lael M Yonker; Shiyi Zan; Christina V Scirica;Kamal Jethwani; T Bernard Kinane, 2015)**

8. Gwenn Schurgin O'Keeffe, Kathleen Clarke-Pearson and Council on Communications and Media found that using networking web sites is between the most frequent activity of today's kids and adolescents. Such networking sites offer today's young adults a portal for fun and interaction and have nurtured exponentially in current years. **(Gwenn Schurgin O'Keeffe, Kathleen Clarke-Pearson, 2011)**

9. Robert Crosnoe and Monica Kirkpatrick Johnson with Current methodological innovations have led empirical research on youth to do a better integrity than theoretical versions. This review includes the status of modern study on youngsters' bodily, psychological, personal, and functional pathways which connects within the central environmental contexts, and how societal stratification and historic change in social media. It also highlights three potential challenges, with efforts to explain biosocial processes, link youth to other life times, and accounts for the effect of foremost social changes. **(Robert Crosnoe and Monica Kirkpatrick Johnson, 2011)**

10. Megan A. Moreno, Allison Grant, Lauren Kacvinsky , Katie G. Egan & Michael F. Fleming, investigated the college freshman's opinions towards prospective social networking sites viewing or involvement attempts concerning alcohol. Most of the participants testified that they considered the shown alcohol content in social media as suggestive of alcohol use.

In this research, they found that the typical number of liquors mentioned per profile was 8.5

but rose with undergraduate students. Undergraduates who were of permissible drinking stage referenced alcohol 4.5 times more than callow students, and an upsurge in number of Facebook pals was linked with an escalation in exhibited alcohol mentions. (**Megan A. Moreno, Allison Grant, Lauren Kacvinsky, Katie G. Egan & Michael F. Fleming, 2011**)

11. Ward van Zoonen, Joost W.M. Verhoeven, Rens Vliegthart study showed that around the networking sites there is a dark surface to social media use, as members of staff's work-associated social media usage might be invasive to their private lives while concurrently escalating life to work struggle. (**Ward van Zoonen, Joost W.M. Verhoeven, Rens Vliegthart, 2011**)

12. Laura E. Buffardi, W. Keith Campbell presented a research examining how self-absorption is exhibited on a social interaction in these Websites. Egotistical personality from self-reports remained collected from public networking Web site owners, who are basically foreigners. Finally, outsiders viewed the Network pages and graded their idea of the holder on agentic qualities, shared traits, and narcissism. The analyses uncovered that numerous Network page content includes that were prominent in ratters' egotistical thoughts of the holders, including extent of social communication, main photograph self-publicity, and main photo attraction. (**Laura E. Buffardi, W. Keith Campbell, 2012**)

13. John A. Bargh, Katelyn Y. A. McKenna, Grainne M. Fitzsimons found that those who feel improved when they are able to convey their true nature on the Internet instead of direct interaction situations are more expected to form closer connections with individuals met on the Internet. Experiments were conducted, utilizing a response time task, the authors have found that for college undergraduates, the true-self-belief is more available in remembrance through Internet connections, and the genuine self-more comprehensible during confrontational interactions. (**John A. Bargh, Katelyn Y. A. McKenna, Grainne M. Fitzsimons, 2008**)

14. Savci Mustafa; Aysan Ferda through Young's Internet Obsession Test-Short Form, Social Media Addiction Disorder Scale, Digital Game Addiction Scale, and Personal Information Form were utilized as data compilation tools. In adding on, it has been concluded

that the deepest effect on societal connectedness is from Internet obsession shadowed by social media addiction, digital game dependence, and smartphone addiction correspondingly. (**Savci Mustafa; Aysan Ferda, 2017**)

15. Sonia Livingstone found that, fresher teenagers elate the chances to recreate unceasingly a highly adorned, stylistically intricate identity, older teenagers choose a simple aesthetic that centres their ties to others, thus voicing a notion of individuality lived all through reliable relations. The article contrasts adolescents' graded view of `friends with the dual categorization of social interacting sites, Being one of numerous means by which virtual confidentiality is shaped and damaged by the likeness of these sites. (**Sonia Livingstone, 2008**)

16. Elisheva F.Gross conceives that as the adolescent Cyberspace raised exponentially in the previous decade, with it emerged a sum of author expectations. These hopes were founded on investigation with previous technologies when the Cyberspace was less dim in the adolescent populace. By means of vastly detailed daily intelligences of teen-agers' home Net usage and peer-related change, the present investigation wanted to compare these expectations with the definite experiences of initial and mid-adolescents in 2000 and 2001. No relations were found among the Internet usage and well-being of adolescence. Online pretending was testified to be interested by a desire to show a joke on groups of friends and families more often than to discover an anticipated or future identity, but contestants reported a range of pretending texts, contexts, and motives. (**Elisheva F.Gross, 2004**)

17. Ian Hutchby In found that in contrast to the current sociological importance on the social influence of the technological world, though this article proposes and exemplifies a way of analysing the technical shaping of sociability. The dispute is set in the theoretical situation of one of the utmost recent and complete reports of anti-existentialism. (**Ian Hutchbyln, 2001**)

18. GS O'Keeffe, K Clarke-Pearson found that by means of social media Web sites are flanked by the most mutual activity of today's kids and adolescents. Such sites suggest today's adolescence a gateway for entertainment and communication between friends and families and have increased exponentially in fresh years. (**GS O'Keeffe, K Clarke-Pearson, 2011**)

19. Nazir S. Hawi, Maya Samaha through this research says the use of social media has increased exponentially to the level of winning close to one third of the earth's human population as of January 2016. In fact, social media data have been broadcasting an typical annual increase of 10% in total number of users. In this study is an effort to contribute to the information that is structured in relation to this problem by examining the associations among the addictive use of social media, confidence, and fulfilment with life. (**Nazir S. Hawi, Maya Samaha, 2016**)

20. Valkenburg, P. M., Peter, J., Schouten, A. P conducted a cross sectional with school-based inspection study of 14–17-year-old teenagers in the European countries. The purpose of this study was to examine the frequency of Cyberspace addictive behaviour and connected psychosocial appearances among youngsters in different countries. The two groups mutually form a set of adolescents by means of dysfunctional Internet behaviour. (**Valkenburg, P. M., Peter, J., Schouten, A. P, 2006**)

21. Kimberly S. Young through this study investigated the presence of Internet addiction and the range of problems caused by such possible misuse. So, in this study developed a brief questionnaire denoted to as a Diagnostic Questionnaire, which altered criteria for uncontrolled gambling to deliver a screening instrument for cataloguing of partakers. (**Kimberly S. Young, 2009**)

22. Rubathee Nadaraja, Rashad Yazdanifard found that in the current years, social media has become universal and most significant for communal networking, content input and connected access. Advertising which occurs through social media is recognized as social media marketing. Also, social media promotion also faces numerous trials in the field. (**Rubathee Nadaraja, Rashad Yazdanifard , 2014**)

Hypotheses

H0: There is no significant relationship between the gender of the respondents and their opinion on the use of privacy issues in using social media.

Ha: There is a significant relationship between the gender of the respondents and their opinion on the use of privacy issues in using social media.

H0: There is no significant relation between the educational qualification, Occupation and the time people spend on social media.

Ha: There is a significant relation between the educational qualification and the time people spend on social media.

H0: There is no significant relation between the place of living and the use of social media.

Ha: There is a significant relation between the place of living and the use of social media.

H0: There is no significant relation between the frequency of getting bullied through fake accounts and the time of use in social media.

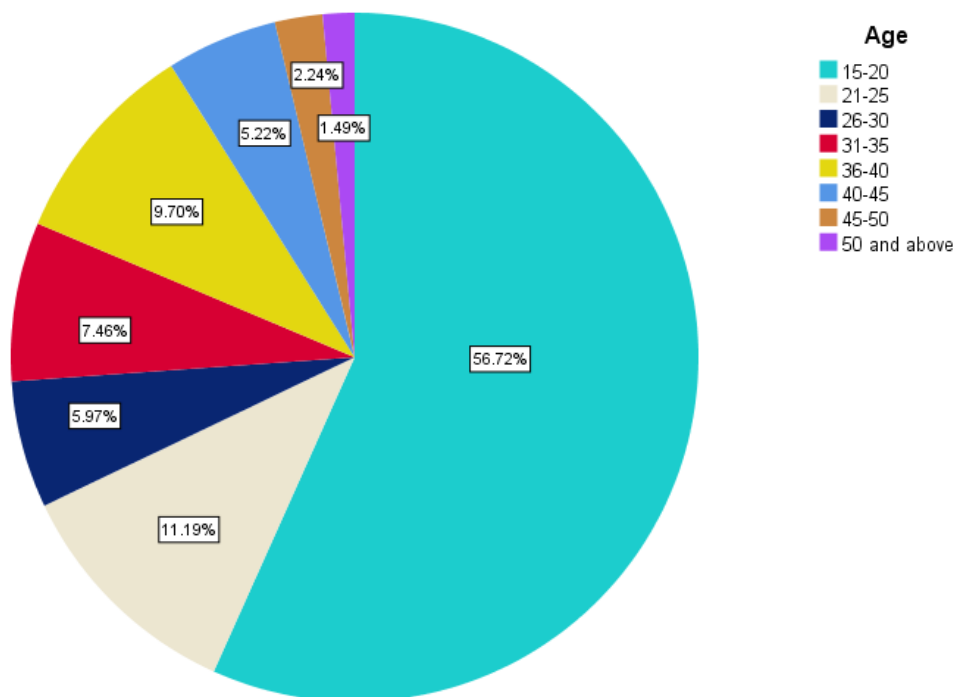
Ha: There is a significant relation between the frequency of getting bullied through fake accounts and the time of use in social media.

Methodology

A non-doctrinal research method using the convenient sampling method. This study has both primary and secondary data, Primary data was collected through convenience sampling, from a well-structured questionnaire convenience sampling, the sample size of the research is 134. The secondary data was taken from many journals. The independent variables considered in the study are age, gender, occupation, education and the place of living of the respondents and the dependent variable is their opinion on privacy issues related to social media. This study used percentages, graphs, charts and chi-square tests for a meaningful analysis.

Analysis

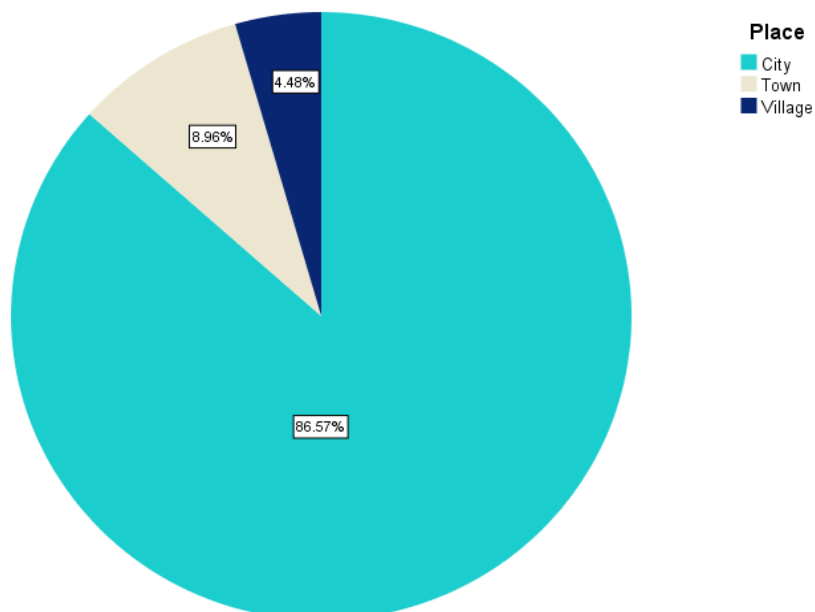
FIGURE 1



Legend:

Figure 1 represents the overall age groups of the sample population, who were selected through the convenience sampling method, regarding the usage of social media

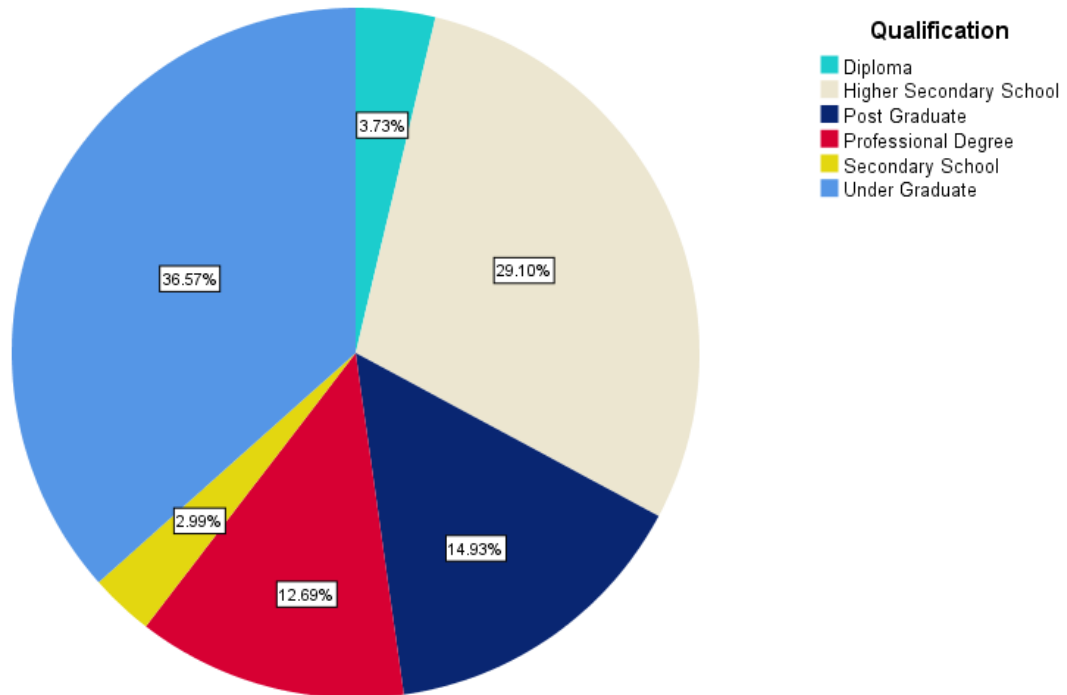
FIGURE 2



Legend:

Figure 2 represents the place of living of the sample population, who were selected through the convenience sampling method, regarding the usage of social media.

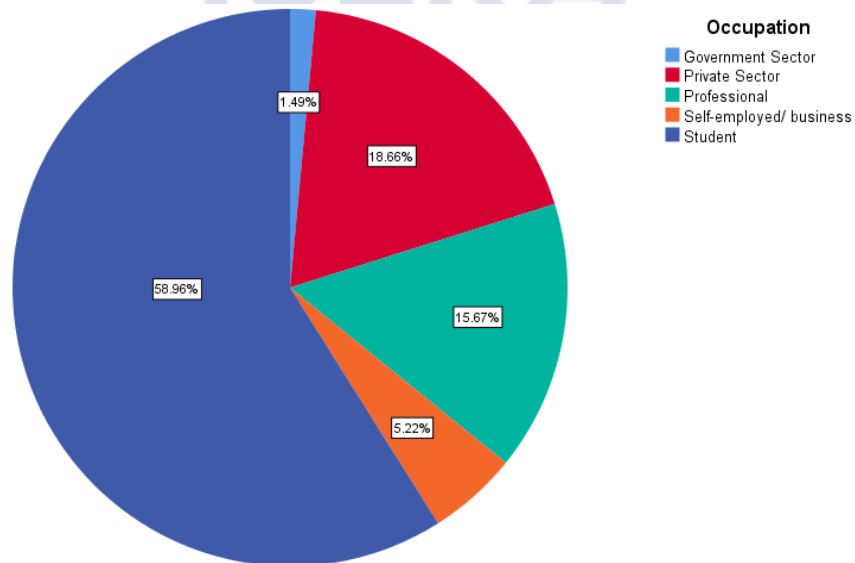
FIGURE 3



Legend:

Figure 3 represents the overall educational qualification of the sample population, who were selected through the convenience sampling method, regarding the time management with social media.

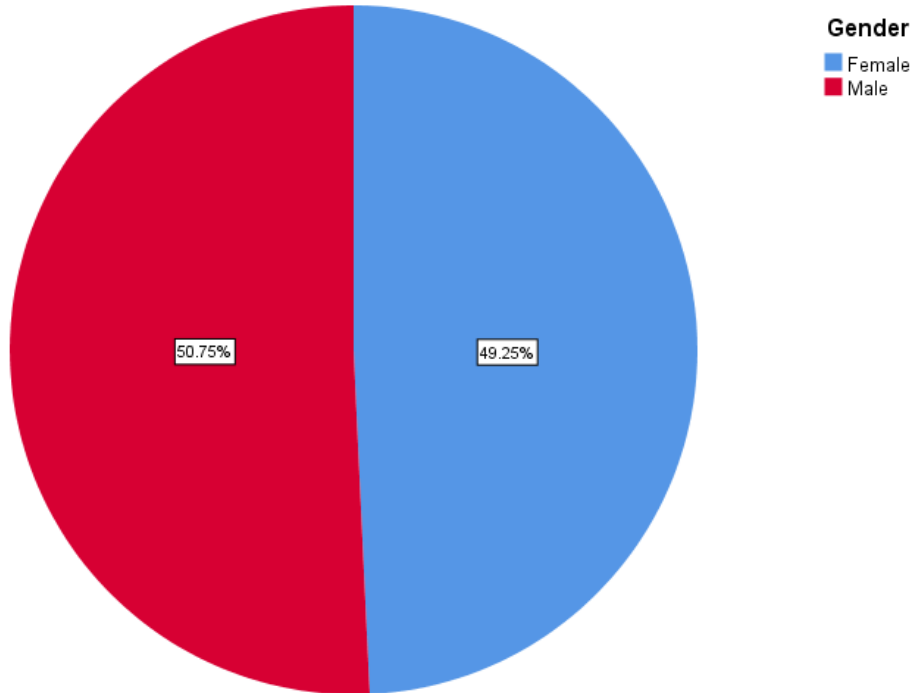
FIGURE 4



Legend:

Figure 4 represents the possible occupation of the sample population, who were selected through the convenience sampling method, regarding the use of social media.

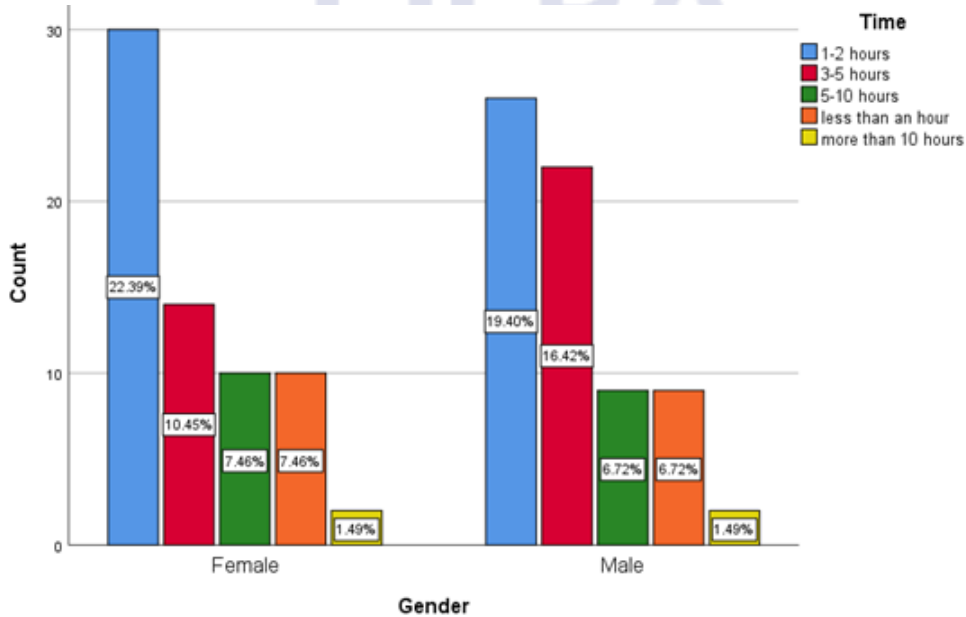
FIGURE 5



Legend:

Figure 5 represents the gender of the people, who were selected through the convenience sampling method, regarding the use of social media.

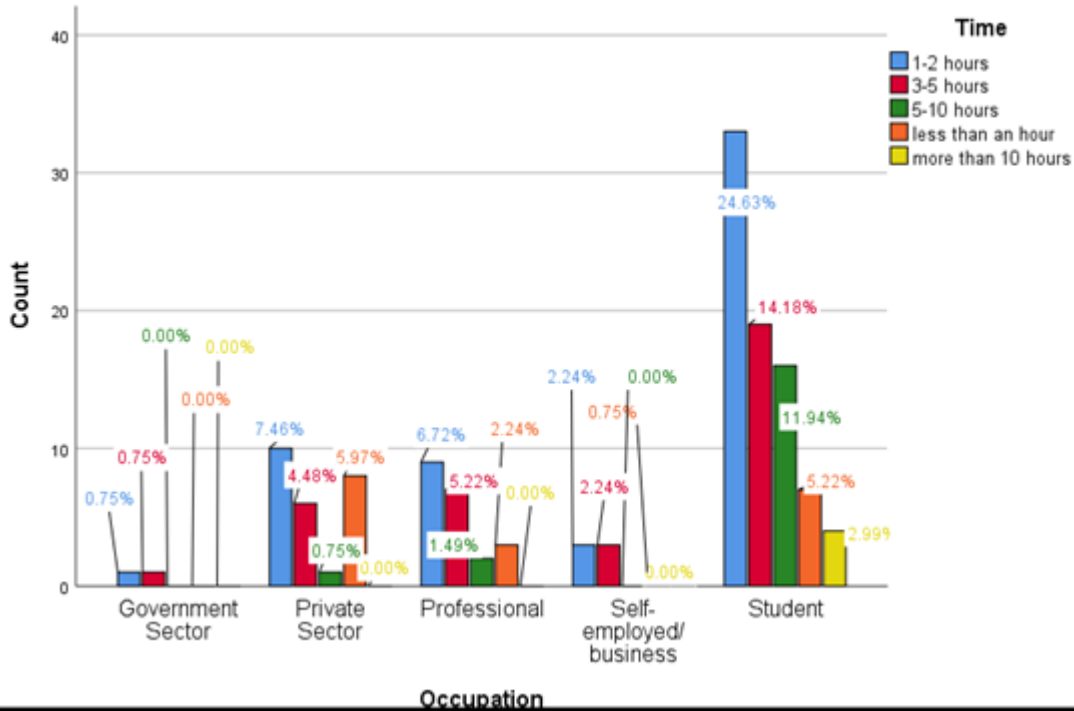
FIGURE 6



Legend:

Figure 6 represents the gender of the sample population and the cumulative time people spent in social media.

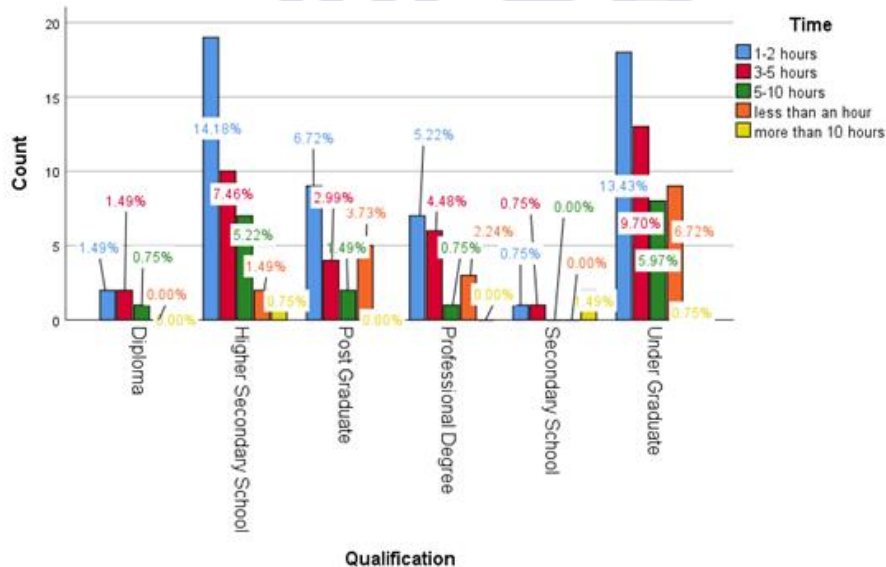
FIGURE 7



Legend:

Figure 7 represents the occupation of the sample population and the cumulative time people spent in social media.

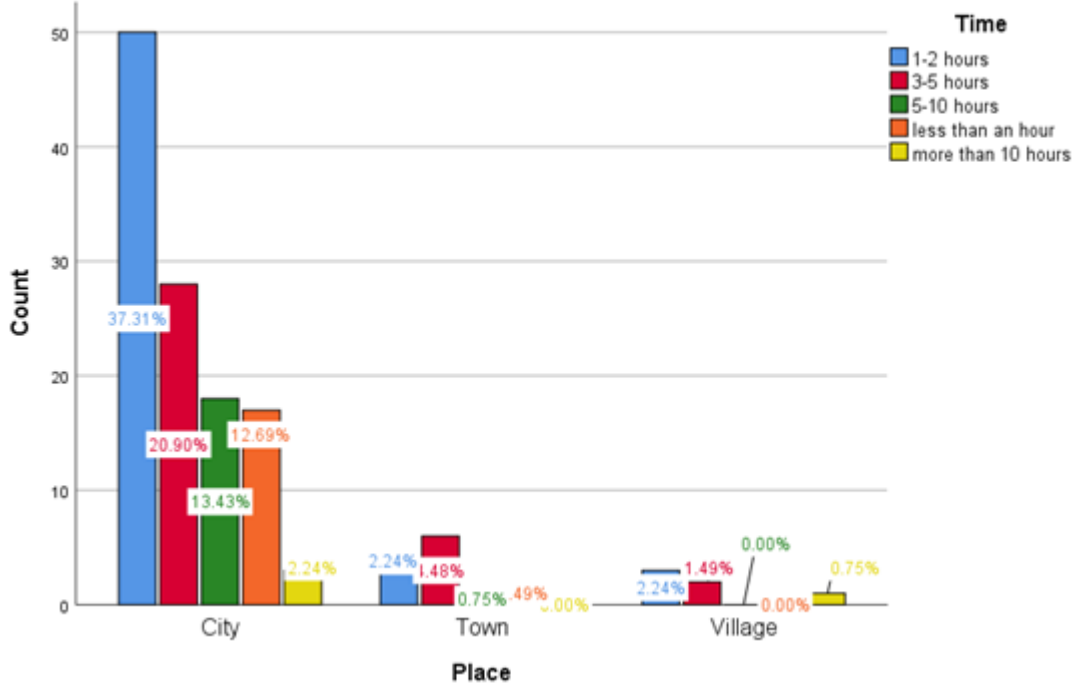
FIGURE 8



Legend:

Figure 8 represents the educational qualification of the sample population and the cumulative time people spent in social media.

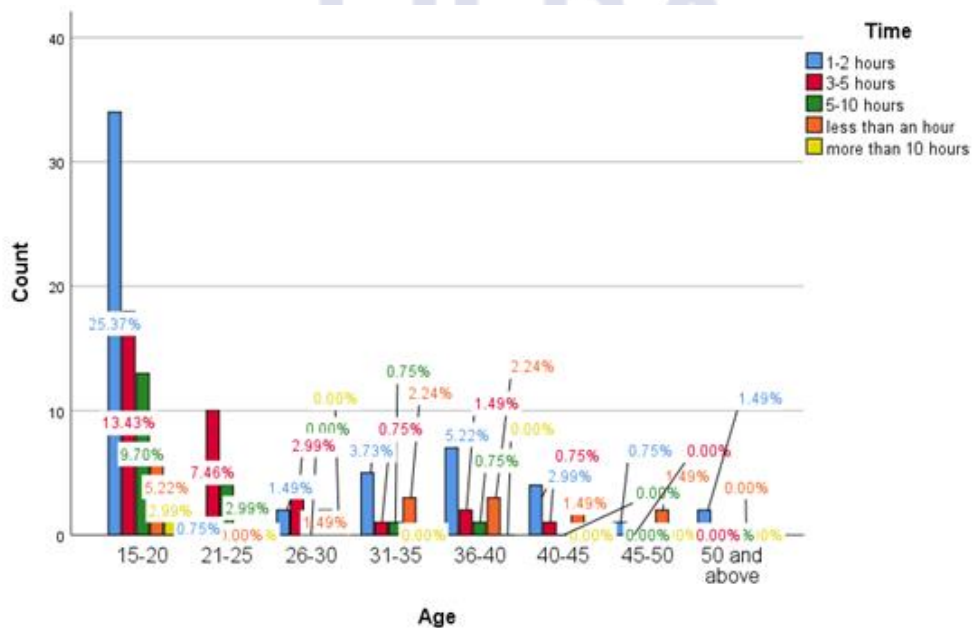
FIGURE 9



Legend:

Figure 9 represents the place of living of the sample population and the cumulative time they spent in social media.

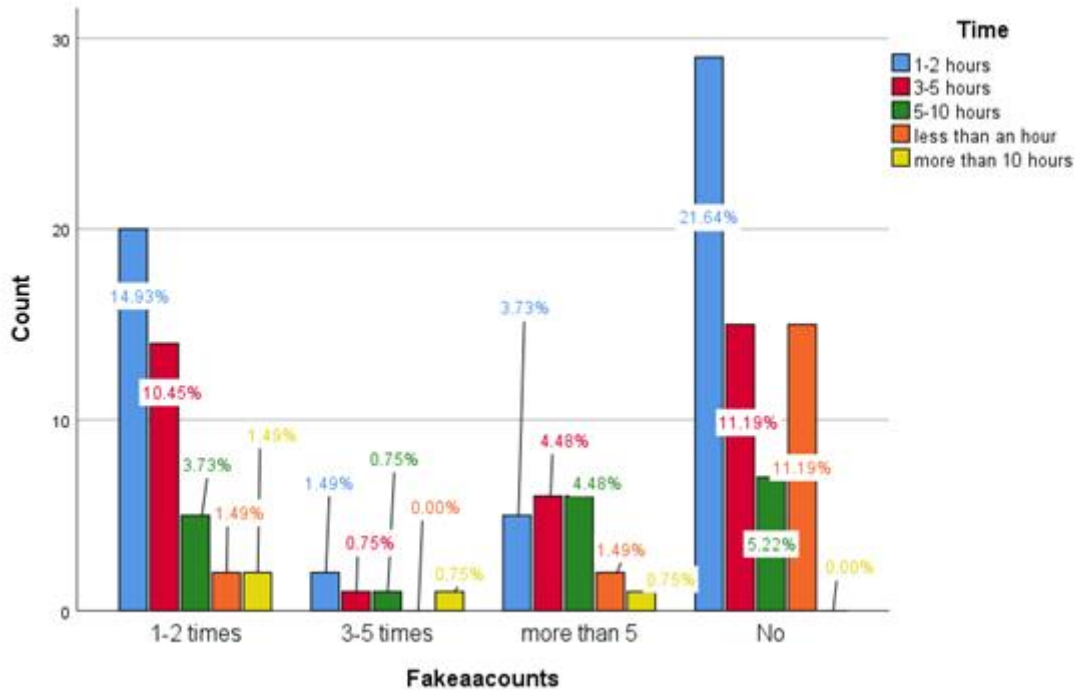
FIGURE 10



Legend:

Figure 10 represents the diverse age groups of the sample population and the cumulative time people spent in social media.

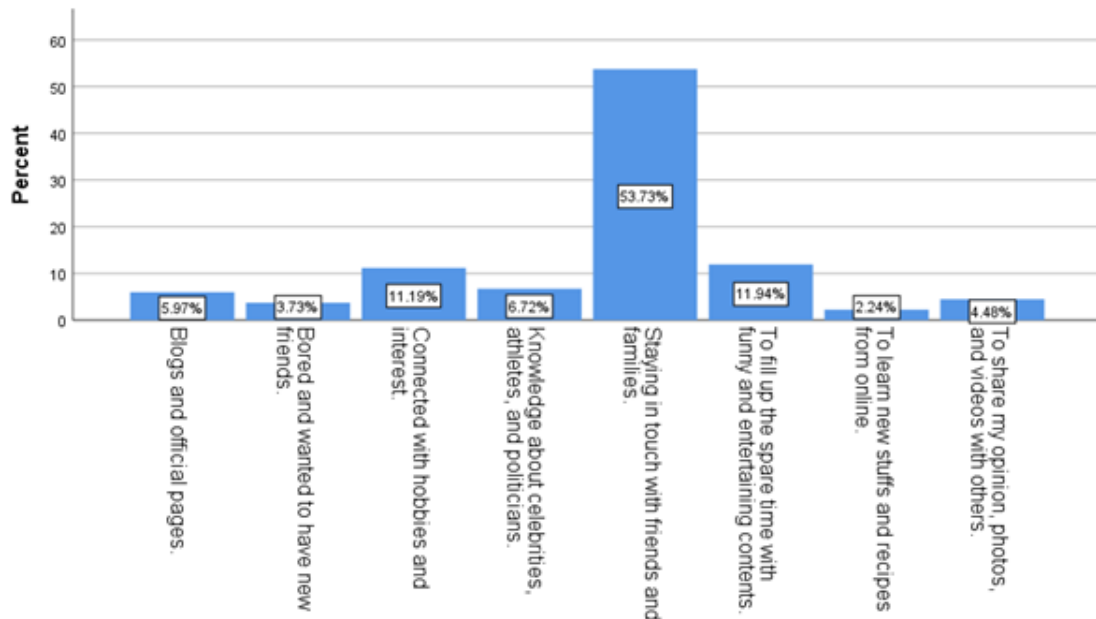
FIGURE 11



Legend:

Figure 11 represents the times when the sample population came across fake accounts and been bullied with the cumulative time people spent in social media.

Figure 12



Legend:

The graph shows various reasons for using social media by various respondents.

Table 1

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	137.155^a	10	.000
Likelihood Ratio	13.957	10	.175
N of Valid Cases	135		

Legend:

Table 1 represents the correlation between the gender and the time the respondents spend in social media nationwide.

Table 2

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	176.815^a	30	.000
Likelihood Ratio	34.884	30	.247
N of Valid Cases	135		

Legend:

Table 2 represents the correlation between the educational qualification and occupation of the respondents and the time the respondents spend in social media nationwide.

Table 3

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	145.226^a	15	.000
Likelihood Ratio	21.742	15	.115
N of Valid Cases	135		

Legend:

Table 3 represents the correlation between the place of living of the respondents and the time the respondents spend in social media nationwide.

Table 4

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	145.226^a	15	.000
Likelihood Ratio	21.742	15	.115
N of Valid Cases	135		

Legend:

Table 4 represents the correlation between the personal information of the respondents taken away and the time the respondents spend in social media nationwide.

Results:

Pie chart showing the distribution of various age groups and 56.72% of the total respondents were of 15-20, 11.19% of the total respondents belonged to 21-25, 5.9% of the total respondents were of 21-25, 5.9% of the total respondents belonged to 26-30, 7.46% of the total respondents were of 31-35, 9.70% of the total respondents were of 36-40, 5.22% of the total respondents were of 40-45, 2.24 of the total respondents were of 45-50, 1.59% of the total respondents were of the age 50, and above. **(fig.1)**

Pie chart showing the dispersal of respondents, 86.57% of the respondents were from cities, 8.96% of the respondents were from towns, and 4.48 % of the respondents were from the villages of India. **(fig.2)**

Pie chart showing the diverse educational qualification of the respondents as 3.73% of the respondents were from the diploma, 29.10% were from the Higher Secondary School, 14.93% had Post Graduate, 12.69% were from the Professional Degree, 2.99% were Secondary schoolers, 36.57% were from the Undergraduate section. **(fig.3)**

Pie charts showing various types of occupation of the respondents with 58.96% were the Student, 15.6% were Professionals, 1.49% were from the Government Sector, 18.66% were from the Private Sector, 5.22% were Self-employed/ doing business. **(fig.4)**

Pie chart depicting the gender of the respondents and also 50.75% were male respondents and 49.25% were female and no transgender. **(fig.5)**

The chart shows that there is a significant relation the bar graph tells that there is a significant relation, since 22.22% of the female respondents use 1-2 hours of social media, 10.37% 3-5 hours of social media, 7.41% use 5-10 hours of social media, and 7.41% of female respondents use less than an hour, 1.48% of female student female students use more than 10 hours.

The bar graph shows that 19.26% of the male population use 1-2 hours of social media, 16.30% of the male respondents use 3-5 hours of social media, 6.67% of the male respondents use about 5-10 hours of social networking sites, 6.67% of the male respondents use social media less than an hour and 1.48% of male respondents use more than 10 hours of social media. **(fig.6)**

The bar graph shows that 0.75% of the respondents, who work in the government sector use about 1-2 hours of social media.

0.75% of the respondents, who work in the government sector use about 3-5 hours of social media. The bar graph tells that no respondent uses social media more than 5 hours and less than an hour. 7.46% of the Respondents, who work in the private sector use about 1-2 hours and 4.48% of the respondents use 3-5 hours of social media. Moreover, 0.75% of the respondents who have a job in the private sector use about 5-10 hours of scrolling in social media. About 5.97% of the respondents in private sector category uses less than an hour of social networking sites. 6.72% of the respondents, who are Professionals use about 1-2 hours, 5.22% of the respondents, who are professionals use about 3-5 hours of social networking sites. 1.49% of the respondents, who are Professionals use about 5-10 hours and 2.24% of the respondents, who are Professionals use less than an hour of social media. No professional degree holder uses more than 10 hours of social media.

Moreover, 2.24% and 0.75% of the self-employed respondents use about 1-2 hours and less than an hour respectively. Whereas about 2.24% use 3-5 hours and no one from the self-employed respondents use more than 5 hours of social media daily. Coming to the students, 24.63% use about 1-2 hours, 14.18% use 3-5 hours, 11.94% use 5-10 hours 5.22% of them use less than an hour, but 2.99% of students use more than 10 hours of social media. **(fig.7)**

About 1.49% of diploma holders use about 1-2 hours, 1.49% use 3-5 hours 0.75% use 5-10 hours and no respondents doing their diploma use less than an hour and more than 10 hours of social media. 14.18% of high schoolers scroll about 1-2 hours, 7.46%, 5.22%, 1.49%, and 0.75% of respondents who go to high school use about 3-5 hours, 5-10 hours, less than an hour, and more than 10 hours respectively. 6.72%, 2.99%, 1.49%, 3.73% of the post graduate respondents use 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours, 5-10 hours, and less than an hour of social media respectively. No post graduate respondent uses more than 10 hours of social media. Moreover, 5.22%, 4.48%, 0.75%, 2.24%, of the respondents, who are professionals use about 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours, 5-10 hours, and less than an hour respectively. No one from the professional part uses more than 10 hours for scrolling in social media. Also, 0.75% and 0.75% of respondents, who are in secondary school goers use 1-2 hours, and 3-5 hours of social media. 1.49% of the respondents, who are from the secondary school category use more than 10 hours of social media and no one uses less than an hour of social media. 13.43%, 9.70%, 5.97%, 6.72%, and 0.75% of the responses were from the undergraduate students, who use 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours, 5-10 hours, less than an hour, more than 10 hours of social media. **(fig.8)**

37.31%, 20.90%, 13.43%, 12.69%, and 2.24% of the respondents were from cities, who use 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours, 5-10 hours, less than an hour, and more than 10 hours of social media respectively. 2.24%, 1.48%, 0.75%, and 0.49% of the respondents from towns use 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours, 5-10 hours, less than an hour, respectively. No respondent from town uses more than 10 hours to scroll in social media. 2.24%, 1.49%, of the respondents residing in the villages use 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours, respectively. About 0.75% of the respondents in the villages use more than 10 hours of social media. No respondents from the village use 5-10 hours and less than an hour of social media. **(fig.9)**

27.37%, 13.43%, 9.70%, 5.22%, and 2.99% of the respondents, who are from 15-20 age group use 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours, 5-10 hours, less than an hour, and more than 10 hours of social networking sites during their precious time. 0.75%, 7.46%, and 2.99% of the respondents were from the age group of 21-25, and they use about 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours, 5-10 hours of social media. No one from this age group uses the extremes, that is not even less than an hour and more than 10 hours of social media. 1.49%, 2.99%, and 1.49% of the respondents were from the age group of 26-30, and they use 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours, and less than an hour of social networking sites respectively. No one from this age group uses more than 5 hours of social media. 2.24%, 3.73%, 0.75%, 0.75% of the respondents are from the age group of 31-35, and use about less than an hour, 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours, 5-10 hours of social media respectively. No one from this age group uses more than 10 hours with social media. 2.24%, 5.22%, 1.49% 0.75%, are respondents from the age group of 36-40 and use about less than an hour, 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours, 5-10 hours of social media respectively. No one from this age group uses more than 10 hours with social media. 1.49%, 2.99%, and 0.75% are from the age group of 40-45 and use less than an hour, 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours respectively. No one from this age group uses more than 5 hours of social networking sites. 1.49%, and 0.75% are from the age group of 45-50, and use less than an hour, 1-2 hours of social media. Moreover, they don't use more than 2 hours of social networking sites. 1.49% of the respondents were from the age group of 50 and above and use about 1-2 hours of social media. **(fig.10)**

About 11.19%, 21.64%, 11.19%, and 5.22% of the respondents have never been a victim of being bullied and came across fake accounts, and use less than an hour, 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours, 5-10 hours of social media respectively. No one from this case uses more than 10 hours of social media. 1.49%, 14.93%, 10.45%, 3.73%, and 1.49% of the respondents have been a

victim of being bullied and came across fake accounts and about 1-2 times, and use less than an hour, 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours, 5-10 hours, and more than 10 hours of social media respectively. 1.49%, 0.75%, and 0.75% of the respondents have been a victim of being bullied and came across fake accounts for 3-5 times, 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours, 5-10 hours, respectively. No one was from the group less than an hour, and above 5 hours. 1.49%, 3.73%, 4.48%, and 0.75% of the respondents have been a victim of being bullied and came across fake accounts for more than 5 times, and use less than an hour, 1-2 hours, 3-5 hours, 5-10 hours, and more than 10 hours of social media respectively. **(fig.11)**

5.97% of the respondents use social media for blogs and official pages, 3.73% of the respondents use social media for getting new friends, when they are bored, 11.19% of the respondents use social media for connected with hobbies and interest, 6.72% of the respondents use social media for gaining knowledge about the current updates on the celebrities, athletes, and politicians. 53.73% of the respondents use social media for being connected with friends and families. 11.94% of the respondents use social media for filling their free time with funny and entertaining stuff. 2.24% of the respondents use social media for learning new talent and recipes. 4.48% of the respondents use social media for sharing their opinions, and post their videos and pictures. **(fig.12)**

The Pearson Chi-Square value is approximately 0.00, which is less than 0.05, therefore rejecting the null hypotheses, telling that there is a relationship between the gender and the fact that they will subscribe to money for streaming its content.

(tab.1)

The Pearson Chi-Square value is approximately 0.335, which is more than 0.05, therefore accepting the null hypothesis, telling that there is a relation between the age of the respondents and the fact that they use hacked apps, which stream the same OTT contents and websites.

(tab.2)

The Pearson Chi-Square value is approximately 0.00, which is less than 0.05, therefore rejecting the null hypotheses, telling that there is a relation between place of living of the respondents and the time they spent in social media. **(tab.3)**

The Pearson Chi-Square value is approximately 0.013, which is less than 0.05, therefore rejecting the null hypotheses, telling that there is a relation between the opinion about the private information of the respondents and the time they spent in social media. **(tab.4)**

Discussion

Respondents fitting to the age group of 15-20 years have revealed a higher usage of their time in social media than other age groups. This is because as a fresher generation, they have improved and modernised themselves with the restructured expertise. It's also found that even due to peer pressure teenagers and young adults start using social media. **(fig.1)** Respondents from the cities are more because the research took place in the city and due to the network problem, the questionnaire was not able to reach the respondents in the towns and villages.**(fig.2)** Many respondents were from the Undergraduate, because the method was convenience sampling.**(fig.3)** Students were of majority because they fall under the teenage category, and the respondents were of crucial element to this research.**(fig.4)**. Male respondents were high due to the convenience sampling method, but for the hypothesis testing, stratified random sampling was used. **(fig.5)**. It's evident that males use more social media than females and from the chi-square test too and scientifically it's proven that males are more addicted to social networking sites than females. **(fig.6)**. Students use social media more than any other working respondents, since they have more free time than the working people relatively. **(fig.7)**. Respondents from the Higher secondary and Undergraduate part use more social media, as stressbuster. **(fig.8)**. Respondents from cities use even more social networks due to their enhanced and developed internet connection than respondents from towns and villages of India.**(fig.9)** Respondents of the age group 15-20 belong to the teenage and are the young adults, who are scientifically proven to use more and different types of social media.**(fig.10)** More time the respondents spend in social media, the more vulnerable they become to coming across fake accounts and being bullied. **(fig.11)** People use social media to be connected with their distant friends and family, so it's like a vicious circle and never ending. **(fig.12)** Men use more social media to find more acceptable and virtual relationships online and is scientifically proven fact too.**(tab.1)** People, who do a professional degree or work or take up a time consuming job, they spend less time with social networking sites.**(tab.2)** Due to network problems, and low bandwidth of the internet most of the people from the towns and the villages don't use social media.**(tab.3)** More time the users of these apps spend, the more personal information is shared between other networking sites too.**(tab.4)**

Limitations:

Due to COVID-19 Pandemic lockdown, data from many samples were not easily available. Moreover Social media is a universal problem and a study based on teenagers should be more informative than adding people of many age groups. With 134 as the sample size, generalisation will be more rejected for the entire population of India.

Conclusion

Based on the study, it's evident that most of the teenagers spend their time and the personal information is lost too without the users' permission. Without the consideration of the age groups everyone uses social media, but with a control in their time, if they are working in any sectors. The users' reasons differ but it was found that most of them chose social media because to connect with their family and friends, making a link and a continuous cycle in the respondent's lives. Teenagers use these networking sites as their stress buster, which the parents allow for a limited use on their watch.

Many troubles can be solved or started from social media. Moreover, it is the duty of the user to accept and follow the guidelines of these networking sites. Therefore, social media is a boon and bane at the same time, and it's only in the hands of the user not to think privately and upload information that could affect the society.

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