Original Article

Social media addiction among people in modern world

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Abstract

Background and Aim: Extended use of social media has led to increased “INTERNET ADDICTION, CYBERBULLYING, SLEEP ADDICTION.” According to the egocentric construction, social media allows individuals to present themselves with positivity that may “raise their spirits” (enhance their mood state). In recent decades, with the development of information technology, especially with the rapid proliferation of Internet-based social media, the way of interpersonal communication has drastically changed. Hence, the aim of the study is to evaluate the social media addiction among people in the modern world. Materials and Methodology: Data collection was done by a semi-structured schedule. This tool has a section about sociodemographic details and their addiction toward the Internet. The study questionnaire was distributed through Google Forms to the adolescents and youngsters. It takes around 15–20 min to fill the form. Only fully filled questionnaires were considered for analysis. Data were entered in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and analyzed using SPSS software (version 21). Results: Our study results reported that 62% of the people are known to be social media addicted and 38% are found to be social media depressed. About 80% of social media has positive impact and 20% has negative impact in their daily life. It was also found that 77% of people have good impact on their academics and 23% have bad impact because of using social media. Conclusion: The Internet is both good and bad such as any other source of information, we must be clear that, the Internet is truly an amazing tool and the resources must be used with some responsibility and integrity

Keywords: Addiction, facebook, internet, social media, instagram, twitter

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INTRODUCTION

Social media is no doubt an innovation that influences the modern world. We are living in the information era, where Internet has become an important tool, that furnishes a new path of accessing, interacting, and connecting with people. Social media is known as a “GLOBAL CONSUMER PHENOMENON” with an exponential rise for its usage within the past few years.\(^1\)

Social media is virtual communities where users can create individual public profiles, interact with real-life friends, and meet other people based on their shared interests, but it has minimized face-face interaction. The first social networking site was launched in 1997, based on the idea where everybody is linked with everybody else through six degrees of separation, initially referred to as “SMALL WORLD PROBLEM.”\(^2\) The most used search engine in the world is “GOOGLE,” it was founded in 1998. “FACEBOOK” has maximum users worldwide, it was launched in February 2004. “YOUTUBE” services were created in February 2005. “WHATSAPP” was founded in 2009. “INSTAGRAM” was launched in 2010.

In the past few decades, there has been an explosive growth of Internet use, not only in INDIA but also worldwide. “KIMBERLY YOUNG” has reported Internet addiction for the first time, stated a new type of addiction as “alcohol addiction.”\(^3\) Internet addiction among students adversely affects their mental, physical, and social health. Addiction is often referred to as dependency that leads to tolerance “A state at which a person needs larger and more regular amounts to receive the same magnitude.”\(^4\)

According to psychologists, due to Internet addiction, students suffer from “DISCOMBOBULATION.” The term “Discombobulation” is a feeling of distress or anxiety when the brain is unable to gain immediate information access.\(^5\) This condition can increase brain activity and blood pressure level. Students are developing dependence on the Internet more than others in the society. This may be due to many factors such as students having proper access to the Internet, students’ psychological and developmental characteristics, limited parental supervision, Internet helps in their assignments or projects, etc.

Hypothetically, the appeal of social networking sites may be traced back to its reflection of today’s individual culture, which is egocentric sites.\(^6\) Extended use of social media has led to increased “INTERNET ADDICTION, CYBERBULLYING, and SLEEP ADDICTION.”\(^7\) According to the egocentric construction, social media allows individuals to present themselves with positivity that may “raise their spirits” (enhance their mood state). In recent decades, with the development of information technology, especially with the rapid proliferation of Internet-based social media, the way of interpersonal communication has drastically changed. With this background in this study, we tried to find the addiction of the modern world toward social media.\(^8\)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Across-sectional study was carried out among 270 participants during a span of 3 months (July 2020 to September 2020). The study was conducted as an online survey through GoogleForms.

Study area
Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.
Participants
This study covered around 252 people (aged 16–30 years having access to the Internet.

Purpose of the research
The main purpose of the study is to highlight the importance of social media and users’ knowledge of being influenced by it in our day-to-day lifestyle.

Survey methodology
Data collection was done by a semi-structured schedule. This tool has a section about sociodemographic details and their addiction toward the Internet. The study questionnaire was distributed through Google Forms to the adolescents and youngsters. It takes around 15–20 min to fill the form. Only fully filled questionnaires were considered for analysis.

The tools used in the study were as follows:
1. The first section of semi-structured schedule contained demographic details such as the purpose of using the Internet (i.e.,) for education, entertainment or social networking, and Internet access timing section
2. In second section, the severity of self-reported compulsive use of Internet addiction data was collected.

Inclusion criteria
The main target group is adolescents and youngsters who belong to the age group of 16–30 years.

Exclusion criteria
Adults and elders are not included in the study.

Statistical analysis
Data were entered in Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and analyzed using IBM Corp. Released 2012. IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 21.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corp

RESULTS
In the present study, a total of 252 people participated, of which 154 were females (61%) and 98 were males (39%). In Table 1, on gender comparison, females (82.5%) were more prone to have a habit of checking social media before going to or getting out of bed than males. Females (80.5%) do not visit their social networking sites without specific goals in mind. Males (46.9%) had more friends on social networking sites than in their real life. It’s $P = 0.001$ hence it is statistically not significant. Males (48%) stay up late or get up early to spend more time on social media than females (35.7%). Males (49%) felt that they could live without Internet than females (41.6%). Females (31.2%) ignored their responsibilities than males (30.6%) on using social media.

Females (75.4%) agreed that the usage of social media leads to less emotional bonding than males (67.3%). Males (57.1%) felt that social media had influenced their choice of profession. In Table 2, females (19.5%) had often experienced comments on spending more time on social media. On the other hand, male (14.3%) had very often experienced their comments than females (9.1%). Males (41.8%) rarely used their social media platform for referring the health problems. Where females (41.6%) often used social media for referring their
health problems. Females (67.5%) neversaid no to their activityon using social media than males (60.2%). Figure 1 indicates the frequency of accessing social media profile, which showsthat nearly two-third (83%) of people uses daily, 9% of people uses monthly, 7% uses it weekly, and 1% uses it fortnightly. Figure 2 indicates the reason for accessing social media, nearly three-forth (92%) of people uses it during free times, 3% during meals, 2% during a special occasion, remaining 3% uses while at school/work.

Figure 3 indicates the time spend on social media per day, more than two-third (59%) of people uses it for 4%–7 h, 29% uses it for <1 h, 8% uses it for 8%–12 h, and 3% uses it for the whole day. Figure 4 indicates that 48% of people uses social media to keep in touch with friends and family, 45% uses it just for fun and entertainment, 3% uses it for buying and selling the products, 2% uses it for finding employment, and remaining 2% is to be “in” because its popular now a days. Figure 5 indicates the duration of using social media, more than two-third (58%) uses it for more than 4 years, 26% uses it from the past 2 years, 8% uses it from the past 6 months, and remaining 8% uses it for less than a month.

Figure 6 indicates most preferred social media, about 49% uses INSTAGRAM, 41% uses WHATSAPP, 8% uses FACEBOOK, and 2% uses YOUTUBE. Figure 7, represents that about 62% of the people are known to be social media addicted and 38% are found to be social media depressed. Figure 8, indicates that about 80% of social media has positive impaction and about 20% has negative impaction in their daily life. Figure 9, indicates that about 77% of people have good impact on their academics and 23% have bad impact because of using social media.

<p>| Table 1: Social media addiction among male and female |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|          |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>$P$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you have a habit of checking</td>
<td>Yes 78 (79.6)</td>
<td>Yes 127 (82.5)</td>
<td>0.620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social media before going to</td>
<td>No 20 (20.4)</td>
<td>No 27 (17.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed (or) before you get out of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you visit your social</td>
<td>Yes 73 (74.5)</td>
<td>Yes 124 (80.5)</td>
<td>0.528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>networking sites with no goals</td>
<td>No 25 (25.5)</td>
<td>No 30 (19.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(or) specific purpose in mind?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have more friends on</td>
<td>Yes 46 (46.9)</td>
<td>Yes 41 (26.6)</td>
<td>0.001*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your social networking sites</td>
<td>No 52 (53.1)</td>
<td>No 113 (73.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>than you do in your real life?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you ever stay up late or</td>
<td>Yes 47 (48)</td>
<td>Yes 55 (35.7)</td>
<td>0.142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get up early to spend more time</td>
<td>No 51 (52.0)</td>
<td>No 99 (64.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on social media?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you think you can live</td>
<td>Yes 48 (49.0)</td>
<td>Yes 66 (68.4)</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>without internet?</td>
<td>No 50 (51.0)</td>
<td>No 106 (68.8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you ever ignored your</td>
<td>Yes 30 (30.6)</td>
<td>Yes 48 (31.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>responsibilities because of</td>
<td>No 68 (69.4)</td>
<td>No 106 (68.8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>using social media frequently?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you agree that the usage of</td>
<td>Yes 66 (67.3)</td>
<td>Yes 116 (75.4)</td>
<td>0.383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>social media leads to less</td>
<td>No 32 (32.7)</td>
<td>No 38 (24.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emotional bonding in your life?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you feel using social media</td>
<td>Yes 56 (57.1)</td>
<td>Yes 87 (56.5)</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>influences your choice of</td>
<td>No 42 (42.9)</td>
<td>No 67 (43.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>profession now adays?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: Effects of social media addiction among the study subjects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Often</td>
<td>Very often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has anyone ever commented on how much time you spend on social media?</td>
<td>33 (33.7)</td>
<td>14 (14.3)</td>
<td>14 (14.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whether you have used the social media platform for referring your health problems?</td>
<td>21 (21.4)</td>
<td>16 (16.3)</td>
<td>20 (20.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you ever said no to an activity with your family or friends because of social networking sites?</td>
<td>59 (60.2)</td>
<td>22 (22.4)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Frequency of accessing social media profile
Figure 2: Reasons for accessing social media profile

Figure 3: Time spent on social media per day
From the past 6 months 8%
Less than a month 8%
For the past 2 years 26%
More than 4 years 58%

**Figure 4: Reasons for using social media**

**Figure 5: Duration of social media use**
Figure 6: Most preferred social media

Figure 7: Self perception of social media addiction
Figure 8: Impact of social media in life

Figure 9: Impact of social media addiction
DISCUSSION

Several studies have been conducted regarding the risk factorsof using social media in this world. In this study, we had triedto examine the addiction of modern people toward social mediainmainly during this pandemic. Social networks on Internet are global phenomena that offer the potential to become part of, make use of, and collective intelligence.

In this analysis, a larger portion of study participants was females (61%). Overall, social media usage pattern differs between gender. Females appear to use social media to communicate with members of their peer group, whereas males appear to use them for the purpose of social compensation and social networking sites games (online games). Rather than seeking emotional support, individuals use this medium to communicate and stay in touch not only with family and friends but also with more distant acquaintances with the potentially advantageous environment. Females are more conscious on making friends in social media than males.

Youngsters feel that some of the social networking sites are very interesting to communicate for establishing network by replacing real-life relationships with virtual ones, but excess use of the Internet adversely affects one’s physical, mental, and social well-being. People use the Internet excessively to cope with everyday stressors. In this study, about 62% of them are addicted to social media usage. Eighty percent of them had a positive impact with 77% of good academic performance in their life. These findings were found to be similar to the study done by Gedam et al. [9]

Since this is a pandemic, every individual is in need of Internet facility to run their daily life. There is no age limit for using it. Youngsters are more prone of using it during this COVID pandemic for their academic activities. This situation mainly leads people to be addicted to social media. Gayathri et al. [10] reported that shows an association between the high level of Internet addiction and poor sleep quality.

CONCLUSION

Internet is a good and easy source for gaining knowledge and giving the opportunity for social connectedness. Social media has become an integral part of our life. Without Internet, we cannot envisage our life. On the basis of available information, Internet usage is not a problem, but people who use specific sites such as FACEBOOK, INSTAGRAM, YOUTUBE, etc., are merely in the stage of addiction. If a person is aware about his/her addiction, it is not always easy to get rid of it. It was observed that in this study that the majority of the people felt stressed out due to excessive Internet usage. Internet is both good and bad such as any other source of information, we must be clear that the Internet is truly an amazing tool and the resources must be used with some responsibility and integrity.

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Nil.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There are no conflicts of interest.
REFERENCES