Social Media Concerns Faced By University Students During Covid-19

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Abstract

This study has revealed to look into the issue of "social media concerns faced by university students during COVID-19." Our lives have been impacted by social media. This study's major goal was to determine how social networking sites affected pupils during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study was helpful for kids to use social media in a constructive way, inform and educate them about it, and make them aware of its drawbacks while they have plenty of opportunities to stay at home and utilize social media for their education. Four Lahore universities, two of which were private and two of which were public, were included in the study. Each institution had two departments. Random selection was used to choose a sample of 10 male and 10 female students from each department. Information was gathered utilizing the created with an online technique for this descriptive research. The questionnaire was created to assess the various responses provided by men and women regarding their good use of social media. Both good and negative effects of social media during the pandemic were covered by the questionnaire. A five-point Likert scale was used to create the questionnaire. Independent t-tests were used to evaluate the data at SPSS. The findings showed that during the COVID-19 pandemic, social media had both positive and bad effects on students. Social media's effects on college students during COVID-19. Students primarily utilize social media to stay in touch with friends and family and to trade useful information and take online classes. Utilizing social media for group projects and assignments helps students build their technical and social skills. Students spend more time on social media during pandemics, which has a negative impact on our cultures and causes health problems. Children waste valuable time playing games and chatting on social media platforms.

Keywords: Social Media, Covid-19, E-Learning, Effects

Introduction

Social media is a word used to describe how individuals engage with one another in groups, creating, sharing, and occasionally exchanging thoughts, images, and recordings. The social media has become an integral part of the lives of young students who are growing up surrounded by cell phones and interactive, informal communication platforms like Twitter, MySpace, Google Chatroom, Facebook, and WhatsApp. Social education during the COVID-19 pandemic has switched from face-to-face to online instruction in order to minimise huge meetings and crowds for preventing the virus's spread Magidson JF, Lejuez CW, Kamal T, Blevins EJ, Murray LK, Bass JK, et al(2020). All across the world closed their educational institutions during COVID-19, and Pakistan was no exception. It

was urged to close the institution and isolate the pupils at home. In Pakistan, schools were forced to close in March 2021 due to a lockdown that had a negative impact on both the economy and educational activities. This caused a significant gap in kids' learning and understanding across the globe Arafat SMY, Kar SK, Kabir R(2020). Through social media, students maintained connections with their lecturers, friends, and families and shared information and assignments. Young people used social media to connect with one another and for online study and commerce. Social media during the epidemic had both positive and harmful effects on children Arafat SMY, Kar SK, Menon V, Kaliamoorthy C, Mukherjee S, Alradie-Mohamed A, et al.(2020)

Pardo (2013) described that the Students can access more relevant information, interact with study groups, and access other accessible educational systems thanks to the use of social media in the classroom. Students and institutions have many potential to improve learning methods thanks to social networking applications. You can add social media plug-ins that facilitate sharing and interaction across these networks. Online tutorials and resources that are distributed via social networks and LMSs might be helpful to students.

UNESCO has observed that "In an effort to slow the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic, the majority of governments throughout the world have temporarily closed educational institutions. Over 60% of the world's students are impacted by these widespread closures. Localized closures in several other nations have affected millions of additional students. Over 1.5 billion young people had their education interrupted as a result of nearly 200 countries closing their schools in the spring.

Islam T, Pitafi H, Wang Y, Aryaa V, Mubarik S, Akhater N, et al.(2020) stated that Learning institutions can reach out to students during a pandemic via social media sites like Facebook, Google Plus groups, Zoom, and YouTube. When students are far away, these channels can be utilised to disseminate university news, issue announcements, and give them relevant information. This increases interaction between the College and the students, which aids in resolving many student difficulties through group discussions.

Institutions can distribute encouraging and uplifting posts to all students who are logged into the networks and pages. You can start hashtag discussions on social media to involve students in pandemic and online debates that are beneficial for learning. Alradie-Mohamed A, Arafat SMY, Kar SK, Menon V, Marthoenis M, Sharma P, et al (2020). You can publish helpful videos that motivate students and assist them in their course material using video, which is a key instrument in social media trends that are successful. The exchanges between students and the school can be maintained using social media platforms like YouTube, Facebook, or Instagram live video. For optimum practise, it is advised to be picky about which social media platforms to use.

Ahmad AR, Murad HR (2020) explain with the world has only shrunk due to widespread usage of technology. The social media sites like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and Snapchat are truly where the technology described here is most prevalent. These platforms are also being used by many schools to disseminate information.

Positive effects of social media on online learning include improved communication, timely information, online socializing, learning, skill development, and career creation, among others. However, the same thing can also have some detrimental repercussions, such as cyberbullying, social isolation, and identity theft. To fully understand how social media affects

online learning, let's talk in depth about its most important characteristics, both good and bad.

Statement of the problem

The main difficulty during the COVID-19 pandemic was how to send quick, trustworthy information and education to those who needed it most, at a pace comparable to or faster than the epidemic's spread. As a result, we primarily employed social media to disseminate data and knowledge. The purpose of the current study was to look into how social media was affecting college students during COVID-19. We used the internet during the most recent pandemic to study and exchange knowledge with friends, but we mostly use social media for data sharing, sharing assignments, online classes, group discussions, and communication between pandemic gatherings. Social media today has amazing effects on children. Social media offers both advantages and disadvantages. Thus, the problem under investigation will be "social media concerns faced by university students during COVID-19".

Objectives of the study

1. To explore the influence of social networking sites in youth.
2. To study the effects oftoo much utilization of social media on the health.

Research questions

1. What are the positive and negative effects of social media for online learning?
2. What is the different opinion of males and females about much use of social media during COVID-19 pandemic?

Significance of the study

This study makes a significant contribution to our understanding of how social media affects the younger generation during a pandemic. Social media is a key component of modern society. Social media is a fast growing platform that enables users to interact with, share, and communicate with content of all kinds. During the previous epidemic, we used the internet to learn and communicate with friends, but social media is primarily used for data sharing, sharing assignments, online classes, group discussions, and connecting events. By preparing university students for life in the advanced era, where they can actively participate in society and acquire social skills, this course helps them build core technical skills. Internet users are made aware of the risks of excessive internet use to their mental and physical health in this study, as well as the issues raised by cyberbullying on social networking sites.

Delimitation of the study

The research was delimited to:
The enrolled BS students of two public and two private sectors universities of Lahore are the population of the study. The public universities were government college university GCU Lahore and COMSATS University Islamabad, Lahore campus. The private universities were the University of Lahore and University of Central Punjab UCP.

Population of the study

All the enrolled BS students of Govt. College University, Lahore, session 2020,2021. COMSATS university Islamabad Lahore campus session 2020, 2021. The university of Lahore session 2020, 2021. The University of Central Punjab session 2020, 2021. The population of enrolled students was 3,351 in which 2,122 were male students and 1,229 were female students.

Sample

Following departments of sampled universities were selected randomly.

    I.   Computer science and zoology departments of government college university GCU

    II.   Computer science and BBA department of the COMSATS University Islamabad, Lahore campus.

    III.   Education and physics departments of the University of Lahore UOL.

    IV.   BBA and economic department of university of central Punjab UCP.

Stratified random sampling technique was used to select the representative sample from the population. There were two strata i.e. male students and female students. Ten male and ten female students were selected by using random sampling technique of two departments of each university.

Research methodology

    i.   Instrument of the study

This study was designed with an online perspective, and limited to those participants having accessibility to android base cell phones and internet connection. The mode of this questionnaire was English;therefore, the link was sent to those participants who were able to understand English, with thinking and interpreting abilities, willing to respond to the designed questionnaire.

A questionnaire was based on five-point likert scale was developed for data collection. The scale values were used against each response foe example SA=strongly agree, A=agree, ND=not decided, D=disagree, SD=strongly disagree.

Data analysis

The collected data was organized and evaluated through SPSS.

Social media's impact on COVID-19

Information and news reports regarding the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) were quickly published and disseminated on social media and social networking sites during the first few months of 2020 and the middle of 2021. The same site was also used for online learning.

It has been said that the COVID-19 pandemic was the first social media infodemic. There is, however, little proof that the social media infodemic has spread alarm, impacted users, or had any beneficial consequences on them.

Positive Effects

1. **Promote Online Learning:** According to (Bao, Sintema, and Yan, 2020), the sophisticated usage of social media platforms has encouraged and motivated students to participate in online learning. Some of the essential components that support the advancement of education include using YouTube to watch educational videos, having easy access to e-books, taking online notes, and learning via video conferencing. Distance learning, which social media has made possible at all levels of education during the pandemic, is one of the best ways to learn from a credible organisation while being in any location. In reality, students can join a number of online study groups and learn while remaining at home to maintain social distance.

2. **Enhance academic Performance:** Yuen KF, Wang X, Ma F, Li KX(2020) described that University students'

interpersonal and intrapersonal lives could be impacted both educationally and socially by the obligation to stay at home 24 hours a day while still continuing their study in a new setting. In fact, it was unprecedented in the educational world for students to be out of school or university at the same time in more than 130 nations, causing mixed emotions such as despair, perplexity, concern, or dread about their futures but also positively during uncertain times. The first and most significant learning medium was social media. Social media, which allows for data and information collecting at any time and from any location, aids in improving student academic performance and knowledge. When homework and assignments are given to kids. They attended online classes and go through various online platforms to gather information so as to find solutions of their assignments and home tasks.

3. **Improve Creative Component**:
   Children's creative abilities are enhanced by social media by giving them the opportunity to learn and then apply what they have learned. When a student begins to snap images and utilise online editing tools to make them look visually pleasing, their hidden gift is frequently discovered. Many young people are also involved in making YouTube videos. Many students have engaging hobbies that they document online in videos and photos, allowing them to see how lucrative they might be as careers Arafat SMY, Kar SK, Menon V, Alradie-Mohamed A, Mukherjee S, Kaliamoorthy C, et al. (2020). Social media usage in any classroom can be a great source of education which enables

to inspire students to obtain knowledge. If the online technology is used in the right way it helps in achieving the right kind of online education. Social Media platforms help in improving one's social skills like online shopping or current affairs of pandemic, writing skills which helps in achieving one's educational pursuits!

Unenthusiastic impacts

1. **Leads to Distraction:** Social Media is a major online learning platform used throughout the epidemic, and it is distracting and impairing the mind. Students these days often find it difficult to concentrate on their studies during COVID-19 and prefer to browse social media. All of this results in time waste with little educational value. Students frequently struggle to turn in their assignments on time because they are more concerned with utilising social media to share pointless videos and postings Arafat SMY, Kar SK, Marthoenis M, Sharma P, Hoque Apu E, Kabir R(2020).

2. **Impact on physical condition:**
   According to Mao F (2020), excessive use of social media sites can have both mental and physical negative impacts on one's health. Students frequently miss meals, don't get enough sleep, and use their phones or laptops excessively, which can be bad for their eyes. Students that engage in such behaviors become reluctant to study and earn poor grades. It is advised that all educational institutions and parents maintain a close eye on what their children are doing online and in online classrooms. Students who use social media excessively may suffer from

negative mental consequences, poor posture, eye strain, and physical and mental stress, all of which could have a negative impact on their health given how badly the corona virus is affecting people right now. We need to be physically fit, mentally alert, and strong in order to combat the corona virus.

3. **Reduces learning and research capability:** People now spend more time than ever on social media to receive information and engage with educational institutions as a result of the advancement of new technologies and the growth of new kinds of social media. Millions of individuals can be updated with fresh information, news, photographs, and videos in a matter of seconds Ting H, Ling J, Cheah JH (2020). Since all libraries and educational institutions are closed due to COVID-19, students are relying more on social media and easy access to the internet these days to learn new things rather than searching for them in books, journals, or notes. Students' reading habits, as well as their capacity for learning and research, are declining

because it is simple to obtain information from the internet Naeem M (2020).

Achievements

This study was limited to participants who had access to Android-based cell phones and an internet connection and was designed with an online perspective. The link was delivered to participants who could understand English, had thinking and interpreting skills, and were willing to reply to the planned questionnaire because that language was the medium of the questionnaire. 160 students took part in this study. There were 160 total responses, and 100% of them were accurate. Both men and women who responded 100% agreed that social media had a beneficial and negative impact on their learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. 70% of respondents, the majority of whom were female, felt that social media had a negative impact on them and squandered their time on online shopping, gossip, and social sharing. Only 30% of the male students believed that social media harmed their abilities and caused them to squander time in other activities, but it did allow them to pass the time at home since the Pakistani government had ordered them to spend the entire day alone at home.

Many students wasting a lot of their time on games and chatting on social media during pandemic.

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Not decided	Disagree	Strongly disagree	N	M(SD)	DF	T Value	Sig (2 tailed)
Male	31	41	6	1	1	80	1.75(.755)	158	.589	.557
Female	40	30	8	0	2	80	1.68(.854)			

p>0.05

The table 1.1 shows that the mean score 1.75 of male was grater that the female mean score 1.68 and the value of SD .755 of male was greater than the SD .854 of female. Independent t-test was

applied in which p value .557 was greater than 0.05. Hence the high mean score shows that the majority of males were agreed with this statement.

Mobile phones and computers have become very addictive such that it is very hard for students to live without.

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Not decided	Disagree	Strongly disagree	N	M(SD)	DF	T Value	Sig (2 tailed)
Male	22	36	19	2	1	80	2.05(.855)	158	.842	.401
Female	33	29	11	5	2	80	1.93(1.016)			

p>0.05

The table 1.2 shows that the mean score 2.05 of male was greater than the female mean score 1.93 and the value of SD .855 of male was less than the SD1.016 of female. Independent t-test was applied in which p value .401 was greater than 0.005. Hence the high mean score shows that the majority of females were agreed with this statement.

Skype and other video conferencing tools enables to have discussion with lectures and group members in the world.

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Not decided	Disagree	Strongly disagree	N	M(SD)	DF	T Value	Sig (2 tailed)
Male	20	38	18	2	2	80	2.10(.894)	158	.429	.668
Female	24	38	10	7	1	80	2.04(.947)			

p>0.05

The table 1.3 shows that the mean score 2.10 of male was less than the female mean score 2.04 and the value of SD .894 of male was less than the SD .947 of female. Independent t-test was applied in which p value .668 was greater than 0.005. Hence the high mean score shows that the majority of males were agreed with this statement.

Using of social networking sites has obstructed your occasional social gatherings during pandemic.

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Not decided	disagree	Strongly disagree	N	M(SD)	DF	T Value	Sig (2 tailed)
Male	22	39	13	5	1	80	2.05(.899)	158	.331	.398
Female	19	38	15	6	2	80	2.18(.965)			

p>0.05

The table 1.4 shows that the mean score 2.05 of male was less than the female mean score 2.18 and the value of SD .899 of male was greater than the SD .965 of female. Independent t-test was applied in which p value .398 was less than 0.005. Hence the high mean score shows that the majority of females were agreed with this statement.

Using the internet during a pandemic to complete assignments and improve class notes 2020-2021.

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Not decided	disagree	Strongly disagree	N	M(SD)	DF	T Value	Sig (2 tailed)
Male	17	30	24	6	3	80	2.35(1.020)	158	.397	.692
Female	17	34	19	9	1	80	2.29(.970)			

p>0.05

The table 1.5 shows that the mean score 2.35 of male was greater than the female mean score 2.29 and the value of SD 1.020 of male was greater than the SD .970 of female. Independent t-test was applied in which p value .692 was greater than 0.005. Hence the high mean score shows that the majority of males were agreed with this statement.

Social media is a quickly developing for people to communicate express themselves and share content of all kinds.

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Not decided	disagree	Strongly disagree	N	M(SD)	DF	T Value	Sig (2 tailed)
Male	15	46	15	4	0	80	2.10(.756)	158	.175	.861
Female	25	36	9	8	2	80	2.08(1.028)			

p>0.05

The above table 1.6 shows that the mean score 2.10 of male was greater than the female mean score 2.08 and the value of SD .756 of male was greater than the SD 1.028 of female. Independent t-test was applied in which p value .861 was greater than 0.005. Hence the high mean score shows that the majority of females were agreed with this statement.

It is helpful for the young generation to pick up on the necessary technical skill.

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Not decided	disagree	Strongly disagree	N	M(SD)	DF	T Value	Sig (2 tailed)
Male	17	39	17	6	1	80	2.19(.901)	158	.701	.484
Female	20	41	12	6	1	80	2.09(.903)			

p>0.05

The table 1.7 shows that the mean score 2.19 of male was greater than the female mean score 2.09 and the value of SD .901 of male was less than the SD .903 of female. Independent t-test was applied in which p value .484 was greater than 0.005. Hence the high mean score shows that the majority of males were agreed with this statement.

Social media provides means of e-learning during pandemic.

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Not decided	disagree	Strongly disagree	N	M(SD)	DF	T Value	Sig (2 tailed)
Male	21	34	19	6	0	80	2.13(.891)	158	.685	.494
Female	37	31	16	5	1	80	2.03(.954)			

p>0.05

The table 1.8 shows that the mean score 2.13 of male was greater than the female mean score 2.03 and the value of SD .891 of male was less than the SD .954 of female. Independent t-test was applied in which p value .494 was greater than 0.05. Hence the high mean score shows that the majority of males were agreed with this statement.

Too use much use of social media causes mental and physical problem.

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Not decided	disagree	Strongly disagree	N	M(SD)	DF	T Value	Sig (2 tailed)
Male	11	32	25	10	2	80	2.50(.968)	158	.891	.374
Female	14	36	19	9	2	80	2.36(.984)			

p>0.05

The table 1.9 shows that the mean score 2.50 of male was greater than the female mean score 2.36 and the value of SD .968 of male was greater than the SD .984 of female. Independent t-test was applied in which p value .374 was greater than 0.005. Hence the high mean score shows that the majority of males were agreed with this statement.

Social media provides opportunity to find online jobs or earning during pandemic

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Not decided	disagree	Strongly disagree	N	M(SD)	DF	T Value	Sig (2 tailed)
Male	22	34	20	3	1	80	2.09(.889)	158	-.425	.671
Female	19	41	11	7	2	80	1.15(.969)			

p>0.05

The table 1.10 shows that the mean score 2.09 of male was less than the female mean score 2.15 and the value of SD .889 of male was less than the SD .969 of female. Independent t-test was applied in which p value .671 was greater than 0.005. Hence the high mean score shows that the majority of females were agreed with this statement.

Social media is useful for online shopping and advertisement during COVID-19.

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Not decided	disagree	Strongly disagree	N	M(SD)	DF	T Value	Sig (2 tailed)
Male	24	31	21	4	0	80	2.06(.876)	158	.334	.739
Female	31	25	17	6	1	80	2.01(1.013)			

p>0.05

The table 1.11 shows that the mean score 2.06 of male was greater than the female mean score 2.01 and the value of SD .876 of male was less than the SD 1.013 of female. Independent t-test was applied in which p value .739 was greater than 0.005. Hence the high mean score shows that the majority of females were agreed with this statement.

Social media has positive impact on youth during online classes.

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Not decided	disagree	Strongly disagree	N	M(SD)	DF	T Value	Sig (2 tailed)
Male	24	35	15	6	0	80	2.04(.892)	158	.083	.934
Female	28	31	14	5	2	80	2.03(1.006)			

p>0.05

The table 1.12 shows that the mean score 2.04 of male was greater than the female mean score 2.03 and the value of SD .892 of male was greater than the SD 1.006 of female. Independent t-test was applied in which p value .934 was greater than 0.05. Hence the high mean score shows that the majority of males were agreed with this statement.

Social media is helpful to create awareness among youth during pandemic

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Not decided	disagree	Strongly disagree	N	M(SD)	DF	T Value	Sig (2 tailed)
Male	23	35	17	3	2	80	2.08(.938)	158	-.528	.599
Female	18	38	18	6	0	80	2.15(.858)			

p>0.05

The table 1.13 shows that the mean score 2.08 of male was less than the female mean score 2.15 and the value of SD .938 of male was greater than the SD .858 of female. Independent t-test was applied in which p value .599 was greater than 0.05. Hence the high mean score shows that the majority of females were agreed with this statement.

Social media groomed your social skills during online practices

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Not decided	disagree	Strongly disagree	N	M(SD)	DF	T Value	Sig (2 tailed)
Male	23	30	22	4	1	80	2.13(.933)	158	-1.065	.289
Female	18	33	18	10	1	80	2.29(.996)			

p>0.05

The table 1.14 shows that the mean score 2.13 of male was less than the female mean score 2.29 and the value of SD .933 of male was less than the SD .996 of female. Independent t-test was applied in which p value .289 was greater than 0.05. Hence the high mean score shows that the majority of males were agreed with this statement.

Unwanted information creates confusion in the mind of youth during pandemic.

Responses	Strongly agree	Agree	Not decided	disagree	Strongly disagree	N	M(SD)	DF	T Value	Sig (2 tailed)
Male	21	43	11	4	1	80	2.01(.849)	158	-.511	.610
Female	11	56	10	2	1	80	2.08(.689)			

p>0.05

The table 1.15 shows that the mean score 2.01 of male was less than the female mean score 2.08 and the value of SD .849of male was greater than the SD .689 of female. Independent t-test was applied in which p value .610 was greater than 0.05. Hence the high mean score shows that the majority of females were agreed with this statement.

Discussion

A lockdown was announced by the Pakistani government under the danger of the new Corona

virus in order to prevent people from contracting the severe pandemic COVID-19. People began to distance themselves from one another, and the country's marketplaces, railways, airlines, educational institutions, offices, and recreational facilities were all prohibited. The purpose of this survey is to find out how students personally feel about utilising social media heavily as a means of connecting with professors and peers for educational purposes. People connect with one another and share ideas. Conclusions through social media, as well as discuss the content of information with one another and establish contacts through social networking. Thus, through social media, people can organize content, have a good concept for information sharing, movies, images, communication, or coordination based on teamwork, and connect with others on a personal level.

Social media includes websites, wikis, and sites for sharing videos or photos, and other various platforms. Currently, engaging in social networking and sharing on digital platforms is not only advantageous but also makes it easier for people to communicate and connect with one another as well as promote their businesses. Social media can have both good and bad effects. Social and technical skills are developed by social media. Making assignments and taking notes in class is made much easier by it. Social networking services allow for the exchange of useful information and materials. Social media offers the chance to find employment or income.

On the bad side, a lot of kids waste their time on social networking sites and playing games. Both physical and mental health are severely harmed by it. Cyberbullying and other forms of online crime pose significant threats on the internet. Students are reportedly depending more and more on information and data that is readily available on social networking sites and the internet, according to the participants, who tended to be female. This explains why, in some

circumstances, students' learning abilities and research capacities are declining since their usage of these websites distracts them, which makes them spend less time studying and negatively affects their academic achievement. The majority of participants stated that as students spend more time on social media, they often spend less time interacting in person or face-to-face with others, which negatively affects their communication abilities. They typically spend 4 to 5 hours per day on social media, but during the Covid-19 pandemic they were only allowed to use it for 15 to 16 hours a day at home due to the corona virus epidemic. Students may occasionally miss deadlines as a result of squandering time on social media. Since great interpersonal and communication skills are known to be essential for success, students might not be able to converse and mingle effectively in person. Furthermore, students' mental and physical health are impacted by excessive social media use. Students skip meals and don't get enough sleep; instead, they drink too much coffee or tea and stay awake and active. The mental and physical health of pupils is negatively impacted by this way of living. Additionally, excessive usage of social media on a regular basis is hazardous since it allows kids to avoid developing real-world relationships. Social media use by youngsters must be closely supervised by parents, who should also keep a close eye on if their kids are spending too much time online. In the end, teachers and peers are also responsible for assisting students in understanding the negative impacts of social media on health and should inform them of the potential consequences of spending too much time on social media sites.

These social networking services have more negative repercussions than favourable ones. These sites may have harmed society as a result. More than anybody else, students fall prey to social media. It's possible that this is the case since using social media to pass the time while

studying or looking up course material online attracts students' attention away from their work and helps them escape boredom. Social networking sites have also come under fire for exposing and promoting negativity, which is generally bad for pupils. For instance, the following social media platforms have been ranked from the most to the least negative based on user evaluations: Twitter, Facebook, Snapchat, and Instagram. Users have claimed that Instagram in particular has a negative impact on people by making them anxious and stressed out. It can be more challenging for people to distinguish significant communication from other varied encounters or relationships made via web-based social networks when networking online. People may be intimidated by such a concentration of essential connections and dread the growth of significant interactions and communication. When people use social media excessively, it also has a negative impact on their health.

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