

**FACE BOOK USE PATTERN BY YOUTHS AND IMPACT OF
FACEBOOK IN SOCIAL NETWORKING
IN POKHARA**

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that Mr. Khem Narayan Dhakal has completed this dissertation entitled “**Facebook Use Pattern by Youths and Impact of Facebook in Social Networking in Pokhara**” under my supervision and guidance. I, recommend and forward this dissertation for final approval and acceptance by the dissertation committee.

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LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

This dissertation entitled “**Facebook Use Pattern by Youths and Impact of Facebook in Social Networking in Pokhara**” submitted to the Department of Sociology/Anthropology, Tribhuvan University, Prithvi Narayan Campus, Bagar, Pokhara by Mr. Khem Narayan Dhakal has been accepted as the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology by the undersigned members of the dissertation committee.

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ABSTRACT

Facebook is a popular online networking website that allows registered users to create profiles, upload photos and videos, send messages and keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues. Although Facebook was created with the concept of allowing students and young adults to share their common interest, but with the time it has lost its true essence. Facebook research is essential to find out the social characteristic of youth, their knowledge about Facebook, to examine the social and educational impact, westernization and modernization impact in the Nepalese society and culture through the use of Facebook.

Students of five higher secondary schools of Kaski district named SOS Gandaki, Rainbow Academic Home HSS, Golden Future HSS, Global Collegiate HSS, and Bethani HSS were selected for the study. This study aim to explore the Facebook use patterns of youth towards the use and impact of Facebook through descriptive and explorative research design. The framework of the study is based on symbolic interactionism.

Many positive and negative impacts are observed, social disorder personal insult, breaking relationship, cultural change, westernization are found as noticeable changes in the society by the use of Facebook. Users can create profiles, upload photos, video, send messages, keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues who are in and outside the country. So, Facebook is a very useful medium if used within certain time limit but destructive for the community if misused. From sociological perspective, the negative effects of Facebook are more severe on the youths, the society and all social-cultural institutions however there are different positive implications of Facebook users.

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ABBREVIATION

A.D.	:	Anno Domini
B.C.	:	Before Christ
HSEB	:	Higher Secondary Education Board
HSS	:	Higher Secondary School
ID	:	Identification Directory
IP	:	Internet Protocol
IPO	:	Initial Public Offering
IRC	:	Internet Replay Chat
MIT	:	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
SMS	:	Short Message Service
SOS	:	Save Our Soul
TCP	:	Transmission Control Protocol
US	:	United State

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Facebook is an online social networking service. Its name comes from a colloquialism for the directory given to American university students. Facebook was founded in February 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg with his college roommates and fellow Harvard University students Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz and Chris Hughes. The founders had initially limited the website's membership to Harvard students, but later expanded it to colleges in the Boston area, the Ivy League, and Stanford University. It gradually added support for students at various other universities before it opened to high-school students, and eventually to anyone aged 13 and over. Facebook now allows anyone who claims to be at least 13 years old to become a registered user of the website. (Mezich, 2012)

There are multiple uses of Facebook. Facebook has affected the social life and activity of people in various ways. With its availability on many mobile devices, Facebook allows users to continuously stay in touch with friends, relatives and other acquaintances wherever they are in the world, as long as there is access to the Internet. It can also unite people with common interests and/or beliefs through groups and other pages, and has been known to reunite lost family members and friends because of the widespread reach of its network. One such reunion in USA was between John Watson and the daughter he had been seeking for 20 years. They met after Watson found her Facebook profile. Another father–daughter reunion was between Tony Macnauton and Frances Simpson, who had not seen each other for nearly 48 years. Some argue that Facebook is beneficial to one's social life because they can continuously stay in contact with their friends and relatives, while others say that it can cause increased antisocial tendencies because people are not directly communicating with each other. Some studies have named Facebook as a source of problems in relationships. Several news stories have suggested that using Facebook can lead to higher instances of divorce and infidelity, but the claims have been questioned by other commentators. (Mezich, 2012) Despite this there are diverse negative and positive uses of Facebook throughout the countries of world.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Various studies have suggested that the Facebook has both positive and negative impact in the society. Further it is also believed that if it is used properly, it has more merits than the demerits. The assumption that when people are highly educated they tend to have a more positive or cooperative attitude towards Facebook.

Various agencies and the scholars had carried out different works about this social network Facebook. So this will be an attempt by the researcher to find out all those possible unanswered questions in relation to this social network called Facebook. For this, the researcher has designed and developed certain research questions which are listed below:-

-) How much do the people surf the Facebook site?
-) What is the perception about the use of Facebook?
-) What type of attitude is common among the people regarding Facebook?
-) What are the factors which affect the society and its members through the use of Facebook?
-) What are the features provided by the Facebook?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to analyze the Facebook use pattern for social networking by the youths and the impact of Facebook on youth. The study plans to meet the certain specific objectives which are listed below.

1. To find out the social and economic characteristics of the youth using Facebook.
2. To generalize the youths' knowledge about the Facebook.
3. To examine the social and educational impact of Facebook on youth.
4. To analyze the westernization and modernization impact in the Nepalese society and culture through Facebook.

1.4 Definition of the Key Terms Used in the Study

The words which are use and had given the meaning for the terms needed for the research in local use:

-) **Chat:** Facebook chat is a feature on facebook that allows users to talk to his/her friends in real time.
-) **Facebook :** a kind of social network
-) **Google:** Google is an American Multinational Cooperation specializing in Internet related services and products (www.google.com 2002).
-) **Internet:** Internet is a global system of interconnected computer network that use the standard Internet Protocol Suit (TCP/IP) to link several billion devices worldwide (www.google.com 1999).
-) **Perception:** The ability to see, hear or become aware of something.
-) **Privacy:** Facebook enables users to choose their own privacy setting and choose who can see specific parts of their profile.
-) **Skype:** Skype is a part of Microsoft millions of people use Skype everyday for voice and video calling.
-) **Twitter:** An online Social networking and micro-blogging service that enables users to send and read short 144 characters text message, called 'tweet'.
-) **Video Calling:** Facebook Launched and it allows one-to-one calling using Skype.
-) **Wall:** Page where friends and fans can post their thoughts, view or criticism for everyone.
-) **Youth:** youth studying in plus two level. (15-17 Years)

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Basically, this study is an academic study and has been carried out within the limited time, budget and other resources. Though the research is based on fully descriptive and explorative but it has not study about the gender related aspect neither it see the elders view towards Facebook . But it reflects only youths view and use patterns towards Facebook. Thus the finding and conclusion drawn from this study may not be widely generalized exactly in the same manner for other individuals view. Obviously,

some generalization can be made upto some extent while considering the view of Facebook users in Nepal. It can also be generalized in same sort of perception of Facebook.

1.6 Basic Assumption

-) Youth are highly addicted by the use of Facebook.
-) Its use among the youth is increasing day by day.

1.7 Significance of the Study

Youth should be aware of the information technology, but due to its misuse sometimes, great deal of negative change, may occur. So after the completion of this study it will be helped to create awareness among the youths towards positive use of Facebook. Along with that this study is also expected to provide some basic information for Facebook users and even the educational institutions and parents for its proper use. It may further help any researchers to carry out such studies and will be fruitful in providing information needed by the concerned agencies with similar problems. It will also add a more literature in the field of Sociology/Anthropology.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter includes overview conceptual issues on youths, Facebook and uses.

2.1 Concept Review

2.1.1 Communication

The term communication has been defined from the various perspectives. In the context of the present study. George Lumberge, (1972) defines communication as interaction using signs and symbols where the symbol can be gesture, pictorial, plastic verbal or any other which operate a stimuli to behavior that would not be evoked by a symbol itself in the absence of special conditionings of the persons who responds. Communication, thus, is a form of interaction which takes place through symbols.

2.1.2 History of communication

Communication is a learned skill. Most people are born with the physical ability to talk but we must learn to speak well and communicate effectively. Speaking listening, and our ability to understand verbal and non-verbal meanings are skills we develop in various ways. We learn basic communication skills by observing other people and modeling our behaviors based on what we see. We also are taught some communication skills directly through education, and by practicing those skills and having them evaluated.

Communication as an academic discipline relates to all the ways we communicate, so it embraces a large body of study and knowledge. The communication is discipline includes both verbal and nonverbal messages. A body of scholarship all about communication is presented and explained in textbook, electronic publication and academic journals. In the journals, researchers report the results of studies that are the basis for an ever expanding understanding of how we all communicate.

Communication teacher and scholars in 1995 developed a definition of the field of communication to clarify it as a discipline for the public, that definition is now used by the U.S department of education in its national publication, classification of

instructional programs, 2000. The field of communication focuses on how people use messages to generate meanings within and across various contexts, culture, channels, and media. The field promotes the effective and ethical practice of human communication.

The ability to speak clearly, eloquently and effectively has been recognized as the hallmark of educated person since the beginning of recorded history. Systematic comment on communication goes back at least as far as the precepts of kagemni and ptah- hpopte (3200-2800 BC) under the label "rhetoric" the study of the theory and practice of communication was central concern of Greek, Roman, Medieval, Renaissance, and early modern education. In the United States, rhetorical training has been a part of formal education since Harvard's founding in 1636.

Today, communication and its study are especially relevant. In the 21st century, contemporary society is increasingly diverse and communication is more complex. Modern day communication studies are keeping up with and, in most cases, staying ahead of the curve. Educators and researchers in the discipline are focusing their work and their cause on the challenges of communication in a diverse and often computer mediated society. Many are also stressing on the role of communication and citizenship in the civil and democratic society. Frequently, the communication discipline is referred to as the engaged discipline as a result of teacher and students participation in service learning projects and researcher's concern for community based research on critical social issues.

What was once seen as the field of speech and rhetoric is now the discipline of communication that includes communication in the workplace, in families, in mass media, and in advertising, to name a few. Contemporary students of communication draw on theories and practices common in the field of anthropology, psychology, sociology, linguistics, semiotics and rhetoric. Students in broadcast communication make use of work in computer engineering for web development and streaming video and audio. Communication as a discipline now includes interpersonal, small group, organization, intercultural and international, public, mass and mediated communication. The study of communication considers how people communicate as individuals, in society and in various cultures including the Nepali culture and society. This provides pioneering guidelines to the current people.

2.1.3 Communication and Anthropology

In simple terms, communication is a way of sending meaningful message from one person to another. This seemingly simple orientation to communication implies all the essential elements as discussed in the definitions aforementioned. Firstly, it presupposes a communicator and a receiver. Secondly, there is a relationship of mutual awareness between them, or a kind of orientation of one to another. Thirdly, it implies an intension, especially on the part of the communicator, an external referent – what the message is about, a common language and some sharing of experience (Seymour- Smith, 1986).

From social and culture perspectives, communication is an essential element, so much so that it is often taken in anthropological theory to be paradigm of all culture and of all social organization. Seymour-smith (1986) identifies different forms of communication: verbal or linguistic; paralinguistic, or non-linguistic. Of those forms, models derived or adopted from linguistics have been extremely influential in the formation of anthropological models of cultural and social organization. Paralinguistic communication, which accompanies language and provides extra messages about it, has also been a focus of interest in anthropological linguistics and in the ethnography of speaking. The study of non-verbal or non- linguistic communication has been pursued in various areas of anthropological enquiry; however, symbolic anthropology and the fields of kinesics and polemics have studied them more extensively (Seymour- smith, 1986).

Communication among animal species is characterized mainly by the use of signs and signals, while human communication is distinguished by its extensive use of symbols, which allows the communicative system a far greater complexity and independence. The evolution of human linguistics and symbolizing ability is functionally linked to the evolution of cultural and social systems depending on constant and complex communicative acts. Levi-Strauss (1989) links the idea of communication by the word with the basic structures of reciprocity and exchange which are central to human society. He thus, examines systems of exchange and circulation of goods or preventatives, and of women, as system of communication in between social groups.

Another approach to the study of communication in society focuses on the relationship between communication and ideology and the manner in which communicative acts convey ideological messages. The issue of who controls the means of communication in society therefore becomes an important one. Goode (1958), in his studies of literacy and the evolution from 'primitive' to 'advanced' societies has emphasized the role played by changes in the technology and means of communication.

Communication research has grown into a vast academic enterprise. It is concerned with the study of communication processes at all levels especially, explication and testing of models that explain the processes and outcomes of communication. Human communication research is devoted to advancing knowledge and understanding about human symbolic transactions and so on. But the investigation of human behavior grasping at clues distributed by linguists, mathematicians, and information theorists scholars in media studies began to explore the idea of 'communication theory' gradually evolved into a major research discipline and that human communication is becoming an integrated scientific discipline.

The cultural studies approach focuses on the general relations between the social orders a society and the totality of symbolic forms through which its meaning is explicated and expressed, in short its culture. Whilst they acknowledge the centrality of the mass media in relaying social meanings in modern societies therefore, supporters of this approach stress the need to situate the media in the context of the culture as a whole. Hence, in addition to analyzing mass communication, culture studies also deals with the traditional forms of symbolization embedded in art, literature, and religion, and with everyday expressive forms such as conversation, clothing, and bodily gestures. Hence, it provides a coherent framework within which to relate the various levels of the mass communications process to each other and to central dimensions of social structure and social process (Goode, 1958).

As anthropology concerns the study of human being in totality, changes in their behavior and the agents that contribute to such changes, cell phone has emerged as an important agent of change in society. While there have been changes in individual mobility, political system, economy and business, education, health, etc, the mobile technology also has come up as a revolution contributing towards enhancements in all

those aspects. Although, cell phone has become a part and parcel of day life of many urban people, there is not a systematic study in how this technology has contributed in bringing about modification in their socio-economic or cultural behavior. This study is significant in the sense that it attempts to explore the impact of the mobile technology which is nowadays being widely used by teenagers and students studying up to higher secondary levels.

2.1.4 Communication and Social/Cultural Change

The Man is a social animal. He depends on many others for the fulfillment of his daily needs and requirements. Communication is an inevitable mean of survival of human being. Oral communication has always been central in our life. Social beings need constant sharing of experience with one another (Ahuja, 1982).

Communication, being a dynamic interpersonal process in never-ending. It is dynamic in the sense that it happens under ever changing behavior of people. In simple terms, communication means transmission of thought, an instruction, an idea, a feeling from one person to another to established through verbal, written or visual symbols. Thus communication has truly been identified as a basic instinct of human being. In fact, it is a social, economic, political and cultural need. It is social for the manipulation of social and individual needs and wants. Communication is therefore, the act of transmitting ideas and attitudes for one person to another (McGamy, 1975).

As individual, social and cultural freedom increases, social conflict also increases and as freedom diminishes, conflict decreases. Underdeveloped or traditional societies have very little conflict; Traditional and early modern societies have the most, and late modern societies have almost none (Ahuja,1982). The social conflict cycle is therefore, highly correlated to the general political cycle.

In traditional societies conflict (friction) is mainly within the autocratic of elite leadership group; communication, then is of a personal nature, designed to inform the active agents in government, military and institutional hierarchies, and to stabilize society. Since there are no true means of communication designed to bring the people into a sharing of policy, conflict exists principally among competing elite person who might be competing for power. In transition society, on the other hand, there is livelihood of considerable political power conflict, class conflict, conflict between

parties and intuition conflict. Communication becomes less supportive and monolithic and increasingly becomes more competitive ideological and pluralistic in such case. Communication is considered a political weapon or tool – a way to gain power for some and dissipate competing and conflicting power for other. In the later phase of this stage, libertarianism develops and the cell phone user themselves have maximum self-determinism. Competition and pluralism grows. Government control decreases, individual freedom expands and governmental democracy dominates. The service provider of cell phone spread their general information to medium size and large populations (Borden, 1971).

Actually in a modern society, there are two main phases of development. A kind of early phase where individual and media freedom is still extolled; where ideological conflict among factions, classes and parties is widespread; where the communication network increase dissonance and provide a catalyst for change and a pluralism of news and views to all citizens. Then, there is a later phase flowing into authoritarianism and finally totalitarianism where conflict is discouraged (or banned). Even then, there may be little conflict among political faction and strong leaders and where communication means are mainly used for internal social control and external propaganda. The overall purpose of the communication is to stabilize and direct society and to propagandize other societies (Borden, 1971).

As the society and culture becomes more affluent, chances increase for its general process into new philosophical frontiers of democracy and press libertarianism. Growth and decline of societal prosperity is closely related to democracy and freedom. Huzley makes this point when he says that liberalism flourishes in a atmosphere of prosperity makes it necessary for the government to intervene ever frequently in the affairs of its subjects (Ahuja, 1982).

2.1.5 The Anthropology of Communication

One possible approach to the study of communication is offered by the tradition of ethnographies research that has arisen within media studies. Countless pages have been filled in recent years attempting to define exactly what media ethnography is. It is probably best to describe media studies ethnography not as a precise set of methodological approaches to media studies, rather in more general terms as simply a

label for the shift in research trends away from positivistic theoretical approaches rooted in a variety of theoretical traditions that require wider use of qualitative techniques. "Media studies have been transformed during the past three decades by the recognition that consumption of media messages has to be understood and interpreted as a practical activity and hermeneutic process" (Boethius, 1995) before any assumptions about the effects of media upon audiences, whether intended or unintended by producers, can be made. This reorganization has prompted the increasing adoption of qualitative methodologies to gain some sort of access to the subjective experience of media consumption (Morley, 1995).

Communication studies ethnography which is not ethnography as commonly understood. Within the paradigms of anthropological research inspired by Malinowski and the traditions of ethnography that he founded, because communication studies, by its very nature, tends to "reify and over privilege the role of media and need (s) to take on anthropology's broader conception of ethnography" (Hughes-Freeland, 1998:22).

If the aim of anthropological ethnography has been to develop a broadly holistic view of a society and its culture, to exhaustively document the way of life of a people, then clearly much communication studies ethnography does not measure up to the standards of anthropological research (Nightingale 1993).

A more complete anthropological approach within communication ethnography that avoids the simplistic approach to ethnographic research described above, acknowledges that the production, distribution and consumption of communication take place within "particular performativity local contexts" (Drotner, 2000) which both structure and are structured by the agency of the participants. Communication ethnography has, therefore, in recent years concentrated on the role of media in domestic or family context (Drotner, 2000), the national culture (Morley and Robins 1995), and, of course, so called fourth world communities through the institutional sites where communication practices are situated from the locus of the articulation of many dimensions of social and political discourse. According to Betteridge (1997) "The objective (of communication studies research), from this point of view, is not to substitute the one (micro-) level of analysis for the other (macro-) level, but rather to integrate the analysis of the "broader question" of ideology power and politics (what

[Stuart] Hall has described as the 'vertical' dimension of communications, in Halls terms). It is not a questions, finally, of understanding simply cell phone ideological (or representational) role, or simply its ritual (or social organizing) functions, or the process of its domestic (and more broadly social) consumption. It is a question of how to understand all these issues (or dimensions) in relation to each other." Ang (1996:66) has referred to this approach as "radical conceptualism", a position summarized by Hirsch (1998:220) as "studying the embeddedness of communication and related media in the everyday contexts of domestic and social life" but this approach also informs George Marcus's (1986:166) criticism of anthropological studies that have not generally represented the ways in which closely observed culture worlds are embedded in larger, more impersonal system" (emphasis added). The central methodological and theoretical problem therefore becomes that of understanding the relationship that exists between the personal contexts of every day experience and the impersonal system the structuring contexts, within such experience is embedded (Wilmore, 2004). This notion provides a theoretical guidance to this current study.

2.2 Positive and Negative Impacts of Facebook

Society consists of a number of people who interact with each other in different ways and day by day the relations become more complicated.

In the present world dubbed as the world of communications, the spread of mass media has led to the expansion and diversity of social interactions. Nowadays media experts and researchers offer new ways for interaction which are based on media particularly the Internet. The modern media have managed, via creating a new world particularly in the field of social relations, to create considerable changes in human communications. It can be said that the latest type of human relations have been shaped in the Internet 'social networks.' By sharing the private world of their users and minimizing the distance among them, these networks provide an easier impact. In the social networks all users are apparently at the same level and by taking advantage of the Internet capacities they will be able to experience the widespread human communications irrespective of political and geographical borders. The users' increasing tendency to social networks shows that the cyber world has been very much affected by the networks. In view of this, the social Facebook network has

been the pioneer and in fact it is considered as the largest site of the world. Facebook is a social site which started working on February 4, 2004 by its young producer Mark Zuckerberg. He designed Facebook in his room at US Harvard University and started it as a social website for Harvard students. But very soon his site was taken into consideration outside the university and it became so popular that by the end of the second week of its operation, over half of Harvard students registered in Facebook and used it as a way of contacting with each other; and in a short period, millions of people became Facebook members and founded a broad and influential network. Although this social network paves the way for finding new friends or communicating with old friends, it is a site for exchanging views and ideas among the youths. The capability that a youth can communicate with other youths in different countries has turned the social networks including Facebook into a site for introducing and discussing new ideas (Amington Michael, 2006).

Actually with the spread of social networks, relations have become closer and wider than the past to the extent that the social sites have turned into an inseparable part of our life and its positive and negative impacts affect our life. Some experts believe that with the help of these sites, relations have entered a new phase and people can become aware of each other better and more quickly. But on the other hand, some other experts are of the opinion that the social sites, especially Facebook have created many problems. Based on the new researches conducted by Professor Larry Rosen a psychologist from California state university, the excessive use of Facebook can lead to psychological disorders including anti-social behaviors, egotism, sever excitement and aggression among teenagers. Professor Larry Rosen believes that Facebook users, whether children or adults, are much susceptible to be infected with psychological diseases. Based on Facebook's announcement, every day 200 thousand new users enroll in the site turning it to millions strong human network. The increasing popularity of the site has created remarkable commercial perspectives for the profiteers of the Internet and it seems that each of them tries to take the control of part of it. Meanwhile this popularity has been used for pushing forward political and social programs. Social communications sites like Facebook apparently act to create a space for electronic presence of individuals but actually most of them are in the service of news and intelligence corporations. Although membership in these sites is free of charge; but nothing is really free and in return for the free use of electronic services of

these websites, individuals put the major part of their mysteries at the disposal of the networks. In the meantime, a number of experts have pointed to inter group harms and family disintegration, believing that social sites particularly Facebook have created many problems for youths and families. As a recent example of such problems, a number of the American lawyers announced that one fifth of divorces in this country spring from the use of Facebook. Indeed, the extraordinary popularity of this site has caused spouses to find better situation to betray each other. Some of the couples regularly check the page of their spouse in the site to find likely tracks of his or her stealth relationship with others. Moreover, Facebook creates the possibility for the youth to disclose their personal information to others and to have illegitimate relationship with the opposite gender. Unfortunately such illegitimate relations are often abused by profiteers and have caused much psychological losses for the youth. Based on a figure issued in May 2011, the number of Facebook users has reached over 700 million people 70 percent of whom are out of the US (Eldon Eric, 2012).

American users rank first and Indonesian users rank second. Most of Facebook users are from the American continent. Undoubtedly no one can prevent so many users from membership in these sites but one should act cautiously towards them. How good it would be if we used the positive aspects of Facebook and other social networks to reform the condition of the society? For instance the publication of pictures of Mohammad Bu Azizi the Tunisian 26 year old man in the Facebook, who set himself on fire as a protest to oppression and despotism in Tunisia, made a greatly contributed to awakening among nations. Those Tunisian youths who were experts of cyber space and Internet poured to the streets and declared their wrath and hatred towards the regime of Zain-al Abedin ben Ali. Over the 9 months after the start of the Islamic awakening in the Arab states, people and especially the youths have used this wide network to announce their protest against dictators ruling over the Arab countries. This has taken place even in the western states and during riots in Britain; youths well used the Facebook to advance their protests. Therefore, some western regimes have called on this social network to suspend its services whenever their interests are threatened and it has been accepted by Facebook officials. Generally it seems that despite evil impacts of Facebook both in security and morals, now people have gradually realized to use this broad social network for their interests and those of their country (Locke Laura, 2007) and even in Nepal.

2.2.1 Positive and Negative Effects of Facebook on Society

Although Facebook was created with the concept of allowing students and young adults to share their common interests, but with time it has lost its true essence. Started often as a time pass, it becomes an addiction which is annoying at times. As a matter of fact, Facebook is a very useful medium if used within certain limits. Some of its positive and negative effects on society are as follows.

Positive Effects on Society

It is very beneficial for the ones who are far away from their loved ones and want to keep in touch, specially, it is found to be a great source of association for armed force personals when they are far away from their homes. Families settled abroad want to have strong communication with their homeland and its inhabitants.

-) It is very helpful for people who feel shyness in social interaction. It is a useful source to make friends and share your thoughts easily.
-) Persons who are restricted to their homes due to any sort of disability or environmental factors find a way to deal with their isolation.
-) We are able to get connected with old friends and refresh your bond.
-) It also helps people to find online friends with common interests living in different locations and then make this virtual friendship a real world friendship.
-) When you are caught up in a tiring task and want a quick refreshing break, Facebook proves to be highly favorable (www.homebiz.bukiki.com 2012).

Negative Effects on Society

-) The biggest drawback of Facebook is that it has a very narrow border line between favorite pass time and addiction. One starts using it initially to catch friends and ultimately ends up with a lot of lavish time in taking playful quizzes and exploring various Facebook applications.
-) It is quite distracting if not used within limits, for instance, a student may adopt the habit of updating his online status twice an hour. This is the reason that you will find many adults stick to their mobile phones and laptops to check social networking websites frequently.

- J People busy in their lives feel easy to communicate through Facebook but at times it becomes very annoying when virtual communication takes place of real life meetings.
- J Being a part of your family members' life is good, but knowing about each and every moment of others personal lives can prove to be very dangerous at times. Involving others even in your small decisions or forcing your ideas in others decisions is hazardous for personal liberty.
- J Facebook has given rise to gossiping as well, as people have found an easy way to get updates about others personal lives (www.homebiz.bukiki.com 2012).

2.2.2 Facebook and Life

No one joins Facebook to be sad and lonely. But a new study from the University of Michigan psychologist Ethan Kross argues that that's exactly how it makes us feel. Over two weeks, Kross and his colleagues sent text messages to eighty-two Ann Arbor residents five times per day. The researchers wanted to know a few things: how their subjects felt overall, how worried and lonely they were, how much they had used Facebook, and how often they had had direct interaction with others since the previous text message. Kross found that the more people used Facebook in the time between the two texts, the less happy they felt and the more their overall satisfaction declined from the beginning of the study until its end. The data, he argues, shows that Facebook was making them unhappy (Boyd, D.M. & Ellison, N.B., 2008).

Research into the alienating nature of the Internet and Facebook in particular supports Kross's conclusion. In 1998, Robert Kraut, a researcher at Carnegie Mellon University, found that the more people used the Web, the lonelier and more depressed they felt. After people went online for the first time, their sense of happiness and social connectedness dropped, over one to two years, as a function of how often they used the Internet. Lonelier people weren't inherently more likely to go online, either; a recent review of some seventy-five studies concluded that "users of Facebook do not differ in most personality traits from nonusers of Facebook." (Nathan Heller wrote about loneliness in the magazine last year.) But, somehow, the Internet seemed to make them feel more alienated. A 2010 analysis of forty studies also confirmed the

trend: Internet use had a small, significant detrimental effect on overall well-being. One experiment concluded that Facebook could even cause problems in relationships, by increasing feelings of jealousy (Stell, Emily, 2010).

Another group of researchers has suggested that envy, too, increases with Facebook use: the more time people spent browsing the site, as opposed to actively creating content and engaging with it, the more envious they felt. The effect, suggested Hanna Krasnova and her colleagues, was a result of the well-known social-psychology phenomenon of social comparison. It was further exacerbated by a general similarity of people's social networks to themselves: because the point of comparison is like-minded peers, learning about the achievements of others hits even harder. The psychologist Beth Anderson and her colleagues argue, in a recent review of Facebook's effects, that using the network can quickly become addictive, which comes with a nagging sense of negativity that can lead to resentment of the network for some of the same reasons we joined it to begin with. We want to learn about other people and have others learn about us but through that very learning process we may start to resent both others' lives and the image of ourselves that we feel we need to continuously maintain. "It may be that the same thing people find attractive is what they ultimately find repelling," said the psychologist Samuel Gosling, whose research focuses on social-media use and the motivations behind social networking and sharing (Hoffman, Claire, 2008).

As with most findings on Facebook, the opposite argument is equally prominent. In 2009, Sebastián Valenzuela and his colleagues came to the opposite conclusion of Kross: that using Facebook makes us *happier*. They also found that it increases social trust and engagement and even encourages political participation. Valenzuela's findings fit neatly with what social psychologists have long known about sociality: as Matthew Lieberman argues in his book "Social: Why Our Brains are Wired to Connect," social networks are a way to share, and the experience of successful sharing comes with a psychological and physiological rush that is often self-reinforcing. The prevalence of social media has, as a result, fundamentally changed the way we read and watch: we think about how we'll share something, and whom we'll share it with, as we consume it. The mere thought of successful sharing activates

our reward-processing centers, even before we've actually shared a single thing (Armstrong, A & Hagel, J., 2007).

Virtual social connection can even provide a buffer against stress and pain: in a 2009 study, Lieberman and his colleagues demonstrated that a painful stimulus hurt less when a woman either held her boyfriend's hand or looked at his picture; the pain-dulling effects of the picture were, in fact, twice as powerful as physical contact. Somehow, the element of distance and forced imagination a mental representation in lieu of the real thing, something that the psychologists Wendi Gardner and Cindy Pickett call "social snacking" had an anesthetic effective one we might expect to carry through to an entire network of pictures of friends. The key to understanding why reputable studies are so starkly divided on the question of what Facebook does to our emotional state may be in simply looking at what people actually do when they're on Facebook. "What makes it complicated is that Facebook is for lots of different things and different people use it for different subsets of those things. Not only that, but they are also *changing* things, because of people themselves changing," said Gosling. A 2010 study from Carnegie Mellon found that, when people engaged in direct interaction with others that is, posting on walls, messaging, or "liking" something their feelings of bonding and general social capital increased, while their sense of loneliness decreased. But when participants simply consumed a lot of content passively, Facebook had the opposite effect, lowering their feelings of connection and increasing their sense of loneliness (Berry, L.L. & Parsuraman, 2010).

In an unrelated experiment from the University of Missouri, a group of psychologists found a physical manifestation of these same effects. As study participants interacted with the site, four electrodes attached to the areas just above their eyebrows and just below their eyes recorded their facial expressions in a procedure known as facial electromyography. When the subjects were actively engaged with Facebook, their physiological response measured a significant uptick in happiness. When they were passively browsing, however, the positive effect disappeared. This aligns with research conducted earlier this year by John Eastwood and his colleagues at York University in a meta-analysis of boredom. What causes us to feel bored and, as a result, unhappy? Attention. When our attention is actively engaged, we aren't bored; when we fail to engage, boredom sets in. As Eastwood's work, along with recent

research on media multitasking, have illustrated, the greater the number of things we have pulling at our attention, the less we are able to meaningfully engage, and the more discontented we become. In other words, the world of constant connectivity and media, as embodied by Facebook, is the social network's worst enemy: in every study that distinguished the two types of Facebook experiences active versus passive people spent, on average, far more time passively scrolling through newsfeeds than they did actively engaging with content. This may be why general studies of overall Facebook use, like Kross's of Ann Arbor residents, so often show deleterious effects on our emotional state. Demands on our attention lead us to use Facebook more passively than actively, and passive experiences, no matter the medium, translate to feelings of disconnection and boredom (Boyd, D.M. & Ellison, N.B., 2008).

In ongoing research, the psychologist Timothy Wilson has learned, as he put it to me, that college students start going "crazy" after just a few minutes in a room without their phones or a computer. "One would think we could spend the time mentally entertaining ourselves," he said. "But we can't. We've forgotten how." Whenever we have downtime, the Internet is an enticing, quick solution that immediately fills the gap. We get bored, look at Facebook or Twitter, and become more bored. Getting rid of Facebook wouldn't change the fact that our attention is, more and more frequently, forgetting the path to proper, fulfilling engagement. And in that sense, Facebook isn't the problem. It's the symptom (Bargh, J.A. & McKenna, K.Y.A., 2004).

2.3 Review of Previous Studies

Zuckerberg wrote a program called Facemash on October 28, 2003 while attending Harvard as a sophomore. According to *The Harvard Crimson*,(2003) the site was comparable to Hot or Not and "used photos compiled from the online Facebooks of nine houses, placing two next to each other at a time and asking users to choose the 'hotter' person" To accomplish this, Zuckerberg hacked into protected areas of Harvard's computer network and copied private dormitory ID images. Harvard did not have a student "Facebook" (a directory with photos and basic information) at the time, although individual houses had been issuing their own paper Facebooks since the mid-1980s. Facemash attracted 450 visitors and 22,000 photo-views in its first four hours online.

The site was quickly forwarded to several campus group list-servers but was shut down a few days later by the Harvard administration. Zuckerberg faced expulsion and was charged by the administration with breach of security, violating copyrights, and violating individual privacy. Ultimately, the charges were dropped. Zuckerberg expanded on this initial project that semester by creating a social study tool ahead of an art history final. He uploaded 500 Augustan images to a website, and each image was featured with a corresponding comments section. He shared the site with his classmates and people started sharing notes.

The following semester, Zuckerberg began writing code for a new website in January 2004. He said he was inspired by an editorial about the Facemash incident in *The Harvard Crimson*. On February 4, 2004, Zuckerberg launched "TheFacebook", originally located at theFacebook.com. Six days after the site launched, three Harvard seniors (Cameron Winklevoss, Tyler Winklevoss, and Divya Narendra) accused Zuckerberg of intentionally misleading them into believing he would help them build a social network called Harvard Connection.com. They claimed he was instead using their ideas to build a competing product. The three complained to *The Harvard Crimson* and the newspaper began an investigation. They later filed a lawsuit against Zuckerberg, subsequently settling in 2008 for 1.2 m in shares (worth \$300m at Facebook's IPO).

Membership was initially restricted to students of Harvard College; within the first month, more than half the undergraduates at Harvard were registered on the service. Eduardo Saverin (business aspects), Dustin Moskovitz (programmer), Andrew McCollum (graphic artist), and Chris Hughes joined Zuckerberg to help promote the website. In March 2004, Facebook expanded to the universities of Stanford, Columbia, and Yale. It later opened to all Ivy League colleges, Boston University, New York University, the MIT, and gradually most universities in Canada and the United States. (Rubin, 2011)

In mid-2004, entrepreneur Sean Parker (an informal advisor to Zuckerberg) became the company's president. In June 2004, Facebook moved its operations base to Palo Alto, California. It received its first investment later that month from PayPal co-founder Peter Thiel. In 2005, the company dropped the from its name after purchasing the domain name Facebook.com for \$200,000.

A high-school version of the site was launched in September 2005, which Zuckerberg called the next logical step. (At the time, high-school networks required an invitation to join.) Facebook expanded membership eligibility to employees of several companies, including Apple Inc. and Microsoft. On September 26, 2006, Facebook was opened to everyone at least 13 years old with a valid email address.

In late 2007, Facebook had 100,000 business pages (pages which allowed companies to promote themselves and attract customers). These started as group pages, but a new concept called company pages was planned.

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 adverts on the social networking site. In October 2008, Facebook announced that it would set up its international headquarters in Dublin, Ireland. In September 2009, Facebook said that it had turned cash-flow positive for the first time. In November 2010, based on Second Market Inc. (an exchange for privately held companies' shares), Facebook's value was \$41 billion; it slightly surpassed eBay's and became the third largest American web company after Google and Amazon.com. Traffic to Facebook increased steadily after 2009. More people visited Facebook than Google for the week ending March 13, 2010. In March 2011, it was reported that Facebook takes approximately 20,000 profiles offline every day for infractions including spam, inappropriate content and underage use, as part of its efforts to boost cyber security. (Sheldon, 2013)

In early 2011, Facebook announced plans to move its headquarters to the former Sun Microsystems campus in Menlo Park, California. Release of statistics by DoubleClick showed that Facebook reached one trillion page views in the month of June 2011, making it the most visited website tracked by Double Click. According to the Nielsen Media Research study, released in December 2011, Facebook is the second most accessed website in the US (behind Google) (Mezrich, 2012). In Nepal also it is very popular specially among youths. This provides a notion to current study on youths.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

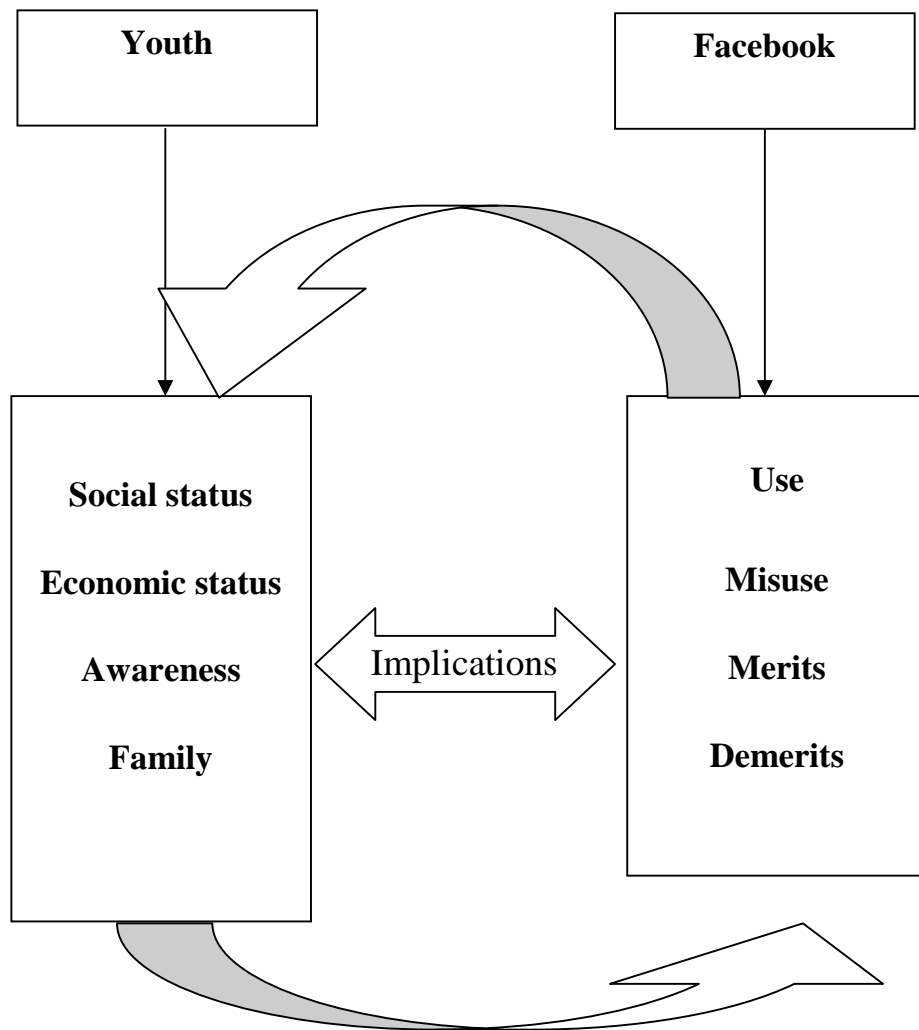


Fig 2.1: Conceptual Frameworks of Youth and Facebook

The above framework shows that use of Facebook also determines the social status of the youth. The update in the latest information technology is often regarded as use of Facebook. Facebook also create awareness in some sort of wrong doings in the society as well.

The framework also shows the impact of Facebook in the family as well. It also questions on the fact that what sort of economic status holds the users. Every coin has two sides. So, the framework also tells that if properly used. Facebook has more merits, but if misused it has more drawbacks.

2.5 Theoretical Framework (Symbolic Interactionism)

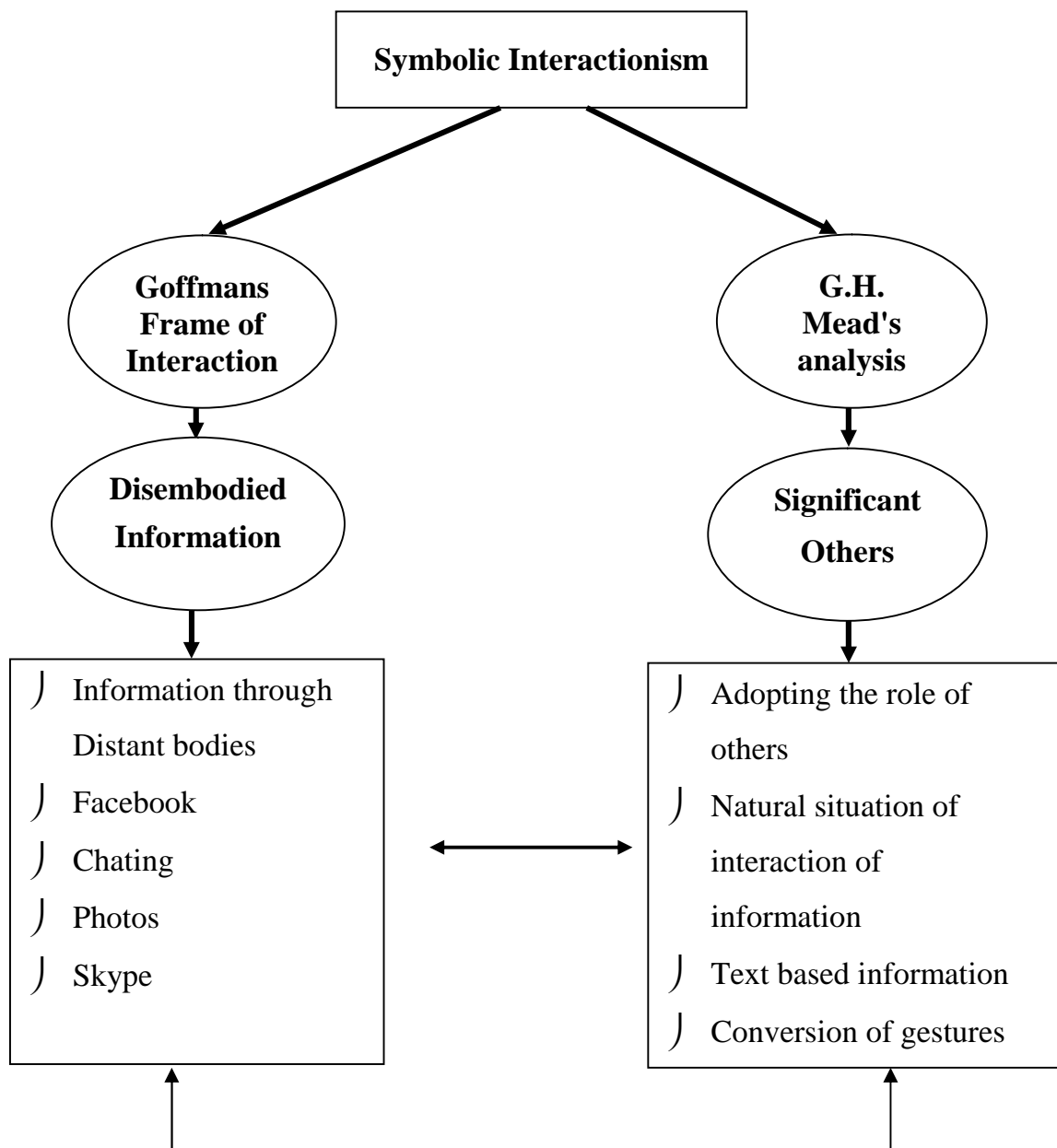


Fig. 2.2: Theoretical Framework Espoused in the Study

The theoretical framework provided by symbolic interactionism departs from the assumption that culture and society are based on social interaction where people actively construct their everyday reality. The interaction is symbolic; it is based on sign and meaning, and social interaction produce shared meaning. It is important to examine these sign and meaning and the forms of interaction that young people use to

produce their everyday. Symbolic interactionism presumes that the most fundamental form of interaction is face to face between people. According to Mead (1972) a person's identity is completed in interaction with significant other, most often with another human being. People learn to adopt their behavior to their environment by adapting the role of other. In the presentation of self in everyday life. Goffman (1990) stress the importance of interaction is social process and place special emphasis on how people represent themselves as acceptable personal. According to him, the interaction is guided by a "frame" that defines the signs and forms of interaction possible in that situation.

In his discussion on the practices and methods of presenting self in interaction situations Goffman differentiates between embodied and disembodied information. In his classification, embodied information constitutes information that is conveyed when the body is present in the activity, whereas disembodied messages are received from "distant bodies" in the form of letters, for example (Goffman, 1974: 14-15). Goffman does not shift the concept of disembodied information to the centre of his analysis. Yet, it is interesting to ask: what are the consequences of traditional face - to - face interaction turning in to mediate communication? For example, one can rise a question on the nature of the interaction situation in the case of young peoples text based communication, where as crucial form of interaction- in Meads terms, a "conversion of gestures"- has been filtered out.

We can ask from the symbolic interactionism standpoint: what is the significance of communication through new media technologies for young people? And how does this mediated communication reconstitute their relationships to their families and peer groups? How can we analyze these new forms of social interaction? Why is "faceless" communication, such as SMS, Chat and IRC, especially popular among teenagers? How do young people position themselves in relation to technology, and what presentations of gender can we read from these position.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Study Area

The site for the study in the Kaski district. The five higher secondary school of Kaski district namely SoS Gandaki, located in Pokhara-15. Rainbow Academic Homes HSS located in Pokhara-15 Kolpatan. Golden future HSS located in Pokhara-15 Rambazar. Global Collegiate HSS located in Pokhara-10 Ranipauwa. Bethany HSS located in Milan Tole Pokhara-15 will be taken for the study.

3.2 Research Design

This study aimed at the perception of youth towards the use and impact of Facebook. Thus, the nature of this study such that it demands were both descriptive and explorative research design. The study is based more on descriptive design and was employed to describe the youths' perception towards the Facebook as well as to explore new facts regarding use of Facebook.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

As per the requirement of the study, both primary and secondary data were collected. But higher emphasis will be given to the collection of primary data. These primary data were both qualitative and quantitative. Priority was given more to qualitative data by employing survey, questionnaire interview schedule, and key-informants interview. All secondary data were collected from different published and unpublished sources as per the need.

3.4 Sampling, Population and Universe

The universe of the study was fixed as which is recorded after the survey of the youth of higher secondary level of the study area. Among the total universe, the researcher took 30 percent of the total as a sampling size. Researcher adopted quota sampling. From such a sample students were taken as the respondents. Validity of the instrument

was ensured from the careful planning of interview schedule and questioners. Likewise reliability of the data was ensured by taking relatively larger sample of the respondent. In these five plus two higher secondary schools, the number of Facebook users is 773. Out of these 396 are boys and 377 are girls. Of these 15.52 percent i.e. 120 boys and 12.93 percent i.e. 100 girls were taken for the study. The sample is based on quota sampling based on the population age group between 15-17 years.

3.5 Primary Data Collection Technique

On the basis of research objectives, questions and types of data required, following technique was adopted to collect primary data.

3.5.1 Interview Schedule

This technique was the main tool for the collection of primary data for this study. This method was also used in getting special insight on certain aspects regarding Facebook. And collecting more important qualitative data, key-informant interview was carried out with the key persons. To carry out interview with key-informants a check list was prepared from essential data, which may both quantitative as well as qualitative, was gathered.

The reliability of the questions in the questionnaire was measured after the pretest which was conducted in the non sampled area of Bagar, Pokhara. And the result of the pretest was incorporated in the interview schedule for the validity of the data.

3.5.2 Observation

Observation technique was adopted to collect the data and information on the related matters. Various aspect of Facebook was observed specially student behavior, attitudes etc. During this, various perception of the youth was observed and recorded.

3.5.3 Key Informants Interview

For the purpose of this study some intellectuals representatives of campus and parents were chosen as the key informants for the reliability and the cross checking of collected data. Five key informants in different post and responsibility are taken.

3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation

Data which was collected was analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively using computer program SPSS for windows to process and analyze the quantifiable raw data gathered from the field study. Few simple statistical tools like frequency and percentage were used. Moreover tabulation and graphic representation was made to present data .The non-quantifiable qualitative data was managed manually and analyzed descriptively. In order to present some qualitative data figures, charts and diagrams were used. Effort was made to maintain the objectivity of data and avoid data error by comparing them with different data collection from different sources. Likewise, most-importantly, efforts was made to interpret data as sociologically as possible.

CHAPTER IV

USE PATTERN OF FACEBOOK BY USERS

Facebook is considered as the most popular social networking site in the present day. It's users are increasing day by day. Every coin has two sides. This applies in case of Facebook as well. Some take it as a useful tool where others have just the opposite view. This chapter makes a discussion on interrelationship between Facebook and its users.

4.1 Duration of using Facebook

The youth who are using Facebook from different period of time. The period of time from when they opened their Facebook account to the time of interview is taken as duration of using Facebook. The respondent student have been using Facebook since the various duration. It is more clearer by the table below that shows the duration of using Facebooks.

Table 4.1: Duration of Facebook Users

Duration	Frequency	Percent
Since a month	37	16.82
Since one year	48	21.82
Since more than a year	113	51.36
Since its entry in Pokhara	22	10.0
Total	220	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 4.1 above illustrates the fact that 51.36 percent of the total respondent has been using Facebook since more than a year, 16.82 percent are using it since a month where 21.82 percent reported that they are using Facebook since a year. From these facts, we can say that, there seems to be larger number of Facebook users in higher secondary schools of Pokhara region.

4.2 Rate of Using Facebook

The rate of using Facebook try to explore the habit of the youth to use facebook. The inter-relationship between Facebook and its users can only be understood with the frequency of rate of Facebook users. The fact about the rate of using Facebook were gathered from the field which is in the figure.

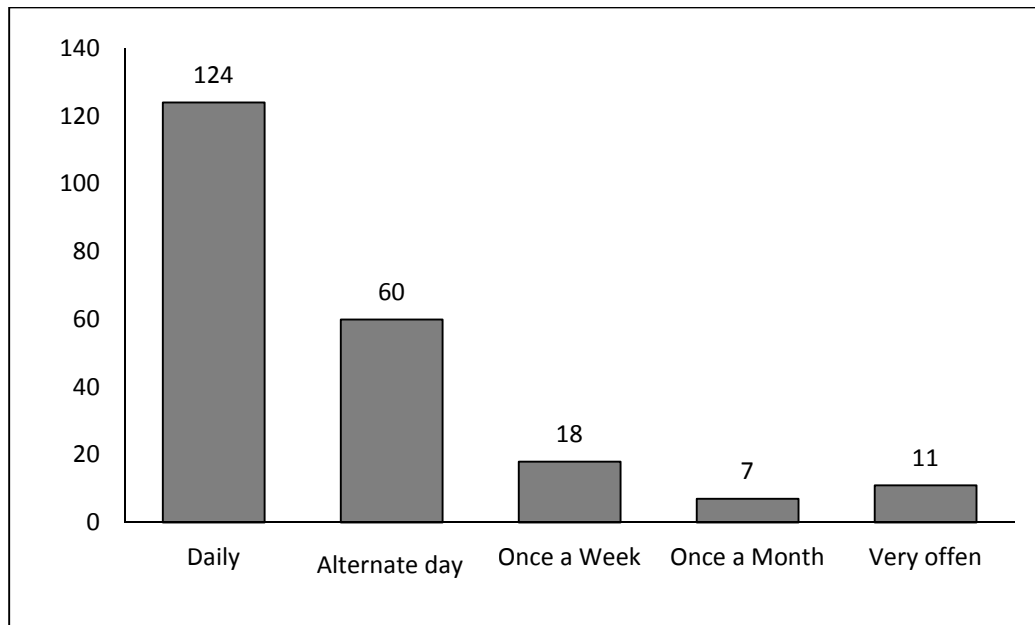


Fig: 4.1: Rate of Using Facebook

Source: Field survey 2014

The figure 4.1 discovers the fact collected from 220 respondents. Among them the maximum number i.e. 124 respondents use the Facebook daily whereby only 7 of them use it once a month. So, we can assume that the rate of using Facebook is comparatively greater among the youths and it is becoming the habit of youth to use Facebook daily. It is becoming Facebook culture among them.

4.3 Purpose of Facebook

The purpose of Facebook means the objective to use Facebook. Youth use Facebook for different purposes. Some of the purposes reported by the youth has been tabulated here under:

Table 4.2: Purpose of Facebook

Purpose	Frequency	Percent
Chat	55	25
News update	26	11.82
Time pass	12	5.45
Gain knowledge	43	19.55
Meet old friends	47	21.36
Upload Photos	37	16.82
Total	220	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The above table shows that maximum number of respondents use the Facebook to chat (25 percent), meet old friends (21.36 percent) and gain knowledge (19.55 percent). A part from this only 5.45 percent of the respondent regard Facebook as the tool for time-pass. From the above information it can be concluded that youths are using Facebook to meet their old friends who are far from them. Chatting is very popular component of Facebook by which they can transfer their view and required message to their friends and relatives. They can remain in keep in touch wherever they are. So, Facebook is becoming a very important social factor, it is a component of society.

4.4 Beneficiaries of Facebook

Beneficiaries means one who receive something by the use of Facebook. Among the teenagers, youths and elders, youths are asked who are more benefited from the use of Facebook. From the field survey, the researcher had drawn numbers fact about the beneficiaries of Facebook. The fact gathered from the field has been illustrated from the table 4.2 below.

Table 4.3: Beneficiaries of Facebook

Beneficiaries	Frequency	Percent
Teenagers	112	50.92
Youth	85	38.63
Elders	23	10.45
Total	220	100

Source: Field Survey, 2014

From the above table, we can draw the fact that almost half (i.e. 50.92 percent) of the total respondent think that teenagers are taking the benefit from Facebook 38.63 percent responded that youth are benefitted by the use of Facebook whereas 10.45 percent respondent think only elders are taking benefit from Facebook. This concludes that majority of the beneficiaries from Facebook are teenagers. They are using Facebook frequently and getting more, benefit from it then other people of the society. It also shows that teenagers are using Facebook frequently.

4.5 Frequency of Using Facebook

Here, the frequency of using Facebook means the rate of growth of using Facebook among the todays youth. It is obvious that the rate of using Facebook is increasing day by day. The respondents view about the rate of growth has been shown in the table below.

Table 4.4: Frequency of Using Facebook

Frequency	Frequency	Percent
High	149	67.73
Medium	60	27.27
Low	11	5.00
Total	220	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

The table displays the fact that rate of using Facebook has been getting very higher, i.e. by 67.73 percent. Only 27.27 percent of the total respondent said the growth rate is medium and rest 5 percent told the growth rate is low. It can be concluded that youth people use Facebook more and the tendency of using Facebook is very high. It means it is getting popular among the youths.

4.1 Case Study of Respondent's Response

Case Study 4.1

Sabin Gurung

Sabin Gurung is a 10+2 students who is studying in Golden future Higher Secondary School. Rambazar in management. He is 17 years and he has made 460 Facebook friends.

According him he is using Facebook to meet new friends and to get information about different places and things. According him youth are influenced in the day to day activities and are beneficial than teenagers and elders. He viewed that Facebook has positive influence for sharing knowledge.

While uploading photos he suggest to be careful and accept the friend request when we know. According to him growth rate of using Facebook is very high in youth. Mostly he reads pages which includes facts about everything.

According to him his parents ignore about the use of Facebook other people also take it normally. He noticed that Facebook break relationship of the people.

He further state that Facebook provide chance to meet old friends and we can get information faster. He reads the results of higher secondary education board and he is knowing the facts which he don't know before.

He noticed as a social massage that the Nepalese leaders are very Lazay and cross very small river by carrying other while Obama was lecturing wetting in rain.

People now a days are doing online jobs and relation are started in Facebook too. And we get game notification from parents are the symbol of modernization and westernization.

4.6 Feature of Facebook

Facebook is a popular free social networking website that allows registered users to create profiles, upload photos and videos, send message and keep in touch with friends family and colleagues. Facebook is such a tool which gives various facilities to its users. In the study, the researcher found the maximum used features of Facebook as mentioned in the table below

Table 4.5: Feature of Facebook

Feature	Frequency	Percent
News feed	38	17.37
Photo upload	39	17.72
Status upload	41	18.63
Chat	79	35.90
Add friend request	23	10.45
Total	220	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The table 4.4 above demonstrates the fact that 35.90 percent of the Facebook users spend most of their time in chatting. The youth using the feature newsfeed & photo upload are almost similar i.e. 38 & 39. Respectively while 41 (18.63 percent) of them update their status frequently. This shows that among the various features of Facebook maximum youths use the Chat feature. Beside this they also use other features like news feed uploading photo and video, adding friend request, which are also very popular among youths.

4.7 Reaction of Parents

While using Facebook, the respondent gets certain feeling, behavior or suggestion from the parents, that is taken as the reaction of the parents. The response of the parents towards the Facebook users when they use Facebook is collected. The data collected to know the parent's view towards the use of Facebook are listed below.

Table 4.6: Reaction of Parents

Reaction	Frequency	Percent
Ignore	97	44.09
Motivate	03	1.37
Scold	120	54.54
Total	220	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

The table 4.5 illustrates that the 44.09 percent of the parents ignore while 54.54 percent of them scold to the youths while using Facebook . Only 1.37 percent of the parents motivate their children to use Facebook which is very less in number. This clears the fact that parents are somehow not happy with their children using Facebook. The above data makes also clear that most of the parents scold to the respondents when they use Facebook some of the parents try to suggest to them to use Facebook properly for the certain period of time. Some time they also suggest to findout or to search important and useful matters from it. But some of the parents ignore them whether they use Facebook or not.

4.8 Peoples' View about Facebook

Apart from the parents, what other people's response towards the Facebook is collected. In this regards, the data collected from the field survey has been shown in the figure below:

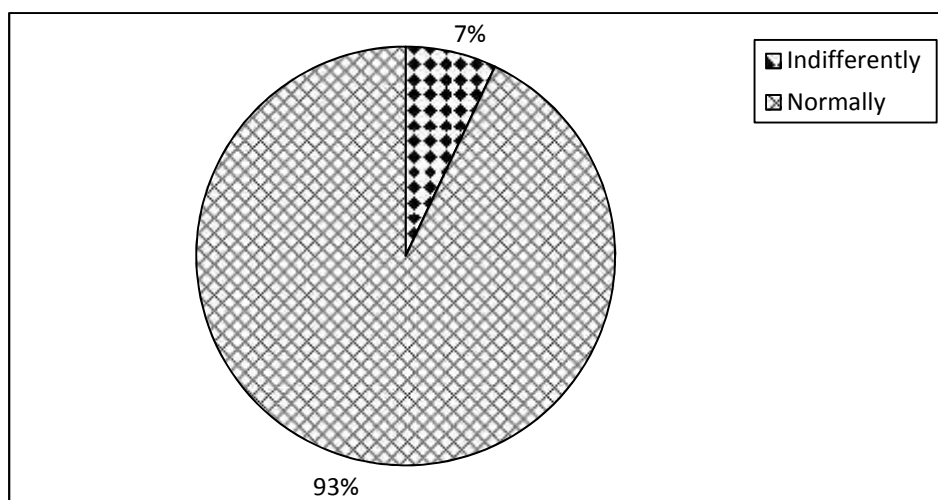


Fig 4.2: Peoples' View about Facebook

Source: Field survey, 2014

The about figure illustrates the fact that 92.72 percent of the people take Facebook normally while only 7.27 percent of them take it indifferently. This means majority of the people are positive with Facebook.

4.9 Facebook and Study

It is not always Facebook is used for entertainment. For instate, some of the respondents use it in their studies as well. 193 of them out of 220, which is greater in number, use it for study purpose. Among these 193 respondents, they use Facebook for various purpose of study is as follows.

Table 4.7: Facebooks and Study

N=220

Purpose	Frequency	Proportion
Search Meaning	37	16.81
Photos of subject matter	43	19.54
Downloading notes	38	17.27
Knowledge sharing	08	3.63
Online Solution	07	3.18

There are diverse response case of 193 respondents

Source: Field survey, 2014

The table 4.6 shows that 19.54 percent of the respondent had reported they use Facebook to search photos of subject matter. 17.27 percent use Facebook to download notes while 16.81 percent use it to search meaning of different words. So, it is clear that Facebook is useful for the study also. Students can gain knowledgeable matters from the use of Facebook. It shows that Facebook is not important only for the entertainment but also important for obtaining knowledge for the future career.

4.10 Social Purpose of Facebook

The researcher also observe from the respondents that the society is effecting by the use of Facebook. According to the respondents peoples are becoming aware about corruption, political matters, activities of government and many other. The respondent use Facebook not only for study purpose but for social purpose as well. From 194 of

the total 220 respondents use Facebook for social purpose which is listed in the table below:

Table 4.8: Social Purpose of Facebook

N=220

Social purpose	Frequency	Proportion
Invitation	37	16.81
Sharing Social news	17	7.70
Giving Congratulation/Condolence	53	24.09
Enjoying in festival season	33	15.00
Uploading ceremonial photo	38	17.27
Aware about social crime	16	07.27

There are diverse response case of 194 respondents

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above table 4.7 shows the fact that 24.09 percent of the respondent use Facebook to give congratulation & condolence while only 7.27 percent of them use for awaring the public about social crime. 16.81 percent of the youth people use Facebook for invitation in their different fest and festivals where 15 percent enjoy in festival season. 17.27 percent upload their ceremonial photos. From the above information of respondents it is clear that the use of Facebook has its social value. It helps to invite people in different personal and social functions. It also provides the social news about society to the concern members. From the respondents the researcher find that people can share about the different events of society through photos and other views. People can congratulate to other in various occasions' and can wish in birthday and festivals. Peoples can upload photos of various functions on Facebook and can share and make aware to the distant people. So it has social importance.

4.11 Medium of Awareness Related to Facebook

Facebook is either properly used or misused by the youths. This use and misuse can be awared through different mediums. The respondent suggested the following medium of awareness. That suggests on use and misuse of Facebook.

Table 4.9: Medium of Awareness

Medium	Frequency	Percent
Print Media	84	38.18
Electronic Media	75	34.09
Pamphlets	33	15.00
Public program	28	12.72
Total	220	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Regarding the mediums of awareness about the use of Facebook, the above table reflects the fact that 38.18 percent of the respondent suggest to take help of print media, 34.09 percent electronic media and 15 percent pamphlets while only 12.72 percent suggested for public programs to create awareness. It can be concluded that youth must be aware to the use of Facebook. Awareness programme can be conducted through various media like radio, newspaper, pamphlets and other public programme.

4.12 Managing Facebook Expenses

When the respondents were asked as how they manage to pay the bill of their mobile-internet, cyber, ipad etc. the following data in the table were collected.

Table 4.10: Managing Facebook Expenses

Managing	Frequency	Percent
Personal	98	44.54
Parents	93	42.27
Friends	29	13.18
Total	220	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

From the above table, it is clear that the 44.54 percent respondent pay mobile internet bill by themselves, 42.27 percent ask for the parents for money while 13.18 percent's respondents pay such bill by borrowing each other.

4.13 Knowledge on the Facebook

Respondents were asked whether they have knowledge about the Facebook or not. Among the 220 respondents, the respondents knowing about the history of Facebook has been shown in the figure below.

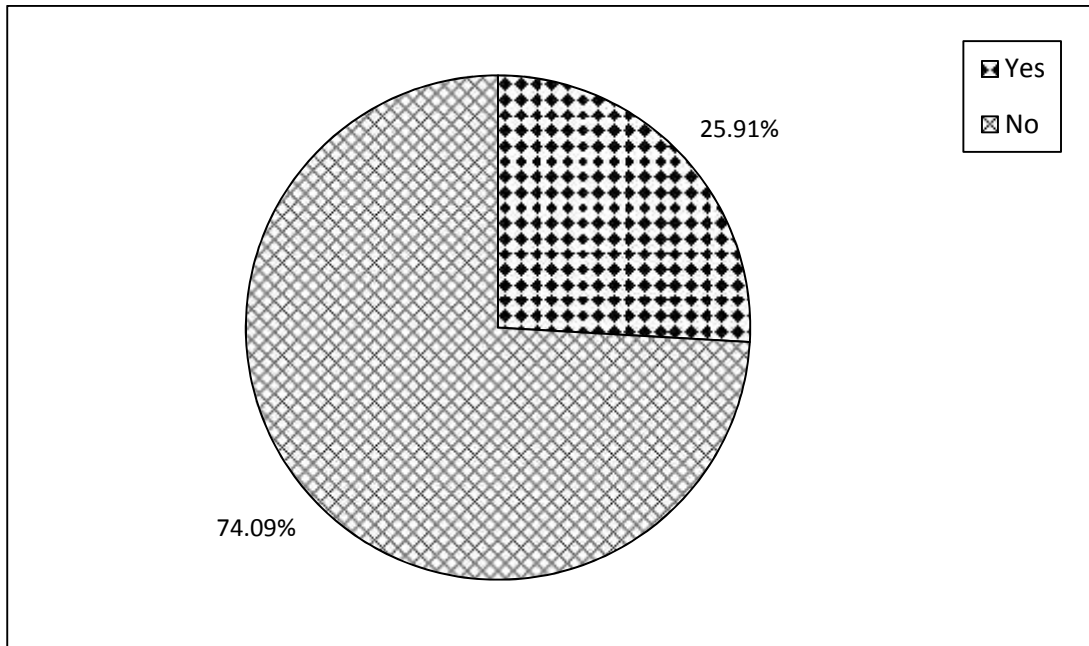


Fig 4.3: Knowing History of Facebook

Source: field survey, 2014

From the about figure 4.4, 74.09 percent of the respondent said that they don't know about history of Facebook while only 25.91 percent of them know about the history of Facebook. From the above information it can be concluded that most of the youth who use Facebook and its frequency is very high but they don't know about the history of the Facebook.

4.2 Case Study of Respondent's Response

Case Study 4.2

Sony Gurung

Sony Gurung (17 years) is a 10+1 students studying in Rainbow Academic Homes Higher Secondary School. Kolpatan Pokhara-15. She is using Facebook since one year every alternative day. She use Facebook to chat with her friends, family member living in abroad and to know current information and technology happening in the world.

Mostly youth are beneficial from the Facebook but it does not mean that elder and teenagers are not benefited by Facebook. It has influence in the day to day activities. According to her it has both negative and positive influence to the youth but more it has positive influences. She also said public awareness and positive attitude or behavior required to use the modern technology.

She also find changes in the society after the use of Facebook. Crimes happening in the world are known by general public. They got chance to be aware. Family members living at abroad can be linked time and often. Many recreational activities in the field of sports, education, health and other developmental work can be followed by Facebook. The rate of growth of using Facebook among today's youth is high. Mostly she use wall of the Facebook and chatting. Sometimes her parents ignore the using Facebook sometimes scold to her, while other people perceive indifferently. According to her the disorder of Facebook are breaking relations and black mailing.

In the field of gaining news article, business strategy of the current world she use Facebook. Sometime school administration suggests about the use of Facebook and she managed the bill of payment with the help of parent. She don't have knowledge about the history of Facebook. Mainly the public awareness and positive attitude towards the Facebook must be generated. Parents, teachers and other relatives must have idea about the use of it.

She has seen the changes in the current behavior life style dress up, hairstyle, smoking and other ways copied from western culture. Youths are mainly affected by the western culture. Now a days even a small children are well known about the Facebook. She thinks about 70% of the people use Facebook in the context of Nepal teenagers, youth, elders all aged group people use Facebook. It has changed the people negatively as well as positively. By the use of Facebook even youth and elders are in wrong track, divorce, tension, disorder.

At last she suggest to use the Facebook very wisely and positively. The rules against and towards the Facebook must be strictly followed by every people. Modern technology must be used by everyone to know about the world. Facebook help to know about the field of science, management, history and other if we use it properly.

CHAPTER V

IMPACT OF FACEBOOK

The Facebook, if used properly, has its own benefits. At the same time, it is bitter reality that the Facebook if misused has negative impact in the lives of the people and ultimately society. This chapter includes such impacts created by Facebook.

5.1 Influence of Facebook

Influence is a power of affecting a person. Among the 220 respondents, 197 reported that Facebook has influence in the day to day activities of youth. When asked, whether the influence is positive or negative, the reply of the respondent has been shown in the figure below.

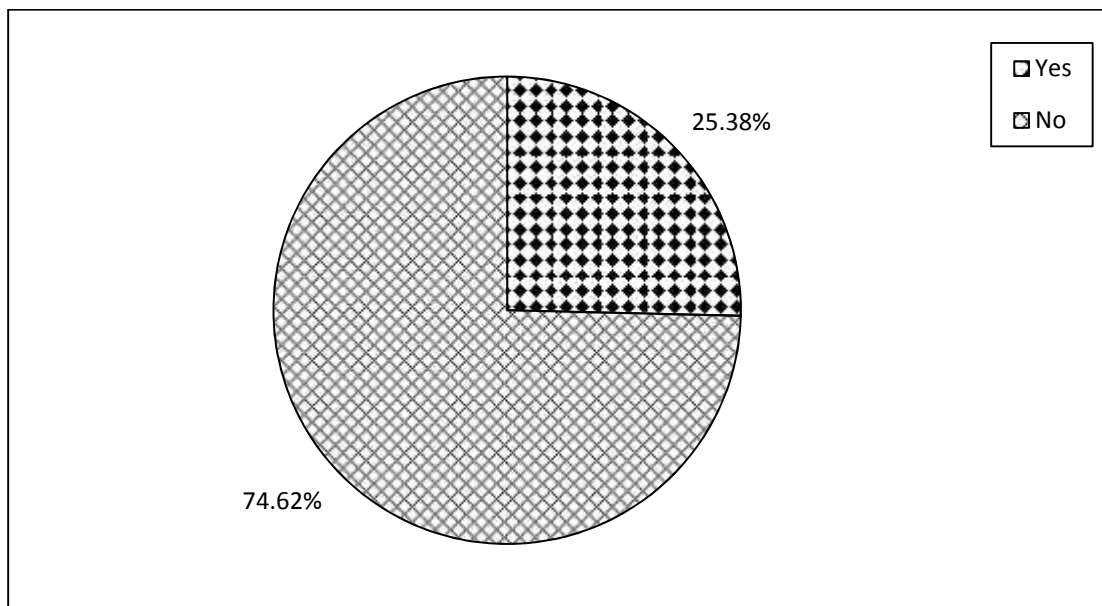


Fig. 5.1: Influence of Facebook

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above figure 5.1 shows that 74.62 percent (147) of the total respondent had reported this Facebook has positive influence in the day to day activities whereas 25.38 percent replied that Facebook has negative influence. This mean, most of the respondents have positive thoughts towards the Facebook. This information shows that most of the youths have positive thoughts towards the Facebook. Thought it has

negative impacts to the youths and society it is very less as compared to positive impacts.

5.2 Positive Influence of Facebook

Facebook has affected the social life and activities of youths in various ways. With its availability on many mobile devices, Facebook allows users to continuously stay in touch with friends, relatives and other acquaintances wherever they are in the world. The total 220 respondents were asked about the positive influence of Facebook . The data collected are presented in the table given below:

Table 5.1: Positive Influence of Facebook

Positive influence	Frequency	Percent
Sharing knowledge	98	44.54
Making friends	20	9.09
Communicably	17	7.72
Updating news	45	20.45
Knowing near ones	27	12.27
Searching old friends	13	5.93
Total	220	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above table shows that 44.54 percent of the respondent use Facebook to shared knowledge as a positive aspect of Facebook while only 5.93 percent of them use Facebook to search old friends. It can be concluded that, Facebook is very beneficial for the ones who are far away from their loved ones and want to keep in touch, specially. It is found to be a great source of association for armed force personals when they are far way from their women. Families settled abroad want to have strong communication with their homeland and inhabitants. Facebook is helping to make the world very close, small and unite.

5.3 Negative Aspects of Facebook

Facebook is creating some unwanted situation in the society. It Facebook is not used properly has more defects rather than usefulness. Some negative aspects of Facebook suggested by the respondents are tabulated below:

Table 5.2: Negative Aspects of Facebook

Negative Aspects	Frequency	Percent
Waste of time	83	37.73
Loss of money	27	12.27
Social insecurity	37	16.82
Losing privacy	17	7.73
Unwanted tension	56	25.45
Total	220	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above table 5.3 shows that 37.73 percent i.e. majority of the respondent thought that Facebook using is just the waste of time while 7.73 percent think people lose privacy by the use of it. From the above information the researchers conclude that Facebook has various negative impacts to the youths and its users. Mostly youths are spending their time using Facebook instead of investing in study. Facebook is raising social insecurity losing privacy and creating unwanted tensions. Youths are involving in love affairs by the use of Facebook. From the respondent researcher observed that they always remain with Facebook. It also ruined relationship. According to the respondents Facebook is notorious for causing couples to break up. No one wants to see their girl friend/boy friend telling other people that they look cute or liking their picture or instant messaging them constantly. It build jealousy which cause quite a bit of tension on relationship.

5.4 Minimizing the Negative Impacts

When asked to the respondents about the ways to minimize the negative impacts of Facebook the collected data can be tabulated as follows.

Table 5.3: Minimizing the Negative Impacts

Ways	Frequency	Percent
Not adding unknowns	70	31.82
Proper use	41	18.64
Awareness	15	6.82
Age limit	07	3.18
Maintaining privacy	36	16.36
Time limit	51	23.18
Total	220	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2014

From the above table, it shows that 31.82 percent of the respondent said that to minimize the negative impacts of Facebook, it is better not to make unknown people as the Facebook friends. 23.18 percent said to manage time, 18.64 said to use properly, 16.36 percent said to maintain privacy, 6.82 said to be aware and 3.18 percent said to make age limit to use Facebook. The researcher concludes that finding the right balance is difficult yet very important to find a right balance between entertainment and burden. It can be assumed that by not adding unknown people, being aware about Facebook, making age limit by cyber law and rule, trying to catch friends weekly or monthly rather than updating them moment to moment can minimize the negative impacts.

5.1 Case Study of Respondent's Response

Case Study 5.1

Yojana Regmi

Yojana Regmi reads in 10+2 level in SOS higher secondary school. She used Facebook very often since more than one year to communicate to friends, to know news and relax from Facebook. According to her mostly teenagers are using Facebook. There is more negative influence of Facebook in our society. Waste of time, loss of money, unwanted tension, losing privacy are the negative impact of the Facebook. Teenager are hanging on Facebook and not care about relatives and others.

To minimize the negative impact there must be good effective rule of internet. All the people must be aware about the Facebook . Parents should take care when the son or daughter are on Facebook. By the Facebook people become conscious about different news, events, relationship but by the Facebook there is negative and unwanted tensions.

According to her Facebook users are increasing highly. She also use Facebook to upload photos, pictures and chatting with friends. Though her parents ignore and other people perceive Facebook normally she use Facebook wisely. She don't like personal insult and black mailing. But she argued that Facebook play important role in our lives. It spread many news, views and somehow acts as newspaper. She uses Facebook for the notice of higher secondary education board, she collect different matter from Facebook.

According to her Facebook is useful for social purpose. To spread news about different crime events and corruption and other. The good and true news that makes people aware. For the proper use of Facebook also creating impact in our fest and festivals. People are knowing about the festival of different types of people in the world. Nepalese people also copying the way of celebrating festival from the people outside the country.

Facebook is influencing people and create the modern habit to them. People's behavior is changing. Peoples habit to sit in the net and operating Facebook is increasing. They are learning many useful things from the Facebook but at the same time they are learning negative behavior also. So, we must use Facebook properly, which is fruitful to us.

5.5 Disorder Created by Facebook

Disorder is disturbance of the order by something. In youth and Facebook users there also found some disorders. Among the 220 respondents, 197 thought that Facebook also creates disorder in the lives of people. Such disorders are tabulated below:

Table 5.4: Disorder Created by Facebook

N=220

Type of disorder	Frequency	Proportion
Crime	17	7.72
Personal insult	163	74.09
Breaking relation	17	7.72

There are diverse response case of 220 respondent

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above table illustrates that 163 respondents told that personal insult is the major disorder created by Facebook while equal 17 respondents focused on crime & relation break up as the disorder created by Facebook. As a social researcher it is found that many respondents knew about the crime, breaking relationship through Facebook. Personal insult is very common in Facebook.

5.6 Facebook Influence in Festivals

Our festivals are also influence by the use of Facebook. Nepalese peoples are also being aware about the festivals of western countries. So, in Nepali festivals also peoples are also mixing the foreign culture. Wishing, dress-up, decoration, food consumption are also found change. Facebook not only influence in the personal lives of the people but has role in celebrating festivals as well. Some such influence has been shown in the table below which was said by 67 respondents.

Table 5.5: Facebook Influence in Festivals

N=220

Influence	Frequency	Proportion
Unique ways	27	12.27
Knowing before hand	07	3.18
Wishing every one	31	14.09
Westernization	02	0.90

There are diverse response case of 67 respondents

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above table shows the fact that Facebook is a tool to wish everyone about the festivals while celebrating. This was said by 31 respondent while only 2 of them thought that westernization is seen during the celebration of festivals. So, it can be conclude that way of celebrating festivals, wishing each other, uploading photos and videos on Facebook are found remarkable changes. Beside this from the respondents it is found that in specially urban area peoples are celebrating New year, Christmas, Valentine day more effectively then our Nepalese festivals.

5.7 Changes in Lifestyles

A way of living individuals, families (households) and societies which they manifest in coping with their physical, psychological, social and economic environment on a day-to-day basis (www.businessdictionary.com 2006). Facebook also plays vital role in the changing life style of the people. Some such changes has been shown in the figure below:

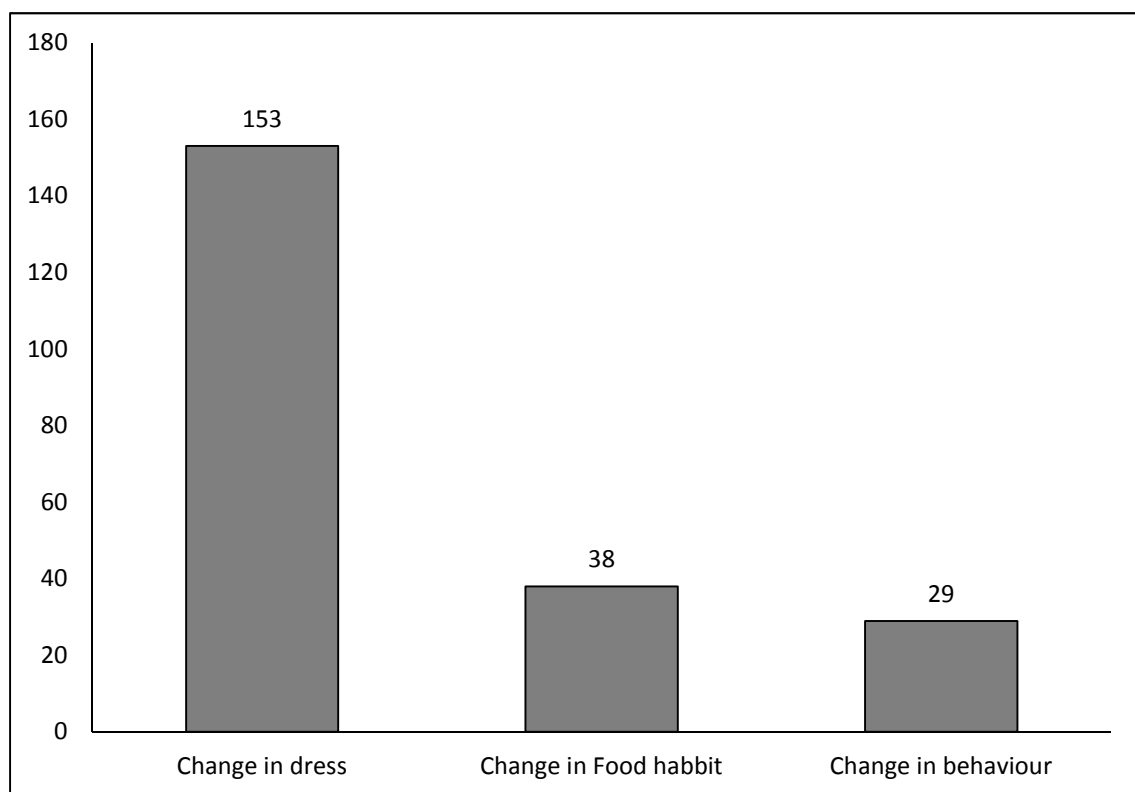


Fig: 5.2 Change in Lifestyles

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above figure shows that 153 respondents (i.e 69.55 percent) thought the Facebook brought change in the style of dress while 38 (ie 17.27 percent) & 29 (i.e. 13.18 percent) respondent told that change in food habit and behavior respectively is seen due to the use of Facebook. It is concluded that there is vast change in dress. People are adopting specially western dress in their daily use. It is specially find in women according to the respondent at the time of survey. Nepalese people's food habit is also changing. Visiting restaurant, consumption of different varieties of food are the changes in food habit. People's behavior is also changing. They have habit to sit on computer, updating news and views, remaining in keep in touch to other are the changes in life. Internet is becoming as a basic need of the people from the argument of the respondents.

5.8 Noticeable Changes

Many noticeable changes are found at the time of survey from the respondent. Facebook is becoming a culture. Of the total respondents (179) some changes by the use of Facebook are tabulated below.

Table 5.6: Major Noticeable Changes

N=220

Noticeable changes	Frequency	Proportion
Addicted	62	28.18
Waste of time	33	15
Easier communication	27	12.27
Westernization	28	12.27
Sharing joys & sorrows	29	13.18

There are diverse response of 179 respondents

Source: Field survey, 2014

The above table shows that 62 respondent think that youths are addicted towards the use of the Facebook. To communicate each other, shareing joys and sorrows, assimilating western culture are the noticeable changes found by the use of Facebook.

5.9 Response of School Administration

School administration is the management of school affairs. Head teachers are directly involved in school administration. In special occasion school administration council their students. Due to the misuse of mobile phone, some of the schools restrict the use of mobile while other allow the students to use it in their leisure time. The information collected on this matter from the respondents has been shown in the figure below.

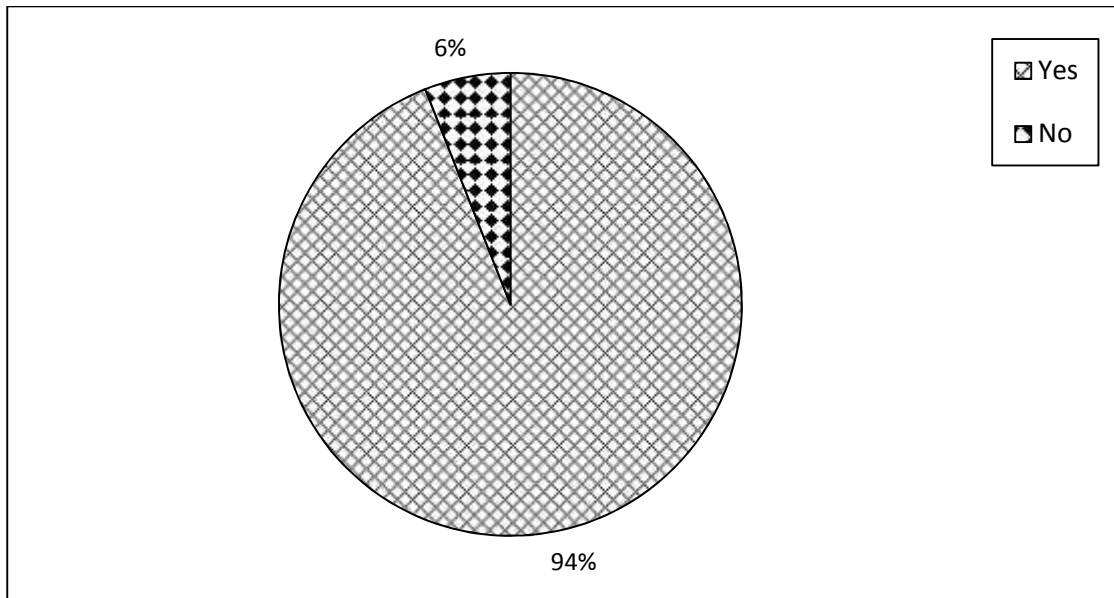


Fig: 5.3: Response of School Administration

Source: Field Survey, 2014

The above figure 5.2 shows that 94 percent of the total respondent told that they were suggested by the school administration and only 6 percent of the respondents replay that school administration has no any response to use Facebook. So, it is find that most of the school administration is aware about the use of Facebook and the school administrations are giving suggestions to their students to make them aware about the misuse of it.

5.10 Changes in Living Styles

Certainly, there exist some changes in the lifestyle of the people. When asked to the respondents about the changes with respect to westernization 201 of them accept that changes have been seen. Such changes have been illustrated in the figure below.

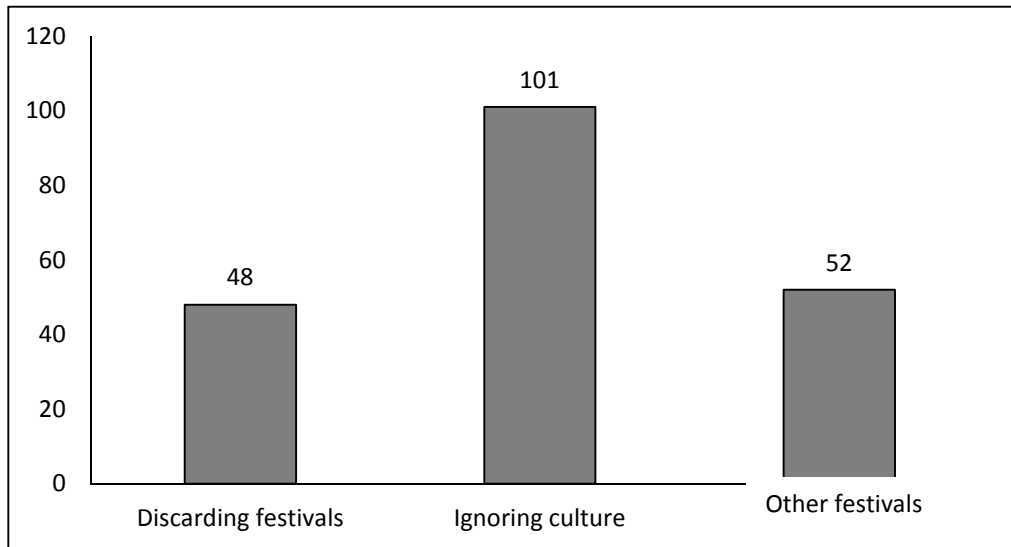


Fig 5.4 Change in Living Styles

Source: Field Survey, 2014

Above figure shows that 45.90 percent of the respondent thinks ignoring cultural values is one of the changes in the lifestyle of the people with respect to westernization. Nepalese people are found not rigid in festival.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary

This study has mainly concerned on the Facebook use pattern by youths, use and impact of Facebook as a social networking. It has dealt with numerous research questions to youth in the use and impact of Facebook. Keeping the research question in consideration, this research has drawn general objectives as to analyze the attitude of the youth studying in higher secondary level. To meet the research questions, specific objectives were set for the studies to find out the social characteristics of youths using Facebook, to study the youths knowledge about the Facebook , to examination the social and educational impact of a Facebook on youth, to analyze the westernization and modernization impact in the Nepalese society and culture though Facebook .

Basically, this is an academic study which aims to discover some new facts regarding the use and impact of Facebook and will help to find out the way to use Facebook fruitfully. This study mainly focused on youth's attitude and suggestion that are needed for its proper use. During this study the literature on Facebook sociology of knowledge, have been reviewed.

This is a more descriptive while slight exploratory designed investigation to the study site. The youth in the study site has taken as the universe of the study and taken the sample of 30 percent (i.e. 220 youths) of the universe for the purpose of the study to collect the valid and reliable data. To fulfill the purpose of the study observation questions schedule, Key informant questions schedule were adopted as data collection techniques and tools, used for collecting qualitative and quantitative data. Thus, the data collected for the study are primarily based on the primary resource when needed.

For the purpose of getting reliable data questionnaire interview schedule, key information interview and the personal experience were applied while the questionnaire interview schedule of the study yields quantitative and qualitative data.

The participants of the key information were the responsible personalities of different +2 level collages having long experiences on the use of Facebook. The collected data have been analyzed by using statistical tools while qualitative data have been analyzed manually. Results of quantitative data have been analyzed by using various tables, charts and diagrams. Due to the rapid modernization in own society the youth are using Facebook in high rate. In the study the major findings are listed below.

- 51.36 percent of the total respondent has been using Facebook since more than a year 16.81 percent are using it since a month where 21.81 reported that they are using Facebook since a year from these facts, we can say that, there seems to be larger number of Facebook users in higher secondary schools of Pokhara region.
- the maximum number i.e. 124 respondents use the Facebook daily while only 7 of them use it once a month. So, here we can assume that the rate of using Facebook is comparatively greater among the youths.
- maximum no. of respondents use the Facebook to chat (25 percent), meet old friends (21.36 percent) and gain knowledge (19.55). A part from that only 5.45 percent of the respondent regard Facebook as the tool for time-pass.
- Almost half (i.e. 50.90 percent) of the total respondent think that teenagers are taking the benefit from Facebook, 38.63 percent responded that youth are benefitted by the use of Facebook where as 10.45 percent respondent think only elders are taking benefit from Facebook. This concludes that majority of the beneficiaries from Facebook are teenagers.
- Rate of using Facebook has been getting very higher, i.e. by 67.73 percent. Only 27.27 percent of the total respondent said the growth rate is medium and rest 5 percent told the growth rate is low.
- Among 35.90 percent of the Facebook users spend most of their time in chatting. The youth using the feature newsfeed & photo upload are almost similar i.e. 38 and 39 percent. Respectively while 41 (i.e. 18.63 percent) of them update their status frequently. This shows that maximum respondent use the chat feature.
- The 44.09 percent of the parents ignore while 54.54 percent of them scold to the youths using Facebook. Only 1.37 percent of the parents motivate their

children to use Facebook which is very less in number. This clears the fact that parents are somehow not happy with their children using Facebook.

- Out of 92.72 percent of the people take Facebook normally while only 7.27 percent of them take it indifferently. This means majority of the people are positive with Facebook.
- 19.54 percent of the respondent had reported they use Facebook to search photos of subject matter. 44.45 percent use Facebook to download notes while 16.81 percent use it to search meaning of different words.
- From the users 24.09 percent of the respondent use Facebook to give congratulation & condolence while only 7.27 percent of them use for awarding the public about social crime. 16.81 percent of the youth people use Facebook for invitation in their different fest and festivals where 15 percent enjoy in festival season. 17.27 percent upload their ceremonial photos.
- 38.18 percent of the respondent suggested to take help of print media, 34.09 percent electronic media and 15 percent pamphlets while only 12.72 percent public programs for the awareness.
- The 44.54 percent respondent pay mobile internet bill by themselves, 42.27 percent ask for the parents for money while 13.18 percent's respondents pay such bill by borrowing each other.
- 74.09 percent of the respondent said that they don't know about history of Facebook while only 25.91 percent of them know about the history of Facebook .
- 74.61 percent (147) of the total respondent had reported this Facebook has positive influence in the day to day activities whereas 25.38 percent replied that Facebook has negative influence. This mean, most of the respondents have positive thoughts towards the Facebook.
- 44.54 percent of the respondent use Facebook to shared knowledge as a positive aspect of Facebook while only 5.90 percent of them use Facebook to search old friends.
- 37.72 percent i.e. majority of the respondent thought that Facebook using is just the waste of time while 7.72 percent think people lose privacy by the use of it.

- 31.81 percent of the respondent said that to minimize the negative impacts of Facebook , it is better not to make unknown people as the Facebook friends. 23.18 percent said to manage time, 18.63 said to use properly, 16.36 percent said to maintain privacy, 6.81 said to be aware and 3.18 percent said to make age limit to use Facebook.
- Facebook is tool to wish everyone about the festivals while celebrating. This was said by 31 respondent while only 2 of them thought that westernization is seen during the celebration of festivals.
- Among the respondents 94 percent of the total respondent told that they were suggested by the school administration and only 6 percent of the respondent reply that school administration has not any response.
- From the survey 153 respondent (ie 69.55 percent) thought the Facebook brought change in the style of dress while 38 (ie 17.27 percent) & 29 (ie 13.18 percent) respondent told that change in food habit and behavior respectively is seen due to the use Facebook.
- 45.90 percent of the respondent think ignoring cultural values is one of the change in the lifestyle of the people with respect to westernization.

6.2 Conclusion

Facebook is a popular networking website that allows registered users to create profiles, upload photos and videos, send messages and keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues. In our present context, most of the people from teenage to old age are using it. The influence of this website is seen in all age groups. Many positive and negative influences are seen during the study period.

The whole society is influencing by the use of Facebook. Unnecessary expenditure is increasing in our culture, fest and festivals in the name of modernization by the use of Facebook. Youth are spending more time on Facebook instead of study. Love affairs is increasing in them. Instead of using their valuable time in productive work youth are spending in Facebook. Youths have more interest in western culture like New year, Christmas, Valentine day than our Nepalese culture.

Though Facebook has positive as well as negative influences, it helps to renew old friends and find lost family members from many years. Users can remain in keep in

touch to their friends and relatives. So, ultimately this website is making the world very narrow. That is why this new technology must be used properly in limited time not moment to moment.

6.3 Recommendations and Suggestions to Future Researchers

From the study, it is found that Facebook is very popular among the youths though it has both positive and negative impacts in their lives. So, it is better to recommend the followings;

- The rate of using Facebook is very high. So, parents are suggested to take care of their children properly.
- It is becoming very urgent to the government of Nepal to apply cyber law to control the misuse of internet.
- There must be age bar for using Facebook.
- All the users are suggested to share true identity, ideas and views in the Facebook.
- The users of Facebook are requested not to keep the matters which has negative impact in the society.

Suggestions for Future Researchers

- It is better to study about Facebook among different level of ages like teen age, adults and olds.
- Gender wise study may give fruitful result.
- Comparative study can be conducted for the further result.

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APPENDIX I

FACEBOOK USE PATTERN BY YOUTH AND IMPACT OF FACEBOOK IN SOCIAL NETWORKING IN POKHARA

Questionnaire Schedule

A. Respondent's Profile

Name of the Student:

Age :

Gender:

Name of the HS School:

Level:

Years:

Faculty:

B. Student's Perception towards the Facebook

SN	Questions	Answers	Skip
1	Since how long you have been using Facebook?	a) Since a month b) Since one year c) Since more than one year d) Since its entry in Pokhara	
2.	How often do you use Facebook?	a) Daily b) Every alternate days c) Once a week d) Once a month e) Very often	
3.	Why do you use Facebook?		
4.	Whom do you think are more beneficial from the facebook?	a) Teenagers b) Youth c) Elders	
5.	Do Facebook influence in the day to day activities	a) Yes b) No →	10
6.	What sort of influence?	a) Positive b) Negative	

7	In your view, what are the positive influence of facebook?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sharing knowledge b) Making friends c) Communicating d) Updating news e) Knowing about near ones f) Searching old friends g) Other (if mentions) 	
8.	What are the negative aspects of Facebook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Waste of time b) Loss of money c) Social insecurity d) Losing privacy e) Unwanted tension f) Other if mention 	
9.	Mention the ways to minimize the negative impacts created by the Facebook?		
10.	Do you find any changes in the society after the use of Facebook	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Yes b) No —————→ 	12
11	What are the major noticeable changes have you seen?		
12.	What is the rate of growth of using Facebook among today's youth?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) High b) Medium c) Low 	
13	What are the features of the Facebook do you use the most?		
14	What is your parent's view towards the use of Facebook?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ignore b) Motivate c) Scold 	

15	What other people perceive about Facebook	a) Normally b) Indifferently	
16.	Have you seen any disorder in the lives of people by its use	a) Yes b) No →	18
17	What sort of disorder have you seen?	a) Crime b) Personal insult c) Breaking relations d) If others, specify...	
18.	Does Facebook play important role in our lives	a) Yes b) No →	20
19	What part of Facebook plays the important role in our lives ?		
20	Have you ever use Facebook for your study purpose?	a) Yes b) No →	22
21	From which aspects it is been useful for you studies ?		
22	How have you used Facebook for any other social purpose	a) Yes b) No →	24
23	For what social purpose have you used Facebook?		
24	Has the school administration suggested whether to use Facebook or not?	a) Yes b) No	
25	How do you manage to pay the bill of your mobile internet to use Facebook?	a) Personal expenses b) From the parents c) Friends help d) If other source, please specify,	

26	How can the awareness be created about positive use of Facebook		
27	Do you have any knowledge or have you heard about the history of Facebook?		
28.	Do Facebook influence in the ways of celebrating festivals?	a) Yes b) No	30
29.	What is the impact of Facebook while celebrating festivals		
30	What kind of changes do you find regarding modernization in the lifestyle of youth using Facebook?		
31	Has westernization been seen in the society where youth use Facebook?	a) Yes b) No →	34
32	What sort of changes has been seen with respect to westernization due to the use of Facebook		
33	What is the academic level of performance among the youth using Facebook	a) High b) Medium c) Low	
34	If you have further suggestion towards the use of Facebook by youth, please mention?		

APPENDIX II
PHOTO GALLERY



Researcher taking interview from the student of Rainbow Academic Homes HSS



Students Using Facebook (Golden Future HSS)



Students Using Facebook (Bethani HSS)



Students on Facebook (Global Collegiate HSS)