



Open access Journal

**International Journal of Emerging Trends in Science and Technology**IC Value: 76.89 (Index Copernicus) Impact Factor: 4.219 DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.18535/ijetst/v4i11.04>

## Impact of Using Face Book for Interpersonal Friendship

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### Abstract:

My study is about interpersonal friendship on face book. So many people research about face book relationships. The further research of the study has lot of things. Example face book addiction, face book is a entertainment source, relationships developing, how the youngsters are using face book. Face book can help you practice relationship maintenance techniques. My study is among college students in future of the study will having lots of scope and further step.

**Keywords:** Social media, social interaction, long-term relationships, face book

### 1.0 Introduction:

Social networking is the hottest online trend of the last five years. Not only do social media sites provide a way to keep in contact with friends, but they can also offer opportunities for professional online networking. Social networking could be advantageous for your career, but there are also disadvantages to consider. Social networking offers many benefits. It is now easier than ever to keep in contact with old friends and colleagues. The professional networking site Linked in even allows users to request introductions to business people who are known to their contacts.

Face book is best entertainment source for youngsters. Girls and boys are using face book

equally and spending for face book. But face book not secure for girls. Using lot of fake face book profile. It is no surprise that Face book is vulnerable to attacks, and several hackers actively alter people's profile information, on daily basis. There are hundreds of examples of this. Many Face book and ex-Face book users can tell you that they noticed change in their profile information while they were not logged in. Also, lots of pictures are uploaded on Face book every day. Yes, Face book does check every upload for viruses but remember Face book or any other website can't check for all kind of viruses, particularly those which are recently released. On opening those virus-attached pictures, you create danger to your data and your computer. Not safe for girls.

The golden rule of social networking is to avoid putting anything online that could reflect badly on you or your business. Pictures of you acting unprofessionally could harm your chances of getting a job, or make a poor impression on a new client. If you want to use a social media site for personal as well as professional networking, consider creating a separate account under a nickname, so you can keep your professional account clean.

### 1.1 Main objectives:

- To identify the social networking media affecting social interaction between users
- To examine how effects of face book use on college students interpersonal development
- To find out the Impact of social media on interpersonal communication patterns
- To know that how social media use is affecting long-term relationships
- To know the role of social networking on the quality of interpersonal relationship
- To identify the College student social networking and its relationship to perceived social support
- To Identify the effects of social media on college students
- To find out Use of social media by college students, relationship to communication and self-concept

### 2.0 Methodology

The present study deals with the micro level of Research methods and techniques employed to

collect and analyze the study. The study focused on the Impact of using on Face book interpersonal friendship among the college students. The study involves questionnaire method, interview method, observation method and Students profile sheet. All these methods are followed to get information about the Impact of using on Face book interpersonal friendship.

### 2.1 Sampling:

Random sampling technique is used for the study. Overall the one fifty college students are selected for the samples. Each of them is given separate questionnaire and profile sheet to collect the data about the Impact of using on Face book interpersonal friendship.

### 2.2 Data Analysis:

The collected data from the students are analyzed carefully Survey method was used for the quantitative analysis. A structured closed ended questionnaire covering various aspects of accessing internet was prepared for data collection and the data was collected among the AJK college of Arts and science students in Coimbatore.

### 2.3 Reason for the study

In this time we have more no of social networking sites. Youngsters are addicted to social networks. And youngsters are mostly using Face book. And why the youngsters using Face book I want know that reason and how they will maintain a friendship in Face book and what kind purpose they are using.

### 3.0 Use of face book for interpersonal friendship by the students

Increased use of Facebook among college students as a key, this study looked into factors influencing the users' friendship. The variables such as trust, self-disclosure, intimacy and the demographic variables for the study were gender, age, Educational qualification, Area of living, Family income and Family type.

This chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of the study. It has been classified into two parts in which first consist of frequency analysis of the demographic variables which are taken as descriptive analysis. The second part deals with the statistical and analytical study of the corresponding discussions.

**Table 3.1**

*Demographic profile of the respondents*

Demographic Profile of the Respondents	Level
Gender of Respondents	2
Age of the Respondents	3
Qualification of Respondents	3
Area of Living	2
Income of Family of Respondents	4
Family Type of Respondents	2
FaceBook Account	2
How often use facebook	5
Longivity	5
Preferred way of using facebook	3
Place of using	4
No of Friends	4

The demographic profile of the respondents consist of their gender, age, Educational qualification, Area of living, Family income and Family type. Access of Facebook account, usage time, longevity, preferred way , place of using, Number of Friends in Facebook account were given in the following tables.

### 4.0 Descriptive characteristics of the sample

Table 4.1: *Gender of the Respondents*

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	109	72.7
Female	41	27.3
Total	150	100.0

The above table inferred that 150 of the respondents are male and 109 respondents are female in the total sample of 41 which found that men were 72.7 percent as women 27.3 percent use Facebook. It reflects male are using Facebook more than female student.

Table 4.2: *Age of the Respondents*

Age	Frequency	Percent
17-18	34	22.7
19-20	67	44.7
21-22	49	32.7
Total	150	100.0

In the above table the age of the respondents were classified in three groups as 17-18, 19-20, 21-22.. In the total population 22.7 percent were 17-18 and 44.7 percent were in the stage of 19-20 and 32.7 were 21-22. Hence based on the age criterion was taken for analysis.

Table 4.3: *Usage time*

Usage time	Frequency	Percent
Few times a day	69	46.0
Once a day	37	24.7
Few times a week	14	9.3
Once a week	16	10.7
Rarely	14	9.3
Total	150	100.0

From the above table it's inferred that about 46.0 percent of the respondents were using Facebook for Few times a day. And 24.7 percent of respondents were using Facebook for Once a day. 9.3 percent of the respondents using Facebook few times a week. 10.7 percent using once in a week & only 9.3 percent of respondents are rarely using Facebook.

#### 5.0 GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT \* Trust Level

Crosstab				
Count		Trust Level		Total
		Low Trust	High Trust	
GENDRE OF THE RESPONDENT	male	49	60	109
	female	26	15	41
Total		75	75	150

#### 5.1 NO OF FRIENDS \* Trust Level

Crosstab				
Count		Trust Level		Total
		Low Trust	High Trust	
NO OF FRIENDS	below 100	12	3	15
	101-200	19	11	30
	201-300	10	21	31

	4	34	40	74
Total		75	75	150

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	11.923 <sup>a</sup>	3	.008
Likelihood Ratio	12.418	3	.006
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.252	1	.012
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.50.

A cross tabulation is conducted to examine whether there are any statistically significant differences among the No. of friends and Trust level

The test revealed statistically significant differences among the levels of trust and No. of Friends ( $p < .025$ )

#### 5.2 NO OF FRIENDS \* Intimacy Level

Crosstab				
Count		Intimacy Level		Total
		Low Intimacy	High Intimacy	
NO OF FRIENDS	below 100	13	2	15
	101-200	18	12	30
	201-300	9	22	31
	4	43	31	74
Total		83	67	150

Correlations				
		Trust Level	Self-Disclosure Level	Intimacy Level
Trust Level	Pearson Correlation	1	.387**	.496**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
	N	150	150	150
Self-Disclosure Level	Pearson Correlation	.387*	1	.333**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	150	150	150
Intimacy Level	Pearson Correlation	.496*	.333**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	150	150	150
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).				

A cross tabulation is conducted to examine whether there are any statistically significant differences among the No. of friends and Intimacy level. The test revealed statistically significant differences among the levels of Intimacy and No. of Friends(  $p < .05$ )

Hence the null  $H_01$  There is no significant difference between male and female in using Facebook was rejected.

The correlation coefficient between **trust** with self-disclosure( $r = .387$ ,  $P < .000$ ), intimacy ( $r = .496$ ,  $P < .000$ ), The analysis revealed that there is a positive correlation between the variables which is significant at .001 levels. The correlation coefficient between self-disclosure with intimacy( $r = .333$ ,  $P < .000$ ), The analysis revealed that there is a positive correlation between the variables which is significant at .001 levels.

Hence the null  $H_02$  There is no significant relationship between variables of interpersonal friendship was rejected.

#### Findings:

- There is a significant difference between male and female using Face book

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.130 <sup>a</sup>	3	.002
Likelihood Ratio	16.091	3	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.890	1	.169
N of Valid Cases	150		
a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.70.			

- There is a significant correlation coefficient between the variables trust and self-disclosure
- There is a significant correlation coefficient between the variables self-disclosure and intimacy.
- The test revealed statistically significant differences among the levels of Trust in terms of their gender of the respondents
- The test revealed statistically significant differences among the levels of trust and No. of Friends
- The test revealed statistically significant differences among the levels of Intimacy and No. of Friends
- There is no significant between variables and interpersonal friendship

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