

# Impact of Unrestricted Social Media Usage on Youth

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**Abstract** - Youth, the asset of the nation, have enormous power to bring changes in the society and the advancement of technology ignites the flames within them to consider the sky as the limit. But it is highly important to improvise the minds of youth to think in a positive direction. Day by day the unrestricted use of social media has endangered the minds of the youth affecting their creativity. The correlation between the Youth and social media has become so intricate that it profoundly influences various aspects of their lives. During the transition period, an adolescent often undergoes through a tough phase to identify the ways how to create his own identity, to have a successful career, to become independent and responsible and for answering all such queries, he chooses social media as the best medium. But they are ignorant of the fact that social media is such a dangerous tool that it can ruin their career as well as life if not used with care and caution. There are many harmful contents available in the social media, those accelerate the youth to become a part (offender or victim) of cybercrime, whether knowing or unknowingly and subsequently getting entangled under the harsh provisions of the cyber law, media law, Information Technology law, etc. Even the hate speech disseminated on social media affects the psychology of the youth, whereas the suicidal gaming apps build negativity and self-harming nature in them.

**Theme:** The current study focuses on impact of social media upon youth and how they are becoming dependent on it without being aware of the pros and cons and the effect thereof.

**Methodology:** The Authors have adopted doctrinal research technique to collect data from various sources like journal articles, news items, internet sources, judgements etc. and intend to assess the materials qualitatively.

**Objectives:** The objectives of the study are to evaluate the positive and negative impacts of social media upon the adolescents and to find out the flaws in the laws governing such acts.

**Findings and suggestions:** Although any technological advancement is made for the betterment of the society, but unfettered use of social media now days often act as catalysts for capturing, engulfing, and moulding the minds and creative thinking of the youth in a negative

way. Therefore, the authors suggest for awareness and enforcement of stringent legislative provisions to combat the misuse of social media to protect youth from being digital puppets. As the society progressively connects to the internet with a growing number of gadgets, the significance and influence of online safety is crucial to empathise.

**Keywords:** Adolescents, Cyber-crime, Cybersecurity, Social-media, Technology, Youth.

## INTRODUCTION

“The ignited minds of the youth are the most powerful resource on the Earth. I am convinced that the power of the youth, if properly directed, will bring about transformed humanity by meeting its challenges and bring peace and prosperity.”

-Dr APJ Abdul Kalam

It is believed from the ancient period that an adolescent is like clay, ready to be moulded in the best possible way. The only thing required is to push them in the right direction. We cannot deny the fact that it is the human brain intertwined with science that creates all technological advancements worldwide. Social media is one of such innovations that was created to live life with ease. But science that makes things easier can also have a destructive nature that breaks things to the worst. Social media has both pros and cons as two sides of the same coin. Youth minds, the strength of an up-and-coming nation, are in an endangered position with the excessive use of social media. Today, from the initial stage of their lives, they are becoming familiar with smart phones and other digital gadgets, following social media trends in order to get popular among their friends and to be in the limelight. The situation is getting critical as youth are misleading by social media. The advent of technology and the unfettered use of social media trigger the authors to address the issue and conduct research on it.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are:

1. To evaluate the positive and negative impact of social media on adolescents
2. To find out lacunae in laws regarding the same

#### STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Digitalization is a global phenomena now-a-days. Every individual has pocket-friendly gadgets like smartphones, tablets, I-pad in his hands which plays vital role for them in their daily life. Being active in social media has become the most prioritising habit of every individual now. But the problem is that youth, the future of the nation, has not been aware of the proper use of social media and getting addicted to it day by day, which is a matter of concern. The excessive use of social media has significant implications on youth. The creative minds of the adolescents getting polluted by the negative impact of social media. Youth may face mental anguish by excessive use of social media that leads to severe distress and suicidal attempts which need to be controlled.

#### METHODOLOGY

In order to conduct the entire study effectively, all the data was collected from various sources, like journal articles, news items, online sources, legal decisions, etc. The authors have adopted doctrinal research techniques to make the study efficient. The approach was used with the intention of assessing the accumulated materials in a qualitative manner.

#### PROS AND CONS OF SOCIAL MEDIA

The term social media is the combination of two words, social and media. Social refers to society at large and media refers to medium through which people get connected to one another. Social media used for social interaction among people in which they virtually share information, ideas, feelings, opinions etc. using various popular social media tools or websites such as, Facebook, Messenger, twitter, WhatsApp, Instagram, YouTube, Snapchat, LinkedIn, google, Pinterest, and other blogging platforms etc.

January 2024 witnessed the presence of 462.0 million social media users in India, which accounted for 32.2 percent of the country's total population, out of which, the total number of young individuals engaging with social media platforms in India amounted to 383.0 million, constituting around 38.1 percent of the overall population.<sup>1</sup> As of early 2024, the number of operational cellular mobile connections in India stood at 1.12 billion, representing 78.0 percent of the total population.

The impact of social media on mental health of youth is contingent upon several factors, including:

- Adolescents' internet activities and perceptions like what they see and search online.
- The duration of their internet activity.
- Psychological variables, such as the individual's degree of maturity and any prior mental health disorders.

Impact of social media on youth:

Positive Impact of Social Media on Youth:

1. Social media platforms provide access to a vast amount of information on various topics. Social media serves as a powerful tool for sharing information, news, and awareness campaigns. This can help youth to stay informed about current events, new ideas, and enables them to connect with people from different cultural backgrounds, promoting cross-cultural thoughts and tolerance, fostering a broader understanding of the world. Exchanging ideas and experiences with peers from diverse backgrounds can broaden their perspectives and promote empathy.
2. Social media platforms have facilitated youth to connect and communicate with their, friends and family, regardless of geographical boundaries. This fosters social support networks and can reduce feelings of isolation, particularly for those who may struggle with in-person social interactions.
3. Platforms like Instagram, YouTube, etc provide outlets for creative expression. Youth can share their art, music, writing, blogging and other talents with a wide audience, receiving feedback

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<sup>1</sup>Source: DataReportal- Global Digital Insights

<https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2024-india> -  
:~:text=Meanwhile%2C%20data%20published%20in%20the,and%20above%20at%20that%20time.

and encouragement that can boost their confidence and self-esteem.

4. Many social media platforms offer educational content, tutorials, and courses on a wide range of subjects. Youth can learn new skills, explore academic interests, and access resources that may not be available in their immediate surroundings.
5. Social media plays a significant role in spreading awareness about social and political issues, health, and educational matters etc. Youth can engage in activism, raise awareness about important causes, and mobilize others to take action for positive change.
6. It opens up career opportunities for youth. Platforms like LinkedIn allow them to showcase their skills and experiences, connect with professionals in their fields of interest, and even find job opportunities or internships.
7. The advent of social media has enabled the establishment of virtual communities centered around common interests, passions, or personalities. These communities offer a sense of affiliation and assistance, enabling young folks to establish connections with individuals who have similar interests and want recognition.

While these positive impacts are significant, it's important to acknowledge that use of social media also comes with dangerous risks, such as exposure to harmful content, cyberbullying, suicidal games and addiction.

Negative Impact of Social Media on Youth:

1. Excessive use of social media can lead to mental health issues such as depression, anxiety. Constantly comparing one's own life to the well-constructed online lives of others might result in feelings of inferiority and discontent.
2. Social media platforms serve as a medium for the occurrence of cyberbullying, including many forms such as harassment, intimidation, and the dissemination of rumours. The impact of cyberbullying on the mental well-being of young individuals can be severe, resulting in conditions such as anxiety, depression, sadness, and in severe instances, even results in suicide.
3. The issue of social media addiction is increasingly worrisome among young individuals, resulting in an excessive amount of time spent on screens and a disregard for important real-life obligations, such as academic pursuits and physical exercise.

Excessive involvement with social media platforms has the potential to disturb sleep patterns, hence impacting one's general state of well-being.

4. Exposure to unattainable beauty ideals and manipulated pictures on social media can exacerbate negative body image concerns, especially among teenagers. This phenomenon may give rise to detrimental behaviours, such as excessive dietary practices, and maybe even the emergence of eating disorders.
5. Many youths may not fully understand the implications of sharing personal information online. Oversharing on social media can compromise privacy and security, making them vulnerable to identity theft, cyberstalking, and other online threats.
6. Social media often creates a fear of missing out (FOMO) on social events, experiences, or opportunities, leading to feelings of anxiety and pressure to constantly stay connected and engaged online.
7. Excessive use of social media has been associated with lower academic performance and decreased productivity. Constant notifications and distractions can interfere with studying and concentration.
8. Social media platforms provide a platform for online predators to target vulnerable youth. Strangers may exploit their naivety and trust to engage in inappropriate or harmful behaviours.
9. Social media algorithms frequently exhibit a tendency to emphasize content that is congruent with users' preexisting opinions and tastes, so engendering echo chambers whereby young individuals may encounter restricted viewpoints and disinformation. This phenomenon has the potential to foster divisiveness and intolerance towards divergent perspectives.
10. Excessive use of social media distracts from real-life social interactions, resulting in difficulties in forming and maintaining meaningful relationships offline.

Hate speech, social media and youth:

Due to the proliferation of social media, a significant number of youngsters are regrettably encountering hate speech on the internet. Presently, the prevalence of online hate speech, encompassing derogatory,

racist, or sexist remarks, is not only progressively being seen but also occasionally encountered by the younger generations. Exposure of youth to the hate speech disseminating in social media affects the perception of them in many matters and leads to mental health issues.

**Social media, Youth and crimes:**

In a more expansive context, cybercrime encompasses any illicit conduct whereby a computer or the internet is employed as a means. Social media is also used as a medium to conduct such cybercrimes. However, the term cybercrime is not explicitly addressed in any legislation or statute enacted by the Indian Legislature but it sometimes subjected to judicial interpretation in certain Indian court rulings. Cybercrimes involves various offences such as, cyber stalking, cyber pornography, the dissemination of obscene materials, cyber bullying etc. Moreover, it is astonishing to see that, individuals between the ages of 10 to 24 exhibit the highest level of engagement in cybercrime, both as perpetrators and victims. This is mostly due to they are highly active on social media platforms without knowing the pros and cons of social media and the effects thereof, which often leads to their involvement as both victims and perpetrators of cybercrime.

According to the NCRB report<sup>2</sup>, the total number of cybercrimes against children till 2022 is 1823. Table I. Depicts the various cyber offences and total number of cases on the same in India till 2022.

Table I: Cybercrime against children 2022

SL. NO.	Types of Cybercrime	Total number of cases
1.	Cyber bullying/ Cyber intimidating/ Threatening/ Coercing/ Online Harassment (Sec.506,503, 384 IPC r/w IT Act)	74
2.	False Profile/ Impersonation (IT Act r/w IPC/SLL)	2
3.	Cyber Pornography/ Accommodating or Publishing Obscene Sexual Materials portraying children (Sec.67B of IT Act r/w other IPC/SLL)	1171

<sup>2</sup> source: NCRB crime report, 2022

4.	Cyber Stalking/ Bullying (Sec.354D IPC r/w IT Act)	158
5.	Crimes through harmful deadly Online Games via Internet etc. (Sec.305 IPC r/w IT Act)	2
6.	All Other Cyber related crimes against Children/ Youth	416
7.	All Total virtual crimes against Children/ Youth	1823

The latest social media controversy for youth is banning of TikTok, which is the platform that spoils approximately 70% of youth in India. In April 2019, the Madras High Court issued a directive to the state government, instructing them to disable the access and use of the TikTok application, which they deem to be hazardous. On June 29, 2020, the Indian government implemented a ban on the TikTok application, deeming it to be damaging to the future of the nation. The application was prohibited in accordance with section 69(A) of the Information and Technology Act, in conjunction with the conditions outlined in the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for blocking of access of Information by Public) Rules 2009. The Ministry of Electronics and IT has been provided with many reports from authorized sources regarding the unlawful theft and transmission of customer data outside of India. Therefore, the suggestions for prohibiting these applications were provided by the Indian Cyber

**Crime Coordination Centre.**

**Harmful Gaming apps and youth:**

In May 2016, a suicidal game has been introduced named “Blue whale challenge” targeting the youths to fulfil series of tasks that assigned to the participants by the administrator that introduced self-harm and ultimately resulted in commitment of suicide. Report<sup>3</sup> says overall 130 teenagers committed suicide after playing such suicidal games. The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology in India has issued a directive to internet platforms such as Google, Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, and Yahoo, instructing them to remove the links associated with

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue\\_Whale\\_Challenge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_Whale_Challenge)

the online game. Subsequent a petition submitted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, for prohibition of the game. Similarly, the “Momo Challenge” hoax in 2018/19 was disseminated over social media and several other platforms. As part of the challenge, teenagers engage in communication with a WhatsApp account named Momo, which displays an avatar depicting a repulsive sculpture. According to reports, a user dubbed Momo was engaging in the harassment of children and teenagers, coercing them into carrying out a range of perilous activities such as violent assaults, self-inflicted damage, causing harm to others, and even suicide<sup>4</sup>. Recently, in 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2023 according to the news as printed in the times of India, A 23-year-old youth committed suicide after losing Rs. 3.50 lakh in online game in Maharashtra which is a horrific incident.<sup>5</sup>

Therefore, it's essential for youth to be aware of these potential negative impacts and to use social media responsibly, with guidance and support from parents, educators, and mental health professionals when needed. Additionally, platforms and policymakers have a role in implementing measures to mitigate these risks and promote safer online environments for young users.

#### LEGAL REGIME AND THE LACUNAE

The proliferation of social media platforms has led to the emergence of crimes, necessitating the implementation of social media Laws. These regulations offer legal recourse in both civil and criminal forms to safeguard the dissemination of prohibited content. There are several legal frameworks pertaining to litigation in the realm of social media, such as the Digital Millennium Copyright Act and the Communication Decency Act, which aim to address issues related to cybercrime and cyberspace. In order to mitigate social media-related offenses such as cyber stalking, online harassment, cyberbullying, and digital threats, social media laws are necessary. The riots, triggered by the dissemination of fabricated videos

depicting violence through platforms such as Facebook, YouTube, and WhatsApp, results in significant destruction and affects the mind of youth in severe manner. Hence, the necessity arises for robust legislation pertaining to social media in our nation. In any era, law is the backbone of society in order to maintain harmony and peace through various orders, rules and regulations.

The legislative frameworks are:

**The Constitution of India:** The right to freedom of speech and expression as enshrined under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India, provides freedom to every citizen to place their valuable opinions, share ideas, information etc with one another freely without any hesitation. But, the constitution itself doesn't promote hate speech, hateful comments, harmful opinions in social media in the name of free speech that incites people to commit any offence. The right to free speech is not absolute and certain restrictions has imposed under Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India for the same. The exclusion of specific mention regarding limitations of use of social media, the boundaries of free speech and proper definition of hate speech are the lacunae that need high concern.

**Information Technology Act 2000:** Under the provisions of this act, Section 66(A) makes it illegal and punishable to conduct any offense through social media with the intention of hurting or injuring other people. But the lacunae are, this section has been struck down by supreme court in 2015 being unconstitutional. So, stringent legal provision required to address the issues of cybercrimes specifically. The government is granted the authority to prevent or prohibit the public from accessing information whose contents are in conflict with the provisions of the government, as stated in Section 69(A). Additionally, this section outlines the process that must be followed in order to prevent the public from accessing information that does not conform with the government's regulations. The Government of India

<sup>4</sup>Kobilke, L., Markiewitz, A. The Momo Challenge: measuring the extent to which YouTube portrays harmful and helpful depictions of a suicide game. *SN Soc Sci* 1, 86 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43545-021-00065-1>

<sup>5</sup> Source: Times of India newspaper, May 7, 2023, 09:30 IST  
[http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/100046208.cms?utm\\_source=contentofinterest&utm\\_medium=text&utm\\_campaign=cppst](http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/100046208.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst)

has also formulated rules under the IT Act, such as the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021. These rules impose additional obligations on intermediaries, including social media platforms, regarding content moderation, grievance redressal mechanisms, and compliance reporting.

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015: These laws include provisions related to online child exploitation, child pornography and cybercrime against minors, still the cybercrime rate against youth has not been declined in proper manner which alarms the strict enforcement of such laws.

Indecent Representation of women (prohibition) Act, 1998-The provisions outlined in sections 3 and 4 of this legislation serve to safeguard and proscribe the dissemination of pornography, as well as imposes penalties on anyone involved in the circulation of such explicit content.

Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023: This act requires verifiable consent from a child's parent or legal guardian for data privacy.

International laws relating to social media:

Germany has implemented a legislative measure known as The Network Enforcement Act, 2017 (NetzDG), which establishes a framework for the examination of content. Under this law, the removal of any illicit material within a 24-hour timeframe is mandated. Additionally, individuals are required to provide regular updates regarding their activities. Failure to comply with this may result in the imposition of a fine.

In the European Union, terror videos are given special attention if the content is not withdrawn within one hour, at which point a substantial punishment is imposed.

The Online Safety Act 2015 was enacted in Australia to prohibit social media businesses from engaging in harassment and removing abusive content, since failure to do so would result in substantial financial penalties.

In both Russia and China, several applications such as Google, Twitter, and WhatsApp have been subject to

bans in order to restrict the dissemination of their user data outside their respective borders. This measure has effectively mitigated cyber-attacks perpetrated by these platforms.

Recent Effective steps taken by the Central Government of India:

The Central Government provide support to the State Governments by offering recommendations and plans aimed at enhancing the capabilities of their Law Enforcement Agencies in order to enhance the efficacy of addressing cybercrimes in a thorough and synchronized way.

The steps taken are:

- The Central Government, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, has established the 'Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre' (I4C) to handle all forms of cybercrime inside the nation. As part of the I4C, the 'National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal' has been introduced to facilitate the reporting of occurrences related to various forms of cybercrimes, with a particular emphasis on cybercrimes targeting women and children.
- In 2023, I4C organized seven workshops for JCCTs in Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Vishakhapatnam, Lucknow, Ranchi, and Chandigarh. These workshops were conducted nationwide, focusing on cybercrime hotspots and areas with multijurisdictional issues. The primary objective was to increase the coordination framework between the Law Enforcement Agencies of the respective states and union territories.
- A National Cyber Forensic Laboratory, consisting of approximately 9,000 cyber forensics such as mobile forensics, memory forensics, and Call Data Record (CDR) Analysis, has been established in New Delhi as branch of the I4C. Its purpose is to offer early stage cyber forensic support to Investigating Officers of every State/UT, aiding them in investigating cases related to cybercrimes.
- The Central Government has implemented various measures to raise awareness about cybercrime. These measures include distributing messages through SMS, I4C social media networking such as, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and Telegram, conducting radio campaigns,

collaborating with MyGov for advertising across various platforms, organizing Cyber Security and Safety Awareness weeks in collaboration amongst States/UTs, and issuing a Manual for Adolescents/Students. It has been asked that the States/Union Territories (UTs) undertake publicity efforts in order to generate widespread awareness.<sup>6</sup>

- The introduction of the Pratibimb app in November and December resulted in the apprehension of 454 cyber offenders in the Jamtara, Deoghar, and Giridih regions of Jharkhand. According to I4C, there was a decrease in the number of cases from 31,228 to 24,264 between the period of December 2023 and January 2024.
- According to the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C), the largest number of cybercrimes registered in the country in 2023 are attributed to Work from Home (WFH) or Part-time employment scams, followed by illicit lending applications which misguides the youth for which 595 apps have been blocked that were involved in such suspicious activities.

Related case laws:

Supreme court in the most leading case of Shreya Singhal v Union of India<sup>7</sup> 2015 rendered a decision stating that section 66A of the Information Technology Act imposed limitations on the freedom of speech and expression, deeming it to be in violation of the constitution, which is a drawback. After Section 66A, which was struck down by the Supreme Court in 2015, there's a lack of specific legislation solely dedicated to addressing issues like cyber bullying, online harassment, etc.

The legal precedent established in the case of Kharak Singh v State of Uttar Pradesh<sup>8</sup>, determined that the act of tapping a phone constitutes a violation of privacy. Consequently, it can be legitimately argued that the act of exchanging information via WhatsApp with Facebook is an unambiguous infringement of privacy for its users.

But, in the case of Tehseen S. Poonawalla Vs. Union of India<sup>9</sup>, 2018, the Supreme Court granted the

government complete autonomy to halt the dissemination of provocative and hazardous content on digital platforms that have the potential to instigate acts of mob violence.

## FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

### Findings

The findings show that, the youth often encounter cyber offenses including cheating by impersonation, hacking of profile, job related frauds, Aadhaar related payment frauds, UPI frauds, e-wallet-related frauds, internet banking frauds, online shopping frauds and debit-credit card frauds etc. knowing or unknowingly due to lack of knowledge regarding the same. While technology advancements are generally intended to improve society, the unregulated utilization of social media in contemporary times frequently serves as a catalyst for moulding the minds and creative thinking of young individuals in a detrimental manner. The findings of the study are followed by some valuable suggestions.

### Suggestions

The study examines the harmful factors responsible for degradation of minds of youth which need to be controlled. The authors here have provided certain valuable suggestions regarding the same. The authors suggested the role of parents, mentors, educational institutions, society, and law to drag youth from the hell of social media and protect them from being digital puppets. Youth need to understand both the positive and negative impacts of social media and deal with it by proper care and caution under guidance.

### Role of Parents:

1. It is advisable for adolescents to allocate their time prudently on online social networking platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube, with the aim of enhancing their social networking capabilities, rather than engaging in unproductive informal conversations and postings.
2. In order to ensure the future of youth, it is imperative for parents and instructors to

<sup>6</sup>Source: Crime in India published by NCRB.

<sup>7</sup> AIR 2015 SC 1523

<sup>8</sup>1963 AIR 1295

<sup>9</sup> AIR 2018 SUPREME COURT 3354

meticulously monitor their activities on social media platforms.

3. Parents should educate their children on the responsible and safe use of social media sites, including the importance of privacy settings and online norms.
4. It is advisable for parents to foster open conversation or transparent communication with their young ones regarding their internet experiences, online encounters and apprehensions that might help them to swiftly address any difficulties they face and facilitate the timely resolution of any problems.

#### Role of Educational Institutions:

1. Educational institutions have to integrate digital education into their curriculum, for imparting essential skills to the young students in the areas of, responsible utilization of social media, critical assessment of information and technology and online safety.
2. The mentors should address the youth about both the beneficial and detrimental influences of social media and the effects thereof. They should also encourage them to use social media for educational purposes of doing project works, healthy discussions, browse important information relating to the curriculum.

#### Role of Society:

1. Society needs to create awareness campaigns for online safety and to address the potential risks that associated with online activities.
2. Awareness must be created to address mental health issues accompanied with excessive and inappropriate use of social media and for promoting mental well-being to mitigate negative impacts of the same.
3. Cyber awareness campaign needs to be introduced in all region for not only the youth but also to every individual to create awareness regarding online frauds, scams, hacking, phishing, internet banking frauds, job related frauds etc.

#### Role of Law:

1. The existing laws to prevent cybercrime, cyber bullying, cyber stalking, child pornography and other related offences need to be effectively implemented and strict actions should be taken in order to curb the menace.
2. Law needs to be transformed and new organised legal provisions should be enforced with the changing of society in the upgrowing digital era.
3. More stringent laws are required to prevent dissemination of any kinds of harmful contents that spreads hatred in the society which results riots, mob lynching, violence among groups and communities which knowing or unknowingly affects the new generation in a negative way.

#### CONCLUSION

Presently, technology has become ubiquitous and so as the threat of cybercrimes too. While social media offers numerous benefits to youth, it also comes with several potential negative impacts. Despite the existence of many laws safeguarding victims of cybercrime or crimes connected to social media, the necessity for further legislation cannot be dismissed. Stringent measures should be used to address offenders in order to mitigate the repercussions of cybercrime. The ongoing evolution of social media necessitates a comprehensive study of its impact on young folks in order to safeguard their well-being and promote their holistic development. Through the appropriate use and proactive direction provided by parents, educators, and society, social media may be effectively utilized as a potent instrument for empowering and fostering connections among young individuals in the digital age. Therefore, it's crucial for youth to use social media responsibly and for parents, educators, and policymakers to provide guidance and support to them in navigating the digital world. The youth mind should be dedicated to Innovate, Elevate and inspire, to be the youth who can change society in a better place.

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