A Sociological and Anthropological study of the adverse social conditions faced by the youth community due to their use of social media: Courtesy of Kalutara Divisional Secretariat

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ABSTRACT

The lifeblood of a country is the youth. The youth are also the strength of the country. They contribute to the security of the country as well as the economy. As children grow to perfection, young people seek to build their identity in society. Thus, it is clear that youth is also the stormy season of life. Many things are changing with the advancement of technology in today's society compared to the past. The focus of the youth community is very significant. Today's young people are accustomed to being constantly in the face of the social media that has come with the advancement of communication technology. In the face of this situation, it seems that the youth are facing adverse conditions in the society. The various content and services obtained through social media cause mental confusion among the youth. The test question in the study is what are the adverse social conditions faced by the youth community due to their focus on social media? To go the main objective is to study the adverse social conditions faced by the youth due to their involvement in social media, to identify the relationship between the youth community and social media, to identify how social factors affect the adverse social conditions of the youth, and the adverse social conditions that the youth have. Among the specific objectives of the study are to identify the psychological factors that contribute to and to make suggestions for minimizing those adverse conditions. For the study, the youth community in the Palatota and Kalutara South Grama Niladhari Divisions of the Kalutara Divisional Secretariat Division in the Kalutara District were studied by 108 youths as a total sample fewer than 10% sample percentage. Systematic sampling was used to obtain information from databases. According to this study, the majority of those affected by social media use are young people between the ages of 19 and 22, as a percentage of 41.7%. The study also included 55 young men, 50.9% as female, 53% as female, and 49.1% as female. In particular, it can be concluded that young people are increasingly interacting with social media. Among the social ills that can be identified are various forms of abuse, financial fraud, mental confusion, family conflicts, casual relationships and disruption to education. The proposals include improving school knowledge about technology, establishing a set of rules for accessing social networking sites, providing a proper understanding of social media, and establishing a secure social networking system.

Keywords: Communication, Social Media, Youth, Anthropology, Sociology

Introduction

Communication, the root seed of communication, has existed in various ways since ancient times. Accordingly, the communication that has existed since then has taken various forms with the advancement of technology today. From the beginning of humankind, human beings have had the need to exchange information because human beings cannot exist without information. As humans began to engage in collective labor, they needed to express their views to others. Thus, with the gradual human civilization, the communication methods for obtaining information also developed. Thus, it is clear that this information process has evolved from the beginning of human society to the present day, creating a modern mass communication phenomenon.

Pre-journalism phenomena have gradually evolved not only into newspapers, radio and television, but also into modern technological phenomena such as the Internet: electronic broadcasting: conducted a study in 1974 on the time spent on the development of communication media. The year 1969 laid the foundation for the emergence of the Internet media, which was the primary focus. When Etiel de Zola pool conducted the study in 1974, it had been five years since the foundation for the Internet had been laid. But it was not until 1974 that the Internet was truly introduced to the world. It has been 34 years since the advent of the Internet in the world information and communication system. The communication process that existed at an early age of mankind is now intertwined with the more complex

communication processes in the face of modern concepts such as the "information society" As a result of this communication process, a medium such as the Internet was introduced to the world (2008; 13-14).

In the study of media, its composition and the products it produces change over time. But it is possible to identify some of the key features that have been common to media products throughout history. That is, the media addresses a large number of people, media products are often centrally produced and consumed by individuals, media products have the ability to be shared, there is some control or regulation for the media, advanced technology in contemporary society is used for this, and so on are features. Bringing what is happening in the world is one of the most important tasks that the media does (Kumara, 2009; 16). Human language, or human communication behavior, existed long before the writing of the document. Anthropoids, which are considered to be the ancestors of man, are the distinctive feature that distinguishes prehistoric man from the beast.

Is not the development of tools and instruments, but rather the use of imperfect verbal communication: pole vaulting * instead of the voice, sound, and component navigation used by primitive peoples. The most advantageous evolutionary model of human conservation is the ability to convey more complex ideas, information, and attitudes from one person to another or to another group (Jinadasa, 2012; 6). Also, as stated by John Lambert, communication provides a stronger condition for the stability of society. The need for communication in the occurrence of social behavior is logically significant (Watagedara, 1994; 21)

According to John E. Crawford's classification, there are six modes of communication. The six modes are interpersonal communication, interpersonal communication, small group communication, public communication, mass communication, and intercultural communication. In addition, there have been comments on universal communication. Communication is even older than man, but it only expanded as a science in the twentieth century. Even the word "communication" came into use in Sri Lanka in the 1970s. The Sri Sumangala Dictionary mentions the word "Sandeshaya" which is one aspect of communication but does not mention the word communication. Malalasekera Even when the second edition of the English-Sinhala Dictionary was published in 1958, the word communication was defined only as expression, announcement, message, message, conversation, road connection, allowance (Watagedara, 1994; 21). In this way, media researchers can define communication, technological advancement, or the impact of newspapers on the public. One classic method of looking at communication is the mathematical model of Shannon and Weaver. "It includes the source, the message, the channel, and the receiver. It served the telephone industry (Karunanayake, 2006; 75).

The word "communication" in Sinhala, a language with a longer history than English, is derived from the root "vid-vedanaya", preceded by the two prefixes "san-ni". Here the prefix "san" means "well" and the prefix "ni" means "combined". The word "science" expresses ideas such as "consciousness", "feeling" and "pain". Thus, in the study of communication, simply put, communication is "the transmission of information and ideas from one person to another through the use of a certain medium." It is a feature of human social activism. According to Claude Shannon and Warren Weaver, Communication is the reproduction of a message created or selected in one place in the same way or similarly in another place (Vithanage, 2015; 35). And this is how Wilbur Shram describes the birth of communication. Thousands of years ago, people were in such a great state of mind that the philosophy, art, rhetoric and many other issues that we practice today were raised. But they did not know that this study was about communication. Shortly before the birth of man, communication had a broader meaning in Sham's statement that the world was born (Jinadasa, 2011; 14).

Communication is basically a symbolic process. Language is the most important tool used for communication in the modern world (Dayaratne, 2014; 31). When studying communication in this way, it is clear that the social media that emerged from it was a product of technological advances in the face of human activism. Thus, in looking at human history, it is evident that there have been a number of revolutions that have taken place in the construction of that history, centered on human society. That is, human history is shaped by the way in which man has acted to change existing conditions by challenging existing social, political, economic, and cultural factors.

The next technological revolution that deviated from the course of human society after the Industrial Revolution was the "Information Revolution." It began unofficially with the advent of Gutenberg's printing press in the modern age and the social, cultural and economic upheaval that culminated in the post - modern Internet - dominated communication methods. The effects of this are still directly affecting our lives, and this information revolution is not just a technological revolution, but a colossal social phenomenon that marked the beginning of a new era for mankind called the information age (Vithanage, 2015; 41-42).

In this way, with the proliferation of Internet connection facilities and the development of computer software networks, a medium of communication that facilitates interpersonal relationships was further developed. Social networking sites can be identified as one of the main topics of discussion about the new media contact network that affirms interpersonal

relationships. Social networking sites were first used in sociology. In sociology, the term social networking sites were used to describe the structure of society. This is confirmed by the studies of Emile Durkheim and Ferdinand Tonnies. They referred to social networking sites as a human network for the exchange of emotions established through interpersonal relationships (Wijewardene and Bandara, 2015; 340). An extensive study of social networking shows that the nature of social networking can be analyzed in three main layers. Namely, Micro Level Network System, Meso Level Network System, Macro Level Network System, etc.

These social networks have built intricate relationships with interactions within and between social networks that have also become a fundamental reality of cultural and social life. It also has the quality of being useful for social development. This is becoming a macro approach in society as it expands, above all else, using new technologies. Not only is this more or less related to the needs of the individual, but it is also seen as an open and closed connection to various phenomena of personal and social life (Ranjan, 2018; 879-880). The concept of the social network involved in this interpersonal communication is used in the discourse, and various ideas are emerging about the impact of the new relationship structure on the individual and society. It can be functional and degenerative and varies according to the extent to which each society embraces it. Currently, sociologists are looking at media research and other scholars' tendencies to assess the use of social networking sites and their impact. As discussed above, the concept of social networking sites is becoming more and more prevalent in the computer Internet and in the development of new software. That is to say, the social networking network built through the internet can be defined as follows. This is rapidly spreading among people today as a means of leisure and fashion.

Billions of social networking sites are created and socialized daily around the world. The adequacy of their basic technical knowledge and ease of access and use have led to the popularity of social networking sites among the majority. The use of social networking sites has increased as a result of finding old friends, making new ones, sharing their interests, expanding political relationships, spreading ideas, leisure and mainly sharing knowledge and information. According to the article by Nicole Dilson, who defines social networking sites, Nicole Dixie a collection of personalities, a system or a system based on a person's collectibles or a generally or partially collectible form of nomenclature? You can see each other recognizing and communicating in the system. According to this definition, social networking sites can be defined as an attempt to build relationships that are fully and partially exposed to society.

Social networking sites like Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia 342). Different groups of people use their own websites to communicate their views online. These sites are called social networking sites. It is no secret that the use of social media has become one of the most popular means of communication in the world today. As such, there are a number of issues that have arisen as well as the allegations leveled against it. So it is clear that many people still do not have a positive attitude towards the use of social media. At the beginning of the 21st century, the Internet contributed to the world of media, making the whole world a global village. In this way, the youth can be introduced as a unique group among the social groups that use the Internet the definition of youth varies greatly between societies and cultures. The differences between these definitions are due to the identification and grouping of youth using specific criteria related to the status and experience of youth in specific socio-economic and cultural contexts. According to the universal definition in the United Nations system, people between the ages of 15 and 24 are referred to as the youth community, and some countries have made minor changes to the age groups, taking into account their own context. Many definitions of age-based categorization are generally accepted, assuming that the general expectations and experiences of a specific age group are similar. Thus age has become a generally accepted method of identifying the youth and his social place in the wider society. Considering the nature of the transformation of a dependent child into an independent adult in the social context of Sri Lanka, the term 'youth' is defined in the National Youth Policy of Sri Lanka taking into account the age group of 15 to 29 years (Sri Lanka National Youth Policy, 2018; 11).

J. According to his definition of R. Jayawardena, those between the ages of 14 and 21 are the younger generation (Jayawardena, 1971; 03). Also, the National Youth Policy of Sri Lanka defines young people in the age group of 15 to 29 years, taking into account the nature of the transition from dependent child to independent adult in the Sri Lankan context. The factors that influence the definition of youth may vary. Definitions of this are given according to the existing development standards of a country. Globally youth, adolescence, although the definitions of child and adult are given separately, all of these categories are subject to continuous interplay. But with features that differ from each other. Although youth can be referred to as the period between childhood and adulthood, definitions of youth are based on their psychological and attitudinal background: The contribution of the youth seems to be extremely important in focusing on the future of a country. And they are always on the lookout for something new. In the same way, they are now firmly attached to the social media that has developed through communication. It causes both good and bad in a society. It can be seen that the youth community, which is mixing with the ever-evolving world of technology, sometimes faces various adverse social conditions due to the dedication of their daily lives to it. It is more important to look at the proposals that can be made to study those situations that have arisen there.

Research problem

When asked about society, the modern age shows a more complex form compared to the traditional era. The rapid development of the technological world has strongly influenced this. Accordingly, with the rise of the world of communication, it seems that in the wake of the rise of social media, young people are being attracted to it. Due to the ignorance of the youth who are mixing with the changing world in this way, there is a connection with the adverse social activities in the present society. These adverse conditions affect the entire society and the social, economic and psychological conditions of the youth. For these situations to occur rapidly there must also be a high level of IT literacy in the Sri Lankan youth community.

Accordingly, the current IT literacy rate in Sri Lanka is 28.3% and the digital literacy rate is 38.7%. Citizens 100 the number of fixed telephones for 12.49%, while, of mobile phones 103.16 and a high-speed internet users number of 10.45% is at. Home computer ownership is 23.5%, Internet usage is 21.3% and email usage is 11%. Accordingly, the Sri Lanka Computer Emergency Response Forum has reported a sharp increase in cyber security incidents reported to the Coordinating Center over the past few years. The number of incidents reported in 2010 was 71, but by 2017 that number had risen to 222. Incidents of reported social media have also increased dramatically. 2010 cases were reported in 80 around, but in 2017 the number 3685 has increased to In this way, it is clear that due to the use of social networks in Sri Lanka, there is an increase in anti-social activities. There it seems to have turned into a problem for the entire social system as a whole. Accordingly, during the study," Young people, what adverse social conditions faced by shifting to social media," to study the problem of the research is research.

Purposes

General purpose

Study the adverse social conditions faced by the youth due to their involvement in social media and make suggestions to mitigate those adverse conditions.

Special purposes

■ Youth and to identify relationships between social media

■ identify the adverse effect to the social conditions of youth in social factors

■ Social Media mental identify factors to affect adversely the social conditions of youth

■ Economic factors to identify the effect of adverse social conditions for youth

■ Necessary proposals to minimize the adverse conditions

Practical Significance

The importance of this sociological research on the adverse social conditions faced by the youth community due to their focus on social media can be discussed in several sections. Here we can first identify how theoretically important this study is. Sociology is a field with a holistic approach. Sociology is the study of all phenomena in society. Sociology is the study of topics such as social institutions, family, social relationships, social strata, sexuality, education, and social institutions, especially in the field of sociology. This research reveals a wealth of knowledge that is relevant to a wide range of disciplines related to subject psychology , including social psychology , educational sociology , counseling , cultural sociology, and criminal sociology. It also promotes subject matter. This research has made some contribution to the development of the subject of Sociology, a field that offers successful solutions to the growing social problems.

From an educational perspective, Sri Lanka does not provide the right kind of knowledge about social media. In particular, the future generation of a country will be centered in the field of education. It is a fact that if the foundation of something is laid properly from an early age, it will surely be strengthened. Therefore, in today's world, social media is a feature that has attracted many people who are on the cusp of advancing in the field of communication. It is now commonplace among school-age teenagers as well. In such an environment, it has become commonplace to experience adverse consequences by engaging in new things without proper guidance and guidance. As many young people of school age have turned to social media, providing them with proper guidance and awareness is becoming essential in the present social environment. The importance of the study can be further highlighted by providing some guidance to those of that age group , especially those in the Ordinary Level and Advanced Level age groups who are constantly dealing with social media and do not have time to understand right and wrong. In today's society, most of the school age teenagers are strongly involved in social media and in some cases this is directly related to their education. What is clear here is that due to the lack of accurate knowledge about social media in the field of communication, various

disadvantages have arisen in the society for the youth who are of school age. Therefore, this research has been conducted to study the actionable solutions that can be taken to prevent such conditions in such groups as well. The importance of this research can be seen in the need to take appropriate action to mitigate the existing shortcomings by providing proper guidance to those of educational age.

The impact on the social level, the profile, the society as a whole seems to have a community due to adverse social conditions due to serious threats. The conclusions as well as the suggestions drawn from the study seem to be very important here. Most of the people in the society are affected by the adverse effects of advanced concepts such as social media on a social system inhabited by a large number of people and there are opportunities for others to become addicted or adapt to it. It is clear that in today's world we see many incidents in this regard. Therefore, a future generation of a country can survive only if the cultural and moral quality of that country is high. It is also the responsibility of the country as a whole to formulate and implement laws as well as measures to protect future generations. How do you do that? This research has also explored the social aspects of what action to take. It is clear from this research that the importance of taking the necessary steps to address the adverse social conditions caused by the use of social media, as well as the opportunity to make a contribution to society as a whole, is also important. It is also important that the mental state of a young community be clear about the future of a country. However, in many cases, social ills are now seen in relationships that arise instantly due to ignorance, as well as wrong social interactions. There are instances where people, especially young people, fall prey to various mental conditions due to resorting to this. Interfering with such situations at the best age of life has a huge impact on a country as well as a nation. Among the importance of this research is to identify the psychological effects as well as to make clear suggestions and actions required for those conditions.

It is also important that the young communities, who are an important group committed to the economic aspects of a country, remain strong. Adverse conditions caused by the use of social media are also seen to have an impact on the economic profile. Victims of illegal activities, especially non-social ones, are found in today's society. The economic problems of a young community seeking to strengthen an economy in a country are exacerbated by the fact that they are tempted to use new technology to meet their day-to-day needs. It affects the whole society as many people are motivated not by the good side but by the bad side. Social media is a great opportunity for this and young people are turning to it knowingly or unknowingly. The currencies with embezzlement, robberies, the study of the measures and proposals for social kavarākāradæyi one adverse conditions such deception can be as important to the other place there.

Furthermore, the youth community is a very important group for a country both culturally and politically and it is clear that their actions as well as their behavior play a role in that. It also has the effect of exposing young people to social media, often indirectly or directly. However, the main significance of this research is that it covers all aspects of the literature as a source of literature. Thus, no matter what aspect is examined, it is clear that this study has ultimately given importance to society as a whole. At the end of the study, it is seen that importance has been built up both nationally and internationally. It can also be said that the results obtained here are of importance to institutions such as the National Youth Services Council as well as to the Ministry of Mass Communication. Thus, it is clear that the practical significance of the research has been confirmed by achieving the specific objectives of the study one by one.

02. Research Methodology

Study Area

Kalutara Divisional Secretariat of the Western Province has been selected as the study area for this research.

Maps 2.1 - 723 E Palathota Grama Niladhari Division and 725 Kalutara South Grama Niladhari Division
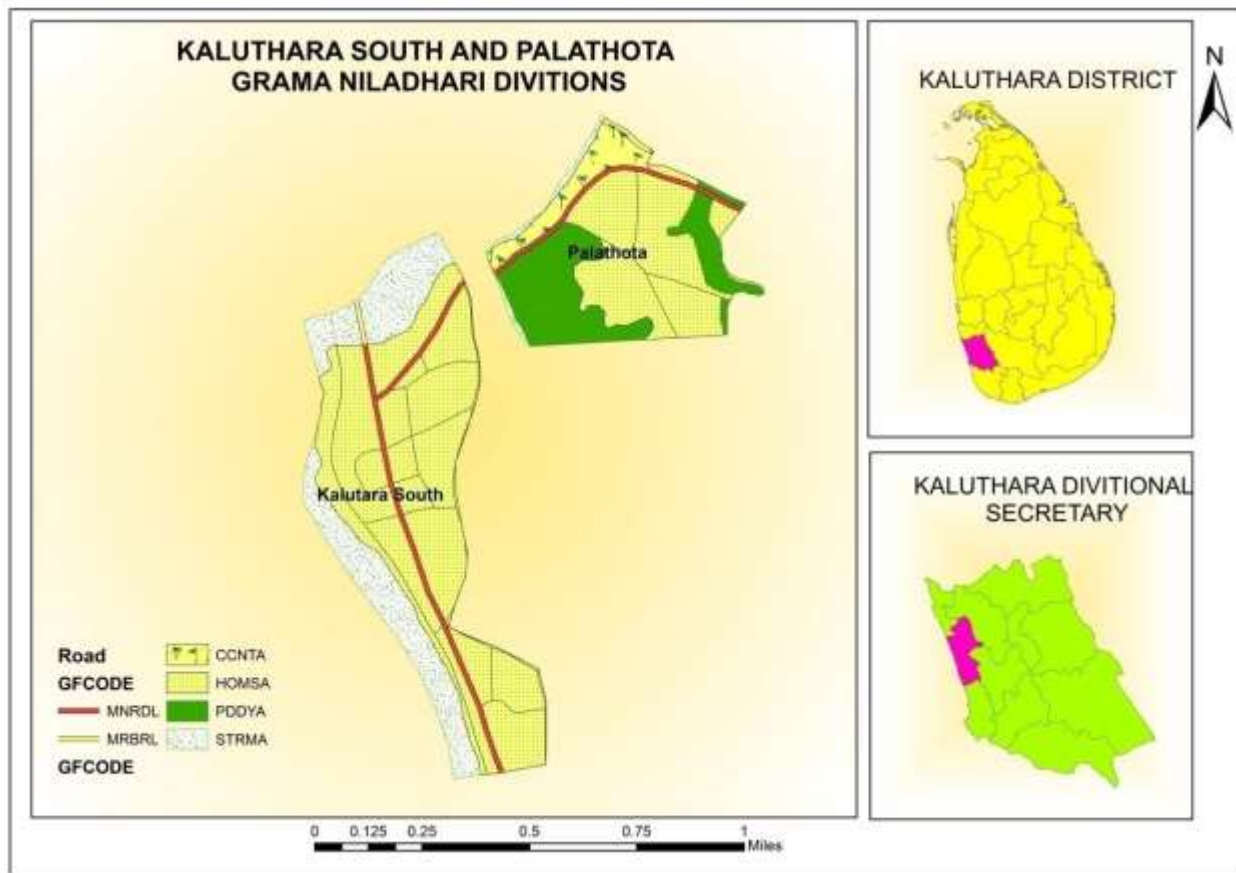
(Compiled by Researcher - 2020)

There are 41 Grama Niladhari Divisions in the Kalutara Divisional Secretariat. The researcher has selected the following two Grama Niladhari Divisions for the study.

Table 2.1 - Grama Niladhari Divisions

Compilation	Compilation	Compilation	Compilation
725 Kalutara South	1083	1001	602
723 E Province	843	772	480

(Kalutara Divisional Secretariat - 2017 Resource Profile)

Compilation / Sample / Sampling

The total population of the study was 1,082. The sample in choosing the need for sampling through selected for study, only two showed GS divisions above and, Kalutara South police reports in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 domains relevant to overall data up to May 41 in the adverse social conditions occurred through According to the police report, the majority of the social conditions caused by the use of the internet were reported from 725 Kalutara South Grama Niladhari Division and 723 E Palathota Grama Niladhari Division.

The two Grama Niladhari Divisions were selected by the researcher as the overall sample from a 10% sample percentage.

725 Kalutara South = 10 /100×602

= 60.2

723 e Palathota = 10/100 ×480

= 48

Overall sample = 60.2 +48

= 108.2

Data were collected from 108 databases under the systematic sampling method.

Data collection methodology

     Preliminary data

Questionnaires

- track
- Interviews
- Case study

  Secondary data

- Magazines, books , newspapers, online information
- Reports of Kalutara Divisional Secretariat
- Grama Niladhari Reports
- Kalutara South Police Reports

In this way data collection can identify two main sources.

Obtaining Preliminary Data

The researcher has used the following methods in using the primary data in collecting data for research. It can be expressed as follows.

Table 2.2 - Preliminary data

The methodology used	The methodology used	The methodology used
Questionnaire	Young people	1. Identify the social role of youth 2. Identify the relationship between the youth community and social media 3. Identify the adverse social conditions caused by youth engaging in social media 4. Identify the impact of these conditions on society
Case study	Young people	1. To study the experiences of those who have been adversely affected by the use of social media
Interviews	Police Officer Grama Niladhari Development Officer	1. About the adverse social conditions that have taken place in the area 2. About the tendency of the youth towards social media
Observation	Young people	1. Observing the conditions and behavioral patterns of the youth being studied through observation.

(Compiled by Researcher - 2020)

Obtaining secondary data

Secondary data were collected through books, magazines, newspapers, the Internet, and reports. The nature of the data collected is as follows.

Table 2.3 - Secondary data

Secondary sources	Subjects studied
Magazines , books , newspapers , online information	1. Identify communication 2. Identify social media 3. Identify the youth
Grama Niladhari Reports	1. Obtain data and information on the population of the Grama Niladhari Divisions and the number of families in the area.

Kalutara South Police Reports	1. To study complaints related to adverse social conditions caused by the use of social media

(Compiled by Researcher - 2020)

As mentioned above, data collection for research was done by primary and secondary data sources.

Data analysis methods

In the analysis of the data collected by the various methods mentioned above, it was done under two sections. That is,

      1. Quantitative data analysis

      2. Quality data analysis

Quantitative data analysis

Quantitative data is analyzed through the use of tables, charts, diagrams, maps, etc. Also, the Chichi software was used to process the data clearly and clearly.

03. Quality data analysis

The statements and data obtained in the qualitative data analysis were presented analytically and the quantitative data were used to further explain the qualitative data.

Data analysis

According to the research on the adverse social conditions faced by the youth community due to their involvement in social media, the data and case studies of 108 youths who are being studied in the two Grama Niladhari Divisions of the Kalutara Divisional Secretariat, Kaluthura and Kalutara South can be analyzed as follows.

Demographic sociological factors

Table 3.1 - Grama Niladhari Division

Grama Niladhari Division	Frequency	Percentage
Province	48	44.4%
Kalutara South	60	55.6%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

The study Kalutara Divisional Secretariat division, according to the Grama Niladhari Divisions Two palātoṭa and Kalutara South Grama Seva Divisions of two youth in the study of 108 employed persons where palātoṭa Grama domain through youth 48 and without, a percentage to 44.4% and, Kalutara youth through South GN Division 60 of the people, a percentage to 55.6% participated in the study for.

Table 3.2 - Village studied

Village	Frequency	Percentage
Palathota	20	18.5%
Thekkawatta	15	13.9%
Wijegama	13	12.0%
Luggage Road	20	18.5%
College Avenue	15	13.9%
Old road	25	23.1%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

For this study two Grama Niladhari Divisions of Kalutara Divisional Secretariat Division namely Palathota and Kalutara South Grama Niladhari Divisions can be mentioned. The villages studied in it are Palatota Grama Niladhari

Division Palatota , Thekkawatta , Wijayagama and Kalutara South Grama Niladhari Divisions used for storage of Warehouse Road , Vidyalaya Mawatha and Old Road. The palātoṭa village by 18.52% over the , fizzy village by 13.9% million , Vijay village by 12.0% million , baḍugabaḍā Road by 18.5% million , College Avenue from 13.9% million , from Old Road 23.1% of the study Was subjected to. The main distinguishing feature of the areas studied is that a large number of young people live here.

Table 3.3 - Age

age	Frequency	Percentage
15 - 18	20	18.5%
19 - 22	45	41.7%
23 - 26	38	35.2%
27 - 29	5	4.6%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

Considering the youth of this study being the highest representation gap is seen aged 19 - 22 boys. That is, 45 data contributors. 41.6% as a percentage. The minimum age to represent 27 - 29 and youth 4.6% in the 15 - 18 and 18.5% in the 23 - 26 and 35.1% of the study, participated in the.

Table 3.4 - Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	55	50.9%
Women	53	49.1%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

Study data were subjected women voters , male and participated in the representation of the increase to both men studied 55 million , a percentage to 50.9% million , and women representing 53 people and , percentage to 49.0% participated in. One feature that can be seen here is that both men and women are more inclined towards social media.

Table 3.5 - Religion

religion	Frequency	Percentage
Buddhism	100	92.6%
Christian	2	1.9%
Islam	4	3.7%
Hindu	2	1.9%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

Studied was the clear the focus on religion in young people, the majority of a group of Buddhism to the attention of the crowd as the entire data voters 100 people and , percentage to 92.5% million , has turned seemed to learn the group used for the Christian and Hindu religion Can be seen. It is 1.8% as a percentage . That is, two data contributors. In addition, four young Muslims also participated in the study. One of the features that can be seen here is the high turnout of those who have turned to Buddhism for study.

Table 3.6 - Nation

Nation	Frequency	Percentage
Sinhala	102	94.4%
Muslim	4	3.7%
Tamil	2	1.9%
Total	108	100.0%

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(Source: Field Research - 2020)

When focusing on the race of the data contributors related to this study, it was found that the majority represent the Sinhala race. That is 102 of the youth . It is 94.4% as a percentage . The study also found that 3.7% of data contributors were Muslim. The study also found that the minimum representation of the Tamil youth was two and the percentage was 1.8% .

Table 3.7 - Marital unmarried status

marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	68	63.0%
Married	36	33.3%
Divorce	3	2.8%
Widow	1	0.9%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

Chart No. 3.7 - Marital unmarried status
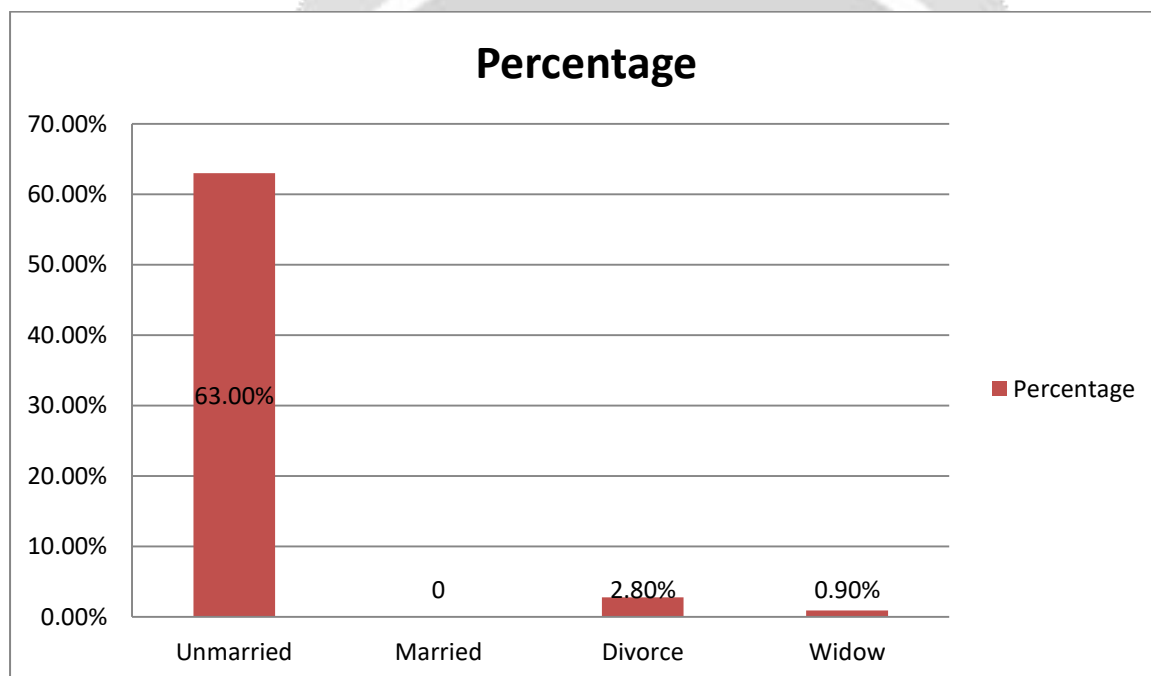
(Source: Field Research - 2020)

The majority of young people in the study were considered to be unmarried when considering that they were unmarried. That is 68 percent of the population and it is 62.9% as a percentage . It was also seen that the widows were represented as a minimum. It is 0.9% as a percentage . That group was only one of the young people studied. The marriage represents the group to 36 people and , it is as a percentage of 33.3% is shown as the total. Of the young people in the study, three were divorced. It is 2.7% as a percentage . Thus, it can be identified that the majority of the students in the study area are unmarried and they are the ones who have suffered the most from the use of social media.

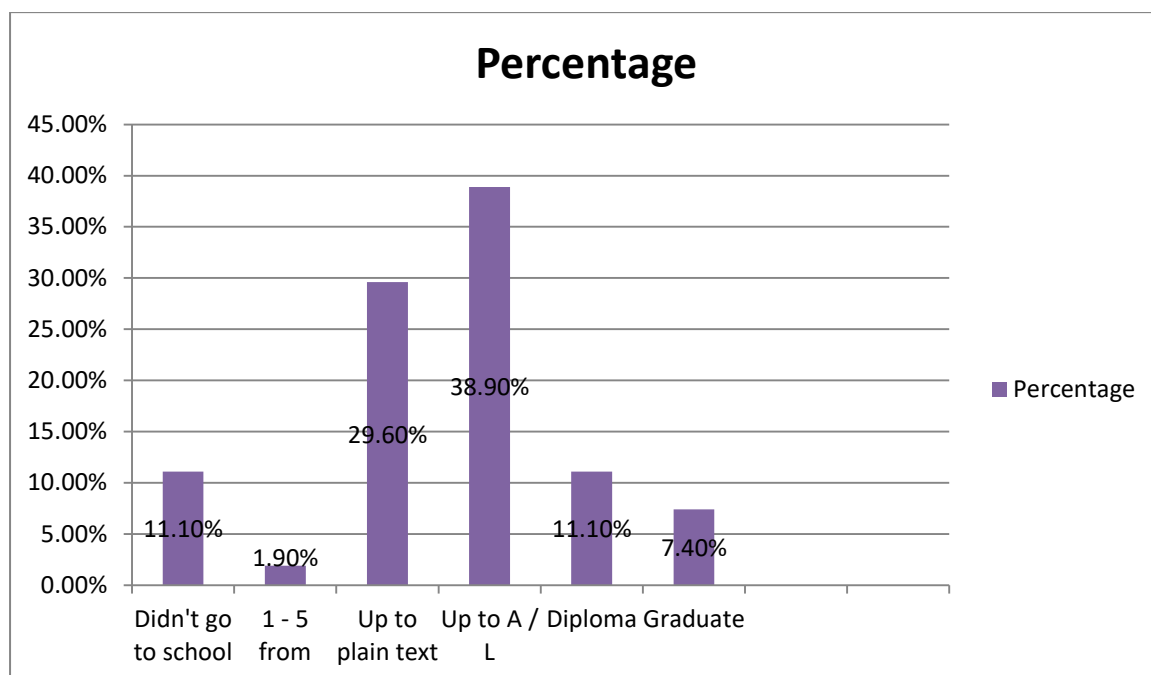Table 3.8 - Level of education obtained

Level of education	Frequency	Percentage
Didn't go to school	12	11.1%
1 - 5 from	2	1.9%
Up to plain text	32	29.6%
Up to A / L	42	38.9%
Diploma	12	11.1%

Graduate	8	7.4%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

Chart No. 3.8 - Level of education obtained

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

Considering the level of education of the youth who have been exposed to the adverse social conditions faced by the youth community due to their focus on social media, it appears that most of them have completed their education up to Advanced Level. That's 42 percent of the total data subscribers , which is 38.8% as a percentage . The minimum representation to 1-5 and from , the data of the two voters , a percentage to 1.8% can be seen as the year. The total of those Ordinary Level 29.6% of the , diplomas were studied to 11.11% of the , graduates had to 8 people, and , it is as a percentage of 7.4% can be identified as the total. The characteristic that can be seen here is that a group of people with an educational level are suffering from adverse conditions due to turning to social media.

Table 3.9 - Employment

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Government jobs	8	7.4%
Personal employment	17	17
School student	20	18.5%
University student	5	4.6%
Self-employment	21	19.4%
Hired work	19	17.6%
No job	18	16.7%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

When looking at the employment of the young community studied, it can be seen that most of them are self-employed. That is 21 people out of the total population and as a percentage it is 19.4% . The school level after those 20 people and , it is as a percentage of 18.5% million. The workers engaged in government jobs , 08 of the people , private persons employed 17 people and , Mazibuko university level 08 can be identified through the study of people. It is 7.4%, 15.4% and 4.6% as a percentage respectively . Another feature of the study area is the identification of 19 young people engaged in hired labor . It is 17.5% as a percentage . The study also identified 18 unemployed youth in the area . The distinguishing feature is that despite the high level of education of the

database contributors, there are relatively few unemployed people in the area. The study also found that people who were exposed to social media were more likely to be exposed to adverse conditions , whether employed or not.

Table 3.10 - Place of residence

Place of residence	Frequency	Percentage
A temporary location	18	16.7%
A permanent home	90	83.3%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

Examination of the residence of the young community studied revealed that the majority live in a permanent home. That's 90 percent of the total data subscribers . 83.3% as a percentage . It was also identified that there were a small number of people living in temporary accommodation in the study area. That is, 18 of the data contributors . 16.6% as a percentage . A recognizable feature of this study was that the majority of the young communities studied were in their permanent home.

Table 3.11 - Currently living

How he currently lives	Frequency	Percentage
With parents	70	64.8%
Alone	2	1.9%
With wife / husband	36	33.3%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

An examination of the current situation reveals that the majority of the total data contributors live with their parents. That is, 70 of the young people studied. It is 64.81% as a percentage. It was also possible to identify two people living alone as a minimum representation. It is 1.8% as a percentage. The study also found that moderates live with their wives and husbands. One of the things that can be identified here is that most of the young people who face such situations due to turning to social media are living in their own home , with their parents.

Table 3.12 - How to spend per month

How to spend a month	Frequency	Percentage
For food	50	17.8%
For the education of children	30	10.7%
For clothing	30	10.7%
For communication	108	.4%
To pay various bills	28	10.0%
For auto loans	15	5.3%
For travel	20	7.1%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

One of the distinguishing features of the study was how most of the data subscribers responded that they spend more on communication. That is 38.4% as a percentage . The food 50 in response to the same people , clothing, etc. as well as a group of education spending for 30 responded to people. It is 10.7% as a percentage . Also, the lowest representation of the total data subscribers is those who spend on auto loans. It is 5.3% as a percentage . In addition, 28 of the total data subscribers responded to bill payments and 20 to travel as the highest spending factors in a month. It is noteworthy that most of the total data subscribers spend their money on communication. It can be seen here that in the adverse social conditions faced by the youth community, especially due to the focus on social media, more and more people are spending their money on communication activities as a reason for them to fall victim to it. That is, the study found that spending more money on access to social media.

Table 3.13 - Using a Smartphone

Using a smart phone	Frequency	Percentage
No	5	4.6%
Yes	103	95.4%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

One of the most recognizable aspects of using a smartphone is that it is used by a large number of database users. That is 103 of the young people studied . It is 95.4% as a percentage . The group was also not to use the smart phone , the data of voters , 05 were able to be identified in the study as. It is 4.6% as a percentage .

Table 3.14 - Using a Personal Computer

Using a personal computer	Frequency	Percentage
No	12	11.1%
Yes	96	88.9%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

The study looked at the use of personal computers by databases and found that the majority of database users use personal computers. That is 96 out of the total youth community studied. It is 88.9% as a percentage . The study also found that 12 percent of people do not use a personal computer , as a percentage of 11.1% . It is noteworthy that young people in the study area use their mobile phones as well as some personal computers to surf on social media.

Table 3.15 - Computer and Telephone Services

services	Frequency	Percentage
Communication	71	23.7%
Education	42	14.0%
For entertainment	56	18.7%
Access to social media	108	36.0%
For jobs	23	7.7%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

When asked about computer and telephone services, the majority of young people in the study responded that they use it to access social media as a service that is increasingly available through computers as well as mobile phones. That is, 108 of the total data subscribers responded. It is 36.0% as a percentage . In addition to turning to social media, 71 databases have responded to computer and telephone communication . It is 23.7% as a percentage . The data voters 56 people who responded are using their computer and phone, and entertainment , for education and 42 , and two , for employment 23 also responded to two. One clear feature of this study was that most of the total data subscribers turned to social media as a computer and telephone service.

Table 3.16 - Access to the Internet

Access to the Internet	Frequency	Percentage
By Wi-Fi connection	20	18.5%
By card connection	88	81.5%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

A survey of young people in the study found that the vast majority of data subscribers maintained a Wi-Fi connection to access the Internet . That is 88 people in the group . 81.4% as a percentage . The study also found that the card connection, as a minimum representation, leads to access to the Internet. That is, 20 of the data contributors . It can be expressed as a percentage of 18.5% .

Table 3.18 - Commonly used social media

Commonly used social media	Frequency	Percentage
Facebook	54	28.0%
Viber	28	14.5%
Whatsapp	20	10.4%
Imo	32	16.6%
Messenger	28	14.5%
Instagram	10	5.2%
Skype	3	1.6%
YouTube	18	9.3%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

A study of the social media used by the young people in the study found that the vast majority of database users responded to the use of social media. That's 72 people in total . It is 26.0% as a percentage. Also, Skype users could be identified as the lowest representation in the study area. It is 3.6% as a result. WhatsApp also has 43 people using social media , which is a percentage of 15.5% . The study also identified 42 people for imo social media in the area. The Viber to 31 people and , for the Messenger 30 and were , Instagram to 20 people and , YouTube for 32 , two have responded to during the study, such as the.

Chart No. 3.18 - Commonly used social media
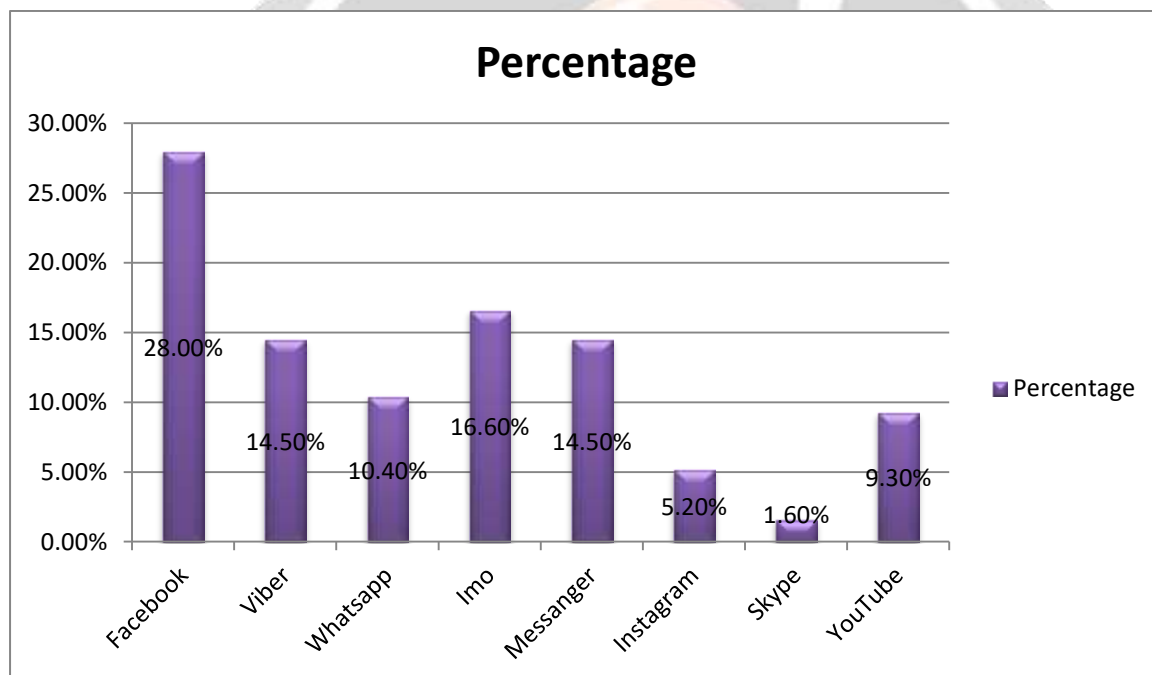
(Source: Field Research - 2020)

A survey of the most widely used social media confirmed that the highest number of respondents in the study responded that Facebook uses social media. That is, 54 of the data contributors . It can be expressed as a percentage of 28.0% . It is also reported that Skype is used as a minimum representation , i.e. 03 data subscribers . It can be expressed as a percentage of 1.6% . And the common people viber to 28 people and , voters data to the people who use Messenger 28 people have responded to during the study. WhatsApp also widely used in the 20 were also , YouTube for 18 people and , instagram to 10 were responded to during the study, such as the. Imo has 32 respondents who use social media extensively . It is 16.6% as a percentage . The recognizable feature of this is that Facebook has a greater impact on the adverse conditions faced by the youth community due to their focus on social media.

Table 3.19 - Factors Affecting It

Factors influencing it	Frequency	Percentage
Ease of making a large number of friends	30	20.5%

Video, photo transfer pricing	43	29.5%
Ease of knowing timely information	40	27.4%
Have a low tendency to spend money	25	17.1%
Facilitate foreign transactions and transactions	8	5.5%
Total	146	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

Chart No. 3.19 - Factors Affecting It
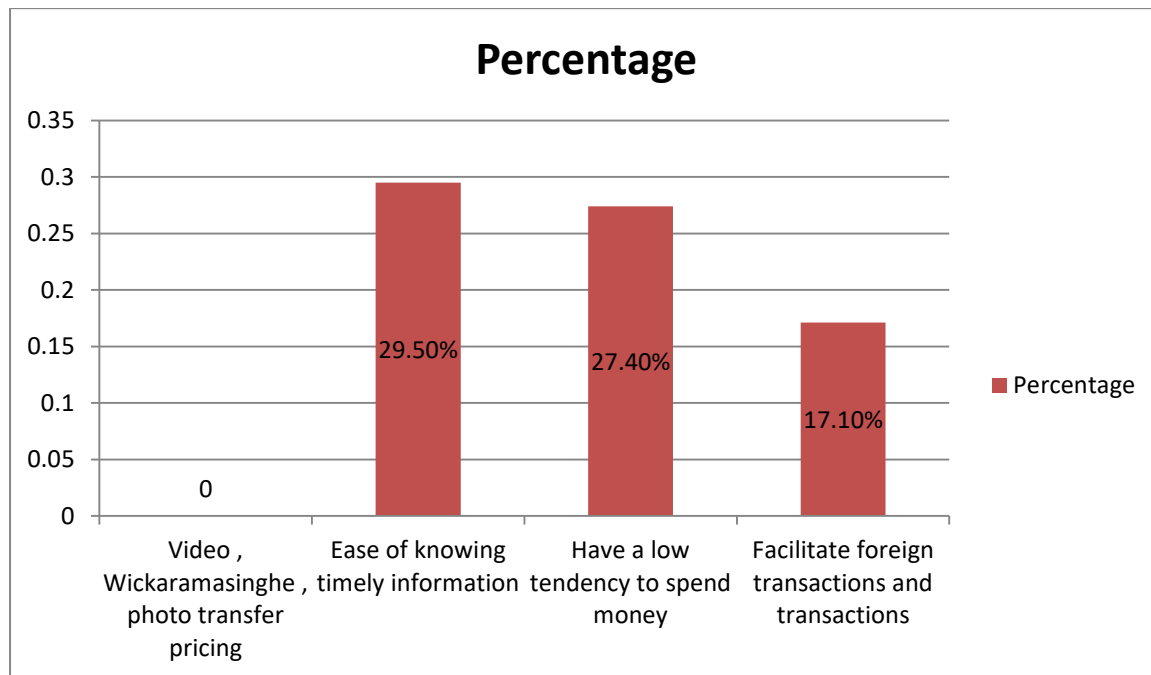
(Source: Field Research - 2020)

Common data to voters considering the factors which affect the majority of social media has responded to a video , , photo transfer pricing that occurs. The data of voters 43 people and , as a percentage of 29.5% can be from. Also, 40 data   contributors responded that   it   was   for   the   convenience   of   getting   timely information . And 30 people responded that it was easy to make a large number of friends . It can be expressed as a percentage of 20.5% . The tendency to reduce the cost factor to have 25 people, and , data voters have responded to the fact that less representation to foreign countries and transaction pricing. That is 08 people can be identified from the youth group .

Table 3.20 - Time spent on social media

Time spent on social media	Frequency	Percentage
Minutes 20 to	22	20.4%
Minutes 30 - 60 up	31	28.7%
01 - 02 hours	28	25.9%
More than 2 hours	27	25.0%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

The majority of voters were minutes of data from the study confirmed considering the time spent on social media 30-60 and up , the data voters 31 people and , it is as a percentage of 28.7 can also be ordered. And past hour 02 between the time the data of voters 28 people and , an hour 02 to more than 27 people can be identified in the study. Also, the minimum representation is limited to 20 minutes . The study confirmed that there were 22 data contributors and that it was 20.4% as a percentage . Here it is clear that young people in the studied area spend more time staying on social media.

Table 3.21 - Frequent access to social media

| Frequent access to social media	Frequency	Percentage
Over the phone	90	83.3%
Via computer	18	16.7%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

When asked about access to social media, which is the most common of the total data subscribers in the study, he noted that the greater the number, the more access to social media through his phone. That is, 90 of the young people studied. As a percentage it is 83.3% . Also, minimal representation states that computers are used to access social media. That is 16.7% as a percentage .

Table 3.22 - Type of use by social media

Type of belonging	Frequency	Percentage
As an ongoing user	98	90.7%
As a user only on demand	7	6.5%
As a rare user only	2	1.9%
As a very rare user	1	0.9%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

Chart No. 3.22 - Type of use by social media
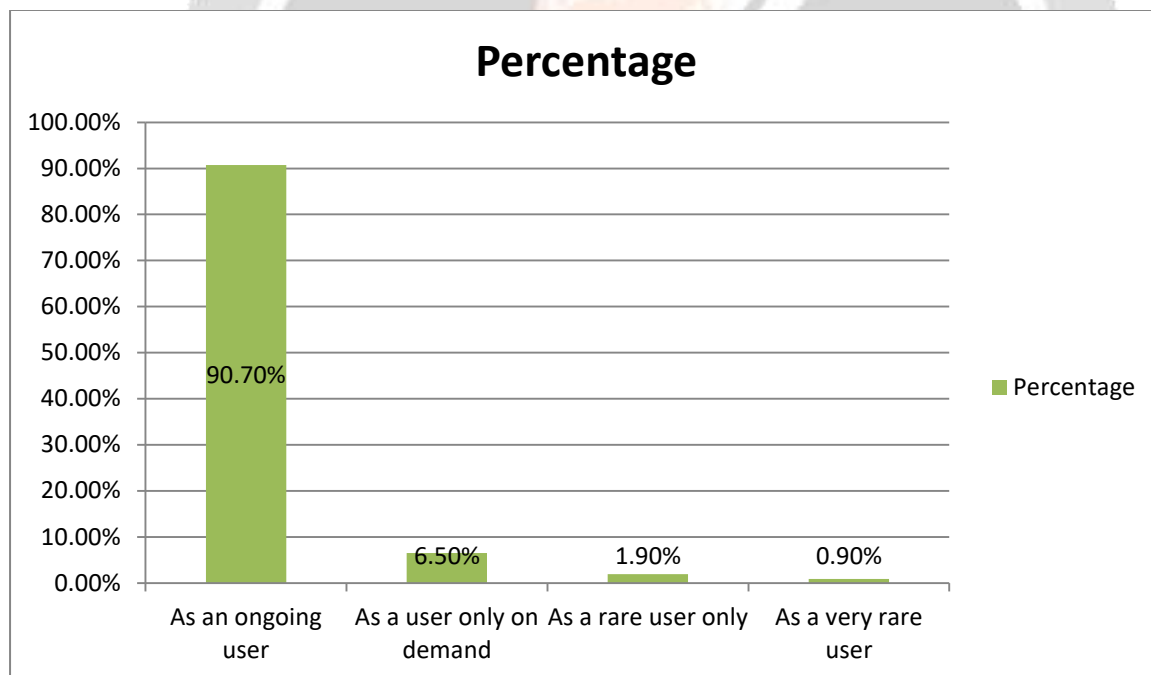
(Source: Field Research - 2020)

When asked about the type of social media use, the vast majority of databases indicate that they are a consistent user. Young is 98 while , a percentage to 90.7% million. The minimum representation as rare as a user and contributor data , and user needs only to data subscribers 7 were also , it is as a percentage of 6.4% may also be ordered from. It also identifies two data subscribers as infrequent users. One of the features of the study is that the majority of young people in the study continue to use social media, which is also a contributing factor to social ills.

Table 3. 23 - Impact of not having access to social media on a daily basis

Impact	Frequency	Percentage
Gets into trouble with	51	47.2 %

family members		
Gets into trouble with friends	46	42.6 %
Not feeling so uncomfortable	11	10.2 %
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

Focusing on the impact of not having access to social media on a daily basis from the total data contributors studied, it can be seen that more and more people are getting into trouble with their families. Young is 51 people, and , percentage to 47.2% million. It can also be found that 42.5% of people have problems with friends. That is 46 people from the youth group . The lowest representation is not so high , but as a percentage it is 10.2% . It was clear that most of the young people in the study area were more inclined towards social media in their daily lives.

Table 3.24 - Sharing photos, videos , audio via social media

trade off	Frequency	Percentage
No	14	13.0 %
Yes	94	87.0%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

Photos via social media , video , communication so they have to mean more photographs during , and video make the exchange said. That is, 94 of the data contributors . 87.0% as a percentage . The study also found that 14 data contributors did not do so , with a percentage of 13.0% . The study also found that young people in the study area were more likely to share photos , videos , and audio on social media , which may have contributed to their adverse conditions.

Table 3.25 - Having seen the exchange of blue / obscene photos etc. on the social media of a friend or relative

Having seen	Frequency	Percentage
No	18	16.7 %
Yes	9 0	83.3 %
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

When the young people in question were asked if they had seen the exchange of blue / obscene photos on social media of a friend or relative, the majority confirmed that they had seen those moments. That is, 90 of the data contributors . As a percentage it is 83.3% . The opportunity to see such a lack of 18 people and , percentage to 16.6%, as it can be in. It is clear that young people in the study area have seen such incidents on social media. The study also found that they were more likely to be exposed to adverse conditions.

Table 3 .26 - Relieving youthful emotions through social media contact

Receiving relief	Frequency	Percentage
No	20	18.5%
Yes	88	81.5%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

The majority of data contributors commented on the relief they received through social media contact for their youthful feelings. For the Young 88 people and , as a percentage of 81.4% of practices. It promotes peace not data that voters 20 and without , it is as a percentage of % 18.5 can be a million. It can be seen that a large percentage of the total youth who have been studied seek relief through social media for the feelings that occur during adolescence. One of the reasons for this is the use of social media by young people who have been exposed to the negative social conditions that arise through social media.

Table 3.27 - The use of social media by friends has affected privacy

Having been affected	Frequency	Percentage

No	40	37.0%
Yes	68	63.0%
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

When asked about the impact of friends' use of social media on privacy, the majority of the group noted that they have been influenced in this way through social media. The data of voters , 68 were in , it was as a percentage of percent 63.0 can be felt as a million. And so that has not been affected , 40 and others , it is as a percentage of percent 37.0 can be a million. It is clear that data contributors as well as their loved ones have been subjected to various social ills due to the use of social media.

Table 3.28 - Identifying that effect

Identify those effects	Frequency	Percentage
Family conflicts	13	12.0 %
Divorce	2	1.9 %
Caught in money laundering	25	23.1 %
Occurrence of underage pregnancies	1	0.9 %
Involvement in suicide	1	0.9 %
Suffering from mental disorders	3	2.8 %
Disruption to education	10	9.3 %
Victims of various abuses	3	2.8 %
The occurrence of casual relationships	4	3.7 %
Influencing personal information	6	5.6 %
No effect	40	37.0 %
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

Friends and social media use has been noted that the effects of the same information on the percentage of voters have been affected because of the privacy , the impact of the recognition in the show was more for the money that has been caught. For persons 25 were also , as a percentage of 23.1% can be. The data donors friends during logging disrupted education during the views shown further 10 and were , family disputes and friends 13 and without , private information affect the friends 6 were also , victims of psychological implications in 03 of the people , various It can be identified that the use of social media has led to social ills such as 03 victims of abuse and so on. The study team also commented on four friends who had an affair . The divorce of the two friends, and the , and the one for the younger age pregnancy , and during the study data from the voters is that an alien fails to commit suicide. Also, 40 people responded to friends who were not affected . It is clear that the use of social media also had an impact on privacy, as well as a direct link to social ills, for the young people in the study.

Table 3.29 - Factors influencing society through social media

Influencing factors	Frequency	Percentage
Because of the videos	12	11.1 %
Due to various links (web addresses)	12	11.1 %
Because of messages and news	14	13.0 %
The attractiveness that exists within social media	70	64.8 %
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

When asked about the factors influencing society through social media, the majority of people commented that the attractiveness of social media increases the likelihood of various influences in society. About 70 percent of the data subscribers commented on it, which is 64.8% . In addition, 12 people said that these conditions are caused by videos as well as various scratches, which is 11.1% as a percentage . Also, 14 data contributors commented that various messages and news are having an impact on society through social media . It is 13.0% as a percentage . It can be seen that the attractiveness of social media is one of the reasons for the adverse conditions that most of the young people in the study face due to their use of social media.

Table 3.30 - Adverse situations encountered through social media

Adverse conditions	Frequency	Percentage
Family conflicts	23	21.3 %
Divorce	2	1.9 %
Caught in money laundering	26	24.1 %
Occurrence of underage pregnancies	1	0.9 %
Suffering from mental disorders	21	19.4 %
Disruption to education	15	13.9 %
Victims of various abuses	6	5.6 %
The occurrence of casual relationships	4	3.7 %
Influencing personal information	10	9.3 %
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

The majority of those surveyed were victims of money laundering when asked about the adverse social conditions faced by young people due to their use of social media. That is, 26 of the data contributors . As a percentage it is 24.1% . Also, 23 people were involved in family disputes . 21.3% as a percentage . The divorce of the two , and one for the younger age pregnancies , casual relationships those 04 were also , disrupting education for those 15 people can be identified as such in the. The victims of the abuse through various social media 06 and others , it is as a percentage of percent 5.6 is. The study also identified 21 victims of various mental disorders . Here are 10 people who were affected by personal information .

Table 3.31 - Social media affected by those conditions

The social media that influenced it	Frequency	Percentage
Facebook	38	35.2 %
IMO	28	25.9 %
Messenger	15	13.9 %
Instagram	10	9.3 %
Whatsapp	8	7.4 %
YouTube	9	8.3 %
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

The majority of data contributors commented on the social media that contributed to the situation, saying that they were heavily influenced by Facebook. The Young 38 and were , percentage to 35.2% this year. And by that imo 28 people and , through the Messenger 15 were also , that through integral 10 people can be identified as the. That was also the situation in the WhatsApp 8 were also , YouTube by the Nikkei 9 is meant to have.

Table 3.32 - The idea of the impact of social media on social ethics

Idea	Frequency	Percentage
Affects better	7	6.5 %
Affects positively	5	5.6 %
Very adversely affected	28	25.9 %
Adversely affected	31	28.7 %
Moderately affected	36	33.3 %
Total	108	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

The majority have expressed their view that the influence of social media on social morality is moderately influential. That is 36 people in the group . As a percentage it is 33.3% . Thirty- one percent of data contributors reported adverse effects , a percentage of 28.7% . A very bad affect 28 of the people , the better the effect 7 people can be identified, and the like as the. Six data contributors , as a percentage of 5.6% , also reported a

positive effect as a minimum representation . What is noticeable here is that data contributors do not have a better idea of social media.

Table 3.33 - Suggestions for minimizing the adverse effects of social media usage

proposed	Frequency	Percentage
Provide a proper understanding of social media	28	25.3 %
Creating a secure social networking system	21	18.9 %
Establish a set of rules for accessing social networking sites	30	27.0 %
Improving school knowledge regarding technology	32	28.8 %
Total	111	100.0%

(Source: Field Research - 2020)

The majority of data contributors have responded to suggestions for improving school knowledge about technology in their proposals to minimize the adverse effects of social media use. That is, 32 of the young people studied. 28.8% as a percentage . There are also 30 people who make up the rules for accessing social networking sites , with a percentage of 27.0% . The study identified 28 data contributors for providing a proper understanding of social media , and 21 young people for creating a secure social networking system with minimal representation .

Case Studies 3.1 - Money Laundering

1 case: Name - Vasana Sewwandi Age – 27 Jobs - Sewing clothes

" I'm really always on social media. I also use a lot of social media. The height I have at home also makes it easier for me. I'm not so busy with my job. I had a wedding last month. So beautiful sari ad I want to host Facebook c ` was a beautiful sari order to Like a Page, it sold drum. My friends have often told me of opportunities to bring such goods. So I also wanted to order and get a sari. So that page said that a lot of people bring things like that , and that they do a good service. When they put more than the amount in their account, they said they would bring it home. I didn't worry so much about it because a lot of people buy stuff like that now. Somehow I chose a nice sari and put the money in the account they said. That sari is really a bit pricey. They had left about 12,000 rupees . So I initially put in 8000 rupees . They told me to give the rest of the money to the person who came home when I got the sari. All this happened through messages. I know who , did not even know who they are diagnosed. All transactions were done through messages. Somehow I paid the money and a week went by. If only no sari had come home. I kept texting that page. There was no response from me. Finally I could not even find such a page. I was just caught in a big scam. I complained to the police about this. It also failed to find out who did it. In the end, I lost some of my hard-earned money. "

Case Studies 3.2 - Abuse

2 cases: Name - Uthpala Himashi Age – 17 Job - School Student

" I am still learning. It was last year that O'Leary wrote. This incident happened about three months before I wrote the exam. I actually had a phone when I was 9 years old. I was taken home on request. Almost all my friends had phones since those days. And they were all on that social media. I also wanted to see what they are and what happens. So he took a phone from home and told me to use it carefully. But the mother does not know much about the phone and what it does. About a month after I got the phone, I installed Facebook , Viber and WhatsApp . Then one by one friend started chatting with me. I thought it was a lot of fun. Somehow I continued to chat with one boy. I felt like he was very good. So I befriended him. The two of us had never met face to face. We exchanged a lot of photos. I trusted him a lot. So I sent him a lot of my photos like that. Somehow when I was in that relationship for about 3 months I thought he was a little different. Didn't talk to me like before. I was missed. I tried my best to talk to him , but he missed me. Then I was like in the middle of the 11th year. One day my friends told me that Uthpala had made some ugly photos of you and left them in the group . I went and looked quickly. Please, all those photos I sent to that boy. He made them very ugly and put them in our group . I do not know why. Somehow I fell a lot with that incident. It was at home that I made

up my mind and sent myself to the exam. The family also lodged a complaint with the police. Somehow I realize it's my complete fault. Everyone laughed at me at that incident. I feel guilty. The last thing that happened was that my name became ugly. "

Thus, it can be seen that the youth community is suffering socially , psychologically as well as economically due to the adverse social conditions they face due to their use of social media .

04. Conclusions and Suggestions

Following are the findings and suggestions of the research conducted by 108 Data Contributors in a study on the adverse social conditions faced by the youth community in social media in the Kalutara Divisional Secretariat .

Conclusions

➢ GS domain village's palātoṭa the study , 03 million , Kalutara South GS domain villages 03 study used for the study were. Young people are more likely to be involved with social media in the study area. All the girls at least 53 of the people , a percentage to 49.1% this year. 55 percent of young people , as a percentage of 50.9% . Young people between the ages of 19-22 are the most vulnerable to adverse social conditions due to the use of social media in the study area . 41.7% as a percentage . Young people between the ages of 27-29 are also at least at risk for social ills . 4.6% as a percentage . The use of social media, especially in the study due to adverse social conditions for at least been subjected to the Muslim and Tamil nation and , for more on the subject can be concluded that the Sinhala people.

➢ The result of shifting to social media face adverse social conditions, more unmarried people representing appears , the entire sample of youth 68 and without , a percentage to 63.0% is the total. It is also important to note that a significant number of married people also face this challenge. Total sample 36 people and , percentage to 33.3% of that can be attributed to the.

➢ Study area can be identified as likely to seek more young people to social media. There is a significant number considering the education level of their education levels appears , does it appear that the less educated people fairly. The education of the people , can conclude that they face adverse conditions due to low education approach the group and the social media. It can also be concluded that the impatience as well as indifference of the youth is one of the reasons why they are more attracted to social media.

➢ also studied a group of youths in the area were employed and a similar number are able to identify would not be working in. A particularly significant level here is at the school student level, with 20 out of the total sample . 18.5% as a percentage . It is also possible to identify people who are unemployed as well as those who work for hire. Accordingly , it can be concluded that the young community studied here, whether they are employed or not, are exposed to various social ills during this period as most of their interactions take place through social media .

➢ studied the area, youth living in more permanent House, and , at least 90 could be identified were there. As a percentage it is 83.3% . It can be concluded that most of these young people who are facing social disadvantages are living in their permanent homes.

➢ Study of the subject, youth can be seen on the most-likely to live with their parents. That's 70 people. As a percentage it is 64.8% . It is also possible to identify a significant number of people living with their spouses. It can be concluded here that these people have been exposed to social ills due to their use of social media while living in interpersonal relationships.

➢ Community youth who studied in the cost per month has responded that the majority of the communications group. That is, 108 people responded , which is 38.4% as a percentage . The minimum response is for auto loans. That is 5.3% as a percentage . It can be concluded that the majority of the young people studied here face these adverse social conditions by spending more of their time on communication activities i.e. social media within a month.

➢ a majority of those youth who have studied during the use of a smart phone and personal computer use from technology and school age and through being involved in social media, and they also will be able to conclude that the adverse impact on social conditions faced. The group uses a telephone 103 of them, and , the group used a computer 96 persons. Accordingly, it can be identified that all the young people studied were exposed to adverse conditions such as phone or computer use as well as their constant exposure to social media.

It can be seen that all the young people have responded that they have access to social media in the services obtained through computer and telephone. 36.0% as a percentage . The computer and telephone communications to be made by the Nikkei 71 people and , as a percentage of 23.7% can be from. It can be concluded that the young community studied is more inclined towards social media and this has also been a factor in their exposure to social ills.

➢ Internet access within the majority group to rebuild a sustainable relationship between the Young 88 people and , as a percentage of 81.5% could be the year. It can be concluded that young people in the studied area spend more money to access social media.

➢ use of a much studied in the social media Facebook , vayibar , WhatsApp , imō , Messenger , insṭargrǣm , can be identified using Skype and YouTube. The most widely used of these is Facebook. The data of voters , 54 were in , a percentage to 28.0% this year. It can be concluded that the youth community maintains more contact with Facebook when referring to social media.

➢ video during Factors for , Wickaramasinghe , photo transfer pricing in and time to information easy , friends, they can be concluded that the social and intimate relationship with in response to more and more data subscribers for the convenience of have to have a lot of Is. It can be concluded that this is also a factor in the adverse social conditions that arise there.

➢ Social media in the face of a majority of the minutes of the period 30-60 to represent the , significant number of minutes in 20 million and , past hours of 02 to and from , hour 02 can be felt here for more than that. Thus, it can be concluded that spending more time on social media by the youth community in the study area has mainly contributed to the adverse social conditions prevailing in them.

➢ Phone to access social media during the majority of people can identify where the young 90 people and , percentage to 83.3% as against total can. The school age from the use of phones , young people more involved in the mobile phone and after they are able to determine the cause of the adverse social impact face.

➢ A total of 98 donors, using data as a continuous type belongs in the use of social media , as a percentage of 90.7%, as it can be. In particular, it can be concluded that the study data contributors continue to use social media extensively and face adverse social consequences as a result.

➢ studied the data of voters seem to have problems with your family situation becomes a majority of the impact caused by the lack of opportunity in the access to the daily social media can be identified. That is 51 people, and , can be 47.2% as a percentage. Also, 46 % of people have problems with friends , as a percentage of 42.6%. It can be concluded that the youth community involved in the study has a very strong connection with social media and thus they face the adverse social conditions in that addiction.

➢ images via social media , video , Wickaramasinghe exchange he saw as well as a friend or social media in the blue / groups of young applies to the study explain pornographic images, etc. Exchange saw more voters' information on having for yes answers provide such events and relationships that is held. And the more they become addicted to it, the less connected they become to social media. By continuing to focus on it, it can be concluded that they are facing adverse social conditions.

දත්ත It can be seen that most of the data contributors in the study on the relief of youthful emotions through social media interaction have mentioned that they get relief through it. A total of 88 clients, where data , as a percentage of 81.5% of the can be. Thus, it can be identified that they are constantly trying to seek relief through social media for the feelings that arise in their youth, and it can be concluded here that young people are drawn to socially unfavorable conditions.

Friends of the studied data contributors can also identify how social media use has affected their privacy. It can be concluded that the young people involved in the study are more inclined towards social media and it is clear that they too have been subjected to various influences due to the use of social media. In particular, those influences include family disputes , money laundering , disruptions to education , and various forms of abuse. It can also be concluded that these effects are directly related to social ills.

➢ Social media affect the facts that during the more attractive of the social media community through the reasons that have been mentioned, where data voters 70 and without , a percentage to 64.8% can be identified that year. It is also possible to identify a significant number of people due to messages and news , videos and various rumors (web

addresses), and here a large number of data contributors are more inclined towards social media due to these factors , where they It can also be concluded here that conditions have to be faced.

➢ Here it can be seen that most of the data related to the study were caught in money laundering while referring to the adverse social conditions faced by the contributors through social media. That is, 26 of the data contributors . 24.1% as a percentage . It also identifies family conflicts , divorces , and mental disorders, disruptions to education, underage pregnancies, abuses, casual relationships, and personal information. Are available. It can be concluded here that the reason for these adverse social conditions in particular is that they have a strong inclination towards social media.

➢ The conditions affect the social face more for Facebook have been affected, and that at least 38 people and , percentage to 35.2% is the total. The imo , Messenger , intagram, Whatsapp and YouTube can also be attributed to that effect during the youth management had to face adverse social conditions of organizing the social media and more relationship.

And hurting the moderate majority for the impact within the social media in social morality , the data voters 36 people and , as a percentage of 33.3% percent. And that is very bad as it affects , the majority of the states that is adversely affected in the demand impact on society through the social media. Accordingly, it can be concluded here that the young community in question is facing adverse social conditions which lead to social media exposure.

4.2 Suggestions

When studying the adverse social conditions faced by the youth community due to their exposure to social media, it can be identified that they are exposed to various influences through which they face those conditions. It can also be concluded that they are socially as well as psychologically and economically affected by it. The following suggestions can be made to minimize the adverse social conditions that may arise here. It can be assumed that appropriate solutions can be found by minimizing the adverse social conditions caused by the proper implementation of these proposals from the family of the youth to the society as a whole.

➢ should focus on the young people to take a stand for the future.

To give a proper understanding to the youth community about the rapidly expanding social media.

➢ The social security network, to provide security for the conditions prevailing insecurity than security.

Provide the opportunity to set aside a selected age group and access social media through it, not just a public social network for all.

(It is important to pay special attention to school age youth)

➢ Especially the use of knowledge and awareness of the students subjected to the effects of social media and technology across the curriculum in schools.

ත්වයක් Awareness contributions by various societies for the development of technology related knowledge in the families of the elders as well as enabling the older generation to pay close attention to the activities of the youth.

➢ Especially not on the technical changes that are community relations attitudes toward giving priority to young families in their relations , the implementation of various programs to change the thinking.

➢ ethics and encourage stakeholders, including policy makers and users of social media for social media more pluralistic basis to educate the younger generations use the Internet and digital literacy by developing more ethical use of social media.

රජය Initiating programs by the government to promote internet literacy for the use of social media from the beginning through various organizations and institutions.

➢ The media representatives , journalists , citizen Web authors , voluntary organizations, activists , social media technology experts , researchers , University Communications in the grass and the ground level the successful programs of diffusion taking centered people young an important part of their knowledge society through agents Activation.

➢ Various attractive programs for young people who are associated with ICT , where particular programs and can be kept soft and youth programs as well as the attempt to positive youth mental levels.

To take action to reduce the chances of isolation of young people especially in the family as well as to develop the developmental traits of the youth community through the development of mutual friendships within the family.

➢ more effective approach to ethics in social media actions to mitigate them or to limit the adverse results caused by social media, covering all regions. It is important to target the youth community in particular.

➢ Responsible use of social media for social media use, engaging individual characters from the social media available to companies engaged in large-scale social media cadre , the option is also more to absorb the process of using social media for social good.

➢ Sri Lanka cyber security techniques to make provisions for cyber security bill (cyber security bill) update by the Ministry of digital infrastructure and IT operations, as well as the importance of maintaining proper.

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