Exploring How Facebook Usage Affects the Interpersonal Connections of Adolescents with Their Parents

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Abstract

In the current digital era, the escalating use of Social Networking Sites, particularly Facebook, among adolescents has become a prominent factor influencing their interpersonal relations with parents. This research employs a quantitative approach to investigate the effects of Facebook usage on the relationships between adolescents and their parents. The quantitative aspect utilizes a survey method, collecting data through a questionnaire administered to 400 adolescents. The study draws on the theoretical framework of Technological Determinism theory, as it robustly supports the exploration of these dynamics. By employing a quantitative approach, the research aims to address gaps and limitations present in previous studies. The collected data are analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences program (SPSS). The findings reveal that adolescents, engrossed in frequent Facebook usage, perceive a reduced necessity to engage with their parents. Instead, they tend to form stronger bonds with online friends, diminishing their connection with parents. The excessive use of Facebook emerges as a significant factor weakening the parent-adolescent relationship. Adolescents acknowledge the adverse impact of their extensive Facebook use on interpersonal relations with their parents.

***Keywords*:** Adolescents, Facebook, Interpersonal relations, Parents, Social Networking Sites.

1.   Introduction

Due to the advancement of new communication technologies and social media sites, Facebook has become the most widespread social media platform globally at the beginning of the 21st century. It is frequently utilized by individuals across different age groups and has emerged as the most popular site for socialization, particularly among adolescents. Adolescents extensively use Facebook to cultivate online relationships, dedicating more time to it compared to their interactions with parents, family, and other interpersonal relationships. It has become an integral and virtually unavoidable aspect of their lives.

Contemporary social networks exert a notable influence on individuals' interpersonal relationships. As modern media has become excessively pervasive, there has been an observed decline in social activity. Consequently, individuals tend to allocate a significant amount of time to social networking sites on the internet; however, they may lack proficiency in engaging in face-to-face communication, managing interpersonal relationships, and participating in social activities. The presence of numerous virtual connections can lead to a reduction in personal interactions and the formation of strong connections (Khalid, 2017).

According to Aboulhosn (2020) Social networking sites are the most well-known media platforms that allow individuals to interconnect, establish online relationships, and conveniently share information with a large audience. Facebook stands out as the most widespread social networking site, having experienced rapid growth globally. Statistics indicate that Facebook boasts 2.60 billion active users, with 1.73 billion users being active on a regular basis.

Social networking sites, particularly Facebook, play a crucial role in facilitating social interactions among young individuals. These platforms allow users to share ideas, information, and establish new virtual connections. Facebook serves as a platform for sharing personal and professional experiences, stories, and connections. Its impact on youth is substantial, with many teenagers using various devices to access the platform and actively participate in online communities. The continuous advancement of

technology has led adolescents to prioritize online relationships, sometimes exceeding their engagement in interpersonal relationships with parents (Akram & Kumar, 2017).

Due to the modification of communique development, people requisite reduces interpersonal relations with each other. The Social Networking Sites have become the basic source for communication and interaction. Due to PCs and cell phones, society moved from interpersonal interaction towards virtual interaction by using Social Networking Sites (Chasombat, 2018).

It is a reality that the usually users of Facebook are the adolescents. The adoption of the Facebook by adolescents has been a world-wide sensation in current years (Brown, 2013).

It's observed by the researcher by doing literature review' that nowadays virtual interaction has become the most popular form of interaction among adolescents. They spend a very short time with their interpersonal relation and always prefer to use Facebook for the sake of virtual interaction with their online friends.

2.   Objectives

- To explore the underlying purposes behind adolescents' use of Facebook.
- To investigate the impact of Facebook usage on the interpersonal relationships between adolescents and their parents.
- To examine the frequency and patterns of Facebook usage among adolescents in the context of its influence on interpersonal connections.

3.   Literature Review

Social media platforms have become part of the daily routine for internet users. Notably, Facebook, one of the most popular social networking sites, attracts over 1.5 billion daily visits. A significant portion of its user base comprises adolescents who utilize the platform for interaction and communication within their online circles. The inclination to share every

moment on Facebook is a common trend among these users. Consequently, individuals, especially adolescents, often find themselves more closely connected to their virtual circles, relying extensively on online relationships. The extensive usage of Facebook has, in turn, led to a relative reduction in their engagement with interpersonal relationships (Roth, 2019).

According to Prinstein et al. (2020) Adolescents' usage of digital media has extended exponentially over the previous decade. Epidemiological data recommend that adolescents spend more hours regular to collaborating with their friends through electronically intervened sites than they do resting, going for study to their institutions, or connecting with their companions. It is obvious that researcher enthused about adolescent's improvement have gotten logically revolved around advanced media, including the usage of cells, messaging, web gaming, and Social Media Sites.

Researchers conducted a two-wave longitudinal panel study examining the reciprocal relationship between Facebook usage, relationship maintenance behaviours, and adolescents' closeness to friends. The study involved adolescents aged 12 to 18, employing a survey method at two points within a six-month interval. Findings indicated that the time spent on Facebook significantly influenced the connection between relationship maintenance behaviours and adolescents' closeness to online friends. Specifically, Facebook relationship maintenance behaviours positively contributed to enhancing relationships among adolescents and their online friends (Rousseau et al., 2019).

Shafer (2017) found that different teenagers need different types of social support from their parents, they needed virtual and digital support from them as well. Some time they got irritate and overwhelmed by social media in that situation parents should pay more attention on their children. Due to the extra usage of social media teenagers considered their online relations to very close. It was a very important element for parents to make strong bonding with their teens to work with them according to their social media expectations.

Usage of Social Networking Sites strongly linked with all mechanisms of family relations. The general conclusions of study suggested that the excessive use of the SNS is highly effect the interpersonal relations of family (Sultana & Momen, 2017).

According to Nabawy et al. (2016) noted that today's adolescents have extraordinary access to recent development and technology. They use them by their own choice. Adolescents spend their maximum time on daily basis to using the technology, and a large number of them have direct access to web, Social Media Sites, smart phones, video games and remaining sites of present technology. Technology play a significant role in the lives of adolescents and might be effected their interpersonal life. It became the major cause to take them away from their social circle and interpersonal person relationships. Strong parents and adolescents' bonds are very important for both of them.

A study by Rhodes et al. (2015) explored the prevalence of Facebook usage among college students and its potential impact on interpersonal skills. The findings suggested a tendency for informal relationships on Facebook, indicating a potential impact on students' attention to interpersonal relations.

The relationship between Facebook usage intensity and extraversion, exploring the mediating effects of personality traits and peer group pressure. Results showed a strong link between increased extraversion and heightened Facebook activity, with peer group pressure also playing a significant role. The study highlighted that Greek adolescents predominantly used Facebook to follow trends and stay connected with friends (Vlachopoulou & Boutsouki, 2014).

Facebook users experience both positive and negative aspects. While the platform facilitates connections, it also has the paradoxical effect of distancing loved ones. Users may express thoughts and feelings on Facebook, but profound and personal conversations still require face-to-face interaction. Undeniably, Facebook has become ingrained in human lives, and people find it challenging to imagine their existence without it (Pritta, 2014).

Technology has become so significant in adolescents lives, it is hypothesized that it could be challenging for parents to take part in friendly

interpersonal communication with their adolescents. Due to the excessive use of technology parents may need to spend maximum time with their adolescents as their teens are busy to spending their time with their online friends. Limited studies are accessible on very important issue that how the development of innovation among adolescents lives effects the relation adolescents and their parents (Toombs, 2014).

Simuforosa (2013) examined that nowadays adolescents have extraordinary access to current innovation and technology and use them in expected and unexpected manners. Adolescents spend plenty of time daily to utilizing the innovation, and a large number of them have approach to Internet, smart phones, computer games and some more.

4.   Research Hypotheses

H1: Engaging with Facebook primarily serves the purpose of staying connected with friend's more than maintaining connections with family members.

H2: Increased Facebook usage among adolescents is associated with changes in the quality and dynamics of their interpersonal relationships with parents.

H3: The frequency and patterns of Facebook usage among adolescents are linked to the strength and nature of their interpersonal connections with family.

5.   Research Questions

RQ1: What are the primary motivations and purposes driving adolescents to use Facebook, and how do these purposes vary among different individuals?

RQ2: How does the frequency and nature of Facebook usage by adolescents correlate with changes in their interpersonal relationships with parents, and what specific aspects of these relationships are affected?

RQ3: What are the typical frequency and patterns of Facebook usage among adolescents, and how do these usage patterns correlate with the quality and strength of their interpersonal connections with peers?

5.1   Justification for Research Hypotheses & Questions

Orben (2020) figured out that at present time adolescents increasing up everywhere on the world as a rudimentary piece of an extraordinary generation. They are full grown in constantly more digitalized society where the use of digital platforms is demanding and worldwide. The widespread inattention, interest, and excessive time spent on these sites among adolescents may be the cause of affecting adolescents.

Because of PCs & cell phones, adolescents moved from interpersonal communications towards Social Networking Sites. They prefer online interaction rather than face to face interaction. They want to spend their time on these social media platforms (Chasombat, 2018).

Brown (2013) explored that Nowadays, adolescents don't like to speak with their mouths. They prefer to speak with their hands, typing on the touch pad and keyboard, which is now their extensive use of interaction in the 21st century. They believe that Facebook is a necessity, as important as water and food.

Adolescents seems to be lots privy to virtual technology and excessively desire the ones gadgets as evaluate to others age organizations that offer them without difficulty accessible, shareable, even as being beneficial and an unmarried contact to use (Hundley & Shyles, 2010).

6.   Theoretical Framework

6.1   Technological Determinism

Technological determinism reductionist theory that way to give an instrumental association among development and an overall population's inclination. It attempts to unveil concerning whom or what could have a controlling power in human issues. The hypothesis tends to how much human thought or action is influenced by inventive and innovation factors (Hallström, 2020).

New media not only serves as an extension of existing forms but also represents a significant advancement, making it a decisive factor. As Marshall

McLuhan famously stated, 'a method of communication is a kind of information.' This implies that the medium used for transmission influences the psychology of the receiver. Observing information dissemination through print, television, and the Internet illustrates how innovation and development impact the public in our lives (Determinism, 2021).

Hallström (2020) investigated technological determinism, a theory positing that technology and innovation drive and shape the structure of society and culture. In contrast, independent modernization suggests that innovation isn't entirely within human control but follows its own trajectory. These concepts are intertwined, with autonomous innovation often assuming a technological determinism perspective. While acknowledging the role of creative developers, technological determinism proposes that once technology is devised, it significantly influences and determines the broader aspects of society and culture.

This research is rooted in technological determinism, observing the rapid evolution of social media, notably Facebook. Adolescents heavily rely on these platforms for communication, favouring online relationships over interpersonal ones. Facebook offers a range of features, allowing constant connection through various media. The integration of Facebook into adolescents' lives is so profound that its absence may induce feelings of isolation. Aligned with technological determinism, the study investigates how Facebook usage impacts interpersonal relationships between teenagers and their parents, exploring whether this technology influences these connections.

7.   Method

The researcher quantitate method in the research. Scholar used survey technique to collect the data. Close ended questionnaires were used as a tool for data collection from students.

Quantitative research is designed to study the relationship between variables, using numbers and statistics to interpret and analyse your results (Akhtar, 2014).

A questionnaire was designed for data collection from students. Data was gathered from students at Divisional Public School and College, Government College Township, Minhaj University Lahore, and the University of the Punjab. Due to COVID-19 vacations, the researcher collected online data from students at Divisional Public School and College, Government College Township, and the University of the Punjab. Additionally, some students from Minhaj University physically filled out the survey questionnaire.

7.1   Measures and Procedure

The population of the study are 9th class to 1st and 2nd semester BS students. The researcher selects the participants from School, College & University.

7.1.1   Sample Size

Sample consisted of 400 students. The researcher selected 100 students from each institute (One public college, one private and one public university and one private university).

7.1.2   Sampling technique

The sample of adolescents are selected through simple random sampling technique ($N = 400$).

7.1.3   Tool for data collection

The data were collected during the second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic. The questionnaire was designed based on two independent scales to examine the impact of Facebook use on the relationship between young people and their parents. The first part is derived from Rensis Likert (1932) and uses the Likert 5-point scale (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree) to measure young people's use of Facebook. The second scale is adapted from Olufadi (2016)'s SONTUS (Social Media Time Use Scale) to measure the time spent on Facebook.

Respondents answered two questions regarding their Facebook usage:

1. "Time spent on using Facebook" (0-15 minutes, 15–30 minutes, 30 minutes – 1 hour, 1-2 hours, more than 2 hours).
2. "Frequency of Facebook usage each day" (Never, once, 1-2 times, 2-3 times, more than 3 times).

These questions were employed to determine whether the respondent is a high or low Facebook user and how often they use Facebook daily.

In this study, a 26-question questionnaire was developed, comprising 1 to 6 demographic questions and 7 to 26 questions aimed at understanding the impact of Facebook usage on the interpersonal relationship between adolescents and their parents. The questionnaire was structured with specific objectives in mind.

Questions 7 to 15 are designed to identify the purpose of Facebook usage by adolescents. Questions 16 to 20 aim to examine the effects of Facebook usage among adolescents. Questions 21 to 23 explore the impact of Facebook usage on the interpersonal relations of adolescents and their parents. Questions 24 to 26 are formulated to examine the frequency of Facebook usage among adolescents.
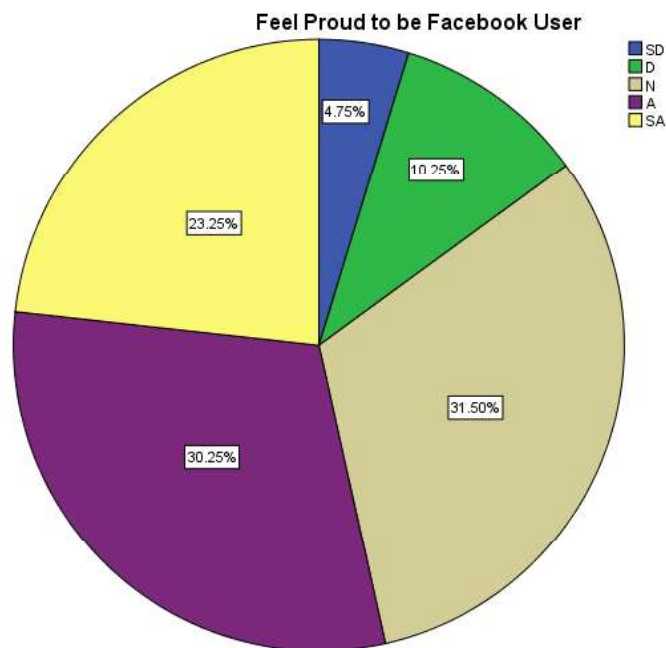
8. Findings

A total of 400 students ($N = 400$) from different universities, schools and colleges of Lahore were selected randomly and given the questionnaire.

8.1 Objectives of Using Facebook

8.1.1 I Feel Proud

Table 8.1 *I Feel proud to be Facebook User*

|	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
SD	19	4.8	4.8
D	41	10.3	15.0
N	126	31.5	46.5
A	121	30.3	76.8
SA	93	23.3	100.0
Total	400	100.0	

Figure 8.1 Facebook Usage keeping me in touch with my family

As illustrated with inside the Table (8.1) & Figure (8.1), 30.3% of the respondents agree and 23.3% strongly accept as true with the announcement that they experience proud alternatively the use of Facebook at the same time

as general of 15% strongly disagree and disagree approximately the announcement at the same time as 31.5% stayed neutral.

Table 8.2 *Facebook Usage keeping me in touch with my family*

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
SD	16	4.0	4.0
D	50	12.5	16.5
N	78	19.5	36.0
A	140	35.0	71.0
SA	116	29.0	100.0
Total	400	100.0	
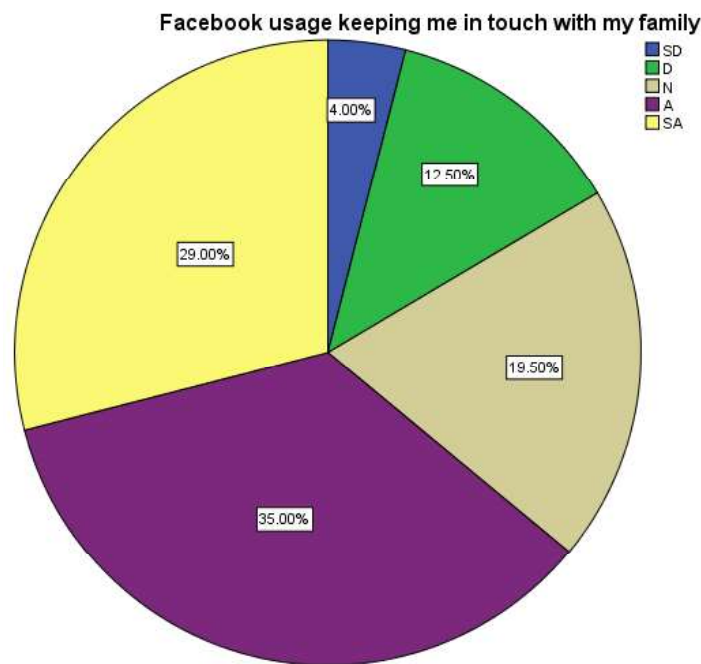
Figure 8.2 Usage of Facebook keeping me in touch with my friends

When the question asked about Facebook Usage keeping me in touch with my family, table (8.2) and figure (8.2) confirmed that 35% agreed the assertion and further 29% strongly agreed with the assertion, even as 36%
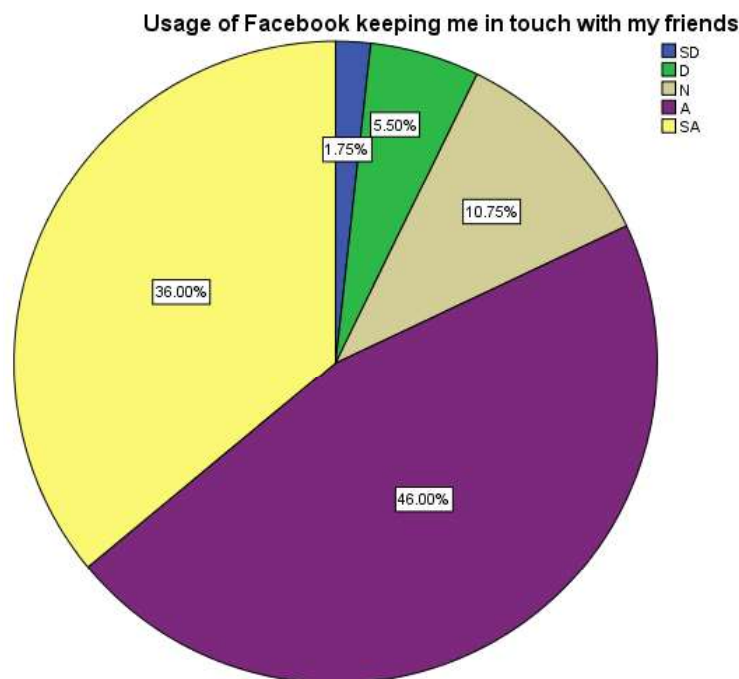
remained neutral. Meanwhile, most effective 16.5% of the respondent disagreed and strongly disagreed with the assertion**.**

Table 8.3 *Usage of Facebook keeping me in touch with my friends*

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
SD	7	1.8	1.8
D	22	5.5	7.2
N	43	10.8	18.0
A	184	46.0	64.0
SA	144	36.0	100.0
Total	400	100.0	

Figure 8.3 Facebook is the major source to meet new friends

When the question asked about the usage of Facebook keeping me in touch with my friends, table (8.3) and figure (8.3) depicted that 46% agreed the announcement and further 36% strongly agreed with the announcement, even as 10.8% remained neutral. On the opposite hand best 7.2% of the respondent disagreed and strongly disagreed with the announcement.

Table 8.4 *Facebook is the major source to meet new friends*

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
SD	12	3.0	3.0
D	13	3.3	6.3
N	54	13.5	19.8
A	198	49.5	69.3
SA	123	30.8	100.0
Total	400	100.0	
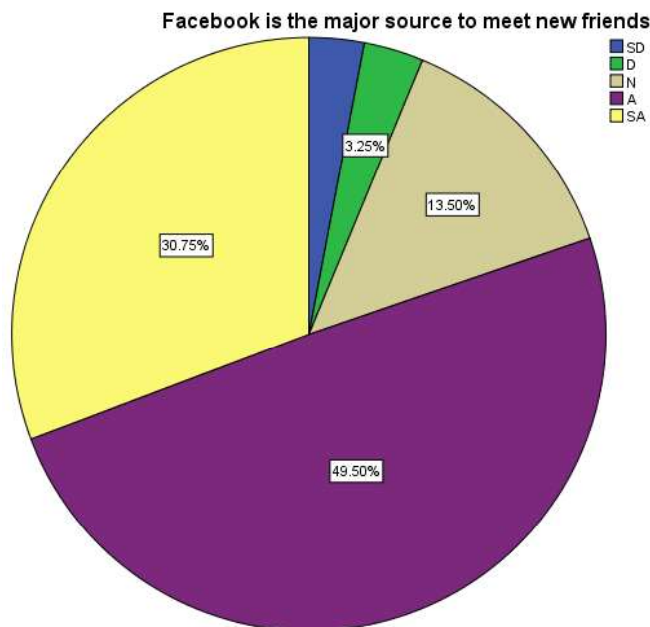
Figure 8.4 Facebook is the major source to meet new friends

When the question asked that Facebook the major source to meet new friends**,** table (8.4) and figure (8.4) showed that 49.5% agreed with the statement, 30.8% agreed completely, and 13.5% remained neutral. On the other hand, only 6.3% of respondents disagreed or disagreed with this statement.

Table 8.5 *I use Facebook for refreshment*

|	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
SD	7	1.8	1.8
D	17	4.3	6.0
N	51	12.8	18.8
A	235	58.8	77.5
SA	90	22.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	
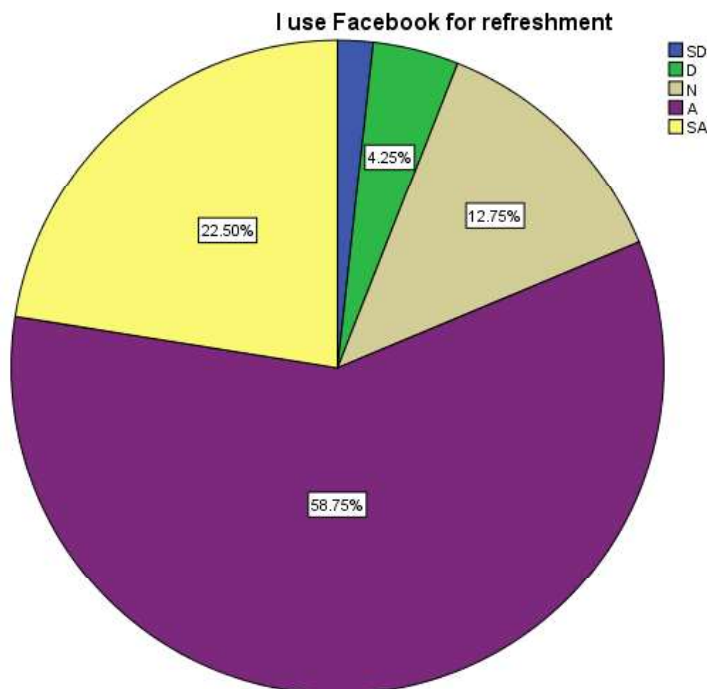
Figure 8.5 I use Facebook for refreshment

When the question was asked that I use Facebook for refreshment, table (8.5) and Figure (8.5) show that 58.8% of people agree with this statement, 22.5% of people completely agree with this statement, and 12.8% of people remain neutral. On the other hand, only 6% of respondents disagreed or disagreed with this statement. So, it showed that respondents use Facebook for refreshment.

Table 8.6 *I use Facebook it is Popular now-a-days*

|	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
SD	11	2.8	2.8
D	28	7.0	9.8
N	71	17.8	27.5
A	207	51.7	79.3
SA	83	20.8	100.0
Total	400	100.0	
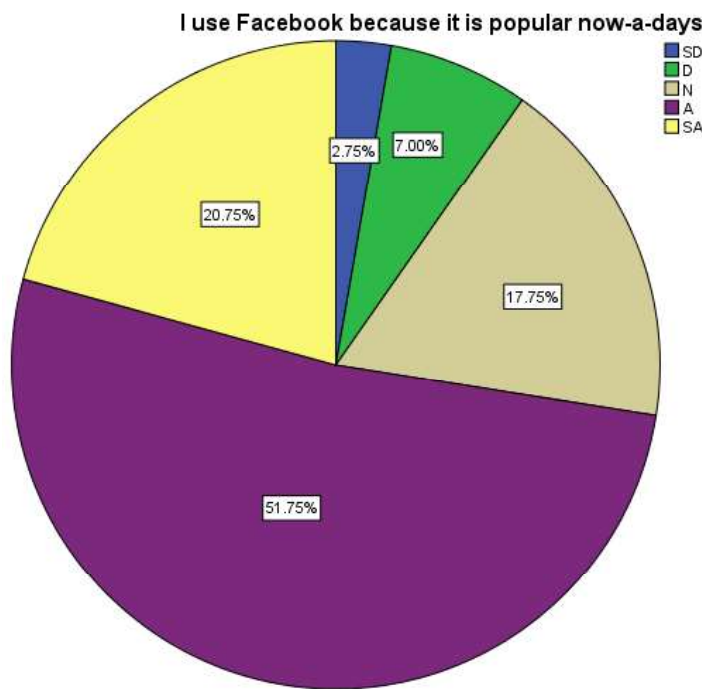
Figure 8.6 I use Facebook it is Popular now-a-days

When the question was asked that I use Facebook because it is popular now-a-days, table (8.6) and figure (8.6) showed that 51.7% agreed with the statement, 20.8% agreed completely, and 27.5% remained neutral. On the other hand, only 9.8% of respondents disagreed or disagreed with this statement.

Table 8.7 *Facebook is best source of learning*

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SD	10	2.5	2.5
	D	25	6.3	8.8
	N	58	14.5	23.3
	A	205	51.2	74.5
	SA	102	25.5	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	
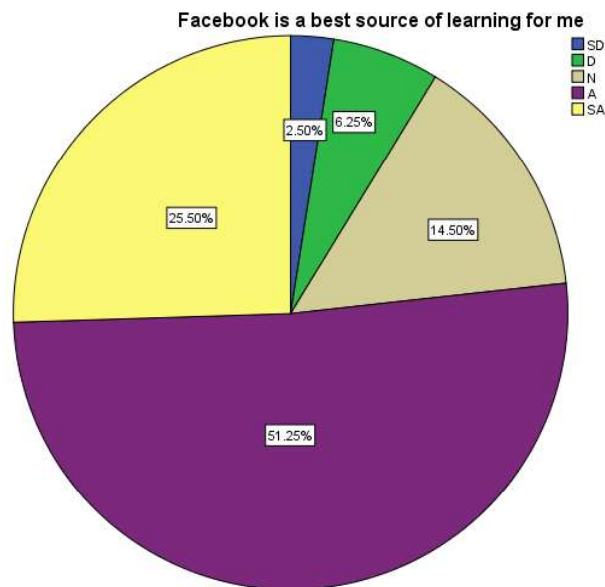
Figure 8.7 Facebook is best source of learning

When the question was asked that Facebook is best source of learning, table (8.7) and figure (8.7) showed that 51.2% agreed the statement and similarly 25.5% strongly agreed with the statement, while 14.5% remained neutral. On the other hand, only 8.8% of the total respondent disagreed and strongly disagreed with the statement.

Table 8.8 *Facebook is a best source of information*

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SD	10	2.5	2.5
	D	18	4.5	7.0
	N	61	15.3	22.3
	A	200	50.0	72.3
	SA	111	27.8	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	
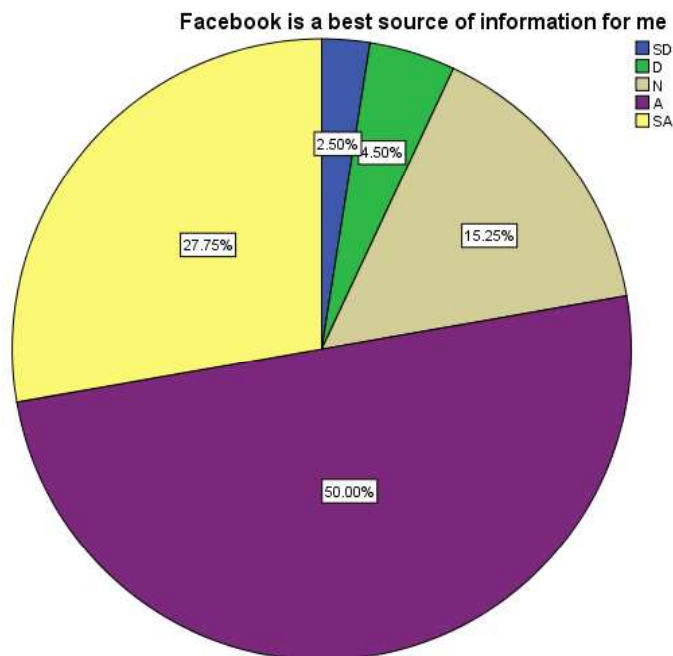
Figure 8.8 Facebook is a best source of information

When the question was asked that Facebook is best source of information, table (8.8) and figure (8.8) showed that 50% of people agree with the statement, so 27.8% completely agree and 15.3% remain neutral. On the other hand, only 7% of respondents disagreed or disagreed with this statement.

Table 8.9 *Facebook helps me to feel closer to my friends*

|		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SD	10	2.5	2.5
	D	20	5.0	7.5
	N	59	14.8	22.3
	A	190	47.5	69.8
	SA	121	30.3	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	
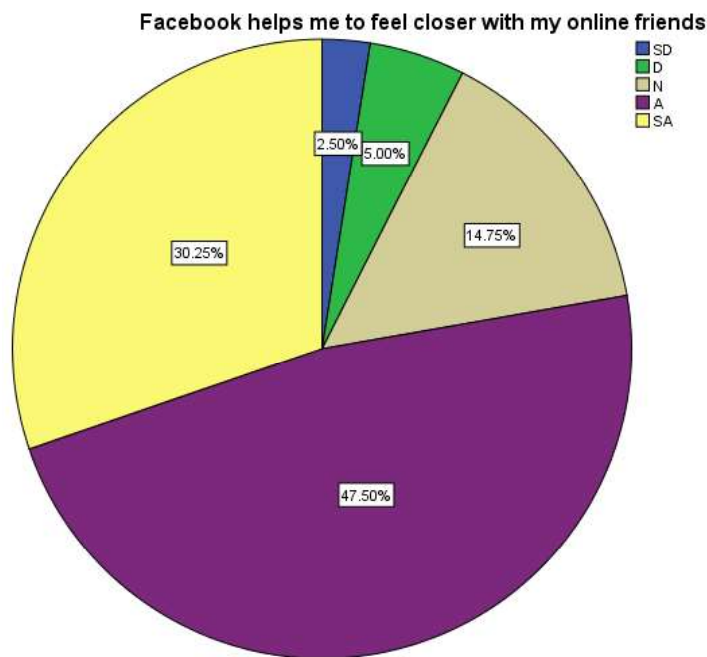
Figure 8.9 Facebook helps me to feel closer to my friends

When the question was asked that Facebook helps me get closer to my friends. The table (8.9) and the number (8.9) show that 47.5% of people agree with the statement, 30.25% strongly agree with the statement, and 14, 75% remain neutral. Number of respondents who disagreed with the statement and disagreed at all.

Table 8.10 *Effective usage of Facebook affect my eating habits*

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SD	9	2.3	2.3
	D	25	6.3	8.5
	N	68	17.0	25.5
	A	181	45.3	70.8
	SA	117	29.3	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	
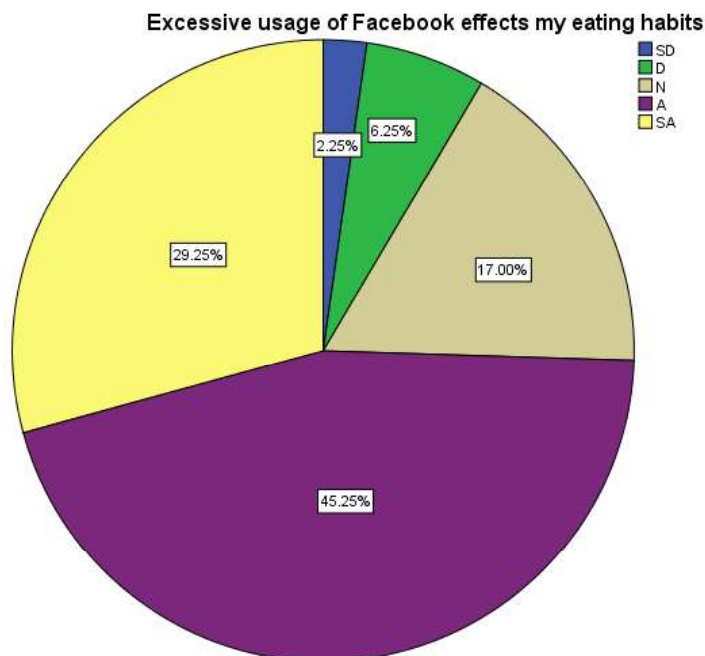
Figure 8.10 Effective usage of Facebook affect my eating habits

When the question was asked that the effective usage of Facebook affect my eating habits, table (8.10) and figure (8.10) depicted that 45.3% agreed the statement and similarly 29.3% strongly agreed with the statement, while 17% remained neutral. On the other hand, only 6.3% of the total respondent disagreed and strongly disagreed with the statement.

Table 8.11 *Due to the Facebook connectivity I communicate less with my parents*

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
SD	18	4.5	4.5
D	63	15.8	20.3
N	104	26.0	46.3
A	143	35.8	82.0
SA	72	18.0	100.0
Total	400	100.0	
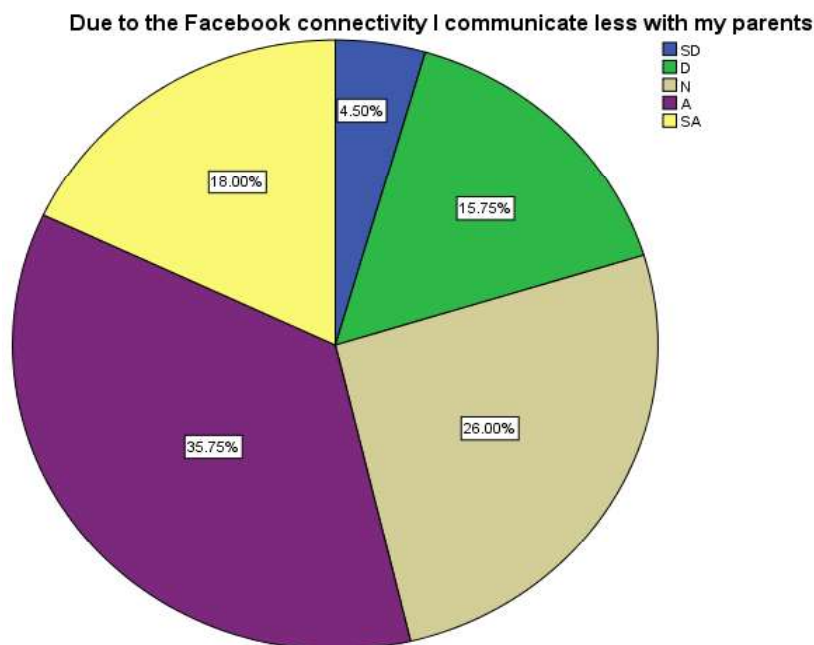
Figure 8.11 Due to the Facebook connectivity I communicate less with my parents

When the question was asked that due to the Facebook connectivity I communicate less with my parents, table (8.11) and figure (8.11) showed that 35.8% of people agreed with the statement, 18.0% of the people completely agreed with the statement, and 26% were neutral. On the other hand, only 20.3% of respondents disagreed or disagreed with this statement.

Table 8.12 *Facebook usage reduces the face to face communication among w siblings*

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
SD	8	2.0	2.0
D	23	5.8	7.8
N	71	17.8	25.5
A	238	59.5	85.0
SA	60	15.0	100.0
Total	400	100.0	
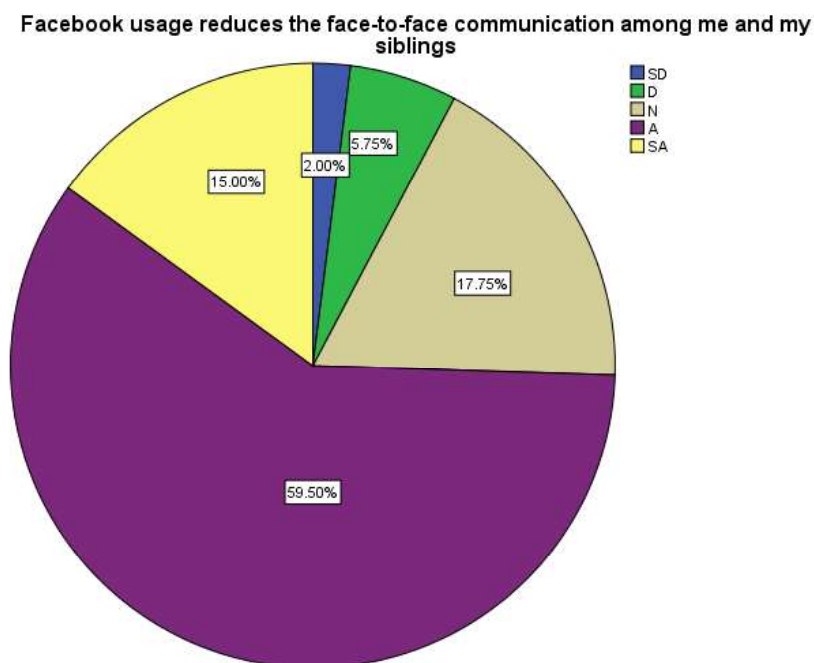
Figure 8.12 Facebook usage reduces the face to face communication among siblings

When the question was asked that due to the Facebook connectivity I communicate less with my parents, table (8.12) and figure (8.12) show that 59.5% of the people agree with this statement, 15.0% of the people completely agree with the statement, and 17.8% of the people remain neutral. On the other hand, only 7.8% of respondents disagreed or disagreed with this statement.

Table 8.13 *Due to excessive usage of Facebook I pay less attention on study*

|		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SD	8	2.0	2.0
	D	22	5.5	7.5
	N	61	15.3	22.8
	A	221	55.3	78.0
	SA	88	22.0	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	
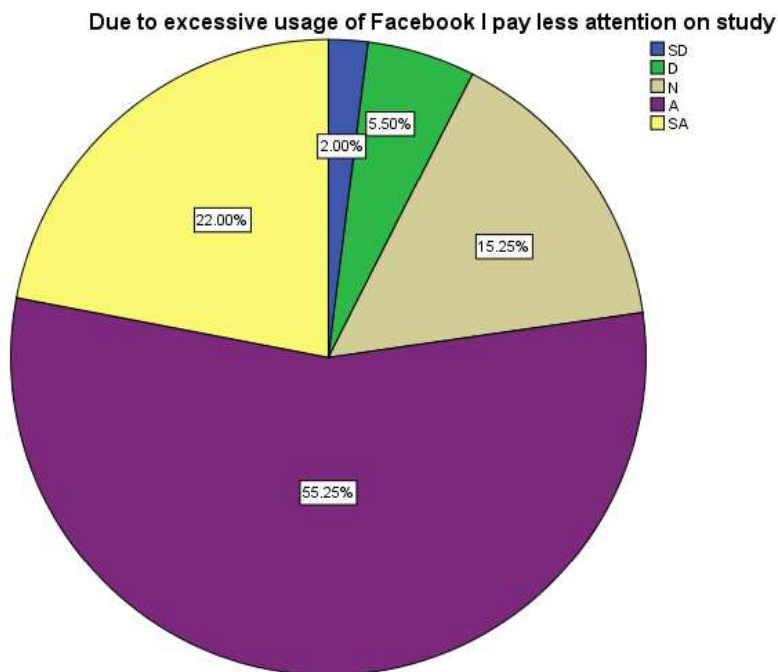
Figure 8.13 Due to excessive usage of Facebook I pay less attention on study

When the question was asked that due to excessive usage of Facebook I pay less attention on study, table (8.13) and figure (8.13) showed that 55.3% of people agree with this statement, 22% of people agree with this statement completely, and 15.3% of people remain neutral. On the other hand, only 7.5% of respondents disagreed or disagreed with this statement.

Table 8.14 *I reduce my assistance to my parents in domestic works*

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SD	7	1.8	1.8
	D	14	3.5	5.3
	N	48	12.0	17.3
	A	264	66.0	83.3
	SA	67	16.8	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	
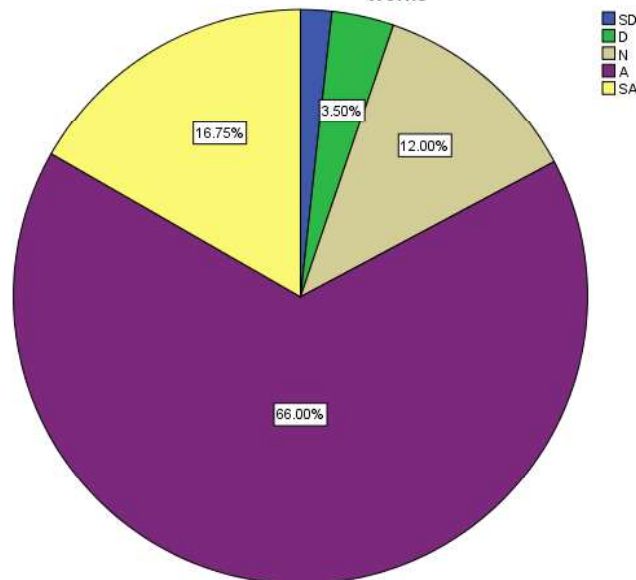
Figure 8.14 I reduce my assistance to my parents in domestic works

When the question was asked that due to excessive usage of Facebook I pay less attention on study, table (8.14) and figure (8.14) showed that 66% agreed

with the statement, 16.8% agreed completely, and 12% remained neutral. On the other hand, only 5.3% of respondents disagreed or disagreed with this statement.

Table 8.15 *I am willing to share my personal information with my online friends as compare to my parents*

|		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SD	5	1.3	1.3
	D	11	2.8	4.0
	N	39	9.8	13.8
	A	245	61.3	75.0
	SA	100	25.0	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	
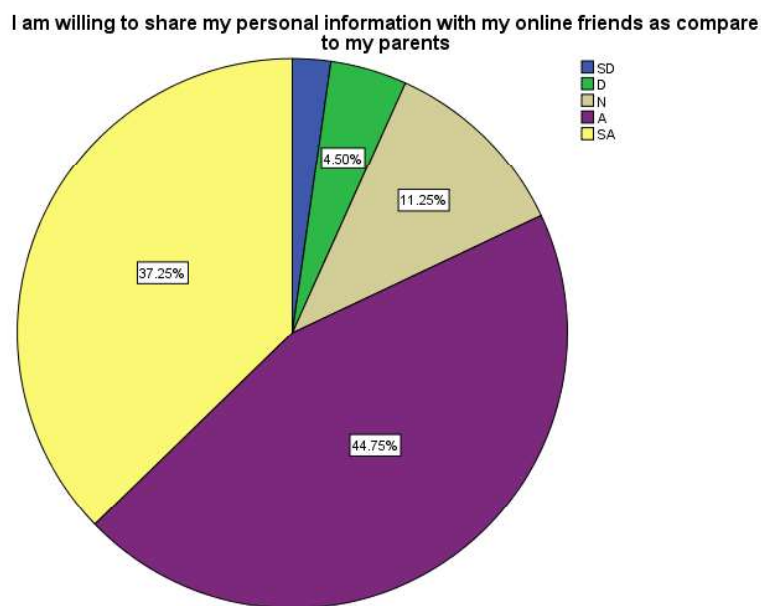
Figure 8.15 I am willing to share my personal information with my online friends as compare to my parents

When the question was asked that I am willing to share my personal information with my online friends as compare to my parents, table (8.15) and figure (8.15) showed that 61.3% agreed the statement and similarly 25%

strongly agreed 25% emphatically concurred with the assertion, while 9.8% stayed neutral. Then again just 4% of the absolute respondent strongly disagreed with the statement.

Table 8.16 *I like to express my feelings with my online friends as compare to my parents*

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SD	9	2.3	2.3
	D	18	4.5	6.8
	N	45	11.3	18.0
	A	179	44.8	62.7
	SA	149	37.3	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	
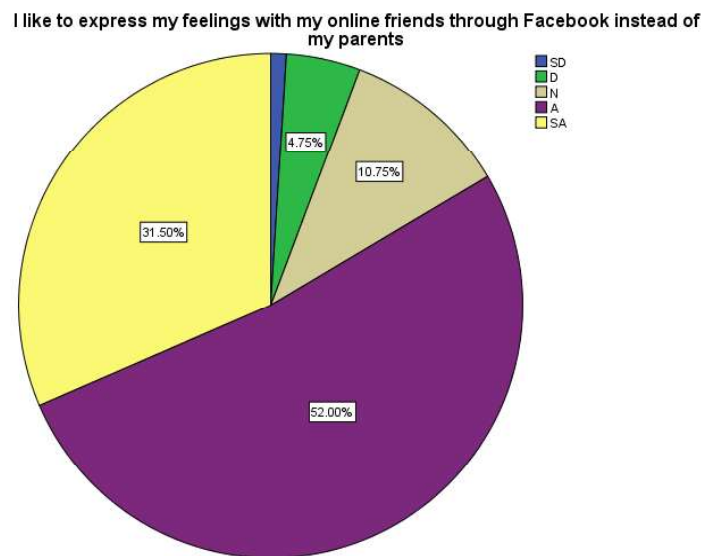
Figure 8.16 I like to express my feelings with my online friends as compare to my parents

When the question was asked that I like to express my feelings with my online friends as compare to my parents table (5.16) and Figure (5.16) show that

61.3% of people agree with this statement, 25% of people agree with this statement completely, and 9.8% of people remain neutral.

Table 8.17 *I feel out of touch when you haven't logged in Facebook*

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SD	14	3.5	3.5
	D	29	7.2	10.8
	N	124	31.0	41.8
	A	164	41.0	82.8
	SA	69	17.3	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	
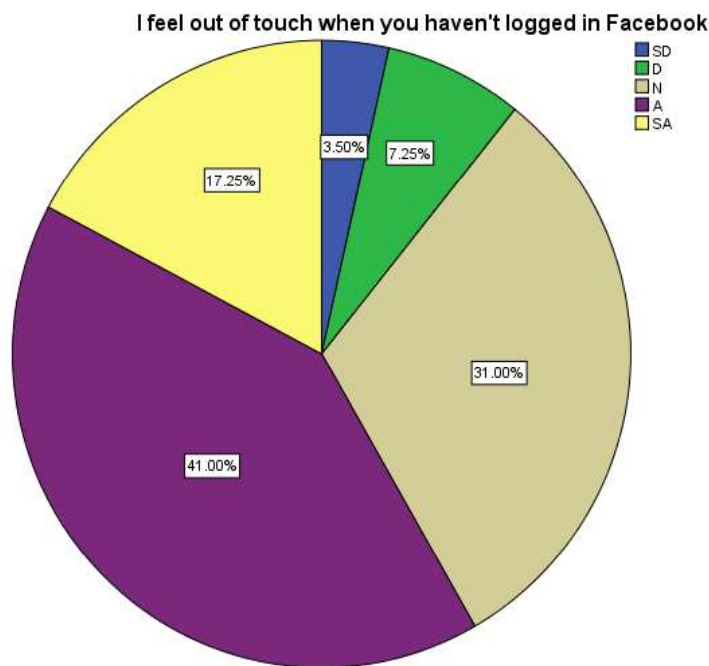
Figure 8.17 I feel out of touch when you haven't logged in Facebook

At the point when the inquiry was posed to that I feel out of touch when you haven't logged in Facebook, table (5.1.17) and figure (5.1.17) showed that 41% agree the statement and comparatively 17.3% strongly agreed with the

assertion, while 31% stayed neutral. Then again just 7.2 of the absolute respondent disagreed and strongly disagreed with the statement.

8.2 Testing of Hypothesis

8.2.1 Usage of Facebook keeping in touch with friends are greater than in touch with family

A paired-samples t-test was conducted to evaluate the impact of the usage of the Facebook on keep in touch with friends and keep in touch with parents mean score. Mean score of keep in touch with friends are greater and statistically significant (M = 4.09, SD = .92) from the scores of keep in touch with family (M = 3.73, SD = 1.13), t (399) = 7.4, p <. 0001. The average difference was 0.365, and the 95% confidence interval was 0.269 to 0.462 (Table 5.18, Table 5.19). The statistic in the square (0.12) indicates that the effect size is large. As suggested by Cohen (1988), the effect size is 0.01 = small effect.06 = medium effect, 0.14 = large effect. If we look at our value for this 0.12 square, we can conclude that there is a significant difference in the mean value of communication with friends and family.

Table 8.18 *Paired Samples Statistics*

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Usage of Facebook keeping me in touch with my friends	4.0900	400	.91597	.04580
	Facebook usage keeping me in touch with my family	3.7250	400	1.12808	.05640

Table 8.19 *Paired Samples Test*

		Paired Differences							
				Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	SD		Lower	Upper	t	df	
Pair 1	Usage of Facebook keeping me in touch with my friends - Facebook usage keeping me in touch with my family	.365	.982	.0491	.2685	.4615	7.4	399	.000

H2: Excessive usage of Facebook affect the interpersonal relations of adolescents with their parents.

A one-way between-groups analysis of variance was conducted to explore the impact of usage of Facebook on the interpersonal relations of adolescents with their parents. Participants are classified among three groups according to their usage, group 1. light users; Group 2: moderate users; Group 3:00 high user. There was a statistically significant difference at the $p < .05$ level in mean scores of interpersonal relation of adolescents with their parents for the three usage of Facebook groups: F (2, 397) = 91.42, p = .00001.

Despite the statistical significance, it is still possible to determine which group has the greatest impact. The effect size calculated using the square of the floor is 0.32, and the post-hoc comparison with Scheffe's test shows that the average value of group 1 (M = 2.83, SD = 1.13) is significant compared to group 2 (M = 3.65, SD = 0.78) Difference) is different from group 3 (M = 4.38, SD = 0.57). Similarly, group 2 and group 3 are also

significantly different. It is believed that the longer Facebook time, the less communication with parents Table 8.20, 8.20.1, 8.20.2).

Table 8.20 *Descriptive Due to the Facebook connectivity I communicate less with my parents*

| | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error | 95% Confidence Interval for Mean | |
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Light	170	2.8294	1.12543	.08632	2.6590	2.9998
Moderate	139	3.6547	.77751	.06595	3.5243	3.7851
High	91	4.3846	.57289	.06006	4.2653	4.5039
Total	400	3.4700	1.09412	.05471	3.3625	3.5775

Table 8.20.1 *ANOVA*

Due to the Facebook connectivity I communicate less with my parents

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	150.624	2	75.312	91.429	.000
Within Groups	327.016	397	.824		
Total	477.640	399			

Table 8.20.2 *Multiple Comparisons*

Dependent Variable: Due to the Facebook connectivity I communicate less with my parents

Scheffe

(I) Facebook User	(J) Faceboo k User	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Light	Moderate	-.82526[*]	.10379	.000	-1.0803	-.5703
	High	-1.55520[*]	.11789	.000	-1.8449	-1.2656
Moderate	Light	.82526[*]	.10379	.000	.5703	1.0803
	High	-.72994[*]	.12238	.000	-1.0306	-.4292
High	Light	1.55520[*]	.11789	.000	1.2656	1.8449

8.3 Excessive Facebook usage leads to cause weakening of bond among adolescents and their family

Table 8.21 *Model Summary*

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.317[a]	.100	.098	.52015

a. Predictors: (Constant), Facebook User

Table 8.21 shows the values of R and R2. The R value represents a simple correlation, 0.317, indicating that there is a moderate correlation between the two variables. The R2 value shows the extent to which the overall change (weakening of the relationship) of the dependent variable can be explained. Regarding the use of independent variables in Facebook, only 10 n is explained in this case, which is very rare, indicating that there are other variables that weaken the connection between adolescents and their families.

Table 8.22 *Coefficients*

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	3.508	.065		53.752	.000
Facebook User	.221	.033	.317	6.659	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Bounding

The table 8.22 is an ANOVA table, which explains how well the regression equation fits the data, in other words, how well the dependent variable predicts the value of the explanatory variable, as shown below. Since $F(1,398) = 44,344$ in $p < 0.00001$, so the model is significant.

Table 8.23 *ANOVA^a*

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	11.998	1	11.998	44.344	.000^b
	Residual	107.681	398	.271		
	Total	119.679	399			

a. Dependent Variable: Bounding

b. Predictors: (Constant), Facebook User

Table 8.23 explains that the regression model is used as a dependent variable to make significant predictions, where $p < 0.0005$, which is less than 0.05, and indicates that the regression model usually predicts the attenuation of communication among adolescents in a statistically significant way and their family as t (6.659), b=.221 at $p<0.0001$. Hence, in the change of one unit in Facebook usage weakening of bond is b=0.317.

9. Discussion and Analysis

The purpose of this study is to analyse the effect of Facebook usage on the interpersonal relations of adolescents and their parents. Due to frequent Facebook usage, adolescents invest a significant amount of their time in

developing online relationships. The study examines various mechanisms through which Facebook usage affects interpersonal relations with parents and explores its overall impact on the lives of adolescents. Additionally, the research investigates the objectives behind Facebook usage among adolescents. The researcher categorizes adolescents into three groups based on their frequency of Facebook usage: heavy, moderate, and light users of Facebook.

9.1 Hypothesis Testing

H1: Engaging with Facebook primarily serves the purpose of staying connected with friend's more than maintaining connections with family members.

The majority of the participants expressed pride in being Facebook users and in building online relations with their friends. Adolescents use Facebook as a major source for meeting new people and feel closer to their online friends than their parents and family. Due to Facebook usage, communication with parents and siblings is reduced, as adolescents prefer allocating time for connecting with friends on the platform. Even with a busy schedule, adolescents log in to Facebook because they find joy in keeping in touch with friends and feel comfortable communicating with them.

According to Currie (2014) adolescents are the heaviest users of technology, and their dependency is linked to lower public proficiency and complications in interpersonal relations. The study suggests a negative impact of technology, including Facebook, on the relationships between adolescents and their parents.

H$_2$: Increased Facebook usage among adolescents is associated with changes in the quality and dynamics of their interpersonal relationships with parents.

The effects of Facebook usage vary among adolescents based on the frequency of use. Excessive usage of Facebook negatively impacts the nature of interpersonal relations between adolescents and their parents, leading to reduced connectivity and interaction. Significant differences exist between

heavy users, moderate users, and light users, with statistics indicating a reduction in face-to-face communication with parents among Facebook users. Adolescents express their feelings and personal matters more readily to online friends than to their parents.

In a study by Mishna et al. (2009) on real-world dangers in an online reality, excessive technology use, especially on social media, was found to damage the roots of interpersonal relations between adolescents and their parents. The study suggests that excessive Facebook usage can lead to a weakened bond between adolescents and their families.

H3: **The excessive frequency and patterns of Facebook usage among adolescents are linked to the strength and nature of their interpersonal connections with family**.

The study reveals that excessive Facebook usage among adolescents weakens their bonds with family, as online connections take precedence over interpersonal relationships. Heavy users prioritize virtual interactions over face-to-face engagement with parents, resulting in poorer-quality relationships. Light users, in contrast, maintain stronger interpersonal connections (Ozad, 2014). The research underscores significant differences in online and offline interactions between heavy and light users, with heavy users favoring online relationships. Parents perceive Facebook as reducing family time and view adolescent usage negatively.

10. Conclusion

Facebook emerges as a central platform influencing various aspects of adolescents' lives, impacting social life, self-realization, and communication with online friends. The study emphasizes the formation of strong virtual relationships with online friends at the expense of weakening connections with parents. Adolescents acknowledge reduced participation in family activities, preferring interactions with online friends. Excessive usage is identified as a factor decreasing interaction with parents, raising concerns among adolescents about its impact on interpersonal relationships.

Within the context of Technological Determinism, the study explores why adolescents prioritize online relationships. It suggests that rapid innovations in social media, particularly Facebook, drive technological determinism, influencing adolescents to favour online connections over interpersonal ones.

In summary, the results highlight that excessive Facebook usage negatively impacts adolescents' relationships with parents, underscoring the platform's significant role in their lives. The study emphasizes the need for a nuanced understanding of how adolescents navigate and prioritize their interactions in the digital age.

11.   Limitations

- There are various types of Facebook usage effects among adolescents, but the researcher focused on analysing the effects of Facebook on the interpersonal relations of adolescents with their parents.

- A significant limitation arises from the fact that Lahore is a vast city in Pakistan, and this research cannot be considered a comprehensive assessment of the typical adolescents in Lahore. The sample gathered is primarily from four institutions, representing a mere 2 or 3% of the youth population in Lahore.

- Due to time constraints and financial limitations, the researcher collected data from two schools and two universities, focusing on a sample of only 400 students from these institutions.

- The chosen location was mainly selected by the researcher due to its proximity to the researcher's home, making data collection more convenient.

- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the researcher collected data online from students and conducted on-call interviews with parents, facing resource limitations for a more comprehensive study.

- The final conclusion of this research is that, due to the daily changes and continuous development of Facebook, it still remains relatively new to the world.

- The focus of the present research is on the relationship of adolescents with their parents, but similar studies could explore bonding among

different relationships such as siblings, real-life friends, adolescents' relationships with teachers, and married couples.

12.   Recommendations

- Explore other Social Media Sites and advanced mobile phone applications to examine whether they exhibit unique or similar causality and influence on users' interpersonal relations.

- Select a better-quality sample with an expanded age range, diverse occupations, and various cultures to represent a broader population. This will allow for a more comprehensive assessment between different groups of Facebook users.

- Implement measures to ensure the accuracy of details and views provided by respondents.

- Interview adolescents about their interpersonal relations with siblings, real-life companions, and teachers in addition to parents to gain a more holistic understanding.

- Examine users' personalities to provide better information, justification, and explanations.

- Conduct broader research on "social media" or "social sites" to analyse the preferences of young people on various platforms for different purposes, or focus on exploring the use of unconventional channels.

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