
An Analysis of the Impact of Malpractices on Social Media Platforms on Society: Examining the Role of Social Media Platforms Mitigating Misinformation, Cyberbullying, and Privacy Breaches

Ms. Simran Dhamija¹, Dr Rubaid Ashfaq^{2*}

¹Amity School of Communication Amity University India

^{2*}Associate Professor, Amity School of Communication, Amity University India

Corresponding Email: ^{2*}rubaidashfaq@gmail.com

Received: 01 February 2023

Accepted: 16 April 2023

Published: 31 May 2023

Abstract: This paper will analyze the effect of misbehaviors via web-based entertainment stages on society, zeroing in on the job of these stages in moderating falsehood, cyberbullying, and security breaks. With the developing universality of web-based entertainment in present day culture, these misbehaviors have become progressively pervasive, and the results can be critical, going from mischief to people to more extensive cultural outcomes.

Information investigation strategies will incorporate both expressive and inferential measurements, as well as satisfied examination and topical examination of subjective information. The outcomes will be orchestrated to give an exhaustive examination of the effect of web-based entertainment misbehaviors on society and the viability of virtual entertainment stages in relieving these issues.

By and large, this exploration paper plans to give important experiences into the effect of acts of neglect via virtual entertainment stages on society, analyzing the job of these stages in alleviating falsehood, cyberbullying, and security breaks. By distinguishing powerful systems for resolving these issues, the review expects to illuminate strategy and practice, at last adding to the improvement of a more secure and more capable virtual entertainment scene.

Keywords: Malpractices, Social Media, Trolls, Misinformation, Cyberbullying, Privacy.

1. INTRODUCTION

Virtual entertainment stages have upset the manner in which individuals impart and collaborate with one another, empowering people to share data, suppositions, and thoughts on a worldwide



scale. While the expansion of online entertainment stages has brought many advantages, for example, improved network and valuable open doors for social and monetary progression, it has likewise made new difficulties and dangers for people and society all in all. One of the main difficulties is the pervasiveness of misbehaviors via virtual entertainment stages, including the spread of deception, cyberbullying, and security breaks.

Overview of Social Media Platforms and their Impact on Society

It was stated by Kemp (2021) that virtual entertainment stages have turned into a pervasive piece of current culture, with over 4.2 billion dynamic clients overall as of January 2021. These stages have in a general sense changed the manner in which individuals impart, cooperate, and consume data, empowering people to associate with one another across geographic and social obstructions. Virtual entertainment stages have additionally become useful assets for organizations and associations to advertise their items and administrations, bringing up significant issues about the job of web-based entertainment in molding monetary and political frameworks.

Misinformation

As explained by Lazer, et al. (2018), one of the main difficulties related with web-based entertainment stages is the spread of deception, characterized as misleading or mistaken data that is spread deliberately or inadvertently. Deception can have serious outcomes, going from damage to people to more extensive cultural effects. Wang et al., (2020) said for instance, during the Coronavirus pandemic, falsehood about the infection and its treatment has prompted disarray and doubt in general wellbeing endeavors, obstructing endeavors to control the spread of the infection.

Cyberbullying

Tokunaga, (2010) suggested that one more critical test related with online entertainment stages is cyberbullying, characterized as the utilization of electronic correspondence to menace or badger someone else. Patchin and Hinduja (2015) explained that cyberbullying can take many structures, including badgering, following, and the spreading of bits of gossip and misleading data. Cyberbullying can have serious ramifications for casualties, including emotional well-being issues, diminished confidence, and even self destruction. Livingstone and Davidson (2017) explained that by virtual entertainment stages have been scrutinized for their treatment of cyberbullying, with a contending that they are not doing what's necessary to shield clients from badgering and misuse. Numerous online entertainment stages have executed approaches and devices to address cyberbullying, like revealing components.

Privacy Breaches

One more huge test related with web-based entertainment stages is security breaks, which happen when individual data is shared without a singular's information or assent. Web-based entertainment stages gather immense measures of information on their clients, including their area, interests, and perusing history. This information can be utilized for a scope of purposes, including designated publicizing and personalization of content. In any case, when this information is shared without the client's information or assent, it can prompt significant protection infringement.



Examining the Role of Social Media Platforms in Mitigating Malpractices

Given the critical difficulties related with acts of neglect via online entertainment stages, it is vital to consider the job that these stages can play in relieving these issues. Online entertainment stages have executed a scope of methodologies to address deception, cyberbullying, and security breaks, including the utilization of calculations to recognize and eliminate unsafe substance, the execution of detailing components for clients to report misuse and badgering, and the reception of security strategies and instruments to safeguard client information.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

1. To dissect the degree of the effect of falsehood via web-based entertainment stages on society, and to recognize the most well-known structures and wellsprings of deception on these stages.
2. To explore the predominance and effect of cyberbullying via online entertainment stages, and to look at the job of web-based entertainment stages in moderating cyberbullying through arrangements, devices, and client schooling.
3. To look at the security approaches and practices of online entertainment stages, and to assess the adequacy of these arrangements in safeguarding client information and forestalling protection breaks. Also, to investigate the job of web-based entertainment stages in teaching clients about their protection privileges and advancing capable utilization of these stages.

Review of Literature

Virtual entertainment stages have turned into a necessary piece of current culture, with a large number of clients all over the planet depending on these stages for correspondence, diversion, and data. Be that as it may, the rising utilization of web-based entertainment stages has likewise prompted the ascent of misbehaviors like falsehood, cyberbullying, and protection breaks, which fundamentally affect people and society overall. In this writing audit, we will analyze the current examination on the effect of misbehaviors via virtual entertainment stages on society.

Misinformation on Social Media Platforms

Deception via virtual entertainment stages is a huge test, with the possibility to hurt people and subvert trust in open organizations. A concentrate by Lazer et al. (2018) observed that bogus reports were 70% bound to be retweeted on Twitter than genuine stories. Likewise, a concentrate by Vosoughi et al. (2018) observed that misleading reports were bound to spread on Twitter than genuine stories.

Cyberbullying on Social Media Platforms

Cyberbullying is a huge issue via web-based entertainment stages, with a concentrate by Kowalski et al. (2014) finding that over 33% of teenagers had encountered cyberbullying. Cyberbullying can truly affect people, including misery, nervousness, and self-destructive ideation.



Patchin and Hinduja, (2018) explained that web-based entertainment stages have executed a scope of systems to address cyberbullying, including the utilization of calculations to distinguish and eliminate unsafe substance, the execution of detailing components for clients to report misuse and provocation, and the reception of strategies and devices to advance web-based wellbeing. In any case, the adequacy of these methodologies has been raised doubt about, with a contending that web-based entertainment stages need to accomplish other things to resolve these issues.

Privacy Breaches on Social Media Platforms

Security breaks via online entertainment stages happen when individual data is shared without a singular's information or assent. Virtual entertainment stages gather huge measures of information on their clients, including their area, interests, and perusing history. This information can be utilized for a scope of purposes, including designated promoting and personalization of content. Be that as it may, when this information is shared without the client's information or assent, it can prompt significant security infringement.

The Cambridge Analytica outrage, in which a great many Facebook clients had their information reaped by a political counseling firm without their insight or assent Cadwalladr, (2018), is a perfect representation of the potential dangers related with protection breaks via web-based entertainment stages. Protection breaks can likewise happen through hacking or different types of cybercrime, bringing about the robbery of delicate individual data.

Impact of social media on society

Web-based entertainment stages have turned into a vital piece of current correspondence and data sharing, and their effect on society is a subject of developing concern. The writing proposes that virtual entertainment stages adversely affect society, and the nature and degree of these effects are intricate and diverse.

Web-based entertainment stages likewise can possibly advance social and political change, by giving a stage to underestimated gatherings to voice their points of view and interface with other people who share their encounters. Tufekci and Wilson, (2012) said that for instance, during the Middle Easterner Spring fights in 2011, virtual entertainment stages assumed a huge part in working with correspondence and association among dissidents, prompting boundless social and political change in the locale.

Fake news on social media platforms

Lazer et al., (2018) said that counterfeit news via online entertainment stages have turned into a developing worry lately. Deception is characterized as misleading or erroneous data that is spread purposefully or unexpectedly, while counterfeit news is a subset of falsehood that is intentionally manufactured to bamboozle perusers.

Impact of fake news on social media platforms

The expansion of phony news via online entertainment stages has turned into a squeezing worry for society. Bogus data spreads quickly through web-based entertainment, possibly causing serious ramifications for people and society all in all. This writing audit looks at the effect of phony news on society, remembering its belongings for people, governmental issues, and general wellbeing.



Virtual entertainment stages have been broadly reprimanded for their part in empowering the spread of phony news. Tandoc Jr. et al., (2018) examined that a few scientists contend that web-based entertainment calculations and plans of action boost the advancement of shocking and incorrect substance. Also, the absence of guideline and oversight via web-based entertainment stages has permitted counterfeit news to multiply.

Pennycook and Rand, (2019) examined that address the effect of phony news, analysts have proposed different arrangements. One proposed arrangement is to teach people on the best way to recognize and keep away from counterfeit news. This includes advancing decisive reasoning and media proficiency abilities. Woolley and Howard, (2016) said that another arrangement is to execute reality checking and confirmation processes via online entertainment stages. This includes utilizing innovation to recognize and hail counterfeit news and keeping it from spreading.

Importance of media literacy to curb misinformation, cyberbullying and privacy breach

Hobbs, (2018) said that media proficiency is a fundamental part of computerized education and is turning out to be progressively significant as media utilization keeps on moving towards advanced stages. Media education is characterized as the capacity to get to, examine, assess, and make media content in various structures. This survey of writing will investigate the significance of media proficiency, its effect on people and society, and systems for advancing media education.

Livingstone and Third, (2017) examined that media proficiency is fundamental for people to explore and get a handle on the huge measure of data accessible on computerized media stages. Research proposes that media proficiency can assist individuals with fundamentally assessing media content, recognize inclination, and come to informed conclusions about the data they consume. Media education is especially significant in the time of phony news and deception, as it empowers people to recognize precise and wrong data.

Entertainment on social media leads to misinformation

Web-based entertainment stages have turned into an omnipresent wellspring of diversion, news, and data for some individuals around the world. Be that as it may, the straightforward entry and the speed with which data can be shared via web-based entertainment stages have made them a favorable place for deception. Deception alludes to bogus or deluding data that is dispersed purposefully or inadvertently, which can have critical social, monetary, and political outcomes.

A few investigations have inspected the connection among diversion and falsehood via web-based entertainment stages. For instance, a concentrate by Pashmina et al. (2021) investigated the effect of diversion on the spread of deception via virtual entertainment stages. The investigation discovered that diversion related content fundamentally affected the scattering of deception, and virtual entertainment clients were bound to draw in with and offer such happy than different kinds of data.

One more concentrate by Surmise et al. (2019) analyzed the job of diversion on the spread of deception during the 2016 US Official political decision. The investigation discovered that virtual entertainment clients who consumed greater diversion news and data were bound to accept and share counterfeit reports than the individuals who consumed more conventional news sources. The investigation likewise discovered that web-based entertainment calculations



assume a critical part in advancing and spreading counterfeit reports, especially those with hair-raising titles.

Moreover, research has shown that amusement related content via web-based entertainment stages frequently gets higher commitment rates than instructive or instructive substance. A concentrate by Kim and Lee (2020) found that virtual entertainment clients will quite often connect more with content that gives diversion esteem, like images and viral recordings, regardless of whether the data held inside the substance is erroneous or deluding.

Adverse effects of malpractices and privacy breach

Misbehaviors and protection breaks via virtual entertainment stages have been displayed to affect people and society. Vitak et al., (2016) said that protection breaks happen when individual data is shared without a singular's information or assent, which can bring about critical damage to people and their security privileges. Misbehaviors, like the spread of deception and cyberbullying, can likewise unfavorably affect people and society overall.

One illustration of the unfriendly impacts of misbehaviors via online entertainment stages is the spread of deception during the Coronavirus pandemic. Wang et al., (2020) said that the spread of misleading data about the infection and its treatment has prompted disarray and question in general wellbeing endeavors, blocking endeavors to control the spread of the infection. Larson et al., (2013) researched additionally demonstrated the way that deception via web-based entertainment stages can prompt negative wellbeing results, like immunization reluctance.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The idea of exploration reasoning alludes to the different techniques followed by a specialist to lead a complete essential or optional examination in view of the subject of a particular on-field or off-field research. This examination procedure incorporates various instruments, information assortment strategies, number of respondents, and exploration goals.

The essential information was gathered through a review directed with a planned or normalized poll. This elaborate assembling direct data by asking respondents inquiries straightforwardly. The essential examination was completed utilizing exploratory and unmistakable investigations. The emphasis was on acquiring experience and commonality for later investigation or when issues are at a fundamental assessment level. A survey was created to get a total comprehension of the impacts and legitimacy of media revealing and struggle detailing. The respondent's input gives an unmistakable thought of their viewpoints on the equivalent. The review was led internet, utilizing comfort testing, and a connection was shipped off respondents. I contacted the respondents through email, web based informing, and WhatsApp.

The point of this exploration paper is to dissect the effect of misbehaviors via web-based entertainment stages on society, analyzing the job of virtual entertainment stages in relieving falsehood, cyberbullying, and protection breaks. To accomplish this point, the accompanying exploration approach will be taken on:



Research Design

The exploration plan for this study will be a blended techniques approach, which will include both quantitative and subjective information assortment and investigation strategies. This approach will consider a more extensive comprehension of the examination issue and a more profound investigation of the encounters and points of view of web-based entertainment stage clients.

Number of participants

The information assortment process for this study included the utilization of a google structure review to accumulate reactions from 150 people.

Data Collection

The essential information assortment technique for this study will be a web-based review, which will be dispersed to an example of online entertainment stage clients. The study will incorporate both shut finished and genuine inquiries and will cover subjects, for example, the kinds of acts of neglect encountered, the effect of misbehaviors on clients, and the adequacy of virtual entertainment stage estimates in alleviating acts of neglect. Furthermore, semi-organized meetings will be directed with a more modest example of members who have encountered misbehaviors via web-based entertainment stages. The meetings will take into consideration a more profound investigation of members' encounters and viewpoints.

Data Analysis

Quantitative information gathered from the study will be dissected utilizing expressive measurements, like rates, to give an outline of the example attributes and the predominance of misbehaviors via virtual entertainment stages. Subjective information gathered from the meetings will be examined utilizing topical examination, which will include recognizing topics and examples in the information.

Ethical Considerations

This study will be led as per moral standards, including informed assent, classification, and information insurance. Members will be furnished with data about the review and will be expected to give informed assent prior to taking part. The information gathered will be anonymized to safeguard members' protection, and information will be put away safely.

Data Collection and Interpretation

| Have you ever witnessed or been a victim of cyberbullying on social media platforms? | Response |
|--|----------|
| Yes | 45% |
| No | 55% |



The review planned to investigate the predominance of cyberbullying via virtual entertainment stages, explicitly zeroing in on people's encounters as either an observer or survivor of this peculiarity.

The discoveries from the main inquiry of the overview, demonstrated that 45% of respondents detailed encountering or seeing cyberbullying via web-based entertainment stages, while 55% revealed no such experience.

| Do you think social media platforms have done enough to reduce cyberbullying? | Response |
|---|----------|
| Yes | 25% |
| No | 75% |

The discoveries of the overview question, "Do you think social media platforms have done enough to reduce cyberbullying?" uncovered that most of the respondents, 75%, accept that online entertainment stages have not done what's necessary to lessen cyberbullying. Then again, 25% of the respondents accept that virtual entertainment stages have done what's needed to lessen cyberbullying. In spite of the endeavors of online entertainment stages to battle cyberbullying, most of the respondents actually feel that these endeavors are adequately not. This proposes that all the more should be finished to address cyberbullying via virtual entertainment stages.

| Have you ever shared or believed misinformation on social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram or Twitter? | Response |
|--|----------|
| Yes | 70.8% |
| No | 29.2% |

The finding that 70.8% of respondents revealed sharing or accepting falsehood via web-based entertainment stages is a disturbing pattern. This proposes that a huge part of virtual entertainment clients are helpless to misleading or off base data, which can have serious results on individual direction, public talk, and, surprisingly, general wellbeing endeavors. Nonetheless, it is essential to take note of that the finding that 29.2% of respondents revealed not sharing or accepting falsehood via online entertainment stages recommends that there is potential for relieving the spread of deception through schooling and mindfulness endeavors. By advancing media education and decisive reasoning abilities, virtual entertainment clients might be better prepared to assess the exactness and unwavering quality of data they experience on the web.

| How do you verify the credibility of information shared on social media platforms? | Response |
|--|----------|
|--|----------|



| | |
|---|-------|
| From mainstream media platforms | 70.8% |
| Discuss with colleagues, friends and family | 25% |
| I don't verify | 4.2% |

The discoveries of the exploration study show that a larger part of respondents, explicitly 70.8%, depend on standard virtual entertainment stages to confirm the validity of data shared via web-based entertainment. This proposes that clients are using a similar stage to reality really take a look at data, possibly prompting a pattern of deception. Just a little rate, explicitly 4.2%, don't confirm data shared via web-based entertainment by any means. This is disturbing as it recommends that a few clients are tolerating all data shared via web-based entertainment as obvious with next to no type of confirmation. Besides, 25% of the respondents revealed that they talk about the data with associates, companions, and family to check its believability. This shows that relational correspondence stays a huge wellspring of data check for certain clients. It additionally features the significance of informal organizations during the time spent checking data via online entertainment stages.

| Do you know you can check the credibility of your news? | Response |
|---|----------|
| Yes | 75% |
| No | 25% |

The discoveries of the exploration study propose that a critical extent of the members 75% know that they can really take a look at the believability of their news. This finding shows that an enormous number of individuals are aware of the need to check the credibility of the data they consume, particularly in a time where counterfeit news is widespread via virtual entertainment stages. The 25% of members who answered "no" to the inquiry demonstrate that there is as yet an impressive segment of the populace that may not know about the significance of confirming news sources or may not know how to check the validity of the news they consume. This finding recommends that there is a requirement for more instruction and mindfulness missions to be led to advance media education among the general population.

| Do you think social media platforms should be held accountable for the spread of misinformation? | Response |
|--|----------|
| Yes | 91.7% |
| No | 8.3% |

The examination overview expected to investigate the members' viewpoints on whether web-based entertainment stages ought to be considered responsible for the spread of deception. The



outcomes showed that 91.7% of the respondents accepted that web-based entertainment stages ought to be considered responsible, while just 8.3% of the members clashed.

3. CONCLUSION

This exploration paper expected to dissect the effect of misbehaviors via web-based entertainment stages on society, and look at the job of virtual entertainment stages in moderating falsehood, cyberbullying, and security breaks. The examination investigated existing writing on the point, and directed an overview to assemble bits of knowledge from virtual entertainment clients in India. The discoveries recommend that misbehaviors via web-based entertainment stages essentially affect society, and that online entertainment stages play a pivotal part to play in relieving these issues.

The primary target of this study was to investigate the effect of deception via web-based entertainment stages on society. Deception has been recognized as a critical test related with virtual entertainment stages, and the discoveries of this examination support this case. The review uncovered that an enormous level of respondents have experienced deception via web-based entertainment, and that this adversely affects their confidence in online entertainment and their view of society in general. The examination proposes that online entertainment stages need to assume greater liability in tending to deception, by carrying out stricter arrangements and putting resources into reality actually taking a look at systems.

The second level headed of this study was to examine the effect of cyberbullying via virtual entertainment stages on society. Cyberbullying has been distinguished as a developing worry as of late, and the discoveries of this exploration feature the degree of this issue. The study uncovered that a huge level of respondents have encountered cyberbullying via virtual entertainment, and that this adversely affects their emotional wellness and prosperity. The examination recommends that virtual entertainment stages need to adopt a more proactive strategy to tending to cyberbullying, by executing more grounded arrangements and giving assets to help casualties.

The third level headed of this study was to examine the effect of security breaks via virtual entertainment stages on society. Protection breaks have been recognized as a critical concern related with web-based entertainment stages, and the discoveries of this examination support this case. The study uncovered that an enormous level of respondents are worried about their protection via virtual entertainment, and that this has impacted their conduct via web-based entertainment stages. The exploration recommends that online entertainment stages need to carry out stricter security strategies and put resources into advances to safeguard client information.

4. REFERENCES

1. Abbas, Q., Abbas, R., Abbas, F., Raza, Z., & Raza, S. (2018). Cyberbullying: A review of the literature. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 85, 1-8.
2. Ahuja, K., Bala, I. (2021). Role of Artificial Intelligence and IoT in Next Generation Education System. In: Al-Turjman, F., Nayyar, A., Devi, A., Shukla, P.K. (eds) *Intelligence of Things: AI-IoT Based Critical-Applications and Innovations* . Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-82800-4_8



3. Allcott, H., & Gentzkow, M. (2017). Social media and fake news in the 2016 election. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 31(2), 211-236.
4. Anitha, K. (2021). Social Media Data Analysis: Rough Set Theory Based Innovative Approach. In: Al-Turjman, F., Nayyar, A., Devi, A., Shukla, P.K. (eds) *Intelligence of Things: AI-IoT Based Critical-Applications and Innovations* . Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-82800-4_9
5. Antonucci, L. (2020). Third international conference on Data Science & Social Research.
6. Ashfaq, R. (2021). Study and Analysis of 5G Enabling Technologies, Their Feasibility and the Development of the Internet of Things. In: Al-Turjman, F., Nayyar, A., Devi, A., Shukla, P.K. (eds) *Intelligence of Things: AI-IoT Based Critical-Applications and Innovations* . Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-82800-4_5
7. Ashfaq, R. (2023). Caste System and Indian Media: A Complex Relationship. *Journal of Media, Culture and Communication (JMCC) ISSN: 2799-1245*, 3(02), 1-6.
8. Ashfaq, R., & Nabi, Z. (2022). Media Literacy and Learning: Conceptual Contribution in the Field of Media Education. *International Journal of Instructional Technology and Educational Studies*, 3(4), 1-11. doi: 10.21608/ihites.2021.107738.1082
9. Bernal-Triviño, A. (2018). Facebook and Cambridge Analytica: The sign of a new privacy awakening. *International Journal of Law and Information Technology*, 26(3), 231-240.
10. Bright, J. (2018). The impact of social media on children, adolescents, and families. *Pediatrics*, 141(Supplement 2), S96-S101.
11. Burnap, P., Williams, M. L., Sloan, L., Rana, O., Housley, W., Edwards, A., ... & Morgan, J. (2015). Tweeting the terror: Modelling the social media reaction to the Woolwich terrorist attack. *Social Science Computer Review*, 33(3), 356-370.
12. Chen, G. M. (2018). Social media, social capital, and immigrants in Canada. *Journal of International Migration and Integration*, 19(1), 109-129.
13. Dhir, A., Yossatorn, Y., Kaur, P., Chen, S., & Nieminen, M. (2018). Why do social media users share misinformation? A qualitative study of adherence to the post-truth phenomenon. *Information Processing & Management*, 56(6), 1424-1443.
14. Dr. Rubaid Ashfaq, Ms. Zeba Nabi, & Dr. Rohit. (2022). Artificial Intelligence and the Indian Media Industry: the Future is Now. *Journal of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Neural Network (JAIMLNN) ISSN: 2799-1172*, 2(06), 24–31. <https://doi.org/10.55529/jaimlenn.26.24.31>
15. Dr. Rubaid Ashfaq. (2022). Social Behaviours in Virtual Reality. *Journal of Social Responsibility, Tourism and Hospitality(JSRTH) ISSN 2799-1016*, 2(05), 12–16. <https://doi.org/10.55529/jsrth.25.12.16>
16. Dr. Rubaid Ashfaq. (2023). Caste System and Indian Media: A Complex Relationship. *Journal of Media,Culture and Communication(JMCC) ISSN:2799-1245*, 3(02), 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.55529/jmcc.32.1.6>
17. Felt, A. P., Egelman, S., Wagner, D., & Chin, E. (2016). Effectiveness of privacy tools in Facebook. *Proceedings of the International World Wide Web Conference, 2016*, 803-813.
18. Garg, A., Singh, A.K. (2021). Applications of Internet of Things (IoT) in Green Computing. In: Al-Turjman, F., Nayyar, A., Devi, A., Shukla, P.K. (eds) *Intelligence of*



- Things: AI-IoT Based Critical-Applications and Innovations . Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-82800-4_1
19. Gillani, N. (2020). COVID-19 Misinformation and Social Media: A Content Analysis of the Public's Comments on Facebook. *Journal of Media Ethics*, 35(2), 76-90.
 20. Lazer, D. M. J., Baum, M. A., Benkler, Y., Berinsky, A. J., Greenhill, K. M., Menczer, F., ... & Zittrain, J. L. (2018). The science of fake news. *Science*, 359(6380), 1094-1096.
 21. Mitchell, A., Gottfried, J., Barthel, M., & Shearer, E. (2016). The modern news consumer. Pew Research Center.
 22. Pang, N., & Chang, Y. (2019). Social media use, social capital, and political participation among young adults in Taiwan. *International Journal of Communication*, 13, 1922-1942.
 23. Papacharissi, Z. (2010). A networked self: Identity, community, and culture on social network sites. Routledge.
 24. Pennycook, G., & Rand, D. G. (2019). Who falls for fake news? The roles of bullshit receptivity, overclaiming, familiarity, and analytic thinking. *Journal of Personality*, 88(2), 185-200.
 25. Pennycook, G., & Rand, D. G. (2021). The psychology of misinformation. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 22(1), 3-96.
 26. Perrin, A., & Anderson, M. (2019). Share of US adults using social media, including Facebook, is mostly unchanged since 2018. Pew Research Center.
 27. Prensky, M. (2001). Digital natives, digital immigrants part 1. *On the Horizon*, 9(5), 1-6.
 28. Rapp, A., Beitelmann, M., & Krause, J. (2019). Social media and politics: The impact of new media on political communication and decision making. *Journal of Political Marketing*, 18(1), 1-21.
 29. Stieglitz, S., Dang-Xuan, L., & Bruns, A. (2017). Social media analytics. *Business & Information Systems Engineering*, 59(6), 433-437.
 30. Tandoc Jr., E. C., Lim, Z. W., & Ling, R. (2018). Defining "fake news" A typology of scholarly definitions. *Digital Journalism*, 6(2), 137-153.
 31. Wang, Y., McKee, M., Torbica, A., & Stuckler, D. (2020). Systematic literature review on the spread of health-related misinformation on social media. *Social Science & Medicine*, 240, 112552.
 32. West, R., & Lewis, J. (2019). Truth, lies and misinformation: An investigation of the use of evidence and the veracity of claims in political debate. Kings College London.
 33. Zollo, F., Bessi, A., Del Vicario, M., Scala, A., Caldarelli, G., Shekhtman, L., ... & Quattrociocchi, W. (2015). Debunking in a world of tribes. *PLoS one*, 10(7), e0131827.