



## **An Investigation of Regulating and Monitoring Social Media in Nepal**

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**Abstract:** Social media has been the source of information dissipation from a young age to adulthood. ‘There are 15.4 million internet users and 13.5 million social media users in Nepal, which is 43.5 percent of the total population, and mobile connection stood at 120.6 percent of the total population. It may be higher for social media users. Social

Media misuse is also increasing; in 2024, it reached 4,937. The main objective is to identify the misuse of social media, the ways of regulating and monitoring social media in Nepal and the people's perception regarding the misuse of social media. A questionnaire was designed and distributed to people from different geographical areas and backgrounds, from students to Ph.D. holders, staff and others. The young generation, including the students, found that 29.9 percent of young students answered the questions; they were the most social media users also combined with teachers and students. The age range 15 to 20 years of age found 14.5 percent and 29.9 percent female were respondents. The balance between privacy and freedom of expression needed to be balanced; this was delicate work while preparing acts. Nepal's neighboring countries have some sort of acts to regulate and monitor social media. China has its social media; it has its platforms. India has also had offices of the platforms, and they have made them responsible for the platforms. Among the respondents, 37.1 percent are Facebook users, and 34.3 percent are all the above. If we combined this, 81.4 percent used Facebook. It indicates Facebook is the most liked social media in Nepal. 99.7 percent agreed that there should be integrated acts to regulate and monitor social media, likewise, platforms should also be made responsible for filtering the posted materials. People should also be responsible for using social media. The government should make a filtering mechanism and coordinate. People should be trained to use and misuse social media extensively and the misused contents and words, sentences. Photos, sketches, audio, and visuals could be predefined and controlled from Nepal's platforms.

**Keywords:** Laws, Misuse, Monitoring and Regulation, Social Media, Use.

**Declaration:** The research was conducted within the research ethics, and no financial support was given from any organizations to conduct the research.



## 1. Introduction

Social media first came to existence in 1997 with the name Six Degress.com. (Tolulope Kayode-Adedeji & et.al., 2017). "Social media is used to describe an array of new Web 2.0 platforms. The social media platform has flourished with the existence and development of ICT worldwide." (A. Martin & R. Bevel, 2013). 'These social networking sites and social media are just some of the technologies that have flourished during the popularization of the web' (Martins & Bevel, 2013, p. 6). 'Social media monitoring is the process of finding, identifying, and analyzing what is being said on social media about an individual, a brand, its products, services, industry, or competitors.' (Brisset, 2023) Social media has been beneficial in different areas, such as reaching out to the people with their products through online selling and buying; people would have a choice of what should be bought; students would receive different useful information on their subject areas; farmers would be benefited by the proper information in the process of agriculture production; the tourism industry would have

benefited from reaching out to the people with their products; all of these are positive aspects of social media.

### 1.1. Social Media Concept and Definition

'Social media' is generally defined as 'the use of interactive websites or use of apps to generate and share content with others, create personalized user profile and create online social networks' (Obar, Jonathan A. and Wildman, Steven S., 2015). Nepal has not been in use for long; people have been enjoying the free flow of information, feelings, wants, and antisocial news and scenes, such as erotica that children could view without restriction. Some are derogatory and excite people and disintegrate social cohesion; there are many more anti-social activities, such as spreading rumors to people with fake information, creating anti-social information, and even writing forms. Some of these are negative aspects of social media.

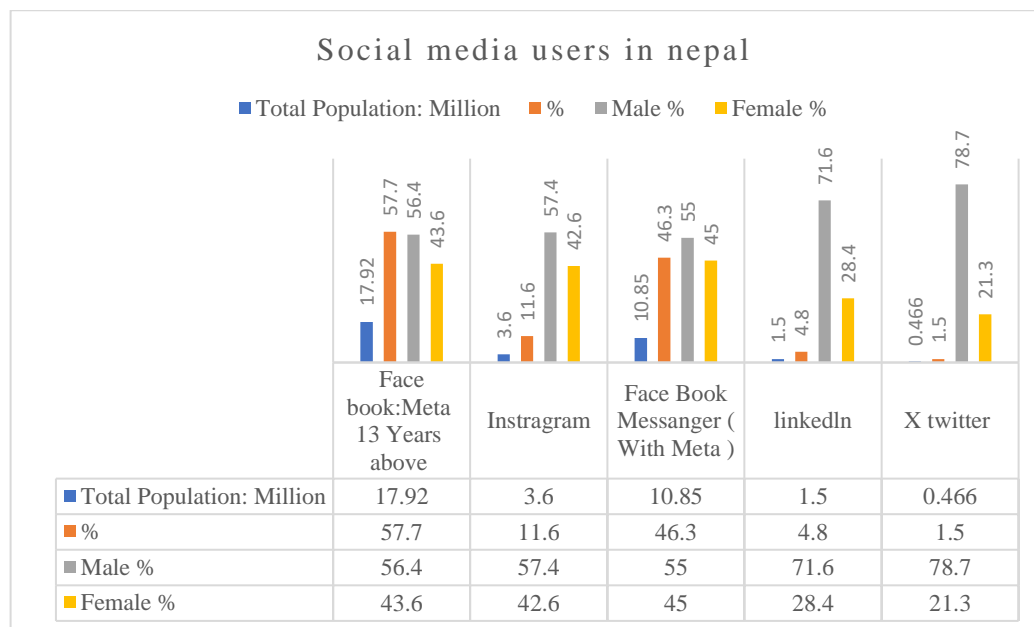
#### 1.1.1. Social Media Landscape of Nepal

"There are Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, YouTube, Twitter, TikTok and many more"



(Shrestha, 2022) . On the web, the most popular social media is Facebook, with 94.19% liking it. According to Shrestha, 40 % of the youth liked Instagram since it provides a way to choose and find what's next. According to Digital Nepal (January 2023) ‘ the social ‘The media users found 15.4 million internet users, it is 49.6 percent of the total population, 13.50 million social media users in January 2024, it stood 43.5 percent of the total population and 37.47 million cellular mobile connections were active during the period which is 120.6 percent of the total population (Kemp, 2024).

Generally, face book allowed to use at the age of 13 and above but there are students, youth have been using it even below the restricted age, it was estimated that the total percent could be 74.4 of the total population since the mobile users are 120.6 percent, how many are using android could not be found in the data. During the period of the analysis, the total population of Nepal was estimated 31.07 million, there are 15.40 million people of internet users, it stood 49.6 percent regardless of the age group. Social media using groups are increasing day by day’ (Kemp, 2024)



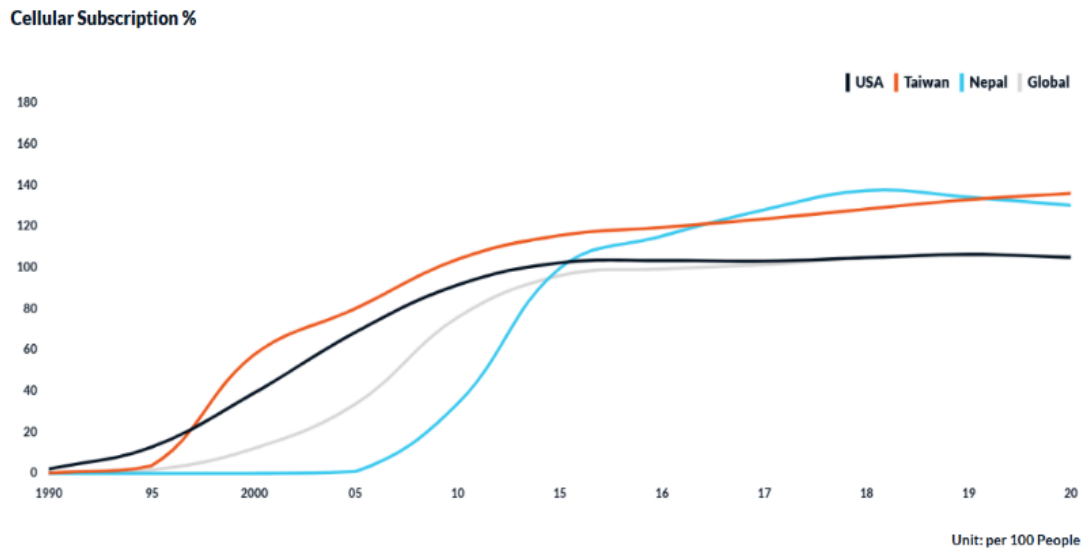
Source: <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2024nepal>



The data indicated that 17.92 million people are using Facebook, which is meta version allowed to use 13 years and above, among them male population is 56.4 percent and female 43.6 percent. Instagram users are 3.6 million people, among them 42.6 percent female and 57.4 percent male; Facebook messenger users found 10 million, among them 55.0 percent female and 45.0 percent. LinkedIn users found 1.5 million of the population among them 71.6 percent male and 28.6 percent female and X (Twitter) users found 0.466 million; among them, males found 78.7 percent and females 21.3 percent. These are the main social media being used in Nepal but there are others also used, such as threads, TikTok, Reels, blogs, Viber, Pinterest, WhatsApp, and others.

Using fakebook, Instagram's there are many pages are emerged in Nepal, there are also taken as a part of these platforms, according to online Khabar these are Routine of Nepal Banda, Stories of Nepal, Meme Nepal, Sharemandu, Wisdom Nepal, Nepal Speaks, Quotes Nepal, Style Nepal, Everything About Nepal, Hidden Quotes. Such kind of platforms may come upto express their views.

**Cellular subscription in Nepal:** According to Oosga, they have made a comparison per 100 people in between USA, Taiwan, Nepal and global. This was updated in 2023. The cellular users are grown than this data,



Source: <https://oosga.com/social-media/npl/>

If we look at the situation of cellular subscriptions in terms of percentage per people, Nepal is ahead of the global record, of Nepal have excess of communication in the comparison with the globally. Most of the cellular subscriptions should have android since people love to listen to music and take photos, video calls, and so on.

Pashupati Kumar Ray, the bureau's spokeswoman, stated that the cyber bureau of Nepal has recorded 4,937 cases in the last eight months, which is more than the total number of cases recorded during the previous fiscal year (4486 cases). At the end of January 2023, the nation saw its largest hack,

even with the USA. This indicated that the people

which caused hundreds of government websites nationwide to go down. Travel abroad was even suspended since the immigration server was shut down.” (Ojha, 2023).

## 1.2. Relevancy of monitoring and regulating

Nepal government realized to monitor and regulate social media since it has many platforms, emerging apps at home grown as well in foreign countries and regulating social media. Social media critics assert that information on these platforms may be



harmful in a variety of ways. Hate-based harassment may employ them as a weapon. False information from them might endanger the health of the community. They may exacerbate animosity and division among different communities. They have the power to shape young people's self-perceptions and promote compulsive social media use, which diverts attention from other pursuits. Some detractors contend that more has to be done to prevent such content from appearing on social media sites, either by the government or the social media companies.

### **1.3. Limitation of the study**

### **1.4. Problem Statement**

The use of social media is becoming a problem in Nepal, it is used and misused badly; youth are more engaged in it rather than in critical thinking and work. Pornography has been promoted through different means of SM. Sexual violence, harassment from the media, fake ID creation and lured girls and even boys by the pedophiles, unethical message publishing, etc.

There was no financial support to conduct the research, which made it difficult to collect data and took a little bit of time. Google Forms was designed at first and sent to the people, it made it difficult to identify the proper responses. The festive season will have limitations in analyzing and collecting data physically. The data collection and sending to the different geographical areas would be found limitation to cover the different geographical area of the study. To overcome this limitation, the questionnaire was sent to the enumerators who were willing to volunteer in collecting data, and they also printed the questionnaires.

### **1.5. General Objective**

The study will identify the approach for monitoring and regulating social media platforms that are being used by the people of Nepal.

#### **1.3.1. Specific Objectives**

- Identify the perception of the people on Misuse of the SM.
- Identification of views on regulating and monitoring social media.



- Finding out the approach to regulating and monitoring social media.
- Identify existing rules and regulations for SM in Nepal.

## 2. Study Design

### 2.1 Sample size for the study

Of the total population, 74.4 percent are active in using mobile phones (Kemp, 2024) and how many are using Android phones that can be used for social media to view and react from different platforms. It indicated that this could be taken as infinite population size, which should be calculated as

$((1.96)^2 \times .5(.5)) / (.05)^2 (3.8416 \times .25) / .0025$   
.9604 / .0025 384.16 385 respondents are needed. This was the sample size, but we could take more to make the research more realistic. We decided on a sample size of 400. If we take it to the mass, we have to take it as a random sampling approach from the purposive clusters of the population, and 10 %extra questionnaires will be distributed. A total of 440 questionnaires will be distributed

in this concept. The formula of sample size calculation for infinite or unknown population. Necessary sample size  $(Z\text{-Score})^2 \times \text{Std.Dev.} \times (1\text{-Std.Dev.}) / (\text{Margin of Error})^2$  Z score is pre-defined as the Value of Z score calculated as per the confidence level of the research.

90% – Z score = 1.645, 95% – Z score = 1.96, 99% – Z score = 2.576. Normally, the confidence level in social science research is taken at 95 %, which represents the result of the research found + or – 5% error could come (confidence interval). Std. Deviation taken .5 for this sample. By the use of this formula, the sample size calculated

to the clusters as designed in the data collection approach.

### 2.1. The study is based on mixed method;

It indicates that “A mixed-method study is one in which the researcher incorporates both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and analysis in a single study” (Creswell, 1999). It offers the research checked by triangulation the research outcome; ‘the research triangulation refers to





the designed use of multiple methods, with offsetting or counteracting biases, in investigations of the same phenomenon to strengthen the validity of inquiry results' (Jennifer C. Greene, Valerie J. Caracelli, and Wendy F. Graham, 1999)<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, the data collection approach will be used as mentioned below.

**a- Primary and secondary data collection:** Primary data collection will be carried out by filling in the questionnaire; It will have two different approaches- the first section

will be on the concept on the use and misuse of social media, second section would be how to control the misuse of social media.



**Secondary data will be collected:**

Rules and regulations of Nepal on social media monitoring approached applied by other countries.

**b- Literature review:** The literature review will be carried out to identify the view of the academicians, universities, use and misuse of social media, study on the perception on the use of social media properly on business development and others.

## 2.2 Data Collection

**Questionnaire Distribution:** The Questionnaire will be distributed by the use of data collection tools such as Kobo and Google forms where needed, and direct hand-to-hand questionnaires will also be provided by the enumerators.

The questionnaire was distributed to different clusters of the society, including students, professors, government officers,

engineers, women, and others. The questionnaires were designed with objective and subjective questions. The objective questions were in multiple choice and subjective was in open ended form.

## 3. Literature review

Literature review and its Framework: Literature review carried out according to meet the objectives that are published in the

<sup>1</sup> Greene, J. C., Caracelli, V. J., & Graham, W. F. (1989). Toward a Conceptual Framework for Mixed-Method Evaluation Designs. Educational Evaluation

and Policy Analysis, 11(3), 255-274.  
<https://doi.org/10.3102/01623737011003255>





research journals, local government reports, police report and books on the published case studies on use and misuse of social media, the monitoring report of the social media for a month duration. International practices on monitoring and regulating social media. Are social media and cyber the same or different? Cybercrime and social media misuse are almost the same crime.

“Social media infrastructure identifies the variety of, and nature and effect of social media use produced by citizens and the technology itself. The citizen-related social media infrastructure includes Code Language, Human Flesh Search Engine, Surrounding Gaze, Citizen Anti-Control Strategies and Cumulative Effects of Specific Events over Time. The technology related Social Media Infrastructure includes Time-Space Effects, Cyber sphere and Terrestrial Linkages, and Technological Changes (Zeng, 2016)”. According to Zeng (2016), the people develop code language, he has basically divided the social media infrastructure into two-part, a) Citizen Related: Code Language, Human Flesh Search Engine, Surrounding Gaze, Citizen

Anti-Control Strategies, Cumulative Effects of Specific Events over and b) Technology-Related: Time-Space Effects, Cyber sphere, Terrestrial Linkages and Technological Changes.

Some measures have been applied in China to curb social media such as real names on social media, filtering mechanisms and censorship of unwanted materials. Human flesh search engine; it searched and identified the misuse of the social media. Another approach was surrounding gaze and others. All these are used to curb antisocial activities through the use of social media, but the educative and informative areas are not in the curbing sphere (Zeng, 2016). China has blocked Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and so on. ‘They have developed their own social media platforms and used heavily across the country.’

**India has introduced Information technology act in 2000**, covering wide range issue to curb, such as ‘Act on Digital Interactions and Privacy, Cyberbullying and Harassment, privacy as fundamental rights and many more with its intervention mechanisms and legal recourse’ (Team



EMB, 2024). The law has identified many issues and challenges such as data protection, privacy, use rights and responsibilities, Education to people, etc. 'The law steps in to protect users from cyberbullying by establishing protections and legal remedies, including clauses requiring prompt incident reporting and investigative procedures, as well as sanctions for offenders. When confronted with online abuse or threats, individuals who have a solid awareness of these procedures will be able to take advantage of all available legal options' (Team EMB, 2024).

**India IT ACT 2000:** India introduced Information Technology Act 2000 and paved the way for ecommerce also. It has provided safe mediation and engaging in the business and the state has issued guidelines to follow by the intermediaries. Section 79 of the Act The **amendments introduced in April 2023** give the government power to decide for itself **what information is bogus** and **exercise wide-ranging powers of censorship** by compelling

assured protection to intermediaries till the time they follow due diligence and prescribed guidelines by the state.

Intermediaries are included social media platforms like WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram.

It has imposed certain obligation on the intermediaries and social media platforms to provide technological solutions to identify the first originator of any information on their service, the under certain circumstances.

**The It Rules 2021:** It replaced earlier issued guidelines and pursued to regulate intermediaries and digital news media. Social media platforms were **required to provide technological solutions** to identify the **first originator** of any information, **risking privacy**.

intermediaries to take down posts deemed fake or false.

The new regulations **threaten freedom of speech and civil liberties** in India by restricting speech through executive order rather than legislation.



**Article 19(1)(a)** of the Indian Constitution grants every citizen the right to **freedom of speech and expression**, which can only be limited through **reasonable restrictions** made by law on the grounds stipulated in Article 19(2).

**Fake news and misinformation** are **not grounds on which speech** can be limited, and the amendments made to the IT Rules do not caveat the restraints they place in any manner.

The **Fact Check Unit** has **limitless powers** to decide what information is false and compel social media intermediaries to act based on these findings, which are open-ended and undefined. (Editorial, 2023)

### Europe and Social Media regulating approach

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR): “The regulation started since 2016 to enforce social media platforms to obtain consent from their users before accessing and using their personal information” (Dixon, 2024)

Digital Service Act (DSA): This was implemented since February

2024, “Digital Services Act (DSA) is a set of EU-wide rules that aim to make online environments safer by establishing accountability and responsibilities for intermediary service providers, such as social media platforms and online marketplaces and it classifies social media platforms Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, TikTok, Pinterest, Snapchat, and X (formerly Twitter)” (Dixon, 2024). These are large social media platforms in Europe.

### Nepal and Its approach to curb Social media

‘Maintaining responsiveness while containing the threat of the online public sphere is a delicate balancing act. To maintain its responsiveness, a tack which seems to have vastly improved the government’s legitimacy,<sup>6</sup> the central government uses social media discussion to monitor its local agents and mitigate the severe principal-agent problems inherent in

“The largest Penalty issued to a social media company was a 1.2 billion-euro fine Meta received in May 2023” (Dixon, 2024)



China's top-down system' (Mary Gallagher and Blake Miller, 2021).

**Constitution of Nepal:** It has provided fundamental rights of the people, if any one start to breach it will attract the reprimand, since this is the main law of the country." 28.

**Right to privacy:** The privacy of any person, his or her residence, property, document, data, correspondence and matters relating to his or her character shall, except in accordance with law, be inviolable" (moljpa, 2016). Likewise on the issue of religion on 26 (3) indicated that" (3) No person shall, in the exercise of the right conferred by this Article, do, or cause to be done, any act which may be contrary to public health, decency and morality or breach public peace, or convert another person from one religion to another or any act or conduct that may jeopardize other's religion and such act shall be punishable by law (moljpa, 2016)" If any one breach national security, laws, privacy and so on is under jurisdiction of punishment, it will also attract to social media abuser as well.

### **Social media misuse and acts of Nepal**

**Electronic Transaction Act 2063: The Chapter 9, section 47 of ETA found most**

**important to make aware on the use of electronic media** and matter is highlighted in under the heading of "Publication of illegal materials in electronic form: (1) If any person publishes or displays any material in the electronic media including computer, internet which are prohibited to publish or display by the prevailing law or which may be contrary to the public morality or decent behavior or any types of materials which may spread hate or jealousy against anyone or which may jeopardize the harmonious relations subsisting among the peoples of various castes, tribes and communities shall be liable to the punishment with the fine not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Rupees or with the imprisonment not exceeding five years or with both. (2) If any person commits an offence referred to in Sub-section (1) time to time he/she shall be liable to the punishment for each time with one- and one-half percent of the punishment of the previous punishment" (kms.pri.gov.np, 2008).

### **National Penal Code 2074**

"Moreover, some of the social media crime law in Nepal are also regulated by part 3



(offense against individual privacy and prestige) of the National Penal Code, 2074. Some of the restrictions imposed by this part of the code are Section 293 I) Prohibition of listening to or recording other's conversation: It has clearly indicated the punishment if any one listen to and record others conversation. ii) According to Section 294: Prohibition on disclosing the confidential matter; Section 295: Prohibition of taking and disfiguring photographs of any person without their consent. Section 296: A person who commits or causes to commit such actions shall be liable for imprisonment, Section 298: Prohibition of breaching privacy through electronic means, Section 305: Prohibition of committing slander Prohibition on committing libel and Section 307 indicated 'any person who commits such offense shall be liable to a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding twenty thousand or both the sentences" (Thapa, 2024).

**Limitation:** According to this law the complaint duration will have 3 months from the date of knowledge committed above mentioned offences.

### **Libel and Slander Act, 2016**

The major aim of the slender act considers liable for punishment who attempts to stain the reputation of a person. **"No-3 Libel/defamation:** If a person by way of writing or words or signs or understandable symbols accuses another person of any charge or publishes such matter with intent to damage that other person's character or knowingly or having reason to believe that it will make such a damage, the person shall be deemed to have libel that other person" (Regulation, 2025 Retri.). It also explained on the issue of true matter, that is in the interest of the public, expressed in the good faith and who has the right by virtue of his position to express merits and demerits of the person to safe guard one's or other's interest or for the interest of the general public is not considered the liable of punishment of defamation (Thapa, 2024) and (Regulation, 2025 Retri.)

### **The Copyright Act 2059**



‘The law is protecting the right of the rightful owner of the creation, it was introduced in (AD2000) and arrange the punishment for the culprits, but it should be proved by the court. This included audio visual, photography, sound recordings, performance and literary works, books, plays, music, designs, fine arts, articles, photographs, applied art, illustrations, maps, and computer programs. It has arranged the punishment up to 10,000. to 200000 and 6 moths to 1-year imprisonments’

(law, 2024). **The Patent, Design and Trade Mark Act, 2022 (1965)**

“Whereas it is necessary to update the legal arrangements in respect to patents, designs and trade-marks for the convenience and economic benefit of the general Public. It has arranged and it has amended on 2044, it has arranged on chapter 3 (1) A person desirous of obtaining right over any

patent shall register such patent in his/her name under this Act. (2) No one shall copy or use or cause to use in the name of the others without transforming the ownership or written permission pursuant to Section 21d, the patent registered in the name of any person pursuant to this Act and it has also arrange the punishment for those who violet the Act – it will charge One Hundred Thousand Rupees and articles and goods connected with such offense confiscated” (Np, 2080 BS).

**Directive for Managing the use of social networks 2023**

‘The directive has given obligations to the social network platforms, responsibility of point of contact and no 8 has explained the responsibility social net work platforms to a to j ; it has included ‘explains on creating algorithm to control the unwanted materials to publish , content removal found with grievance in 24 hrs., to adopt necessary security measures, publish awareness program, proper arrangement handling grievances, prohibition to publish the content that against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nepal and against the matter of social and religions harmony (MOCIT, 2080)’





**Social Media Addiction:** This is also growing around the globe, it has also affected to the people of Nepal. In America “Rates of social media addiction are sadly growing each year. With 56.8% of the world’s population active on social media, it’s believed that rates of social media addiction will also rise over the coming years” (Hoffman, 2024). “The use of technology and the internet has been increasing and this increase brings along social, psychological, and physical problems. Social media addiction is one of the problems that arise from intensive internet and technology use and it has both positive and negative effects on human life” (Paudel AK, Chhetri MR & Baidya P., 2023). This is also a problem of “Nepal’s Cyber Bureau shows that in the fiscal year 2022-23, a total of 9,013 cybercrime cases were reported. Out of these, 1,835 were related to online fraud, accounting for 20.35 percent of the total cases. In 2023-24, the number more than doubled, skyrocketing to 19,730. The surge in online fraud cases is equally concerning, with 4,112 cases registered, making up 20.84 percent of the total.

use of social media regularly and it has affected reading habits of different age groups since it is allowed to use from the age of 13 upwards specially meta version.

### Social Media Misuse cases

According cyber bureau SSP “mainly, the number of cases of fraud through social media has increased. Likewise, the tendency of blackmailing by posting offensive photos on social media has also risen. During the prohibitory order alone, the bureau received 145 written complaints. At the same time, the bureau closed 2500 fake social media accounts” (Pokharel, 2021). The case is a representation of many cases . Cybercrime also connected with the social media misuse.

The data reflects an alarming trend that shows no signs of slowing down. In fact, the current fiscal year 2024-25 has already seen 2,100 cases registered within the first month. And on the face of it, Nepal appears critically ill-prepared to tackle the growing challenges of cyber threats” (Ray, 2024) “Kathmandu, Police (on Thursday 2081 August 22 ) arrested 3 people from the Cyber Bureau on charges of character assassination by





misusing social media. Among those arrested were in the age group of 39,37 and 24 years old. The case was sharing secret pictures and sending to the pictures to the victims' relatives and friends, these were arrested on the charge of electronic transaction Act 2063'

#### 4-Data Analysis And Findings

Statistical package for social science (SPSS) will be used for descriptive analysis, such as percent, Standard deviation, Mean and median, correlation and others. Qualitative analysis will be used manually for the like answers grouping and analyzing, Atlas Ti software will also

The Questionnaire was designed to look into four different areas and it was dived in their understanding, it was found long and time taken to answer, some questions have similar answers and ambiguous.

After Identifying these questions

#### 3.1. Demographic Analysis

**TABLE 1: GENDER AND AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS**

Gender	Nos	Percent	Age	No	Percent
Male	271	70.4%	15-20	56	14.5%

section A and B and the section A was for identifying the demography of the respondents and it was also limited to gender, age, education and occupation. Section B was also divided in to four different areas such as i) Identify the perception of the people on Use and Misuse of Social Media, ii) Identification of views on regulating and monitoring of Social Medias, iii) Finding out the approach on regulating and monitoring of Social Media and iv) Identification of existing rules and regulations to Social Media in Nepal.

**Piloting of the questionnaire:** The questionnaire prepared and up loaded to google form to answer it, there were 21 responses received and transferred to the google sheet. While analyzing the answers and

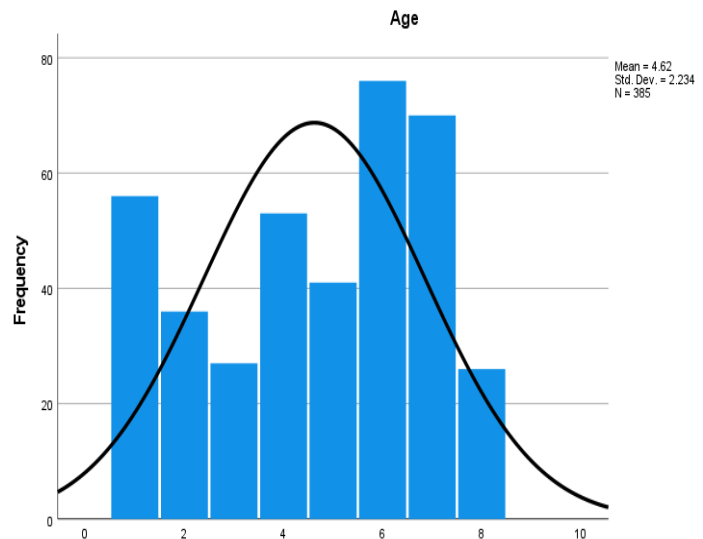
were made short and quick to answer and objectives of the study also full filled.



Female	114	29.6%	21-25	36	9.4%
			26-30	27	7.0%
			31-35	53	13.8%
			36-45	41	10.6%
			46-55	76	19.7%
			56 +	70	18.2%
			41-50	26	6.8%

Source: Primary data

The total respondents found 385. Among them 70 % male and 30% found female. The age group of the respondents were 15 years to 56 and above groups. The age group of 56 and above 18.2 percent and 15 to 20 years of age group found 14.5 percent. The distribution of the age group is in the figure below. The histogram indicated the respondents age group



on std. 2.234, Indicates the variance of the respondents of their age group

**TABLE 2: OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

Occupation	No	%
Student	115	29.9%



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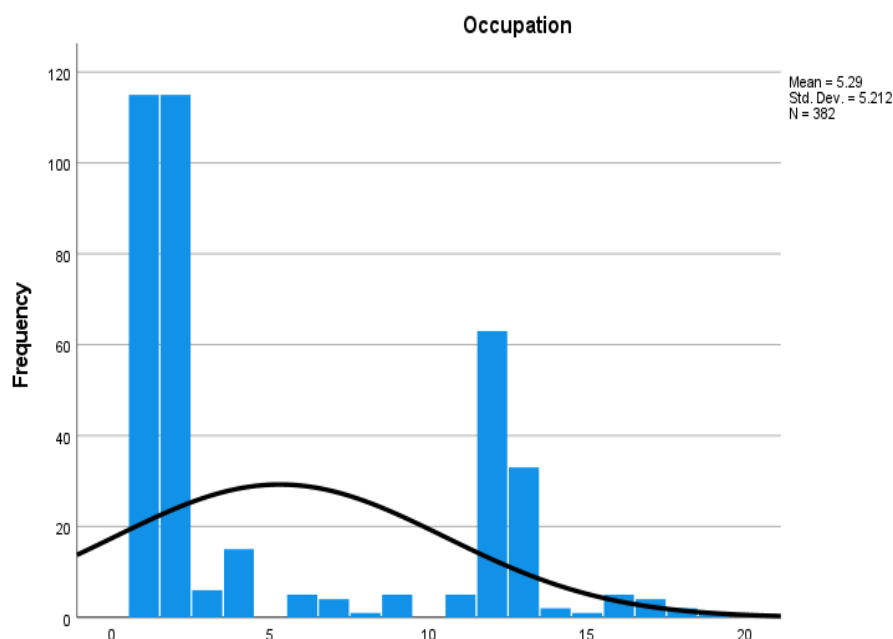
Teacher / Lecturer	115	29.9%
Employee of GOV/ others	6	1.6%
Engineer	15	3.9%
Technician	5	1.3%
Lawyer	4	1.0%
Government staff	1	0.3%
Agriculture	5	1.3%
Nurse	5	1.3%
Social Work	63	16.4%
Freelance Researcher/ Writer	33	8.6%
Investor	2	0.5%
Municipalities Mayors	1	0.3%
Professor	5	1.3%
Jagir	4	1.0%
House Management	2	0.5%
Self-employed/ Pasal	1	0.3%
Missing System	3	0.8%

Source: Primary data



The data indicated that the students at the age of 15 to 20 occupying the 29.9 percent among the respondents, followed by the equal percent by the teacher and lecturer of the colleges and universities, since

these re combined together during the time of analysis. There 0.8 percent missing to answer the part of the occupation. House management (House wife) also involved to



answer the questions. There are government employee 1.6 percent and engineers. Social workers are also engaged to answer the questions, most social works are from the NGOs working in the local level. St. Deviation of the study widely spreads as 5.25, it indicated the respondents with wider variety of occupations.

### 3.2. Section B and Its's general introduction.

Section 'B' comprises four major areas, each of which has its own set of questions. The number of questions asked in each of the four areas mentioned is as follows: area I-4, ii-5, iii-4, and iv-3 in addition to a qualitative question.

#### 3.2.1. Analysis of the questions.

The first main identifying area was perception of the people om use and misuse of social media. There were four question under this area , the statistical analysis presented as below.



3.2.1. Detail analysis on i.) ) Identify the perception of the people on Use and Misuse of Social Media.

To identify the perception of the people on use and misuse of social media in Nepal, there were four questions asked, their statistical analysis is presented in the table below.

**TABLE 3: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS**

	N	Mini. Stat.	Maxi. Stat.	Mean Stat.	Std. Dev. Stat.	Vari. Stat.
1.Which Social Media are you using the most?	385	1	6	3.36	2.145	4.601
2. Is whatever published in SM found based on facts and truth?	385	1	4	3.07	.884	.782
3.If the matters are found to upheaval the society/ create chaotic to the society, what should be done?	385	1	6	4.88	1.183	1.400
4. Please measure on how far Social Media is misused in Nepal?	385	1	5	3.61	1.099	1.207
Valid N (listwise)	385			14.92		

Source: Primary data. Average mean: 2.984

In the statistical analysis indicated that there were 385 respondents, in each question has Minimum statistic 1 and Maximum varies to answers, question 1 has maximum 6 variables answered. indicated, mean score is 3.36, which is out of 6 variables more than 50% falls in this category and standard deviation is 2.145, how far the responses deviated one another and variance also indicated 4.601, It indicates there are variance in the responses. The question no 2 also have minimum and maximum response 1 to 4, since it has four variables, all variables have some questions and mean is 3.07, standard deviation .0884, it indicates there is not so much deviation in the answers, variance is .782 also proved it. The question no 3 is with



the minimum-1 to 6, since it has 6 variables to choose on, mean 4.88 and standard deviation 1.183 and variance 1.400. The interpretation of the descriptive statistics indicated there is not much deviation in the answers, mean also 4.88, which inclines towards the higher no of the variables, since it is 1 to 6. The question no 4 is with minimum and maximum as 1 to 5, it means minimum answers found 1 to 5. since it has highest no of variable is 5, the mean value is 3.61, standard deviation 1.099 and variance 1.207. The mean value indicates the average value and deviation found not so much deviated from the center. and it has proved by the variance.

### 3.2.2. Detailed Analysis of the variables.

#### 1. Which Social Media are you using the most?

**TABLE 4: IDENTIFICATION ON USE OF SM**

	N	%
Face book (Fb)	143	37.1%
Twitter	12	3.1%
YouTube	59	15.3%
Instagram	37	9.6%
Link den	2	0.5%
All of the above	132	34.3%

Source: Primary data.



The analysis found that face book was used by 37.1 percent respectively followed by YouTube 15.3, Instagram 15.3. Instagram 9.6, LinkedIn 0.5 and All of the above 34.3 percent have been using. 34.3. Face book is the most used social media among the people of Nepal, there are face book user in all of the above respondents. It makes the most popular social media is the Face book.

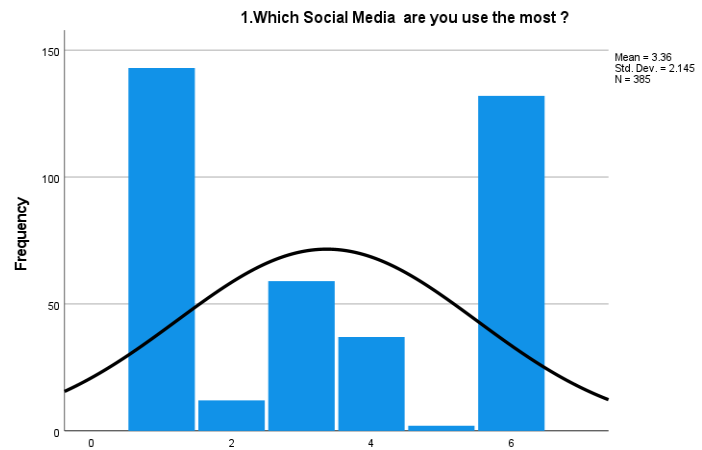


FIGURE 1: HISTOGRAM OF SM USERS

The histogram indicated the distribution of the data a standard deviation 2.145 and a mean is 3.45. The answers which indicated are also spread across un evenly and concentrated in 1 and 6 variables.

## 2. Is whatever published in SM found based on facts and truth?

TABLE 5: IDENTIFICATION FACTS IN SM

	N	%
Based on truth	17	4.4%
All are not based on truth/facts	87	22.6%
Which is true need to think and select.	134	34.8%
Use self-wisdom	147	38.2%

Source: Primary data.





The respondents answered as follow; use self-wisdom to identify the truth found 38.2 percent; which is true need to think scored 34.8 percent, all are not based on truth/ facts 22.6 percent and 4.4 percent believed they are based on truth/facts. It indicated that 73 percent warned to use self-conscience to find out the truth and facts in the published materials of the social media. The mean value of the question 2 found 3.07, which is tilted towards the questions 4 and five the distribution curve and standard deviation is .864.

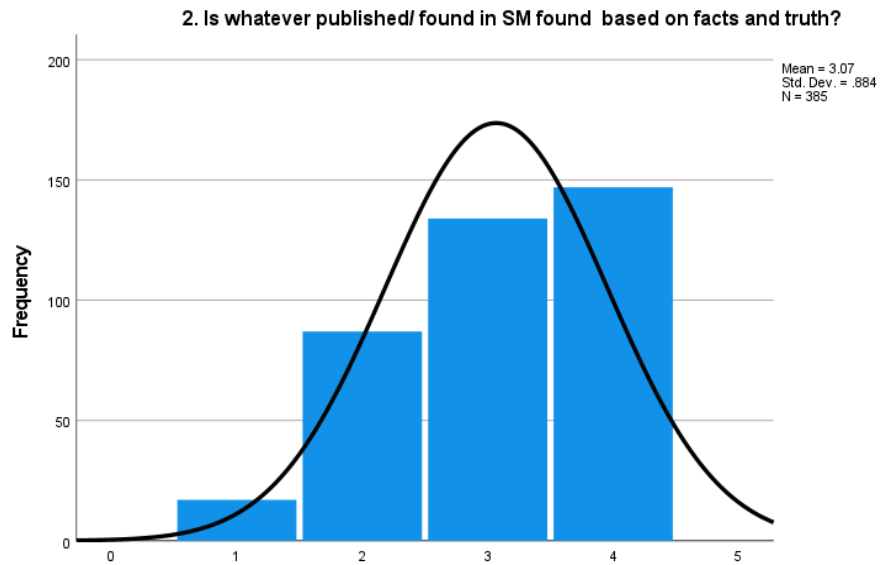


FIGURE 2: IDENTIFICATION OF FACTS IN SM

The respondents established, the matter published in the social media need to be judged oneself to the reliability and truth/ facts of the matter.

**3.If the matters found in social media to upheaval / create chaotic to the society, what should be done?**

**TABLE 6: SOLUTION OF NOT ACCEPTABLE MATTERS TO THE SOCIETY**

	N	%
These should be filtered and publish	3	0.8%
Need law to bring them in justice and Educate the public also	24	6.2%
Monitoring every SM matters and send the platforms for making them responsible for such matters not to publish.	120	31.2%
National center needs to make base to filter such matters and acceptable matters should be sent to the public domain.	79	20.5%



All of the above need to carryout.	159	41.3%
------------------------------------	-----	-------

Source: Primary data

The purpose of this inquiry was to find out what should be done about such issues and who should be contacted if the material is deemed digestible by society. Among the solutions offered by the respondents, 31.2 percent said that all matters should be monitored and sent to the platforms so that they are responsible for not publishing them; another 20.5 percent stated

that the national center should establish a base to filter such matters and send acceptable materials to the public domain; 0.8 percent stated that the matters should be filtered and published; and 41.3 percent suggested carrying out all of the aforementioned

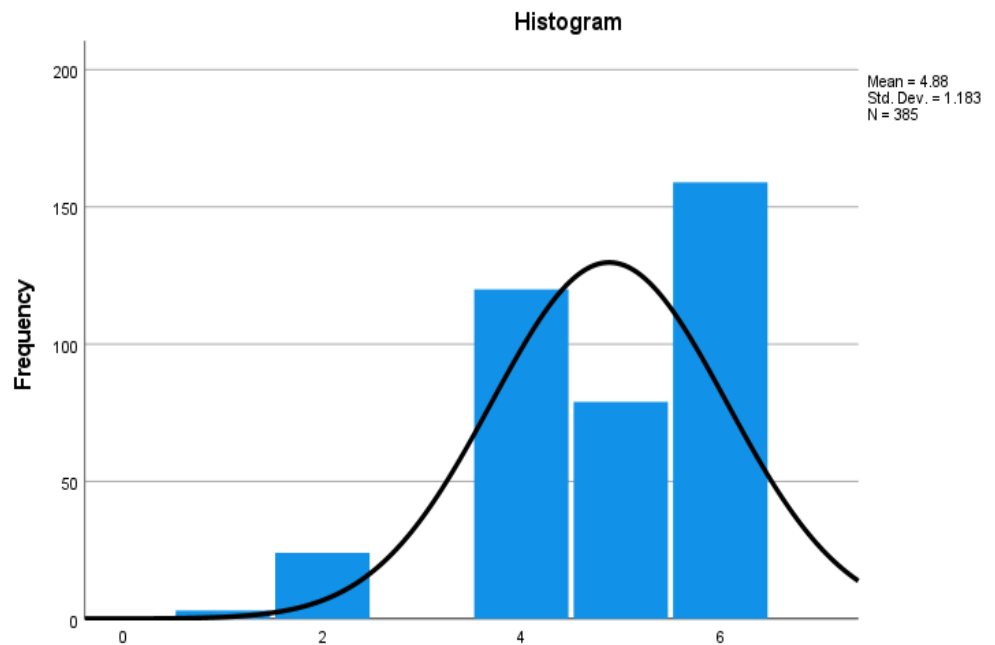


FIGURE 3: SOLUTIONS FOR THE MATERIALS THAT ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE TO THE SOCIETY

actions. The standard deviation was 1.183 and the mean was 4.88. It suggests that the answers are not very deviated.

#### TABLE 7: MIS USE OF SM



		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Least misused	3	.8
	A little bit misused	97	25.2
	Neutral	27	7.0
	More misused	178	46.2
	Highly misused	80	20.8
	Total	385	100.0

Source: Primary data

#### 4. Please measure on how far Social Media is misused in Nepal

The question was concentrated to identify the misused of social media, the respondents, the respondents found explained respectively in percent as 'more misused 46.2, highly misused 20.8, a little bit misused 25.2, and least misused 0.8 and remained neutral 7.0. The total 93% percent of the respondents accepted the misuse of the

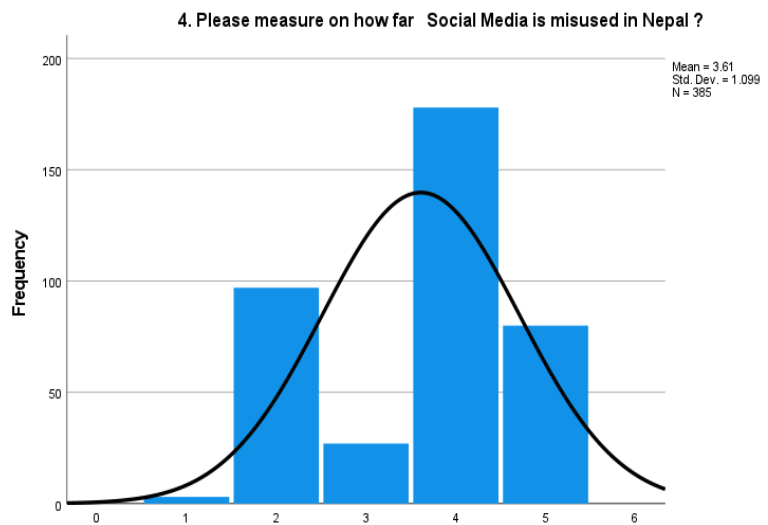


FIGURE 4: MIS USE OF THE SM

social media. They did not say, it should not be closed but need to filter that are useable by the people for different purpose.

The analysis of standard deviation found 1.069. It has indicated the responses are not deviated more that verified the acceptance of misuse of social media in Nepal.



3.2.3. Detail analysis on ii) 'Identification of views on regulating and monitoring of Social Medias.

**TABLE 8: VIEWS ON REGULATING SM**

	N	Maxi	Mean	Std. Dev.
1.What do you understand the misuse of Social Media?	385	7	6.01	1.412
2. Do social network Platforms ensure user security and privacy? do you believe in it?	385	4	2.66	.639
3. Should there be strict law to regulate social media platforms?	385	3	1.34	.478
4. Do social Media Company should be responsible to spread of false information and false news?	385	3	1.27	.506
5. There should be international agreements or standards to regulate social media in different countries, if you agree with any of them, tick it	385	4	1.64	1.061
Valid N ( listwise)	385		12.92	

Source: Primary data. Average mean 2.584

The statistical analysis of the question 1 to 4 explained as 'Understanding of misuse of social media, maximum variables were 7 it was all of the above, its mean 6.01 and standard deviation 1.412, both these statistics indicated that the answer inclined towards all of the above and there is not so much deviation in the answers. The question was to the concern of the user for the security that provides by the social medias. The maximum variables were found 4 and mean value found 2.66, this is also inclined towards the higher mean, which means in the order of the variable higher the none trusting and the Std. deviation found with .639. Q.3 was on the part on regulating SM, the maximum variables were 5 but responded only 3, this Mean



value out of 3 is 1.34 and standard deviation .478, this indicated the answers are not deviated much. Q.4 was on responsibility of SM to spread of false information and false news? in this one also there were 5 variables only 3 were concentrated. The value is 1.27 and std. dev. found .506. Q.5 with the mean 1.64 and Std.Devi.1.061

### 1.What do you understand the misuse of Social Media?

**TABLE 9: MISUSE OF SM.**

	N	%
Derogatory writings and publishing photos of any sects, gender, caste and religion	3	0.8%
Write or posting vulgar scene, words and pictures using photos	28	7.3%
Write or post photos, pictures in a way that offends someone's culture, customs, etc	50	13.0%
Violating someone's privacy and humiliating them,	33	8.6%
Burning the flag of Nepal's constitution and violating the constitution	38	9.9%
All of the above	233	60.5%

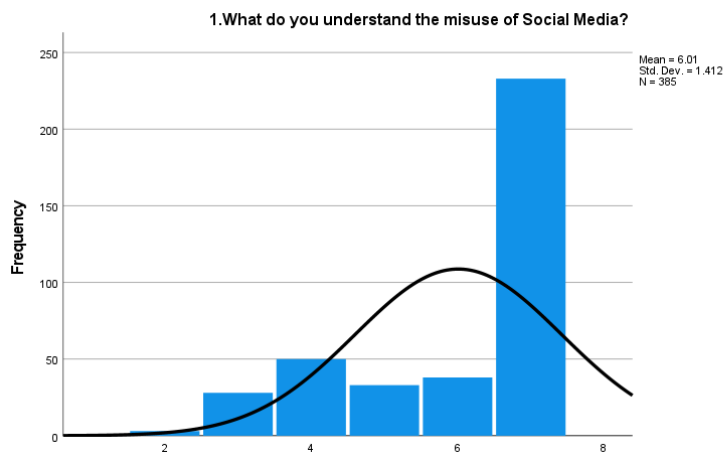


Source: Primary data.

The respondents to the variable all of the above accepted by 60.5 percent, followed by Write or post photos, pictures in a way that offends someone's culture, customs, etc. endorsed by 13.0 percent. It indicated that 100% of the population knew some short of unwanted materials being posted in the social media.

## 2. Do social network platforms ensure user security and privacy ? do you believe in it?

**TABLE 10: ENSURING  
THE SECURITY BY  
THE PLATFORMS**



**FIGURE 5: CONCEPT ON MISUSE OF SM**

	N	%
Strongly Agreed. It does	22	5.7%
Agreed	101	26.2%
Disagree	249	64.7%
Strongly disagree, It does not	13	3.4%

Source: Primary data



The question was to identify the view from the people, on security and privacy, It found that 64.7 percent right way disagree they do not, 26.2 percent agree, strongly disapproved the plat forms

have security and privacy of the user. It indicates that all together 68.1 percent do not believe the platforms secure their privacy.

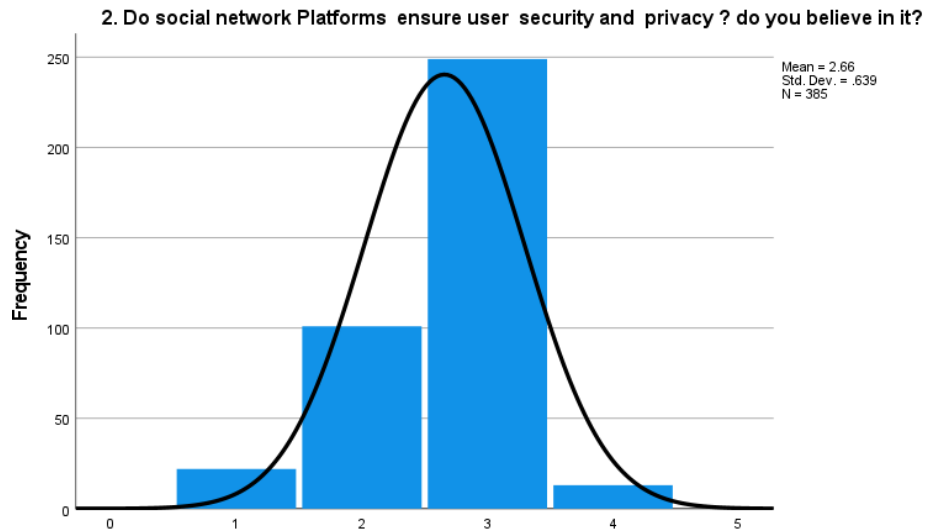


FIGURE 6: IDENTIFICATION ON SECURITY AND PRIVACY OF THE USERS

The mean of the analysis 2.66 and standard deviation .639, which indicated the view of the people ( responses) are not deviated much. It indicated the people do not believe the platforms are securing their privacy and security.

### 3. Should there be strict law to regulate social media platforms?

TABLE 11: REGULATE SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS

	N	%
Yes, of course	257	66.8%
Yes, to some extent	127	33.0%
No, Not necessary	1	0.3%

Source: Primary data





The question was to identify the view of the people 66.8 percent said there should be a law to regulate them, 33.0 percent said to some extent they should be controlled. 99.8 percent said there should be a law to regulate platforms also.

The men of the analysis found 1.34 and std. deviation

.478. It also statistically proved the view of the people and their views

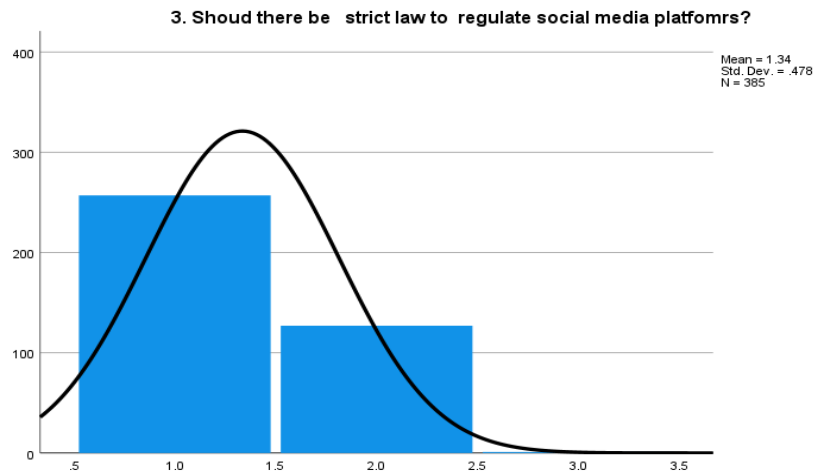


FIGURE 7: VIEW ON REGULATING THE PLATFORMS CONDUCTING SM

#### 4. Do social Media Company should be responsible to spread of false information and false news?

TABLE 12: RESPONSIBILITY OF SM COMPANY

	N	%
Of course, they should be held accountable	291	75.6%
Yes, to some extent	83	21.6%
No, they should not be held accountable	11	2.9%

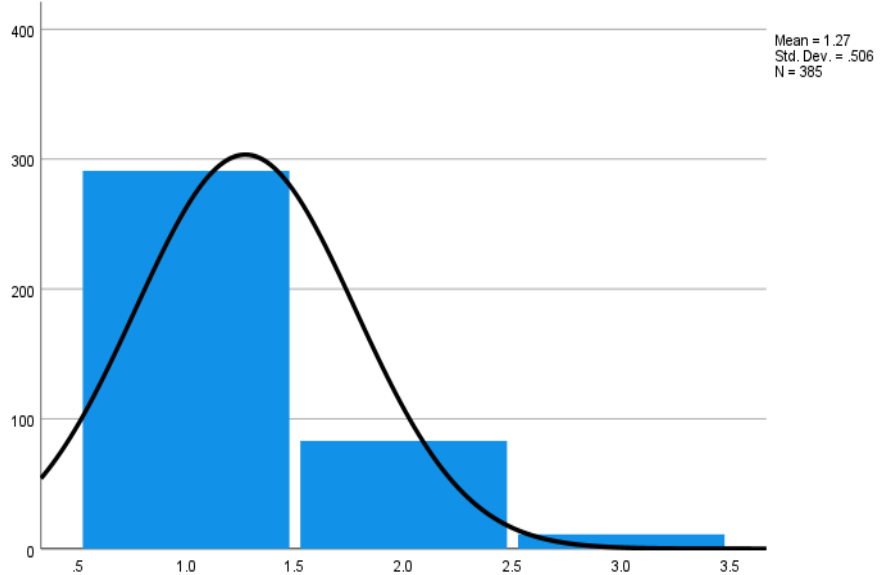
Source: Primary data

The response from the people found social media companies should be responsible to stop false information and news, here the false news and 75.6 percent said they should be responsible, 21.6 percent said to some extent they should be responsible to control the false



news and information. Only 2.9 percent said they should not be. The statistical analysis also verified the response of the people as mean value 1.27 and the St. Deviation .506.

**4. Do social Media Company should be responsible to spread of false information and false news ?**



**5. There should be international agreements or standards to regulate social media in different countries, if you agree with any of them, tick it.**

**TABLE 13: VIEW ON INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT**

	N	%
Yes, it is necessary for consistency	277	71.9%
No, each country should regulate independently	76	19.7%
Not all, It interferes for freedom speech	32	8.3%

Source: Primary data



The question asked to identify the view of the people for international agreement to regulate social media, 71.9

percent

respondents agreed

on to international

agreements,

understanding to

regulate the SM

and 19.7 percent

said it

5. There should be international agreements or standards to regulate social media in different countries, if you agree with any of them, tick it

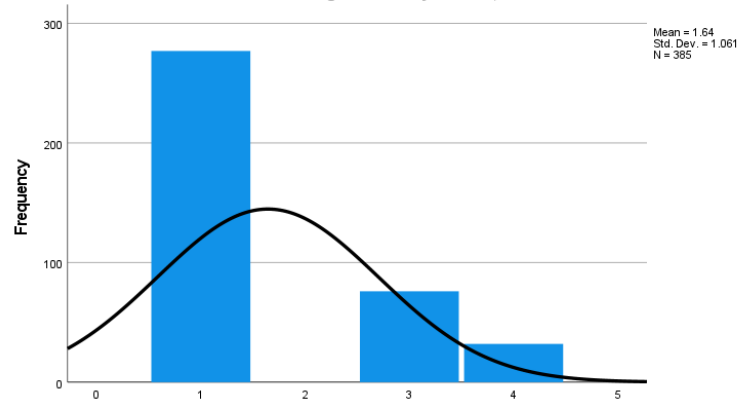


FIGURE 8: VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT TO REGULATE SM

should be the matter of each country to regulate the SM, only 8.3 percent opposed to regulate the agreement.

### 3.2.3. Detail analysis on iii) Finding out the approach on regulating and monitoring of Social Media

TABLE 14: SM REGULATING AND MONITORING APPROACH

	N	Maxi	Mean	Std. Devi	Vari._ $\sigma^2$
1.How do you view the role of Nepal government on monitor and regulate the social media?	385	4	2.20	.487	.237
2. What extend does the government in Nepal have to collaborate to monitor content with the SM platform?	385	4	1.98	.467	.219
3. How Important is public awareness and education regarding the use responsibly to Social Media in Nepal?	385	4	1.23	.518	.268
4. To what extent should Nepal cooperate with international bodies to regulate and monitor social networks?	385	5	2.21	1.099	1.208
Valid N (listwise)	385		7.62	1.905	



Source Primary data. Average mean 1.905

The statistical analysis on finding out the approach on regulating and monitoring of social media found in question no 1 to 4 explained respectively as Q1- the menu value 2.20, St. Deviation 0.487 and variance .237, this indicated that the response of the people inclined towards one area. Q.2- All responded Mean value 1.98, St. Deviation 0.467, the answers are not so deviated from one another, the answers inclined towards one area. Q.3 asked the importance of public awareness, the mean value of the response found 1.23, standard deviation 0.518 and variance 0.268. All the statistical norms indicated the answers are concentrated in one area of agreement. Q.4 asked to identify the view on the depth of cooperation with international bodies on monitoring areas of SM, mean value is 2.21, std. deviation 1.099 and variance 1.208. These indicate the responses are in one area. The variance indicated spread of data from the mean value. Higher the variance more the data spread across the variables.

**1.How do you rate if the role of Nepal government improved on monitor and regulate the social media?**

**TABLE 15: ROLE OF NEPAL GOVERNMENT TO IMPROVE**

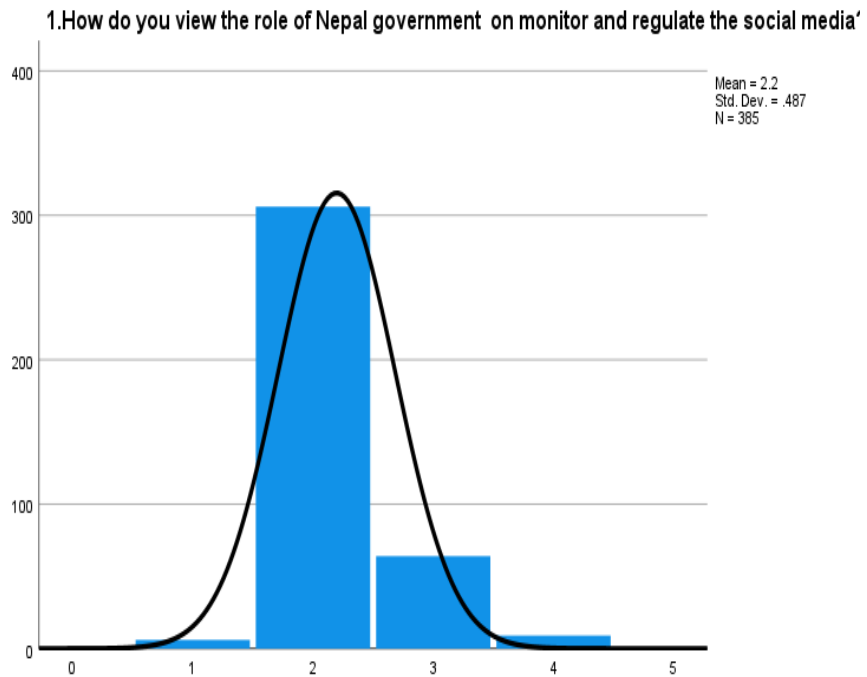
	N	%
<b>Strongly agreed on it</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>Agreed on the statement</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>79.5%</b>
<b>Neutral</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>16.6%</b>
<b>Disagree</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2.3%</b>

Source: primary data



The role of government of Nepal on monitoring and regulate the social media, the government should be engaged in 79.5 percent and Neutral 16.6 and disagree 2.3 and strongly agreed 1.6 percent. Over all outcome found the government should be engaged in the monitoring and regulate the social media.

The mean value 2.2 and std. deviation .487.



## 2. What extend does the government in Nepal have to collaborate to monitor content with the SM platform ?

**TABLE 16: COLLABORATION WITH PLATFORMS IN MONITORING S M**

	N	%
Widely collaboration needed.	32	8.3%
Only required	340	88.3%
No need to collaborate	13	3.4%

Source: Primary source



The question was to what extend the government should collaborate to platforms in monitoring S M , 88.3 percent said only required level and another 8.3 percent said it should be done in widely collaboration needed.

Another 3.4 percent straightly rejected to collaborate with platforms to monitor the social media.

The mean value 1.96 and std. deviation found 0.467, it indicated that the responses are concentrated in one are the most, which also verified by the distribution curve presented in the figure

2. What extend does the government in Nepal have to collaborate to monitor content with the SM platform ?

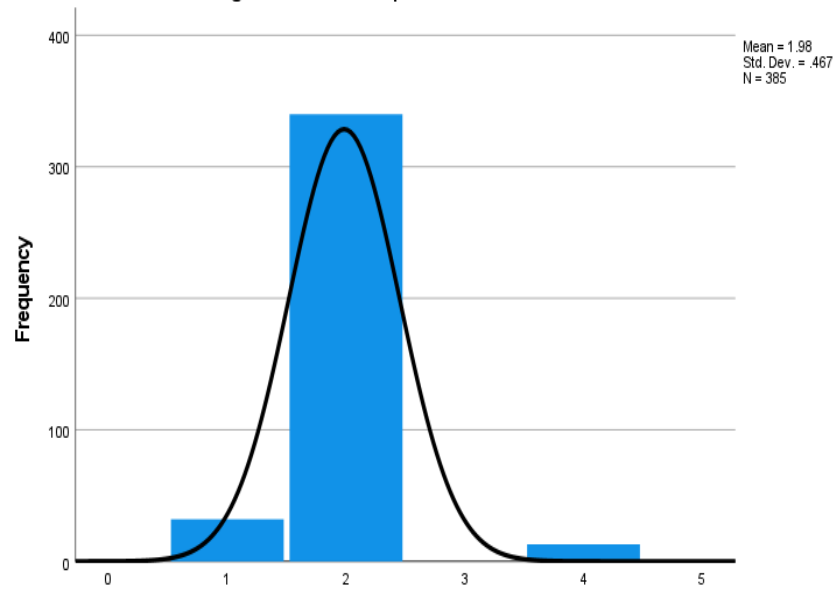


FIGURE 9: VIEW ON COLLABORATION WITH S.M. M PLATFORMS TO MONITOR

### 3. How important is public awareness and education regarding the use of responsibly to Social Media in Nepal?

TABLE 17: IMPORTANCE OF AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

	N	%
Very important	311	80.8%
Important	59	15.3%
Neutral	14	3.6%
Is not important	1	0.3%



Source: Primary data

The importance of awareness and education regarding the use of responsibly to social media endorsed very important by 80.8 percent and important by 15.3 percent. It indicated that the user should be aware and educated on using social media. only 0.3 percent said not important.

The statistical analysis found as mean 1.23 and std. deviation 0.518.

3. How Important is public awareness and education regarding the use responsibly to Social Media in Nepal?

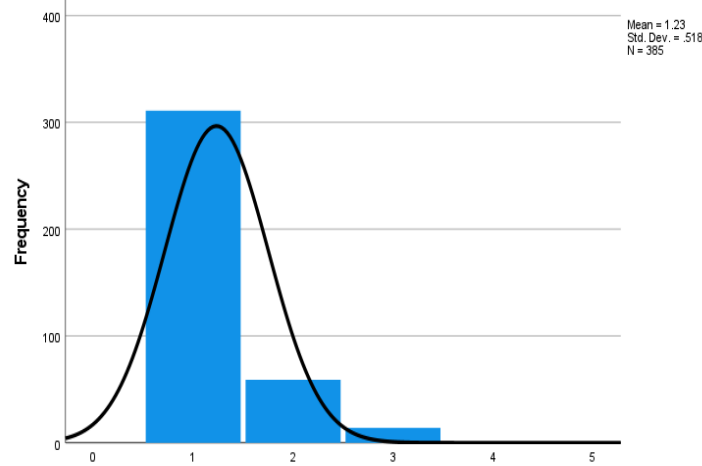


FIGURE 10: IMPORTANCE OF AWARENESS AND EDUCATION TO USE S M

This is also verified the answers are towards concentrated in one area that is positive on requirement of awareness and education to the people for using mass media.

#### 4. To what extent should Nepal cooperate with international bodies to regulate and monitor social networks?

TABLE 18: COLLABORATION WITH INTERNATIONAL BODIES





	N	%
Highly required	97	25.2%
A little bit required	183	47.5%
Neutral	62	16.1%
Not required	13	3.4%
Highly opposed	30	7.8%

Source: Primary data

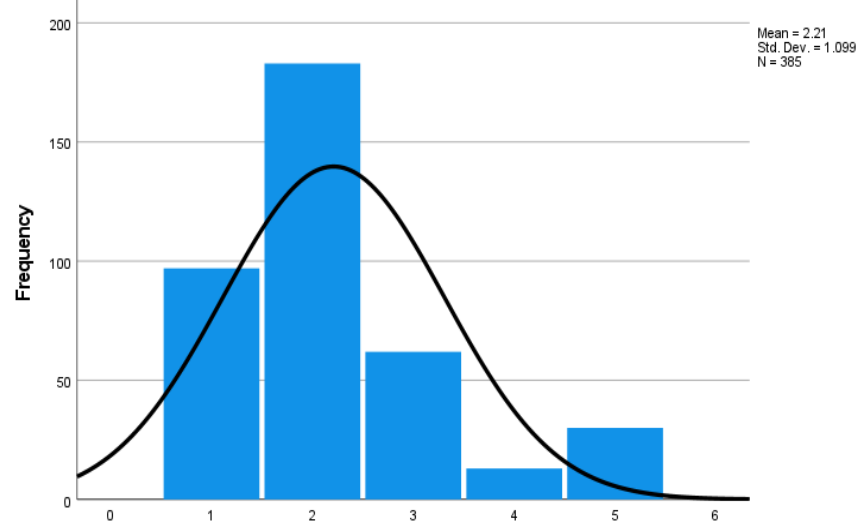
The question was what extent should Nepal cooperate with international bodies to regulate and monitor social media, the responses found and

reported respectively in percent as highly required 25.2, a little bit required 47.5, neutral 16.1, not required 3.4, highly

opposed 7.8. All together 72.7 percent endorsed to requirement, 11.2 percent rejected to the question.

Statistical analysis found as mean 2.21, standard deviation 1.099 and distribution curve in the figure also highlighted the same

4. To what extent should Nepal cooperate with international bodies to regulate and monitor social networks?





#### 2.2.4 Detail analysis on iv) Identification of existing rules and regulations to Social Media in Nepal

**TABLE 19: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF LAWS OF NEPAL ON S M REGULATION**

	N	Maxi	Mean	Std. Dev.	Vari.
1. (Nepal Constitution 2072, National Criminal Law), if you disturb the society through social media and harm the dignity of others, what should be done to bring under the law?	385	4	2.11	1.127	1.269
2. In the year 2023, MOICT issued 19 guidelines on dos and don'ts to regulate social networks. Can the directives be enough to regulate and monitor Social media in Nepal?	385	4	2.18	1.079	1.165
3. What should be done to monitor and regulate social media/networks including the laws and directives mentioned above?	385	4	2.76	1.430	2.044
Total			7.05		

Source: Primary data : Average mean  $\Sigma$  2.35

The statistical analysis on seeking views on existing rules and regulation, question no1 to 3 found respectively as Q1 Maximum variables 4, Mean value 2.11, Standard deviation 1.127 and variance 1.269. The outcome of the statics explained as the mean value indicated the people are inclined towards one area, std. deviation indicated the answers are not deviated much, variance also indicated the answers are not varied. Q-2 MOICT government of Nepal issued 19 guidelines on do and don'ts to regulate, the view on directives was asked to identify the view of the people, the statistical analysis found Maximum variables 4, Mean value 2.18, Standard deviation 1.079 and variance 1.165. What does it mean, the mean value indicated the people are inclined towards one area, std. deviation indicated the answers are not deviated much, variance also indicated the not varied? Q-3 also found as Maximum variables 4, Mean



value 2.76, Standard deviation 1.430 and variance 2.044, the mean value indicated the people are inclined towards one area, std. deviation indicated the answers deviated a bit, variance also indicated the view of the people found varied one another.

1. If you disturb the society through social media and harm the dignity of others, what should be done to bring under the law?

2.

**TABLE 20: SEEKING ACTION TO HARM OTHER IN S.M.**

	N	%
Action should be taken according to law	148	38.4%
Strict action should be taken by mentioning every aspect in the law	124	32.2%
Such means of communication should be closed	36	9.4%
Such media should be brought under the legal scope of monitoring in Nepal	77	20.0%



Source: Primary Data

In response to the questions 38.4 percent said the culprit should be punished according to the law and 32.2 percent expressed their view to strict action should be taken and the law should also be comprehensive.

Such media should be brought under the legal scope, on this statement endorsed by 20.0 percent of the respondents.

9.4 percent respondents

demand to close down such media.

In the statistical analysis of the data, the mean value 2.11, Std. deviation 1.127 and variance 1.269 and the number of the respondents for each variable also clearly indicated in the figure 11.

2. In the year 2023, Ministry of communication and Information Technology government of Nepal issued 19 guidelines on dos and don'ts to regulate social networks. Can the directives be enough to regulate and monitor Social media in Nepal?

1. Nepal Constitution 2072, National Crime Law, if you disturb the society through social media and harm the dignity of others, what should be done to bring under the law?

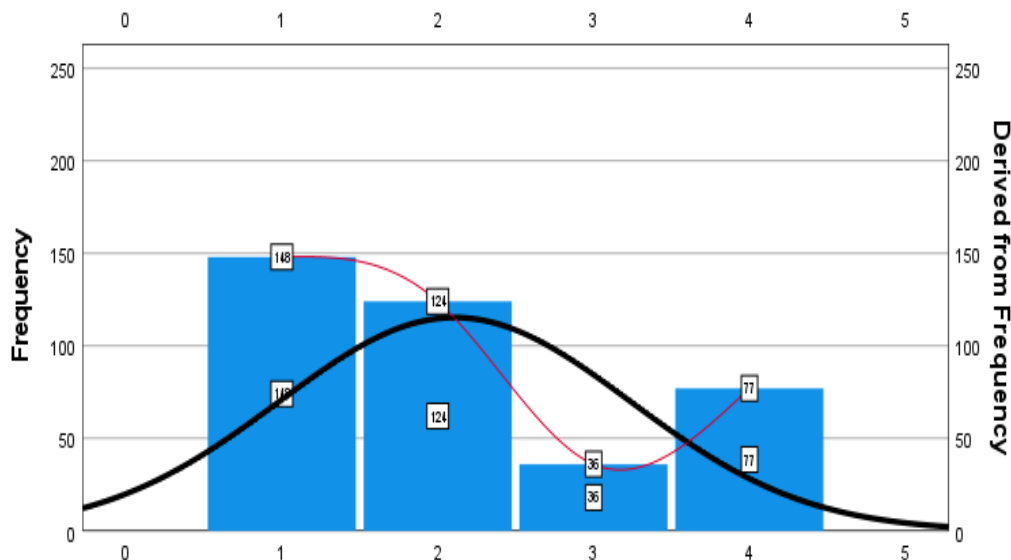


FIGURE 11: LAW AND ACTION TO CULPRIT

TABLE 21: DIRECTIVES AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS

N	%
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Directive is not sufficient to regulate, it has not backed by the law.	150	39.0%
It is insufficient even to regulate	60	15.6%
It provides some basis for monitoring	130	33.8%
The directive is not a law	45	11.7%

Source: Primary data

The response from the respondents found as 39.0 percent directive is not enough to regulate the social media, it is not sufficient even to regulate responded by 15.6 percent of the people; it provides some basis for monitoring 33.8 percent and 11.7 percent straight said directive is not a law. All in all,

rejected the concept of directive.

Statistically the mean 2.18 and std. deviation 1.079, the mean is inclined towards higher level and the responses are not much deviated one another. It proved the directive is not enough to bring culprit in the justice line.

2. In the year 2023, a communication Ministry has made 19 guidelines on dos and don'ts to regulate social networks. Can the directives be enough to regulate and monitor Social media in Nepal?

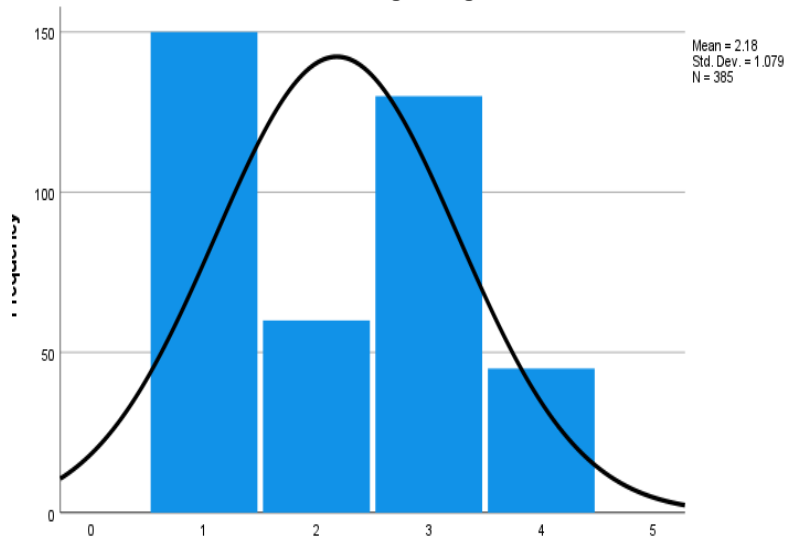


FIGURE 12: DIRECTIVE ON S M REGULATION

**3. What should be done to monitor and regulate social media/networks including the laws and directives mentioned above?**

**TABLE 22: APPROACH TO REGULATE & MONITORING S M**

N	%
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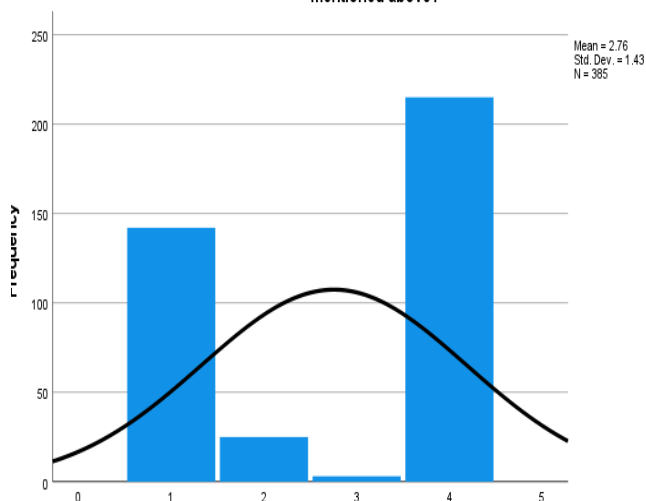
There is a need for unified rules and laws to regulate and monitor social media/networks.	142	36.9%
The matters need to filter and transmit that permits by the law	25	6.5%
Making the presence of Social Media platforms compulsory in the country.	3	0.8%
All of the above	215	55.8%

Source: Primary data

The approach on regulating and monitoring social media 36.9 percent said there should be unified rules, 55.8 percent said all of the above, it means matters need to be filtered, unified law is required, platforms should be present in the country. This is the way of making social media regulating and monitoring.

The statistical analysis also gives us the same thing with

3.What should be done to monitor and regulate social media/networks including the laws and directives mentioned above?



#### 4.2.5. Qualitative analysis

There was a question asked to the respondent's 46.75 percent people responded to the question, this was identified by counting the number of respondents. Each and every respondent were given different views, these views are grouped together, these answers are grouped as per their view, these grouping created 4 different groups to answer the question, it was free flow question. The question was 'what should be done to regulate and monitor



the use of Social media? so that no one will post or use Social media for harming the society, please give your views.

Law related group	Social awareness group	Approach group	Responsible group
1 law should be formed to regulate the social media and it should be monitoring. -13	1: After making law, people should be made aware on the issue of misuse of social media.-20	1.A responsible group should be made to filter the messages posted and it should be analyzed -10	1- Platforms should be made responsible to control some of the derogative messages or filter it-40
2-Monitoring group should be formed, they should filter the message before publishing. -25	2-If found time and again the misused need reprimand them. -30	2-Words, images and sentences of the abused style have to be identified. -20	2-Coperation in between the government and social media plat forms should be sound. -5
3- Filtering program could be developed, so that it will report, could be automated. -42	3- Posters, telephone, pop ups should be made for social awareness. -30	3-After filtered the people should be made aware of abused words, pictures, message which are prohibited by the law. -10	3- Social media platforms should also be responsible to educate people on what to post what not to post. if anyone post these should be sent for action to the government-14
4: Warning should be dispatched not to write derogative words and publish unwanted figures.-20	4-Tele serial on the mis use of the SM need to develop and its impact. -30	4- Encouraging educative messages, encouraging messages et should be sensitized -24	4- People, government and platforms all should be made responsible for positive messages submission in the social media-16
100	110	64	75
55.55 %	61,11%	35.55%	41.66 %

Source: Primary data



## 5. Research findings and Discussion

There were four main areas of the research, to look in to the areas altogether 16 questions were asking and one open ended question, their findings are discussed below.

### i). Identify the perception of the people on Use and Misuse of Social Media: The perception of the people identified

The perception of the people found, there is mis use of the social media more in Nepal. Average mean of the responses found  $\Sigma$  2.984. This is upper side of the concept. The mean indicates the central tendency in the statistics, the answers of the concept was

385 among these 92.2 % have clear perception on the misuse of social media.

### ii) 'Identification of views on regulating and monitoring of Social Medias.

There were 5 question to identify the views of the people on regulating and monitoring of social media. The data analysis found  $\Sigma$  2.584 average mean of the five questions, the central tendency is tilted towards the regulating and monitoring program and 100% expressed the view on mis use of social

towards the more misuse. 37 percent used Facebook and 34 use different types of social media. The percent p of misused all together of Most misused, more used and littler bit misused found 92.2 percent. ' Research found that there is 29% people are affected with deep fake videos in social media (Magazine, 2023)' 'In current years, a rising issue appeared related to how social media networks are being utilized for propaganda and false campaigns' (Tariq Soussan & Marcello Trovati, 2021). Here if we compare national data use of social medias 75.6 % of the population, and meta Facebook messenger are 46% (Kemp, 2024). The studied population

media, they have pin pointed on mis use of social media, such as Derogatory writings and publishing photos of any sects, gender, caste and religion , Write or posting vulgar scene, words and pictures using photos, Write or post photos, pictures in a way that offends someone's culture, customs, etc, Violating someone's privacy and humiliating them, Burning the flag of Nepal's constitution and violating the constitution and all these are misuse of social media, out of 385 respondents, 99.7 % agreed on the issue need





of regulating and monitoring mechanism. In India and china has their own regulating policies (Team EMB, 2024), (Mary Gallagher and Blake Miller, 2021). China has banned the face book and some other social media which were originated in the Western world. They have their own social media platforms, in 2024 they have 10105.3 Million (Statista, 2024) of people have been using

There were four questions to identify the approaches to regulate and monitor the social media. The average mean value of the respondents found  $\Sigma$  1.905 and its value indicated the approach of regulating and monitoring the government should be proactive 79.6 % of the population agreed on it. As per the data there are '31 million people, among them 75 percent are eligible to use the social media' (Kemp, 2024). Among the respondents 88.3 (ref. table 16) percent suggested to collaborate with international level only in required level. The people were aware on the issue of collaboration, the finding indicated there should be collaboration with international level with cautiously. In Europe they have

social media. Platforms are regulated and monitored, India also have given time to correct the unwanted materials from the platforms, the view has been expressed, there should be proper law to address the issue of social media in regulating and monitoring.

### **iii) Finding out the approach on regulating and monitoring of Social Media,**

implemented. "Digital Services Act (DSA) since February 2024, and it has explained as 'aim to make online environments safer by establishing accountability and responsibilities for intermediary service providers, such as social media platforms and online marketplaces". (Dixon, 2024). The people have agreed with regulation and monitoring, there should be awareness program on how to use social media, what and what not to publish.

### **iv. Identification of existing rules and regulation on Social Media in Nepal.**

To identify the status of existing rules and regulations from the prospective of the user/people four questions were asked, and the fourth question was qualitative one. The main objective was to identify the effectiveness of



the existing rules and regulations. The mean  $\Sigma$  2.35 was found. The mean indicated that there are no effective rules and regulations to monitor and regulate Social media. The respondents answered as unified law need to regulate and monitor 36.9 %, SM matters should be filtered 6.5%, presence of platforms should be 0.8%, all of the above 55%. It indicated that better regulating and monitoring mechanisms should be in place. Likewise, the people have given view by 50% on directive, it cannot serve as law on regulating and monitoring social media.

The majority of the people are in favor of better regulating and monitoring mechanism in Nepal as established in EU rules , there and regulating group, filtering group and warning should be sent to the originator of the

matters. The social awareness program should be implemented in law, these should be carried out by sending pop ups in their devices, tele serial and others. The approach in regulating and monitoring written in their views as ‘ posted matter filtering, abusing words, picture and sentences, misused words and pictures need to be warned automatically

are two mechanisms “GDPR and DSA in place to protect social media users from personal data breaches and harmful online experiences and the intermediaries are subject to scrutiny” (Dixon, 2024).

#### **5 2.4 Findings of qualitative analysis.**

The analysis carried out groping the views of the people, according the view presented, four groups were created as legal, Social awareness, Approach, and responsible. The response was respectively in percent as legal 55.5, social awareness 61.11, approach 35.55 and responsibility 41.66. According to them legal aspects should have proper law, monitoring

and these people should be educating on the consequences of mis use of social media. They have emphasized to make social media platforms should be made responsible to all un wanted message blocked and filtered before posting and next all stake holders, government, people and platforms should be



responsible to prepare proper use of social media.

### **5.3. Conclusion and Implication of the Research**

**Conclusion:** The research has intensively dug out facts from the people and the other countries where possible. The social media users and the countries have experienced the misuse of social media by the political parties also discovered during the study. Nepal needs to prepare a comprehensive regulating and monitoring mechanism. The social media platforms have some sort of station in Nepal so that the complaints would be removed without delay or scrutinize the misuse of it.

**5.3.1. Implication of the study:** The implication of the study is identified below.

- a) The study identifies the to prepare an integrated act to regulate and

monitoring of social media and cyber related issues, such as internet misuse and so on.

- b) Social media platforms should be responsible for filtering the materials and the government should also create a central level regulating mechanism. it should be taken support from the platforms conducting agencies.
- c) People should be trained to use and misuse social media extensively and the misused contents and words, sentences. Photos, sketches, audio and visual could be predefined and controlled from the platforms of Nepal.
- d) China has its own platforms; Nepal should also be ready to prepare some of the platforms so that the people could use them properly.
- e) People should be prepared and self-disciplined to use social media.

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## An Investigation of Regulating and Monitoring Social Media in Nepal

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