An argument for and against allowing children on facebook

Allowing Children on Facebook

Annotated Bibliography

Anderson, D. R. (2009). Children, Media and Methadology. American Behavorial Scientist , 1204-1219.

In the past studies relating media effects on children have kept a focus only on the amount of time they spend with media thus ending up with a substantial outcome. The article proposes an argument that researchers must begin to examine quantity as the only single form of measure of media input only when it is of hypothetical importance. Secondly, a media diet allegory is anticipated as a substitute methodology that combines both the degree of exposure and the content being viewed across diverse mediums.

DeFranco, J. F. (2011). Teaching Internet Security, Safety in Our Classrooms. Techniques: Connecting Education and Careers , 52-55.

The author presents tips on how scholars and educators must take up and pave the way for Internet safety in the current curriculum for their students. A very common issue discussed is the reason for which students are told not to communicate or take anything from strangers; however, with the advancement in technology, Facebook, chat rooms and other social networking platforms are presenting an easy forum for them to communicate with strangers. The author articulates that the website netsmartz. org is a very important source for everyone to understand the necessity of maintaining creating Internet safety.

Farr, G. (2009). Mad Magazine to Facebook: what have we learned? Teacher Librarian Vol. 36 , 30-32.

In this article the author argues the importance of teaching children at a young age, about technology and the Internet, but also argues that the problems related to permitting school going children to communicate over the internet. He however anticipates that it will be wrong to let educators not to allow students to update themselves on the current technologies. He advises responsible teaching practices and safety in using technologies and various applications such as cell phones etc.

Fodeman, D. (2009). The Impact of Facebook on our Students Vol. 36. Teacher Librarian , 36-40.

Fodeman presents various reasons for not believing that children should be allowed to use Facebook or other social networking platforms. A single reason for believing this that Facebook alone uses a great amount of computer RAM and internet bandwidth to operate properly; wastes a lot of time; invasion of privacy through sharing personal information; false identities. This article concludes the consequences of such an activity which includes " lack of privacy, such as identity theft, arrest, and loss of ownership for the content they have created, phishing scams, spyware, and hacking" (Fodeman 2009).

Gonzales, L. A. (2011). Mirror, Mirror on my Facebook Wall: Effects of Exposure to Facebook on Self-Esteem. Behaviour and Social Networking Vol. 14 , 78-83.

Gonzales (2011) presents comparable hypotheses which are objectives to test the impact of Facebook on an individual's self-esteem. The two models used for the purpose of concluding this research include objective self-awareness (OSA) the Hyperpersonal Model. The former is a psychological model and the other computer oriented. The results include a comparison with previous works on the same models and suggest that discriminating self-presentation in digital media, which guides intensification of internet relationships also manipulate idea of the self.

Marsico, Edward M. (2010). Social Networking Websites: Are My Space and Facebook the Fingerprints of the Twenty-First Century? Widener Law Journal Vol. 19 , 967-976.

This discussion of the significance of social networks to law enforcement organizations. It is learnt that law enforcing individuals have realized the World Wide Web to be a central medium for exchanging and selling child pornography. This methodology is proving beneficial for police departments across the nation to undercover and indulges in activities to unveil the criminals involved in these insidious criminals. This article in comparison to others highlights the positive side of networking sites.

Junghyun, K. (2011). The Facebook Paths to Happiness: Effects of the Number of Facebook Friends and Self-Presentation on Subjective Well-Being. Behaviour and Social Networking Vol. 14 , 359-364.

This source is an investigation on how subjective happiness and self actualization is enhanced in college going users of Facebook. This relates to

positive outcomes of Facebook by actual and honest representation of one self on Facebook platform thus increasing the number of friends. The article clearly indicates that this portion of happiness may not only be because of the social support provided by Facebook but may also result in self happiness rooted in increasing number of friends.

Kashmir, H. (2011). Mark Zuckerberg Is Wrong About Kids Under 13 Not Being Allowed on Facebook. Forbes , 24.

The article hearsays the plan by social media network, Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg to allow children below 13 years old to sign up to social networking sites like his company. However, the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) does not allow websites like Facebook to sign on any person under the age of 13. A U. S. Federal Trade Commission spokesperson, meanwhile, said that children under 13 years old can sign on if they can obtain verifiable parental consent.

Rommelman, N. (2009). Anatomy of a Child Pornographer. Reason Vol. 41 , 30-37.

The article focuses on the growing trend of sexting or exchange of nude photographs over cellular telephones or Internet among teenagers in the U. S. The findings are summarized from a 2008 survey of 1280 teenagers and young adults of which 20 percent of the teenagers and 33 percent of the young adults said they had transmitted nude or semi-nude photos or videos of themselves (Rommelman 2009).

Dellantonia argues in this blog post that children under the age of 13 should be allowed on Facebook. However, internet security is always necessary and Facebook is already implementing such strict and watchful methods to control the privacy. It cannot be overlooked that children at the age of 13 are not apt to understand that using Facebook can have negative consequences and can result in an overall disaster. The replies to this post have mixed feelings from various parents which disallow children from the usage of Facebook before they are of a legal age under the Children's Online Privacy Act.

Metropolitan State University. (2011). US Department of Homeland Security and Local Cyber Security Experts to Present at Free Cyber Citizen Forum in Saint Paul. Regional Business News

This newspaper source is in collaboration with the Department of Homeland Security's Stop-Think-Connect national cyber security awareness campaign. The cyber security alerts through this forum the necessary online safety and security for young people through an appealing, interactive conference with a U. S. Department of Homeland Security to envoy a board of home security specialists who are apt in maintaining social media promoting security for the youngsters.

Mitu, B. M. (2011). Television's Impact on Today's People and Culture. Economics, Management and Financial markets , 916-921.

This research article highlights how television has turned out to be a scapegoat for various kinds of problems faced by the society and culture.

Mitu argues that many criticize television as a source of ill behaviors in the society however television has also proved to be a benefit in many significant ways. Various questions that this paper tries to answer include concerns over the actual nature of TV, and how it is nurtured in the modern society. Concluding the very main question as to how the usage of television is evolving and what can be the ways to differentiate it's impacts from other mediums.