
A Study on Role of Narcissistic Personality Traits Towards Exposure to Security Risk in Social Media Networking Sites in India

LEELESH SUNDARAM.B¹, SORNALAKSHIMI R. R^{2*}, R. GAYATHRI³, V. VISHNU PRIYA⁴

¹Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai

²Assistant Professor, Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai

³Assistant Professor, Department of Biochemistry, Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai

⁴Professor, Department of Biochemistry, Saveetha Dental College and Hospitals, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai

*Corresponding Author

Email: leesh03@gmail.com¹, sornalakshmirr.ssl@saveetha.com², gayathri.sdc@saveetha.com³, vishnupriya@saveetha.com⁴

Abstract: India has been popular on global outreach due to its encouragement in the Information innovation industry and as a result of the huge number of Indian I.T. experts working abroad. In this juncture various offences related to cyber network and social networking sites in respect of security have also increased at a great deal. The rate of cyber security offences focusing on social networking sites is directly proportional to rate of social networking site users. It could be understood that exposure to security risk in social media and networking sites is increasing day by day at an alarming rate. In Spite of the recent amendment in criminal law and Information technology offences and chances of victimhood could not be reduced. an ambiguity prevails in respect to the chances of exposure to risk in the cases of interchangeable characters. This ambiguity tends to be gleaned in the ambit of psychiatric jurisprudence in reference to Narcissistic personality traits, as it is a well founded principle that every perpetrator of cyber crime through social media networking sites suffer due to narcissistic personality disorder. Thus this research is carried out with an aim of identifying Narcissistic Personality Traits towards Exposure to security Risk in Social media Networking sites in India. By virtue of an empirical study with a sample size of 253 determined by convenient sampling through an open sample frame statistically studied with help of graphs, pie charts, Pearson correlation, Mann Whitney U test, independent t test and Kendall's tau_b test, the study was able to find out that individuals with narcissistic personality traits are not exposed to security risk arising out of computer oriented and related crimes compared to individuals with low levels of narcissistic personality traits. The female population is more prone to the security risk compared to the male population due to the difference in the level of narcissistic personality traits among the 2 genders.

Keywords: Narcissistic Personality Traits, victims, Victimhood, social media, networking sites

INTRODUCTION

In the current decade one is able to identify the increasing trend in the use of social networking sites(Saini *et al.*, 2020). The social networking sites have occupied the prime most important place in every walk of life starting from professional to personal choices. The growth in the usage of personal computers in India is 1.8 for each one thousand people. India's position in the world is tenth with 165 lakhs internet clients(Sander and Lee, 2014). India has been popular on global outreach due to its encouragement in the Information innovation industry and as a result of the huge number of Indian I.T. experts working abroad(P *et al.*, 2011). A recent survey of the University of Michigan highlights that the demand and usage of social media has increased thrice in just a year's time and India is on its way to occupy the position in the list of countries dependent on social networking sites. At the same time, various offences related to cyber network and social networking sites have also increased at a great deal(Goenka *et al.*, 2019). The rate of cyber offences in respect of security risk in social networking sites is directly proportional to rate of social networking site users. It could be understood that exposure to security risk in social media and networking sites is increasing day by day at an alarming rate(Gupta *et al.*, 2018).

The government has taken various steps towards curbing of offences and crimes in respect to social networking and media sites. The recent amendment in criminal law and Information technology Act has tried its level best to curb the increasing rate of offences and offer protection to the victims. Various efforts are taken by the government to reduce chances of victimhood and victimization through awareness campaigns and imposing regulations in the form of restrictions. At the same time various government institutions including the CBI have

attempted to identify the reason for occurrence of cyber crimes and in particular to social networks (Current Publications, no date).

When a closer understanding of offences pertaining to social media and networking sites is carried out it could be discovered that various factors are responsible for victimization and victimhood. It could be found out that a person falling as a victim to this form of offence is due to a variety of reasons including knowledge, awareness, interactions' capacity, etc.. (Adzimah-alade *et al.*, 2020). In another study carried out in the London Institute of Psychiatry and Rehabilitation it was found out that most of the cybercrime perpetrators possess Narcissistic personality traits resulting in commission of crime ('A Study of Cyber Crime Awareness for Prevention and its Impact', 2017).

By virtue of the current trends in research, it is proved that the character of victim and offender is attempted, a distinctive image in respect to the attitude and behavior and character of victim and offender. However in spite of various investigations done to know the attitudes and personality traits of victims and offenders, an ambiguity prevails in respect to the chances of exposure to security risk in case of interchangeable characters.

This ambiguity tends to be gleaned in the ambit of psychiatric jurisprudence under Narcissistic personality traits, as in the global context various research studies have hypothesized that individuals with malignant traits are less prone to victimhood. In China, studies have proved that the individual's character is a major reason for victimhood failing to note the major psychiatric traits for cyber crimes in social media networking sites. In the United States a study reveals that victim perpetration theory is bound by personality traits. Thus these facts together show an ambiguity in respect to the role of narcissistic personality traits towards exposure to risk of cyber crime in Social networking sites. Our team has rich experience in research and we have collaborated with numerous authors over various topics in the past decade (Deogade, Gupta and Ariga, 2018; Ezhilarasan, 2018; Ezhilarasan, Sokal and Najimi, 2018; Jeevanandan and Govindaraju, 2018; J *et al.*, 2018; Menon *et al.*, 2018; Prabakar *et al.*, 2018; Rajeshkumar *et al.*, 2018, 2019; Vishnu Prasad *et al.*, 2018; Wahab *et al.*, 2018; Dua *et al.*, 2019; Duraisamy *et al.*, 2019; Ezhilarasan, Apoorva and Ashok Vardhan, 2019; Gheena and Ezhilarasan, 2019; Malli Sureshbabu *et al.*, 2019; Mehta *et al.*, 2019; Panchal, Jeevanandan and Subramanian, 2019; Rajendran *et al.*, 2019; Ramakrishnan, Dhanalakshmi and Subramanian, 2019; Sharma *et al.*, 2019; Varghese, Ramesh and Veeraiyan, 2019; Gomathi *et al.*, 2020; Samuel, Acharya and Rao, 2020)

Therefore this research is carried out with the same purpose of identifying the role of Narcissistic Personality Traits towards Exposure to Risk in Social media Networking sites in India.

OBJECTIVES

To find out if social media network users are exposed to security risk.

To identify the level of exposure to security risk in social media network users.

To know if narcissistic personality traits influence social media network user's exposure to security risk.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Narcissism

Narcissism is the quest for delight from vanity or pompous profound respect of one's admired mental self view and qualities (Freud, 1971a; Adzimah-alade *et al.*, 2020). The term began from Greek folklore, where the youthful Narcissus became hopelessly enamored with his own picture reflected in a pool of water. Narcissism is an idea in psychoanalytic theory, which was famously presented in Sigmund Freud's article On Narcissism (1914) (Freud, 1971b). The American Psychiatric Association has recorded the grouping narcissistic personality disorder in its Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) since 1968, drawing on the authentic idea of conceit (Association and American Psychiatric Association, 2000).

Narcissism is likewise viewed as a social or social issue. It is a factor in quality theory utilized in different self-report inventories of personality, for example, the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory. It is one of the three dim triadic personality attributes (the others being psychopathy and Machiavellianism) (Rushton, Philippe Rushton and Irwing, 2009; Association and American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Aside from in the feeling of essential narcissism or sound self esteem, narcissism is normally viewed as an issue in an individual's or gathering's relationships with self as well as other people (Association and American Psychiatric Association, 2013).

Difference between Narcissism and egoism

Narcissism isn't equivalent to egocentrism or egoism. Egocentrism is simply the powerlessness to separate and other. All the more explicitly, it is the powerlessness to unravel emotional patterns from target reality and a failure to precisely accept or understand any point of view other than one's own.

Even though egocentric practices are less conspicuous in adulthood, the presence of certain types of egocentrism in adulthood shows that beating egocentrism might be a long lasting improvement that never accomplishes finish (Rai *et al.*, 2016). Despite the fact that egocentrism and narcissism seem comparative, they are not the equivalent. An individual who is egocentric accepts they are the focal point of consideration, similar to a

narcissist, yet doesn't get satisfaction by one's own adoration. The two egomaniacs and narcissists are individuals whose inner selves are incredibly affected by the endorsement of others, while for egocentrists this might be valid ('3 Egocentrism and Egocentric Metaphysics', 2009).

Narcissistic personality and Narcissistic personality disorder

Narcissistic personality is the attitude of a person that quest for delight from vanity or pompous profound respect of one's admired mental self view and qualities (Vaglum, 1999).

Narcissistic personality disorder is one of a few sorts of personality disorders, is a state of mind where individuals have their very own expanded feeling significance, a profound requirement for unnecessary consideration and esteem, disturbed relationships, and an absence of sympathy for other people (Silverstein, 2007; '3 Egocentrism and Egocentric Metaphysics', 2009). A narcissistic personality disorder messes up numerous everyday issues, for example, relationships, work, school or money related undertakings. Individuals with narcissistic personality disorder might be commonly miserable and disillusioned when they're not given the unique favors or profound respect they accept they merit. They may discover their relationships unfulfilling, and others may not appreciate being around them.

Trends of narcissism

Numerous studies by Miller & Campbell, 2008; Russ, Shedler, Bradley, & Westen, 2008; Wink, 1991 have demonstrated that narcissism has two or more variants, grandiose narcissism and vulnerable narcissism.

The grandiose variant, which is usually measured using the NPI is strongly linked to the DSM-IV conceptualization and is the variant associated with NPD, a Cluster B personality disorder which reflect traits related to self-importance, entitlement, aggression, and dominance. Vulnerable narcissism reflects a defensive and fragile grandiosity, which functions mainly as cover for feelings of inadequacy (Krusemark *et al.*, no date).

Vulnerable narcissism characterized by hypersensitivity, defensiveness, and withdrawal and is strongly associated with BPD, which is characterized by fear of abandonment, interpersonal and affective instability, impulsivity, chronic feelings of emptiness, suicidal ideation, and self-mutilation.

METHODOLOGY

This socio-legal, empirical study is carried out to identify the Narcissistic Personality Traits towards Exposure to Risk in Social media Networking sites in India.

This research is carried out by determining the level of each narcissistic trait among the respondents using different social media networking sites. The study includes both qualitative as well as quantitative methods. Since analyzing the level of each trait is required the study also includes an analytic method. Present study is based on Primary as well as Secondary sources of data, which are as Primary Sources collected by interview from victims and Secondary Sources collected through literature of N.G.O. reports, Government Reports, Websites, Research Articles, Newspapers. The study is dependent on Independent variables like age and and Dependent variable.

The study is carried out with the help of a convenient sampling method, having 253 sample size from an open sample frame. The statistical tools used for the purpose of deriving results are graphs, pie charts, Pearson correlation, Mann Whitney U test, independent t test and Kendall's tau_b test

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From graph1. It could be found out that individuals with a very high level of talent in influencing other people are exposed to very low levels of security risk. At the same time an individual with very low level of talent to influence other person is more likely to be victim of security related cyber offences as the level of exposure to risk is very high

The graph2. it could be found out that individuals with a very high level of courage are exposed to very low levels of security risk. At the same time an individual with a very low level of courage is more likely to be a victim of security related cyber offences as the level of exposure to risk is very high.

The graph3. Shows that an individual with a very high level of success focus is exposed to a very low level of security risk. At the same time an individual with very low level of success focus is more likely to be victim of security related cyber offences as the level of exposure to risk is very high

The graph4. it could be found out that an individual with a very high level of assertiveness is exposed to very low level of security risk. At the same time an individual with a very low level of assertiveness is more likely to be a victim of security related cyber offences as the level of exposure to risk is very high. However at certain high level of assertiveness there is a mild increase in the level of exposure to security risk

The graph5. it could be found out that individuals with a very high level of self importance are exposed to very low levels of security risk. At the same time an individual with very low level of self importance is more likely to be a victim of security related cyber offences as the level of exposure to risk is very high. However at certain high level of self importance there is a mild increase in the level of exposure to security risk

From graph6. it could be found out that an individual with a very high level of interpersonal exponential behaviour is exposed to very low level of security risk. At the same time an individual with very low level of interpersonal exponential behaviour is more likely to be victim of security related cyber offences as the level of exposure to risk is very high

Piechart1. Depicts the gender differences in Narcissistic personality traits. These traits are more prevalent in male population rather than female population

Piechart2. Shows that the respondents in the age group of 18-28 are more likely to be exposed to security risk, compared to other age groups.

The Analysis1. Show that there is no significant difference in level of exposure to security risk, the respondents on an average are exposed to a low level of and higher level of . However a few participants do not fall in this principle.

The Analysis 2. Show that there is a strong correlation between level of talent in influencing the other person and the exposure to security risk. This correlation is inverse in nature meaning, as the level of talent in influencing another person increases, the exposure to security risk reduces.

The Analysis 3. Show that there is a strong correlation between level of courage and the exposure to security risk. This correlation is inverse in nature meaning, as the level of courage increases, the exposure to security risk reduces.

The Analysis 4. Show that there is a strong correlation between level of self importance and the exposure to security risk. This correlation is inverse in nature meaning, as the level of self importance increases, the exposure to security risk reduces.

The Analysis 5. Show that there is a strong correlation between level of assertiveness and the exposure to security risk. This correlation is inverse in nature meaning, as the level of assertiveness increases, the exposure to security risk reduces.

The Analysis 6. Show that there is a strong correlation between level of interpersonal exploitive behavior and the exposure to security risk. This correlation is inverse in nature meaning, as the level of interpersonal exploitive behavior, the exposure to security risk reduces.

The Analysis 7. Make it clear that there is a mild correlation between the social networking sites used and the exposure to risk. Most individuals are likely to be exposed to security risk in social networking sites equally.

Analysis 8. Show that in certain cases the female population is more prone to the security risk compared to the male population, however there is no significant difference in level of exposure to security risk across gender.

From Analysis 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and6, it could be understood that certain respondents even though having low levels of narcissistic personality traits seem to have low levels of exposure to security risk.

Individual with a very high level of talent in influencing another person is exposed to a very low level of security risk and the vice versa is because the chances of getting influenced is very low. The exposure to risk in cyber crime or a computer related offence is mainly based upon ability to be deceived, influencing persons cannot be easily deceived.

Individuals with a very high level of courage are exposed to very low levels of security risk, because effective management of fear is a threat to the offender and is at the same time a tool for strategic analysis. Thus due to a reason of intimidation of potential offenders and strategic analysis of the situation an individual is exposed to low level of security risk. The same rule applies in the case of assertiveness of individual

At certain high level of assertiveness there is a mild increase in the level of exposure to security risk because in some cases a person would become less cautious on the account of being focused on assertiveness

Certain individuals with a high level of self image and importance are exposed to security risk as over consciousness over self fails to acknowledge potential threat in an external environment.

The female population is more prone to the security risk compared to the male population in certain cases due to the difference in the level of narcissistic personality traits among the 2 genders. Our institution is passionate about high quality evidence based research and has excelled in various fields ((Vijayashree Priyadharsini 2019; Pc et al. 2018; Ramesh et al. 2018; Ramadurai et al. 2019; Sridharan et al. 2019; Ezhilarasan et al. 2019; Mathew et al. 2020; Samuel 2021; R et al. 2020; Chandrasekar et al. 2020; Vijayashree Priyadharsini et al. 2018)

CONCLUSION

Therefore from this study it could be found out that individuals with a very high level of talent in influencing other people are exposed to very low levels of security risk. Individuals with a very high level of courage are exposed to very low levels of security risk. That individual with a very high level of success is exposed to a very low level of security risk. At the same time an individual with a very low level of success focus is more likely to be a victim of security related cyber offences as the level of exposure to risk is very high. an individual with a very high level of interpersonal exponential behaviour is exposed to very low level of security risk. In certain cases the female population is more prone to the security risk compared to the male population due to the difference in the level of narcissistic personality traits among the 2 genders. Thus paving way to make a

conclusion that individuals with narcissistic personality traits are not exposed to security risk arising out of computer oriented and related crimes compared to individuals with low levels of narcissistic personality traits.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

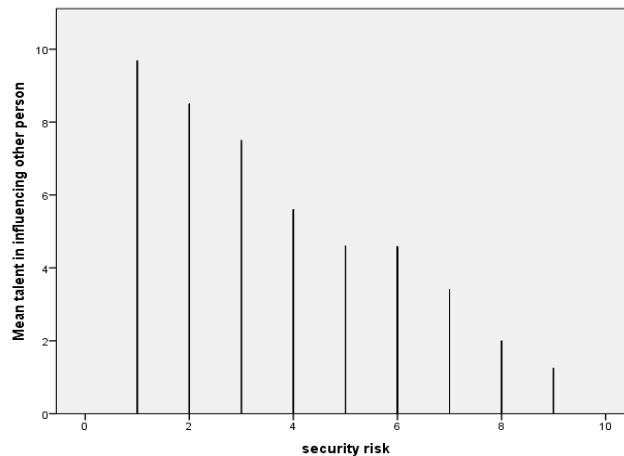
None declared

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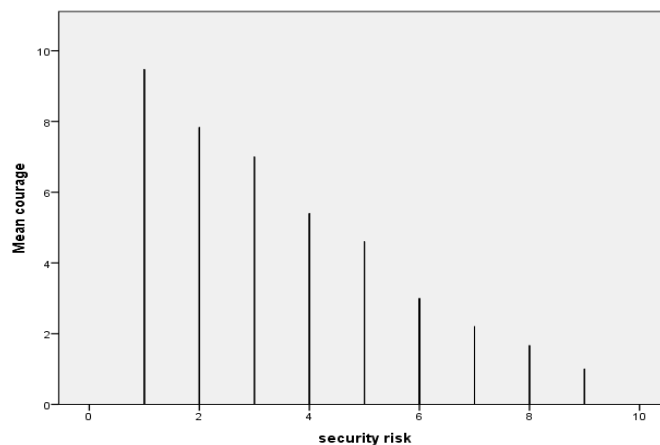
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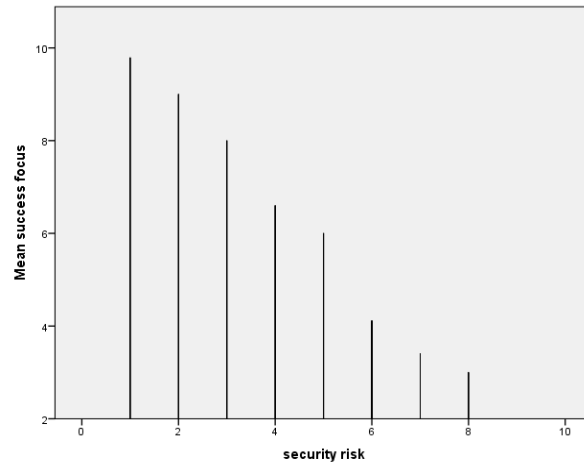
Graph1. Graph on exposure security risk in different levels of talent in influencing others

The graph attempts to show to relationship between exposure to security risk(an noted as security risk) and the level of talent in influencing other person(an noted as talent in influencing other person) in the x axis and y axis respectively, for the purpose of identify the role played by this narcissistic personality trait towards exposure to security risk.



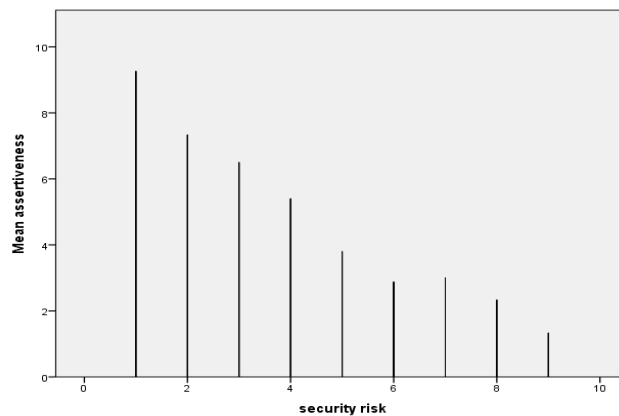
Graph2. Graph on exposure to security risk in different levels of individual courage

The graph attempts to show a relationship between exposure to security risk(an noted as security risk) and the level of courage(an noted as courage) in the x axis and y axis respectively, for the purpose of identifying the role played by this narcissistic personality trait towards exposure to security risk.



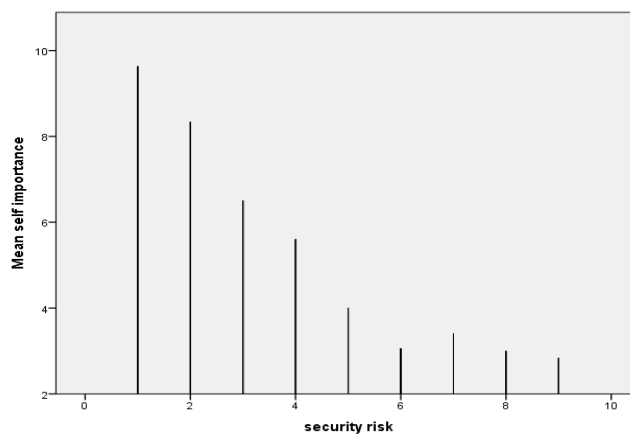
Graph3. Graph on exposure security risk in different levels of individual success focus

The graph attempts to show a relationship between exposure to security risk(an noted as security risk) and the level of success focus(an noted as success focus) in the x axis and y axis respectively, for the purpose of identifying the role played by this narcissistic personality trait towards exposure to security risk.



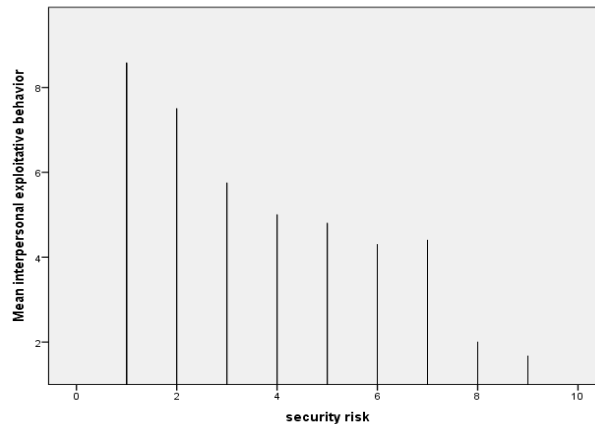
Graph4. Graph on exposure security risk in different levels of assertiveness

The graph attempts to show to relationship between exposure to security risk(an noted as security risk) and the level of assertiveness(an noted as assertiveness) in the x axis and y axis respectively, for the purpose of identify the role played by this narcissistic personality trait towards exposure to security risk.



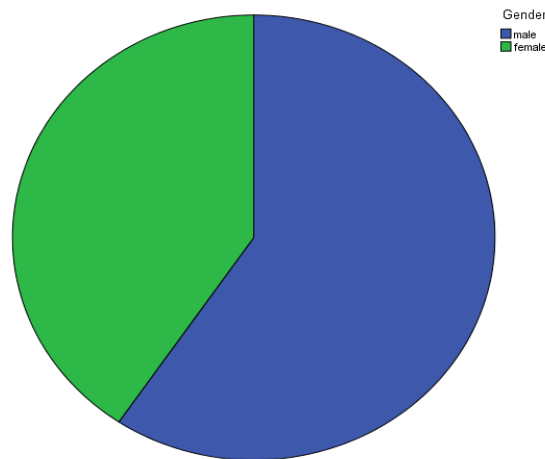
Graph5. Graph on exposure security risk in different levels of self importance

The graph attempts to show a relationship between exposure to security risk(noted as security risk) and the level of self importance(noted as self importance) in the x axis and y axis respectively, for the purpose of identifying the role played by this narcissistic personality trait towards exposure to security risk.



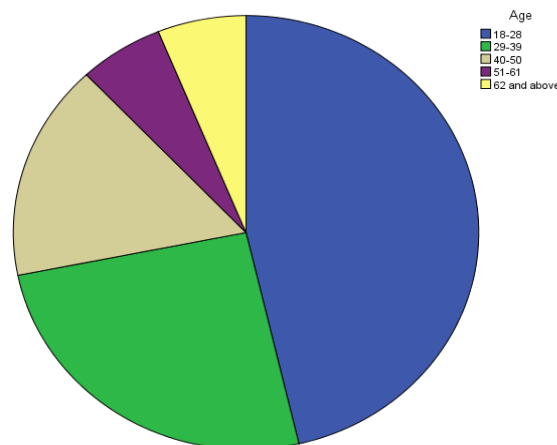
Graph6. Graph on exposure security risk in different levels of interpersonal exploitative behaviour

The graph attempts to show to relationship between exposure to security risk(an noted as security risk) and the level of interpersonal exploitative behaviour (an noted as interpersonal exploitative behaviour) in the x axis and y axis respectively, for the purpose of identify the role played by this narcissistic personality trait towards exposure to security risk.



Pie chart 1. Pie chart showing the gender differences in Narcissistic personality traits

This pie draws the relationship between gender and narcissistic personality. This pie attempts to explain the level of exposure to security risk in male and female population



Pie chart 2. Pie chart showing the gender differences in exposure of security risk

This pie draws the relationship between age group and exposure to security risk. This pie attempts to explain the level of exposure to security risk in different age groups

Table 1 Analysis. One-Sample Statistics for exposure to security risk

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
security risk	253	4.43	3.091	.194

One-Sample Test						
	Test Value = 0					
	T	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Level of exposure to security risk	22.819	252	.000	4.435	4.05	4.82

This One Sample *t* Test done for level of security risk determines the sample mean statistical difference of level of exposure to security risk in the population

Table 2: Analysis. Pearson Correlations between Talent in influencing other person and Exposure to security risk

		talent in influencing other person	security risk
talent in influencing other person	Pearson Correlation	1	-.950**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	253	253
security risk	Pearson Correlation	-.950**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	253	253

This Pearson correlation is done between the scale variables level of talent in influencing other person and level of exposure to security risk to find the strength of correlation if any between the two variables

Table 3: Analysis. Pearson Correlations between courage and Exposure to security risk

		security risk	courage
security risk	Pearson Correlation	1	-.943**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	253	253
courage	Pearson Correlation	-.943**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	253	253

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

This Pearson correlation is done between the scale variables level of courage and level of exposure to security risk to find the strength of correlation if any between the two variables

Table 4: Pearson Correlations between success focus and Exposure to security risk

		security risk	success focus
security risk	Pearson Correlation	1	-.972**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	253	253
success focus	Pearson Correlation	-.972**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	253	253

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

This Pearson correlation is done between the scale variables level of success focus and level of exposure to security risk to find the strength of correlation if any between the two variables

Table 5: Analysis5. Pearson Correlations between self importance and Exposure to security risk

		security risk	self importance
security risk	Pearson Correlation	1	-.815**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	253	253
self importance	Pearson Correlation	-.815**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	253	253

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

This Pearson correlation is done between the scale variables level self importance and level of exposure to security risk to find the strength of correlation if any between the two variables

Table 6: Analysis. Pearson Correlations between interpersonal exploitative behavior and Exposure to security risk

		security risk	interpersonal exploitative behavior
security risk	Pearson Correlation	1	-.860**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	253	253
interpersonal exploitative behavior	Pearson Correlation	-.860**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	253	253

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

This Pearson correlation is done between the scale variables level of interpersonal exploitative behavior and level of exposure to security risk respectively to find the strength of correlation if any between the two variables

Table 7: Analysis. Kendall's tau_b test between security risk and social Networking sites used frequently

			security risk	social Networking sites used frequently
Kendall's tau_b	security risk	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.039
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.440
		N	253	253
	social Networking sites used frequently	Correlation Coefficient	.039	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.440	.
		N	253	253

This Kendall's tau_b test is done between scale and nominal variable test namely security risk and social Networking sites used frequently respectively, in order to find out measure of rank correlation: the similarity of the orderings of the data when ranked by each of the quantities

Table 8: Analysis8. Mann-Whitney Test between Gender and security risk

Ranks				
	Gender	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
security risk	male	104	125.77	13038.00
	female	149	127.89	19093.00
	Total	253		

Test Statistics ^a	
	security risk
Mann-Whitney U	7633.000
Wilcoxon W	13093.000
Z	-.205
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.838

a. Grouping Variable: Gender

Mann-Whitney Test is done between 2 nominal variable namely Gender and security risk with probable contrasting population, for finding out whether two independent samples were selected from populations having the same distribution.