

SOCIAL EFFECT OF FACEBOOK USERS IN BANGLADESH

M. ASHRAFULKABIR

Lecturer, Department of Zoology, Cantonment Public School and College,
Saidpur Cantonment, Nilphamari, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

Modern technology such as facebook is good for all but in Bangladesh some are passing this in a wrong way. Out of 20 respondents in teacher, businessman and engineer the data on facebook suggested that there 11 used it completely entertainment (55%), entertainment and personal identity 2 (10%), personal identity 6 (30%) and only 1 for friend searching (5%). Within this regular users were 9 (45%) and irregular users 11 (55%). Users spent their time from 10 minutes to 5 hours. Result also mentioned that total 20 users- good comments by using facebook 11 (55%), bad comments only 2 (10%) and no comments 7 (35%). Technology is important to cope with the present environment but we should know excess and continuous use of everything is not good. It can effect on your head, neck, shoulder, eye and waist. Facebook using in adult person (average age 40) is good but in students it is sometimes dangerous especially in teen age. Students should know that their education is the first. This field study was taken only on male respondents and duration four months (January 2016-April 2016).

KEYWORDS: Facebook Users; Social Crime; Cybercrime

INTRODUCTION

Uploading large amount of personal information is found in facebook of a user. By using facebook sometimes the psychological mechanism of the users are affected by third person. Facebook is the mirror of social interaction, personal identity and network building among students (Luedtke 2003). Personal data of the users theft by hackers (boyd and Ellison 2008). Facebook is the second lowest category for comprehensive privacy threats (a race to the bottom 2007). After two years of facebook inception passwords could intercepted by a third party (Jones and Soltren 2005). Facebook using is significantly more vulnerable in the society (Jagatic et al 2005). A high level of vulnerability is also endangered by the fact that many users post their address (Acquisti and Gross 2006; Jones and Soltren 2005). Manipulating users photographs, fake users profile, publicizing embarrassing, private information to harass individuals are frequently reported (Kessler 2007; Maher 2007; Stehr 2006). Govani and Pashley (2005) found that more than 80% participants knew about the privacy settings, yet only 40% actually made real use of them. More than 60% users profile contained specific personal information such as date of birth, hometown interests, relationship status, and a picture. Jones and Soltren 2005 showed that 74% users were aware of privacy options. 89% not read privacy policy and 91% were not familiar with the service. Jones and Soltren 2005 found that two-third of the surveyed users never befriend strangers, their findings also implies that one-third is willing to accept unknown peoples as friends. The most important benefit of online network is probably social capital resulting from creating and maintaining interpersonal relationships and friendship (Ellison, Steinfield and Lampe 2007).

METHODS

Following information were maintained for understanding about facebook users (Table 1; Figure 1)

- Age of users:
- Status (teacher/businessman/engineer):
- Sex of users (male/female):
- Why use (entertainment/relationship/personal identity):
- How much time?
- Regular/Irregular?
- How many facebook friends?
- Overall comments about facebook?

RESULTS

Not found any familial clash by using facebook in twenty respondents. Madly and continuous use of facebook causes vision problem, back-neck-shoulder-waist pain. Uninterrupted use of facebook or seeing various photographs or news sometimes user may get shock which leads anxiety and depression. Children or any partners if drastically use facebook this could change their mentality which is not good for them. In this study the adult or educated twenty respondents have no unusual friends. They only coordinate with their colleagues.

Table 1: Some facebook Users with Their Comments

| Why use? | Time (m/h)(Status) | Comments |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| entertainment | 10 m (irregular) | bad |
| friend searching | 30 m (regular) | good |
| entertainment, personal identity | 2 h (regular) | good |
| entertainment | 1 h (regular) | good |
| entertainment | 30 m (irregular) | no comments |
| entertainment | 30 m (irregular) | no comments |
| entertainment | 1 h (regular) | no comments |
| personal identity | 10 m (irregular) | bad |
| entertainment | 1 h (regular) | good |
| entertainment | 3 h (regular) | good |
| personal identity | 30 m (irregular) | good |
| personal identity | 30 m (irregular) | good |
| personal identity | 10 m (irregular) | no comments |
| entertainment | 10 m (irregular) | no comments |
| personal identity | 1 h (irregular) | good |
| entertainment | 3 h (regular) | good |
| entertainment | 10 m (irregular) | no comments |
| personal identity | 5 h (regular) | good |
| entertainment | 10 m (irregular) | no comments |
| entertainment, personal identity | 2-3 h (regular) | good |

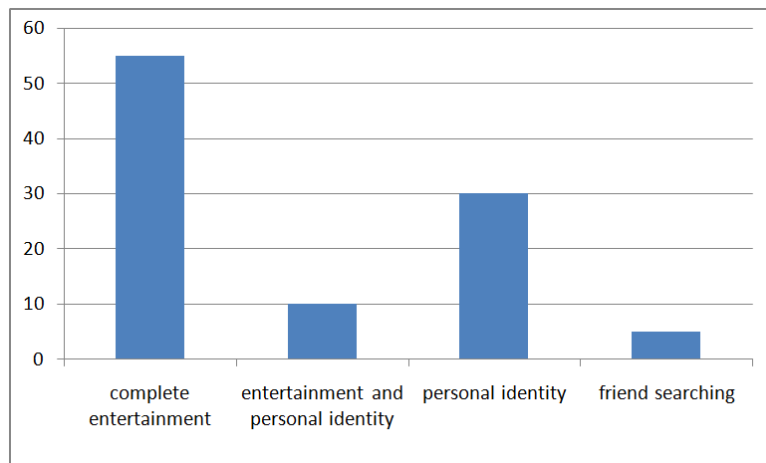


Figure 1: Facebook Using in Short-Listed Community

DISCUSSIONS

In the past seven years, facebook has evolved into a globally-utilized site with over 800,000,000 that post photographs, share feelings, and update their relationship (Fletcher 2010). College undergraduate students have been using facebook around 40 minutes per day actively (Muise, Christofides and Desmarais 2009). Women are more active with facebook (Hargittai and Hsieh 2010). There are three causes for using facebook- entertainment, relationships and identity construction (Blumler and Katz 1974; LaRose, Mastro and Eastin 2001; Rosengren, Palmgreen and Wenner 1985). The third person effect theory is very serious for the real users (Brosius and Engel 1996; Davison 1983; Salwen and Dupagne 2000). 83% reported that facebook helps to interact with friends and other people. 52% facebook users accept those people who are personally known by him. Yet facebook friends are not necessarily real friends. Due to illegal using of facebook it hampers user personal life and create anger and lack of own control.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- In this modern age without facebook life is bore in many cases but need to use in a right way.
- Need to maintain real conjugal bondage for our children.
- Students should take their lesson first then others.
- Need to spread its good impact for all.
- For any cybercrimes should maintain- updating personal computer, configuration setting, strong password, keep firewall, antivirus, protect personal information, website privacy policies, review financial statements regularly (National Crime Prevention Council, 2012).

REFERENCES

1. A race to the bottom 2007. Privacy ranking of internet service companies- A consultation report. Privacy international.
2. Acquisti A and Gross R 2006. Imagined communities: awareness, information sharing, and privacy on facebook, PET

3. Blumler JG and Katz E (eds.) 1974. The uses of mass communication: current perspectives on gratifications research. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.
4. boyd D and Ellison NB 2008. Social network sites: Definition, history, and Scholarship. *Journal of computer-Mediated Communication*, 13: 210-230.
5. Brosius HB and Engel D 1996. The causes of third-person effects: unrealistic optimism, impersonal impact or generalized negative attitudes towards media influence? *Internal Journal of Public Opinion Research* 8(2): 142-162.
6. Davison PW 1983. The third-person effect in communication. *Public Opinion Quarterly* 47(1): 1-15.
7. Ellison N, Steinfield C and Lampe C 2007. The benefits of facebook “friends”: Exploring the relationship between college students’ use of online social networks and social capital. *Journal of computer-Mediated communication* 12(4).
8. Govani T and Pashley H 2005. Student awareness of the privacy implications when using facebook. *Carnegie Mellon*.
9. Jagatic T, Johnson N, Jakobsson M and Menczer F 2005. Social phishing. December 12, 2005. *Indiana University, Bloomington*.
10. Jones H and Soltren JH 2005. Facebook: threats to privacy.
11. Kessler TR 2007. Internet ‘joke’ lands UNH student in trouble.
12. LaRose R, Mastro D and Eastin MS 2001. Understanding internet usage: a social-cognitive approach to uses and gratifications. *Social science computer review* 19(4): 395-413.
13. Luedtke J 2003. Toward pervasive computing-RFID tags: pervasive computing in your pocket, on your key chain and in your car. *DM Review.com*.
14. Maher M 2007. You’ve got messages: Modern technology recruiting through text- messaging and the intrusiveness of facebook. *Texas Review of Entertainment and Sports Law* 8(1): 125-151.
15. Rosengren KE, Palmgreen P and Wenner LA (Eds.) 1985. *Media gratification research: Current perspective*. Beverly HillsCA: Sage.
16. Salwen PB, dupagne M 2000. The third-person effect: A meta-analysis of the perceptual hypothesis. *Mass communication and Society* 3(1): 57-85.
17. Stehr M 2006. Unsafe internet habits can lead stalkers to your door. *Daily Nebraskan*.
18. Fletcher D 2010. How facebook is redefining privacy. *Time Magazine* 175(21).

19. Hargittai E and Hsieh YP 2010. Predictors and consequences of differentiated practices on social networking sites. *Information, Communication and Society* 13(4): 515-536.
20. Muise A, Christofides E and Desmarais S 2009. More information than you ever wanted: does facebook bring out the green-eyed monster of jealousy? *Cyberpsychology and Behavior* 12(4): 441-444.
21. National Crime Prevention Council, USA. 2012. Cybercrimes.

