

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN BANGLADESH

BY

Hassan Abdullahi Mohamed

ID: 181-25-667

This Report Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Masters
of Science in Computer Science and Engineering

Supervised By

Ms. Nazmun Nessa Moon

Assistant Professor

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Daffodil International University



DAFFODIL INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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APPROVAL

This Thesis titled “**The impact of social media in Bangladesh**” succumbed by **Hassan Abdullahi Mohamed** and ID no: **181-25-667** to the Sector of Computer Science and Engineering, Daffodil International University, has been recognized as suitable for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Computer Science and Engineering and permitted as to its style and contents. The presentation has been held on 28th November 2018.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Dr. Syed Akhter Hossian

Chairman

Professor and Head

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Faculty of Science & Information Technology

Daffodil International University

Dr. Sheak Rashed Haider Noori

Internal Examiner

Associate Professor and Associate Head

Department of Computer Science and

Engineering Faculty of Science & Information

Technology Daffodil International University

Md. Zahid Hasan

Internal Examiner

Assistant Professor and Coordinator of MIS

Department of Computer Science and

Engineering Faculty of Science & Information

Technology Daffodil International University

Dr. Mohammad Shorif Uddin

External Examiner

Professor

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Jahangirnagar University

DECLARATION

I hereby announce that, this thesis has been complete by me under the supervision of **Ms. Nazmun Nessa Moon Assistant Professor, Department of CSE**, and Daffodil International University. I also announce that neither this thesis nor any part of this thesis has been submitted away for award of any degree or diploma.

SUPERVISED BY:

Ms. Nazmun Nessa Moon

Assistant Professor

Department of CSE

Daffodil International University

SUBMITTED BY:

Hassan Abdullahi Mohamed

ID: 181-25-667

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Daffodil International University

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DEDICATION

I commit my dissertation work to my family and friends. A special feeling of gratefulness to my loving parents, to my mother **Halimo Ali Mohamed** a strong and lightly emotion who qualified me to trust in Allah, believe in hard work and that so much could be done with little. To my father **Abdullahi Mohamed muse** for making an honest living for us and for supporting and encouraging me to believe in myself.

ABSTRACT

Social media is a podium for people to debate their topics and ideas. Social media are workstation tackles that permits individuals to portion experience or conversation material's, opinion, pictures, videotapes and smooth extra by each other over a specific system. In this research I shelter all features of common media with its positive and bad effect. Focus is on the specific arena similar commercial, learning, culture and infancy. Through this newspaper we define how these media will affect society in a broad way.

Social media describes a suite of sites, including social networks that provide the user with the ability to post content quickly and easily to a network of individuals online. Excessive social media use can have a detrimental effect on family and intimate relationships, leading to mistrust, breakdown of relationships and potential legal disputes. The research presented here is concerned with quantifying the impact that social media has on human relationships as a first step to developing a model for managing the impact of social media use on family life, human relationships and partnership breakdowns

Contents

TABLES	PAGE NO
APPROVAL.....	i
DECLARATION.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iii
DEDICATION.....	iv
ABSTRACT.....	v
CHAPTER ONE Introduction	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Motivational of the study	2
1.3 rational of the study	2
1.4 Research questions.....	3
1.5Expected outcome.....	3
1.6 Report Layout	3
CHAPTER TWO BACKGROUND.....	4
2.1 Introduction.....	4
2.2 Related work.....	4
2.3 Research summary	6
2.4 Scope of the problems.....	6
2.5 Challenges in social media	6
Chapter three Research methodology.....	7
3.1 Introduction.....	7
3.2 Research subject and instrumentation.....	7
3.3 Data collection	7

3.4 Statistical analysis.....	8
3.5 Implementation Requirements	8
3.6 Research design	9
Chapter four EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	10
4.1 Introduction.....	10
4.2 Experimental result	10
4.3 Descriptive analysis	10
4.4 Summary.....	46
Chapter five SUMMARY OF THE STUDY, CONCLUSION AND	48
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	48
5.1 Introduction.....	48
5.2 Summary of the Study	48
5.3 Conclusion	49
5.4 Recommendation	49
References.....	49

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NAME:	PAGE NO:
Figure 4.1 gender respondent.....	11
Figure 4.2 age respondent.....	12
Figure 4.3 mobile respondent	13
Figure 4.4 accessing on internet	14
Figure 4.5 Tools to access on internet	15
Figure 4.6 user account.....	16
Figure 4.7 Account user of social media	17
Figure 4.8 using of internet.....	18
Figure 4.9 using on social media	19
Figure 4.10 think spending too much time using on social media	20
Figure 4.11 spending time with family members face to face.....	21
Figure 4.12 enough time with family members	22
Figure 4.13 social communication network effect with family	23
Figure 4.14 spending more time with family communication.....	24
Figure 4.15 most likely to use social media.....	25
Figure 4.16 places you like to use social media	26
Figure 4.17 kind of service of social media.....	27
Figure 4.18 how you fell when you are using on social media	28
Figure 4.18 how you fell when you are using on social media	284
Figure 4.20 friends on social media.....	30
Figure 4.22 life without social media	32

Figure 4.23 making relationship on social media	33
Figure 4.24 type of relationship make on social media	34
Figure 4.25 social media has negative impact	35
Figure 4.26 social media has lost your time	36
Figure 4.27 believe in social media make money.....	37
Figure 4.28 destroyed family lives in social media	38
Figure 4.29 stop using on social media.....	39
Figure 4.30 getting opportunity in social media	40
Figure 4.31 making money on social media	41
Figure 4.32 not felling stressfully	42
Figure 4.33 fell stressfully when they are using on social media	43
Figure 4.33 forget daily work using social media	44
Figure 4.34 academic performance students using social media.....	45
Figure 4.35 gender difference for social media	46

LIST OF TABLES

TABLES	PAGE NO
Table 4.1 gender respondent.....	11
Table 4.2 age respondent	12
Table 4.3 mobile respondent.....	13
Table 4.4 accessing on internet.....	14
Table 4.5 Tools to access on internet.....	15
Table 4.6 user account	16
Table 4.7 Account user of social media.....	17
Table 4.8 using of internet	18
Table 4.9 using on social media.....	19
Table 4.10 think spending too much time using on social media.....	20
Table 4.11 spending time with family members face to face	21
Table 4.12 enough time with family members	22
Table 4.13 social communication network effect with family	23
Table 4.14 spending more time with family communication	24
Table 4.15 most likely to use social media.....	25
Table 4.16 places you like to use social media.....	26
Table 4.17 kind of service of social media	27
Table 4.18 how you fell when you are using on social media.....	28
Table 4.19 how you fell when you are using on social media.....	284
Table 4.20 friends on social media	30
Table 4.22 life without social media.....	32

Table 4.23 making relationship on social media	33
Table 4.24 type of relationship make on social media	34
Table 4.25 social media has negative impact	35
Table 4.26 social media has lost your time.....	36
Table 4.27 believe in social media make money	37
Table 4.28 destroyed family lives in social media.....	38
Table 4.29 stop using on social media.....	39
Table 4.30 getting opportunity in social media	40
Table 4.31 making money on social media	41
Table 4.32 not felling stressfully	42
Table 4.33 fell stressfully when they are using on social media	43
Table 4.33 forget daily work using social media.....	44
Table 4.34 academic performance students using social media	45
Table 4.35 gender difference for social media	46

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Before talking impact of social media I would like express viewpoints what is social media in human life in Bangladesh?

Social media is new kind of communication using of internet with one another to share daily information and documents using different tools and different places that is what we call social media

Now a day's social media has been the important part of one's life from shopping to electronic mails, education and business tool. Social media plays a vital role in transforming people's life style. Social media includes social networking sites and blogs where people can easily connect with each other. Since the emergence of these social networking sites like Twitter and Facebook as key tools for news, journalists and their organizations have performed a high-wire act [1]

There is no single definition of 'What is Social Media'. There is more of a kind of description what is the process of social media by underlying the interaction among people in which they are creating, sharing, exchanging, modifying their ideas in virtual communities or networks: "Social Media is a group of Internet based applications that build on the ideological foundations of Web 2.0, and that allow the creation and exchange of User Generated Content".[2]

Today's youth are being influenced massively by new and powerful resources. Social Media have flourished in the age of the Internet. It offers a way to keep in touch with new and old friends, network, follow brands and companies, and offers a mini biography of each user's life. The adoption of the mobile phone by young people has been a global phenomenon in recent years. It is now an integral part of adolescents' daily lives and is for the majority, the most popular form of electronic communication. In fact, the mobile phone has turned from a technological tool to a social tool¹. Young people use the mobile phone in positive ways to organize and maintain their social networks. However, there are also negative impacts on young peoples' peer relationships. These can include ostracism and cyber bullying. Similarly, the mobile phone has led to changed dynamics in the family, with issues of safety and surveillance

from a parental perspective leading to negotiated changing freedoms for young people. While functional coordination can be beneficial for the family, other problems can arise such as financial difficulties, non-custodial parent access, as well as too much reliance on mobile phone for safety issues and intrusion into young peoples' lives

Since their introduction, social networking websites have attracted millions of users, many of whom integrated their sites as a daily practice. The paper will focus on Facebook as the example of social networking sit. Today, Facebook is the largest social network in the world. It started as a website limited to Harvard students only, but quickly expanded to additional colleges in the Boston area, other Ivy League schools, then eventually just about every University in North America, up till now where 1 out of every 7 people on earth is on Facebook. [3]

1.2 Motivational of the study

This research will have many implication at different sides of the society. it will be useful for human life to know the impact of social media by positive side and negative side and who are most user of social media in human life at Bangladesh with educated society and uneducated society also to know when they using social media they use for to lost their time or doing something good for their life. The least reason to motivate this research to get new knowledge and changing of my life

1.3 rationale of the study

The relational for selecting this area of this education is to the donate to the body of social media connecting learning, business, health, data transportation and communication technology

Generally, this study will contribute to existing knowledge about social media and their place of society. It is believed that the potential findings of the research will lay a foundation for further inquiries

- Solving of impact of social media
- How to reduce negative impact of social media
- Count daily using of social media

1.4 Research questions

1. On regular, how much time to you spend using on social media?
2. Do you consider social media can influence in your whole life education, time, sleeping also health and all of your daily work?

1.5 Expected outcome

First over all of this research are getting by new knowledge and to display what are social media and how can effect your daily life.

- Consultant the different part of the society using of social media and if they use who can they use
- To display impact of social media by negative side
- To recognize the regular time that society spend daily using of social media
- To know the purpose the society are using on social media
- Which type of society are using by looking age and gender

1.6 Report Layout

Chapter One: Presents an overview of the Impact of social media , background of the study , Motivation, and Research question

Chapter Two: Background discusses Related works, Research summary, and Scope of the problem.

Chapter Three: Research methodology Research Subject and Instrumentation, Data collection, and Implementation Requirements.

Chapter Four: Experimental Results and Discussion discusses Experimental Results, and Descriptive analysis.

Chapter Five: Summary, conclusion, Recommendation and Implication for Future Research

CHAPTER TWO

BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter I will debate interrelated effort or the literature interconnected to the influence of social media in human life at Bangladesh.

First section I will discuss introduction, second section related work, third research summary, four scope of the problem and last section challenges

2.2 Related work

The term Social Media refers to the use of web-based and mobile technologies to turn communication into an interactive dialogue. Social media takes on many different forms including magazines, Internet forums, weblogs, social blogs, micro blogging, wikis, podcasts, photographs or pictures, video, rating and social bookmarking. With the world in the midst of a social media revolution, it is more than obvious that social media like facebook, twitter, MySpace, Skype etc., are used extensively for the purpose of communication. This form of communication can be with a person or a group of persons. Today most of the people specially the youngsters are hooked on to the different social media for keeping in contact with their peers. Social media is media for social interaction as a superset beyond social communication. There are pros and cons to the use of social media. One most important advantage is the online sharing of knowledge and information among the different groups of people. This online sharing of information also promotes the increase in the communication skills among the people especially among the learners/students of educational institutions.. This paper basically tries to analyze the effects of the growth of social media and its implications in the society. This paper also tries to find out the usefulness of social media as a tool of communication said that international journal of effectiveness of Social Media as a tool of communication and its potential for technology enabled connections: A micro-level study [4] .

Facebook is currently the largest online social network, with over one billion users worldwide. During the past decade, it has become an integral part of its users' everyday lives. Drawing on the literature regarding the effect of information and communication technologies (ICT) on

social welfare and subjective well-being and given the prominence of Facebook, we study whether using Facebook affect happiness said that The Impact of Facebook on Social Comparison and Happiness: Evidence from a Natural Experiment [5].

“Traditionally, consumers used the Internet to simply expend content: they read it, they watched it, and they used it to buy products and services. Increasingly, however, consumers are utilizing platforms – such as content sharing sites, blogs, social networking, and wikis said that international conference of human capital without borders knowledge and learning for quality [6].

Within a few years social media has become an integral part of the world. Especially young people cannot think of communication without thinking of online-networks like Facebook, Google+, Twitter. Why are people so enthusiastic about using these new technologies of virtual interaction? Since the time of Aristotle humans have been described as social beings, and one might state these technologies allow them to act out their crucial feeling of social belonging accordingly said that international conference of human capital without borders knowledge and learning for quality [7]

Social media, or social networking, is a configuration of people connected to each other through interactive links that form online communities . It is a way for people to interact, communicate and share information. The users, a term used to describe the people that use these sites, create a profile page where they can upload messages, videos and blogs and link their pages to their friends’ pages, creating a social network. Users may also form groups based on common interests and ask their friends to join these groups.[8]

The confirmation regarding the accessibility of social networking shows that it is ideal for reaching the general population.

People can feel connected and knowledge a sense of support without the need for face to face interaction. The information is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, making it very accessible. It is an ideal way to communicate because busy people are capable to employment information rapidly [9]

2.3 Research summary

The aim of this research was to determine the impact of social media , as a result of the highest level was provide a social media.

This study focus on the influence of social media of human life at Bangladesh.

2.4 Scope of the problems

This research is limit to describe the impact of social media in human life at Bangladesh.

The research using questionnaires in the method of collecting data. Detailed explanation will be given in respect how social media effected human life in Bangladesh. I want to analysis the impact of social media by both sides negative impact and positive impact also how to reduce negative impact of social media and increase positive side.

2.5 Challenges in social media

When you are the social media user you can meet allot of challenges. First the biggest challenges you can meet is a lost allot of time. Second challenges is the innovation of the market of the technology because of every day is coming for new tool to communicate and better for the old one it's also difficult to adopt. Third is for hacking personal data and privacy can easily be hacked on internet. Four health issue after using of social media you are felling full stress, lazy and less sleep

Chapter three

Research methodology

3.1 Introduction

This chapter I will discuss the procedure that was impact of social media on human life in bangladesh. The decision will contain the project of the research, research topic and instrumentation, data collection, procedure, statistical analysis

3.2 Research subject and instrumentation

Research instruments I used and play key role in given the research into selecting a combination of qualitative research method that we considered sufficient in addressing the research blame in a satisfactory manner. Points out of the survey is only as good as questions . hence questionnaire is the critical stage in the survey research process . the questionnaire must be relevant and accurate in trying capture the essence of the research objective . to achieve these ends a research will be required to make several decision

- ✓ How should be asked?
- ✓ What kind of questionnaire is asked?
- ✓ How many questionnaire are asked
- ✓ Do you have target society?
- ✓ Your questionnaire must meaning full?
- ✓ Your questionnaire must be relevant to the specific topic?

3.3 Data collection

Accurate and systematic data collection is critical to conducting scientific research . data collection allows us to collect information that we want to collect about our study object . the questionnaire we set in approach that surveys the connection between social media and human life in bangladesh . Collected data were quantified for instance with concern to time spend on social media us compared to time spend on daily work per day.

Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a data collection instrument consistent of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents.

Steps required to design and administer a questionnaire

1. Defining the Objectives of the Study.
2. Define the target respondents and methods to reach them.
3. Questionnaire Design.
4. Pilot Testing.
5. Questionnaire Administration.
6. Results Interpretation

3.4 Statistical analysis

The statistical package for social scientific (SPSS) was used for data entry and can analysis Pearson's correlation tool was used to establish valid relationships among the recognized variables.

3.5 Implementation Requirements

Ensuring these two aspects of a study are very important. While dependability shows the need that a study produces results that will be confirmed consistently by subsequent like studies, validity or honesty of a study requires that the instrument applied correctly obtains the type of data that it is meant to be gathered. The researcher was committed to work objectively and diligently to ensure the actuality of these two aspects of research by following applicable scientific method. Initially, the tool was pre-tested with up to ten randomly selected Bangladesh people life in Bangladesh. Second how old is he / she must be greater than 10 Doing this was viewed as a way of helping the researcher to discover the validity of the tool.

3.6 Research design

The research strategy for the study is quantitative. The survey technique of data collection was implemented using a structured questionnaire. The criteria provided by using of social media peoples life in Bangladesh (2018) on when studies becomes a right choice are instructive in choosing the survey method. The authors listed the following as the criteria.

(2017) indicated that the approach is best when...

- Data are best obtained directory from the respondents.
- Data can be obtained by brief answers to structured questions.
- Respondents are expected to give reliable information.
- How to use the answers is known.
- An adequate reply rate is expected

The form resolve by the literature reviewed, the aims and therefore the analysis queries of this study similarly as by the theoretical positions. information were collected supported the structured form created accessible to the bangalahesh individuals elect as sample. the information collected were managed mistreatment the applied mathematics Package for science (SPSS). the information from the study were analyzed mistreatment Pearson's formula for reciprocity co-efficient. This associate degree alytical formula was elect for this study as a result of Pearson's correlation co-efficient or Pearson's product moment correlation is an analytic live wont to confirm the linear dependence (correlation) between sets of information (variables)

Chapter four

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter will cover the presentation of statistics analysis and interpretation of investigation results. The data analysis and interpretation were based on the research objectives. Presentation and analysis of the collected data was computed using frequency and percentages.

4.2 Experimental result

In instruction to display the supply of the defendants on the numerous question items. columns and figures were used in the production of data. The answers have same survey set them the section size of the study people was 250 answered, while the target population is 250.

4.3 Descriptive analysis

Descriptive statistics are brief descriptive coefficients that summarize a given data set, which can be either a representation of the whole population or a sample of it. Descriptive statistics are broken down into measures of central habit/desire and measures of (quality of changing over time or at different places), or spread.

4.3.1 Sex Response

Table 4.1 Gender respondent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	175	70.0	70.0	70.0
	female	75	30.0	30.0	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.1 specifies that the gender delivery were 175 (70%) male and 77(30%) lady. this specifies the common of answer are male.

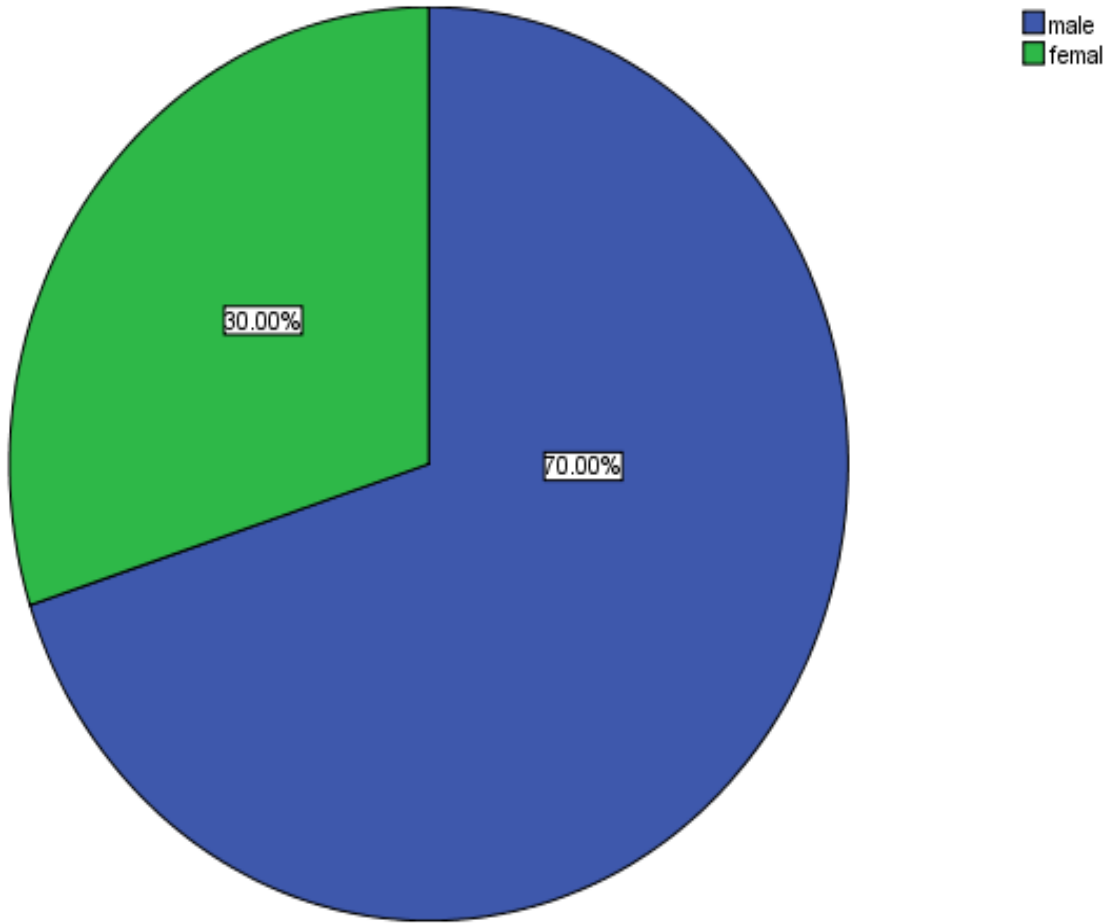


Figure 4.1 gender respondent

4.3.2 Age respondent

Table 4.2 Age respondent

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 10-20	25	10.0	10.0	10.0
20-30	140	56.0	56.0	66.0
30-45	70	28.0	28.0	94.0
above	15	6.0	6.0	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above Table 4.2 displays 2(.10%) of the defendants are at the age between 10-20, the next replies are the 140 (56%) are at age between 20-30 years, the next answer are the 70(20%) are at the age between 30-45 years, and the last answer are the 15 (6%) are at the age of 46 above years.

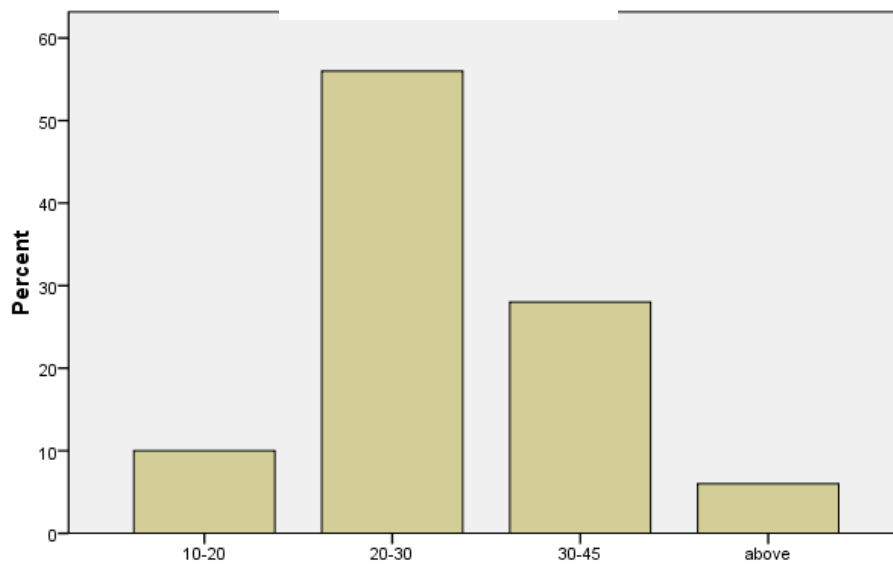


Figure 4.2 age respondent

4.3.3 Mobile Respondent

Table 4.3. mobile respondent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	228	91.2	91.2	91.2
	no	22	8.8	8.8	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.3 shows 228(92.2%) answer have mobile phone, and 22(8.8%) have not mobile phone.

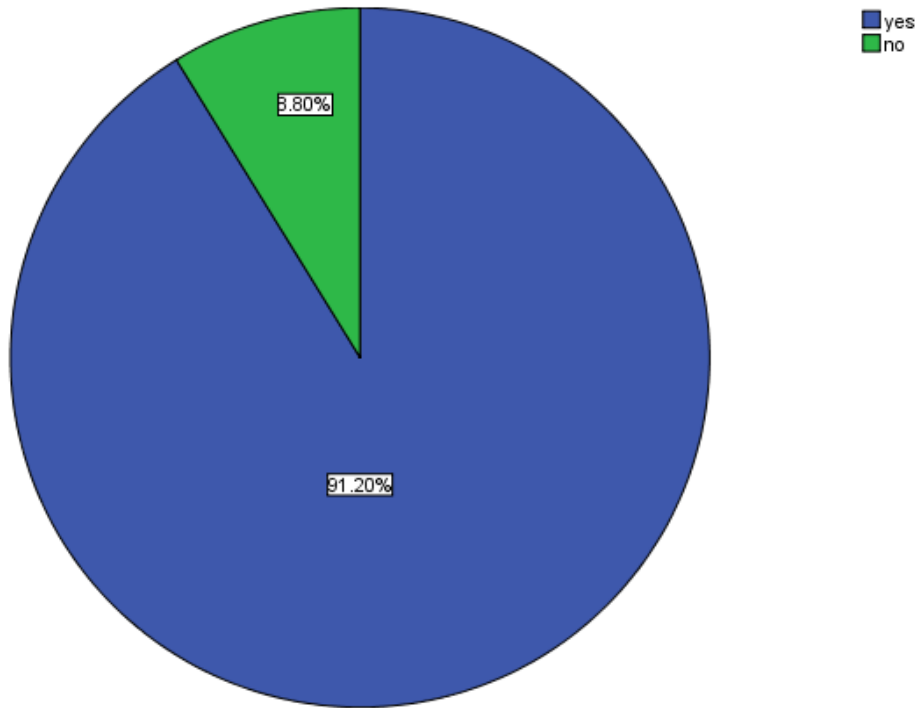


Figure 4.3 mobile respondent

4.3.4 Accessing the internet respondent

4.4 Table Accessing the internet respondent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	213	85.2	85.2	85.2
	no	37	14.8	14.8	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.4 displays 213(85.2%) have entire internet and 37(14.8%) have not access internet.

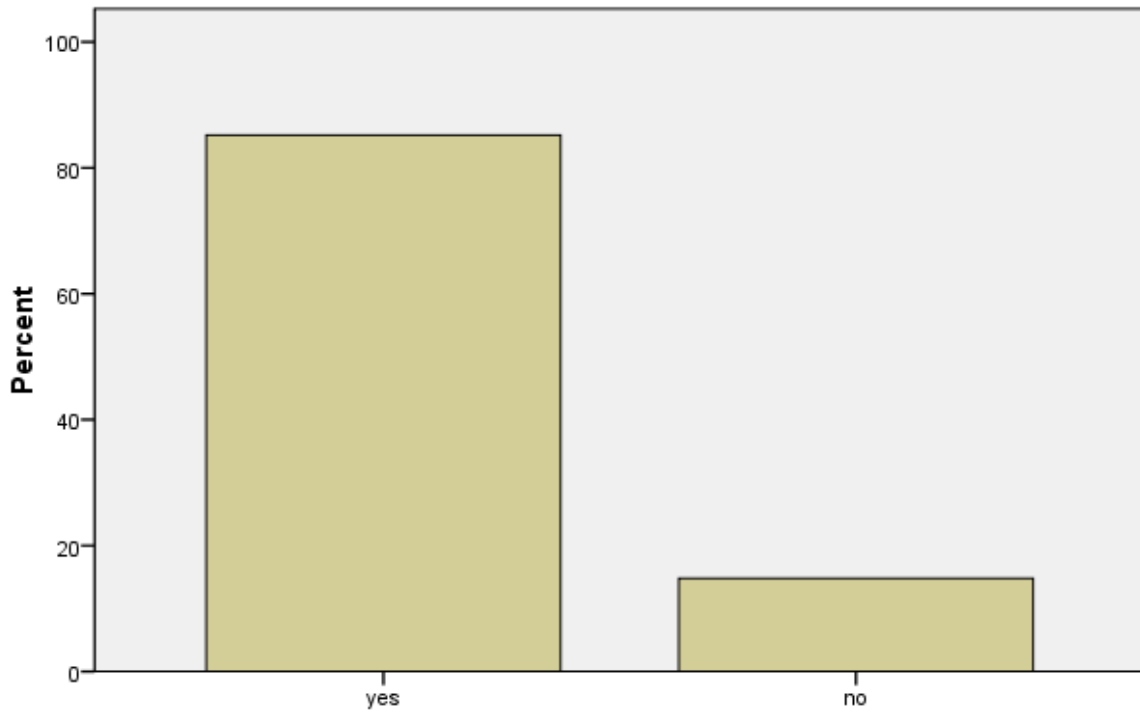


Figure 4.4 accessing on internet

4.3.5 kind of technology did use in internet

4.5 Table technology in internet

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	laptop	55	22.0	22.0	22.0
	mobile	180	72.0	72.0	94.0
	tablet	15	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.5 shows 55(22.0%) usages internet on laptop , 180 (72.0%) uses mobile to entree on internet and last one is tablet 15 (6.0%) .

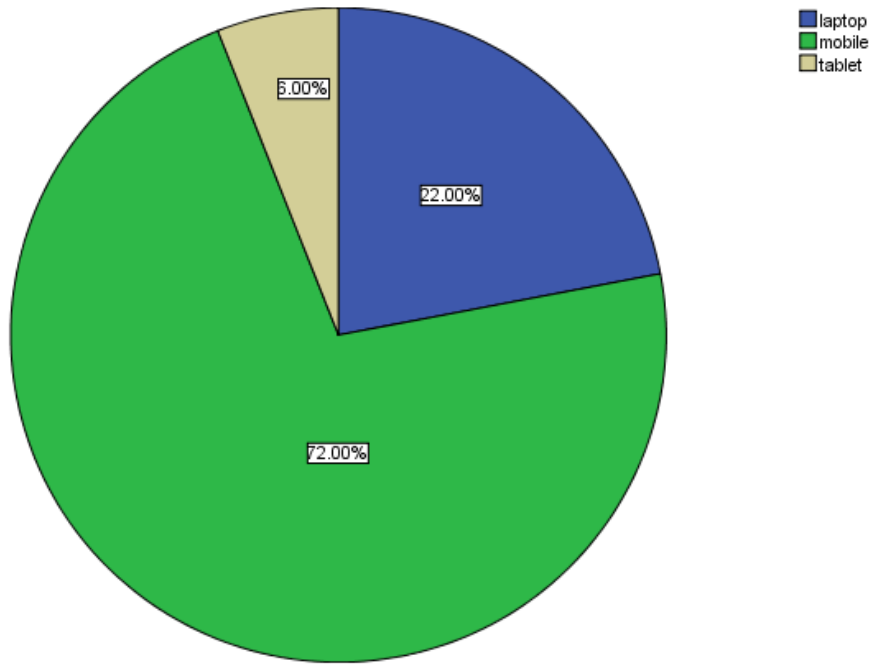


Figure 4.5 Tools to access on internet

4.3.6 did you have user account

4.6 Table of user account

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	227	90.8	90.8	90.8
no	23	9.2	9.2	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.6 shows 227(90.8%) have a user blog, 23 (9.2%) does not have a user blog

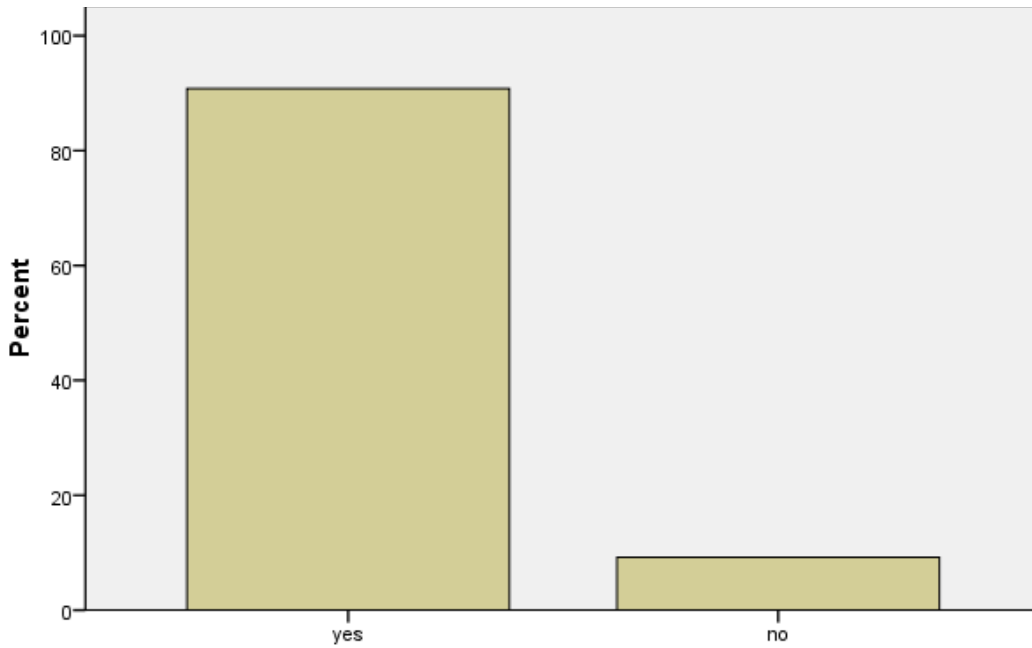


Figure 4.6 user account

4.3.7 Which kind of social media

4.7 table of kind of social media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Facebook	165	66.0	66.0	66.0
	Instagram	35	14.0	14.0	80.0
	Twitter	28	11.2	11.2	91.2
	LinkedIn	22	8.8	8.8	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.7 shows 165(66.0%) are Facebook users, 35 (14.0%) are Instagram users, 28(11.2%) are Twitter users, 22(8.8%) are LinkedIn users

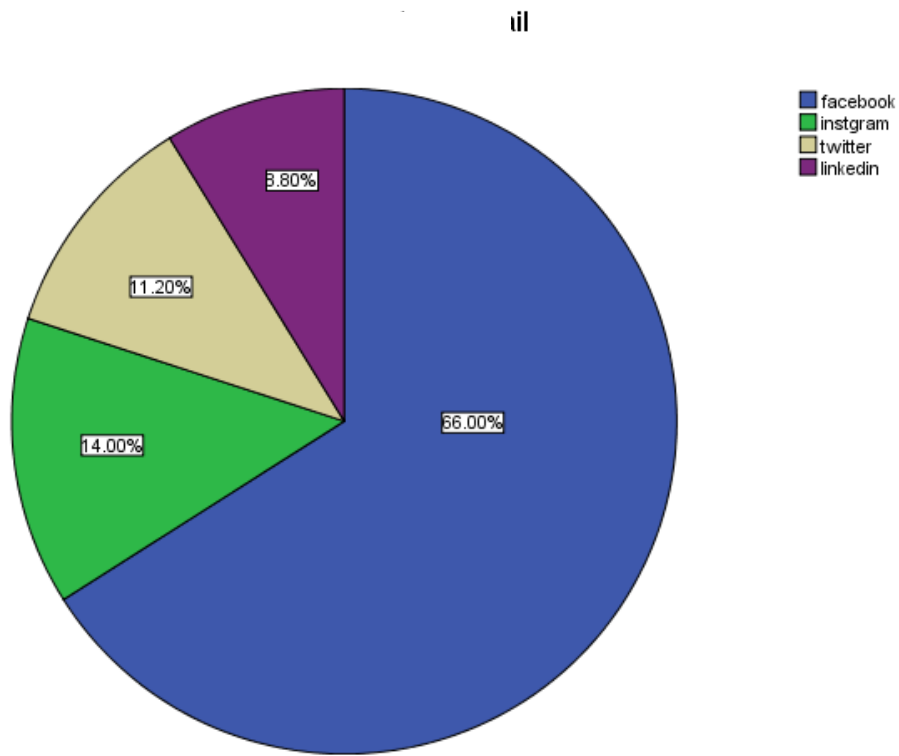


Figure 4.7 Account user of social media

4.3.8 Time to spend using on internet

4.8 Table of using of internet

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-3	84	33.6	33.6	33.6
	3-6	136	54.4	54.4	88.0
	6-9	21	8.4	8.4	96.4
	4	9	3.6	3.6	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.8 shows 84(33.6%) are spending using of internet 1-3 hours, 136 (54.4%) are spending 3-6 hours, 21(8.4%) are spending 6-9 hours and the last one is 9(3.6%) are spending using of internet

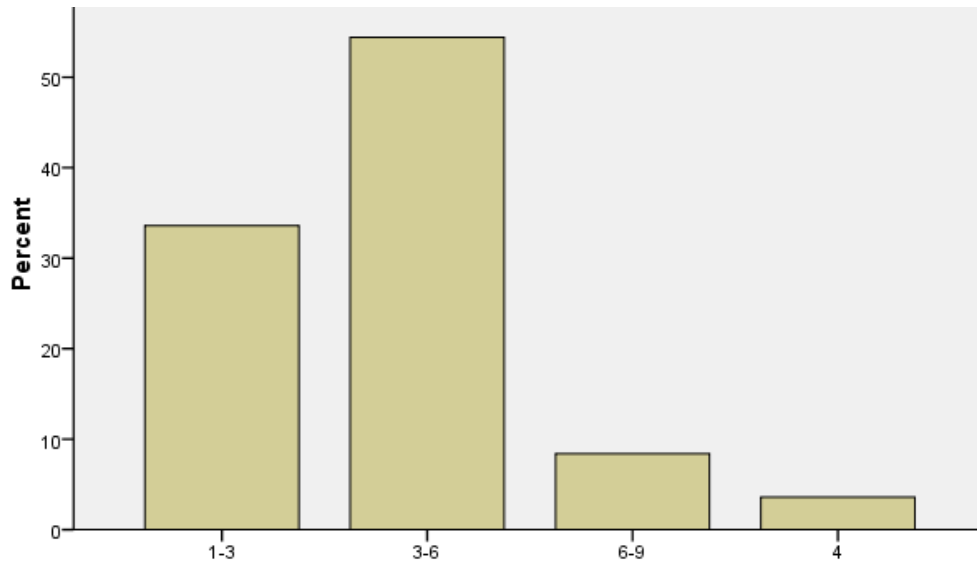


Figure 4.8 using of internet

4.3.9 Time to spend on social media

4.9 Table social media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-3	78	31.2	31.2	31.2
	3-6	142	56.8	56.8	88.0
	6-9	19	7.6	7.6	95.6
	4	11	4.4	4.4	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.9 shows 78(31.2%) are spending using of social media 1-3 hours, 142 (56.8%) are spending using of social media 3-6 hours, 19(7.6%) are spending 6-9 hours and the last one is 11(4.4%) are spending using on social media

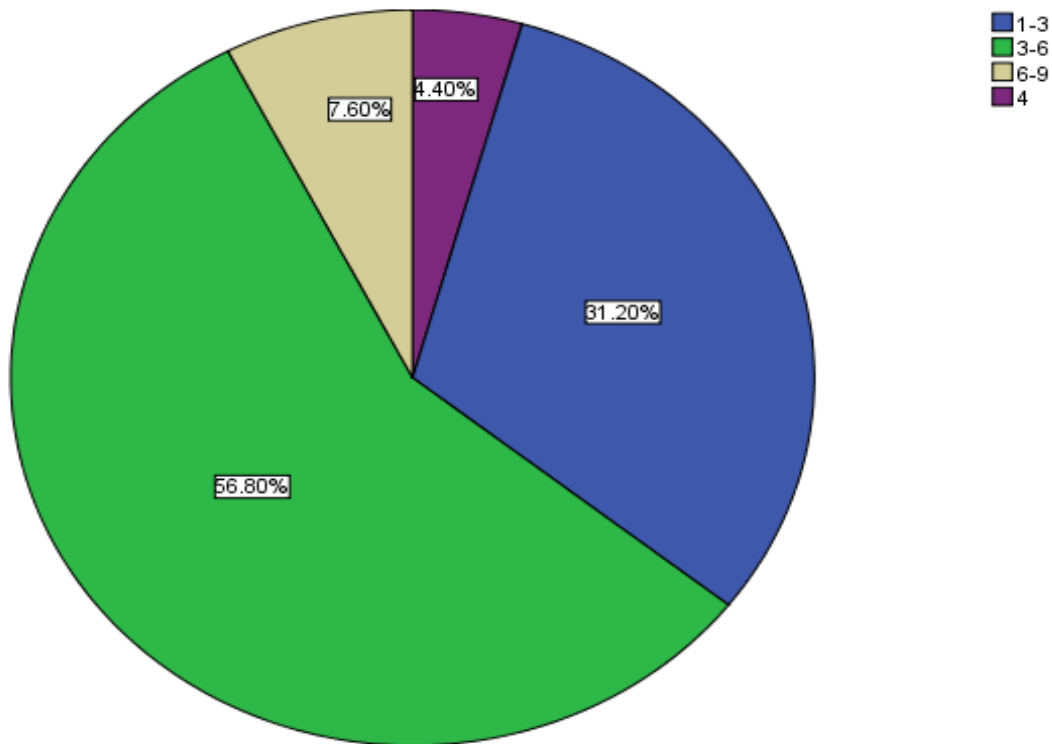


Figure 4.9 using on social media

4.3.10 spending too much time on social networking

4.10 Table of time in social networking

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	180	72.0	72.3	72.3
	No	70	27.6	27.7	100.0
	Total	249	99.6	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.4		
Total		250	100.0		

The above table 4.10 shows 180(72.0%) they are believes spending too much time in social networking.70 (27.6%) are not believe spending too much time using of social media.

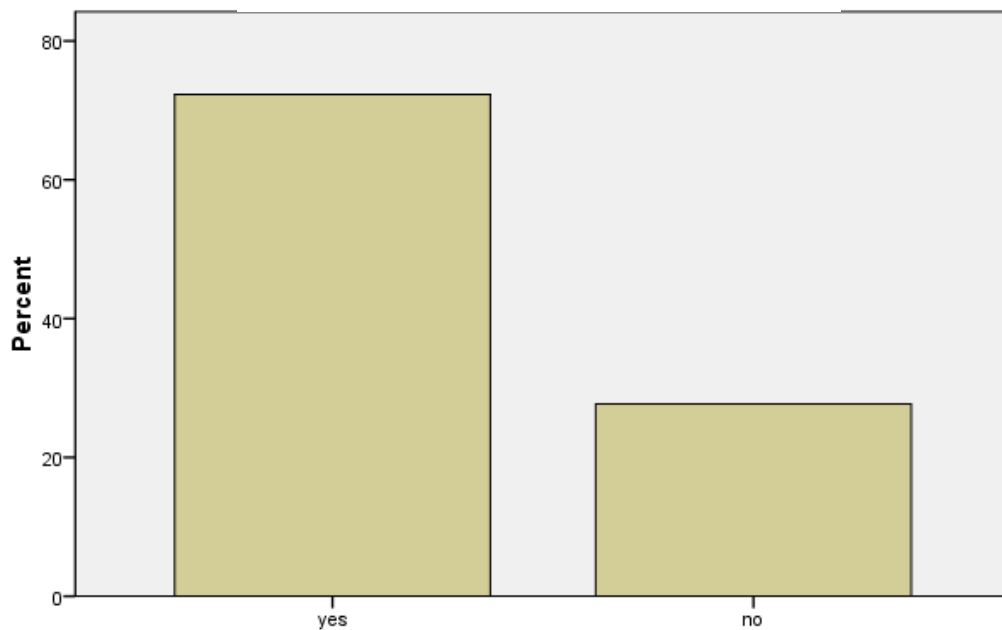


Figure 4.10 think spending too much time using on social media

4.3.11. Time to spending family members face to face

4.11 Table of spending family members

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0hr	2	.8	.8	.8
	1hr	25	10.0	10.0	10.8
	2hrs	50	20.0	20.0	30.8
	3hrs	173	69.2	69.2	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.11 shows 2(8%) are not spending any time .in family members with face to face. 25 (10%) are spending family time with face to face 1 hour. 50(20%) are spending time with family members face to face 2 hours. 173(69.2%) are spending family members with face to face 3 hours .

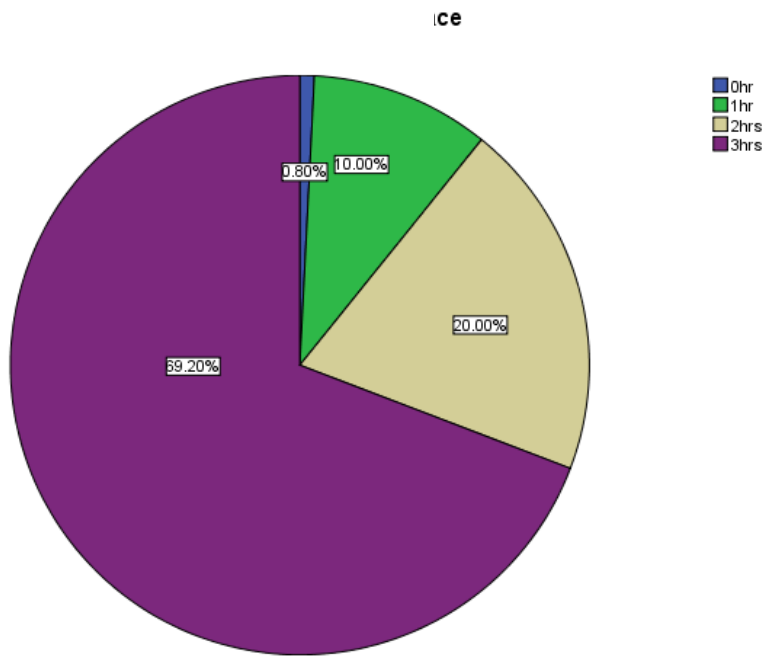


Figure 4.11 spending time with family members face to face

4.3.12 spending enough time with family members

4.12 Table of spending enough time with family members

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	95	38.0	38.0	38.0
	no	155	62.0	62.0	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.12 shows 95(38.0%) are spending enough time with family members.

155(62.0%) are not spending enough time with family members.

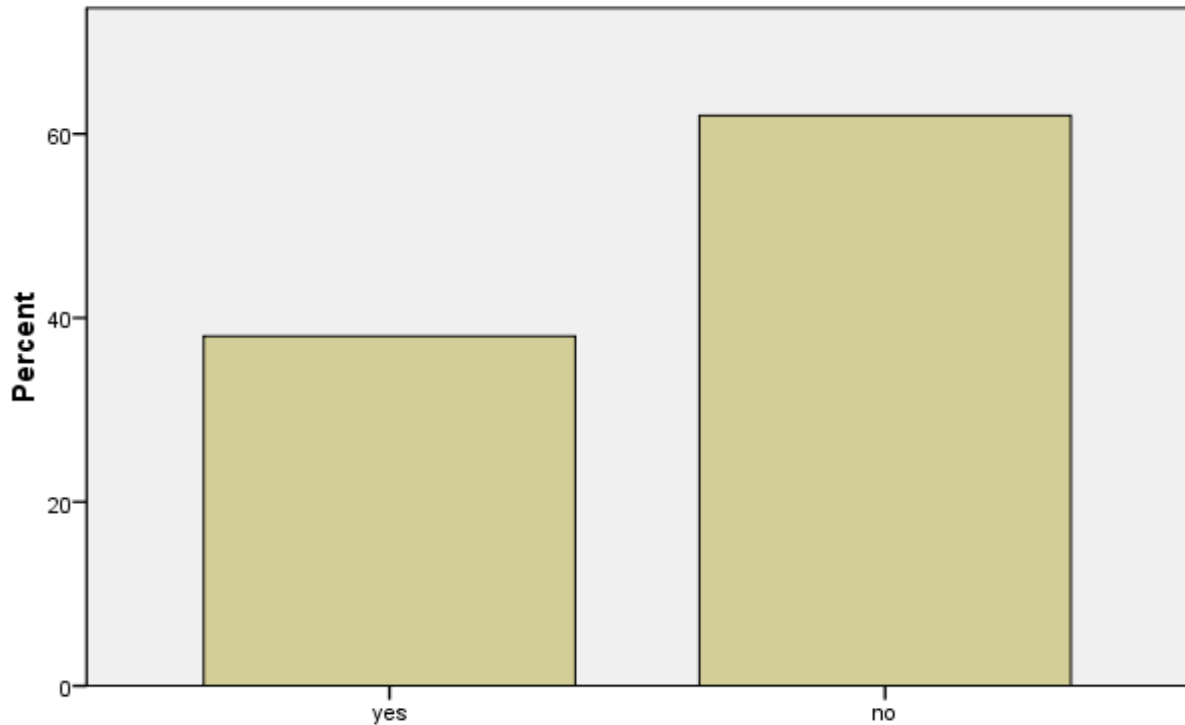


Figure 4.12 enough time with family members

4.3.13 social networking effect amount of face to face communication family

4.13 Table of communication family face to face

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	127	50.8	50.8	50.8
	no	123	49.2	49.2	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.13 shows 127(50.8%) are believe effect family communication with social networking. 123(49.2%) are believe not effect social networking family communication.

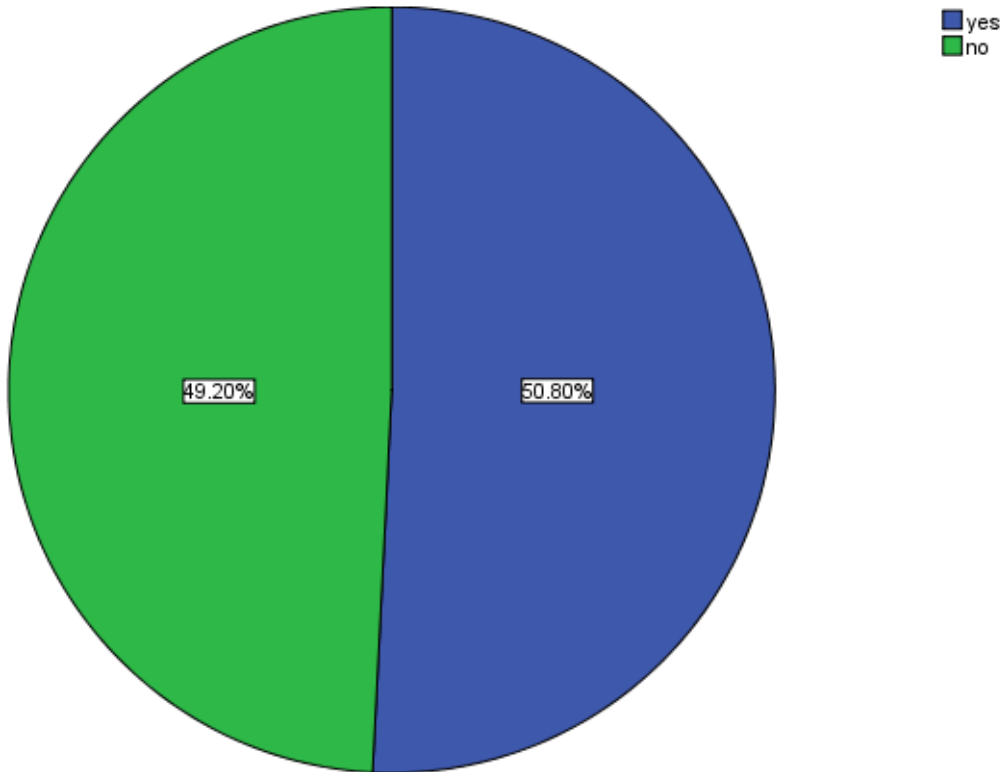


Figure 4.13 social communication network effect with family

4.3.14 spending more time with family communication if you are not using social media

4.14 more time for family communication

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	185	74.0	74.0	74.0
	no	65	26.0	26.0	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.14 displays 185(74.0%) are believe to spending more time with family communication if not using social media. 65(26.0%) are believe not spending with family communication if using social media or not

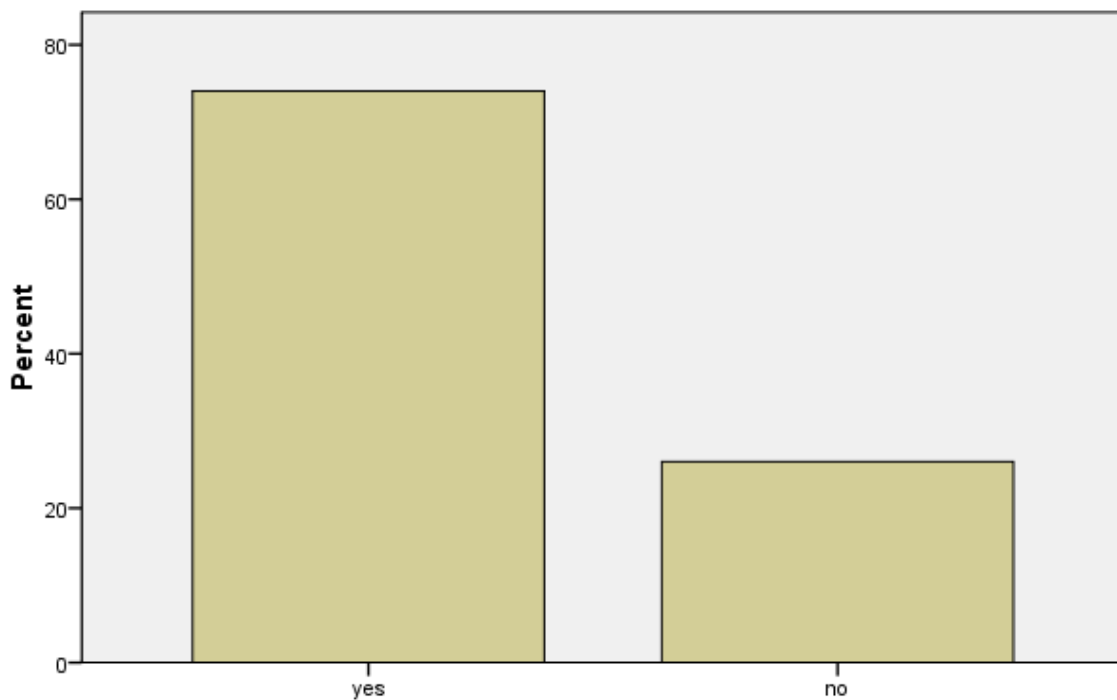


Figure 4.14 spending more time with family communication

4.3.15 mostly likely on your social media

4.15 Table mostly likely on your social media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Facebook	166	66.4	66.4	66.4
	Instagram	34	13.6	13.6	80.0
	Twitter	25	10.0	10.0	90.0
	LinkedIn	25	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.15 shows 166(66.4%) are Facebook users. 34 (13.6%) are Instagram users. 25(10.0%) are Twitter users and the last one are LinkedIn 25(10.0%) are LinkedIn users

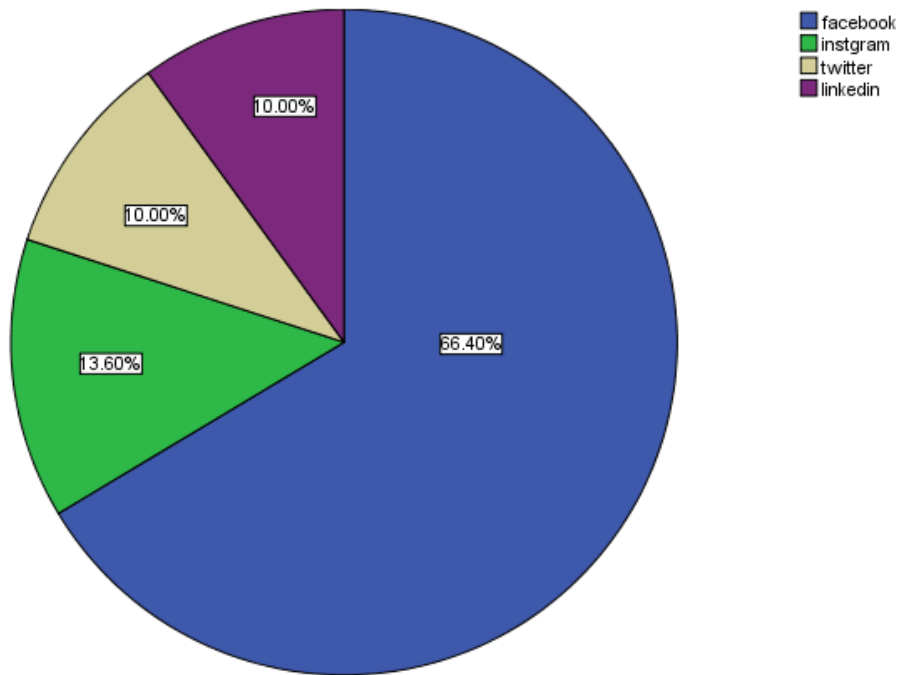


Figure 4.15 most likely to use social media

4.3.16 places do you like to use on social media

4.16 Table place you like to use social media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Home	170	68.0	68.0	68.0
	Restaurants	35	14.0	14.0	82.0
	School	30	12.0	12.0	94.0
	Others	15	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.16 shows 170(68.0%) are home users. 35 (14.0%) are restaurant users.

30(12.0%) are school users and the last one are 15(6.0%) are other users

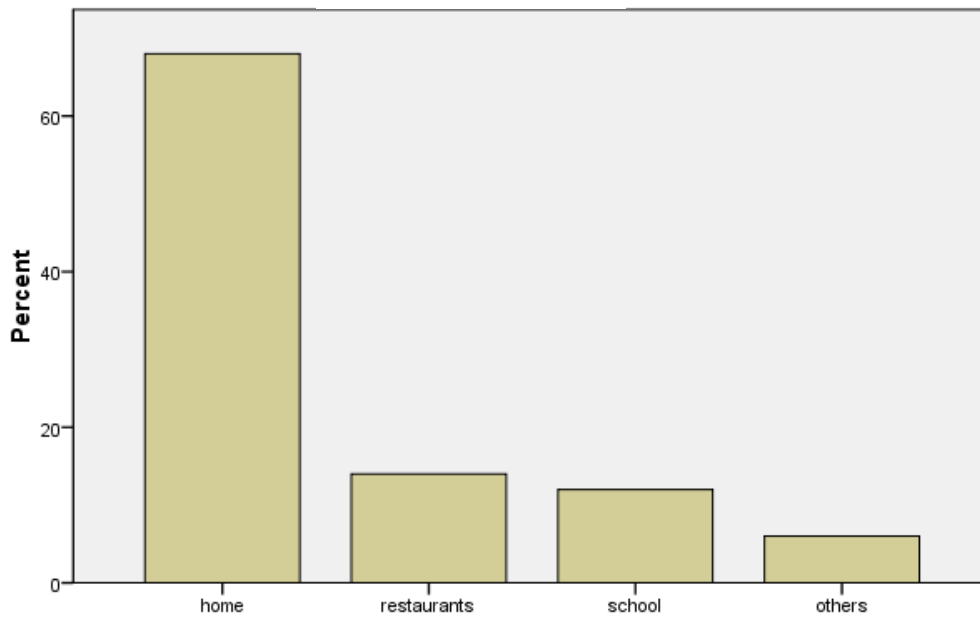


Figure 4.16 places you like to use social media

4.3.17 kind of service you use on social media

4.17 Table kind of service you use on social media

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid share post	60	24.0	24.0	24.0
reading other post	70	28.0	28.0	52.0
Chanting	100	40.0	40.0	92.0
Others	20	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.17 shows 60(24.0%) are used for share post of ideas users. 70 (28.0%) are reading post that share other users. 100(40.0%) are used for chatting communication for family friends. 20(8.0%) are other users

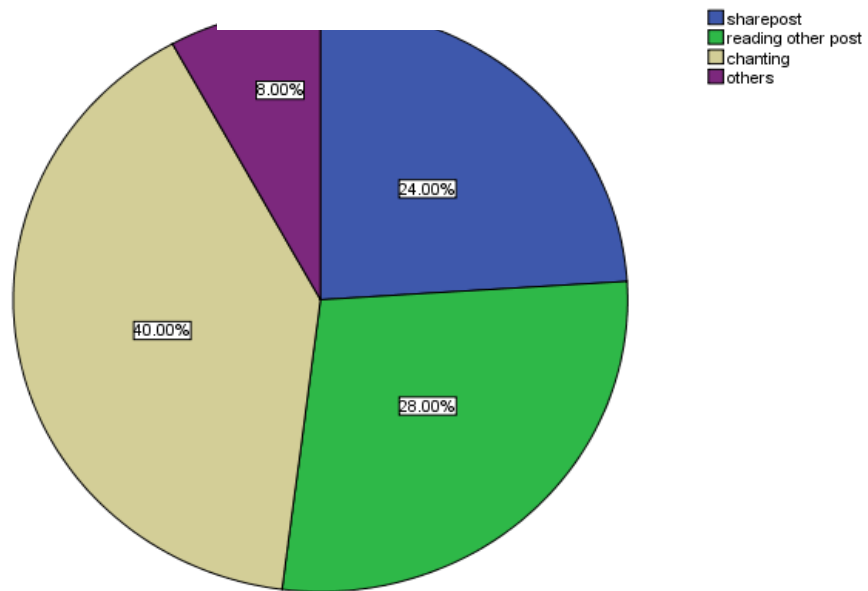


Figure 4.17 kind of service of social media

4.3.18 how you fell when you are using on social media

4.18 Table of felling

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid excellent	160	64.0	64.0	64.0
good	50	20.0	20.0	84.0
normal	35	14.0	14.0	98.0
bad	5	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.18 shows 160(64.0%) are fell excellent for using on social media. 50(20.0%) are feel good. 35(14.0%) are fell normal. 5(2.0%) are fell bad

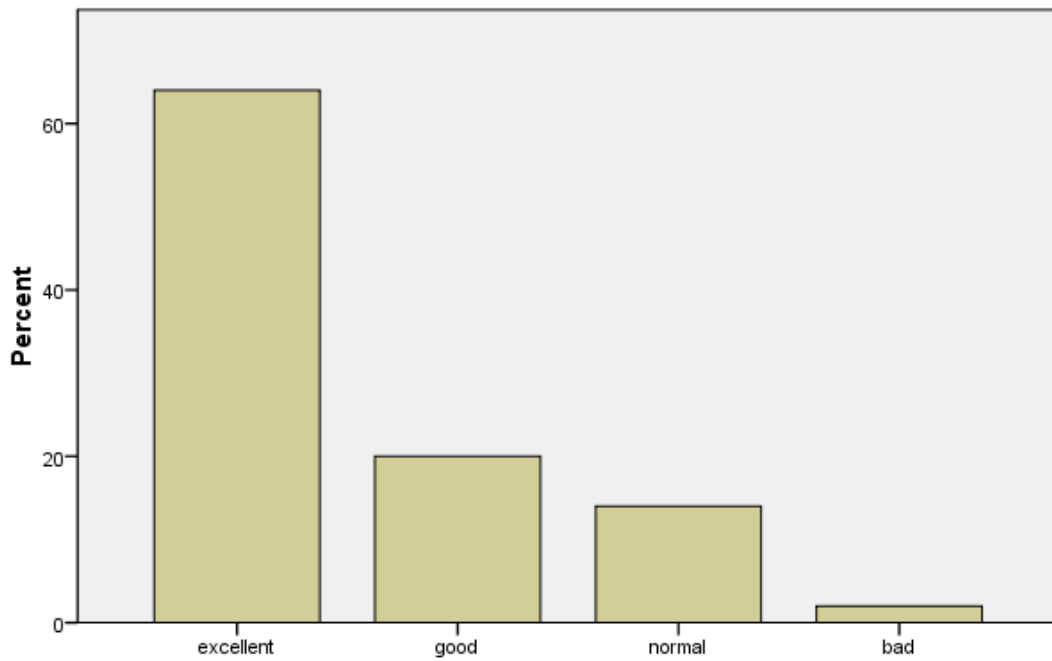


Figure 4.18 how you fell when you are using on social media

4.3.19 watching video on social media

4.19 Table watching video

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	180	72.0	72.0	72.0
	no	70	28.0	28.0	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.19 shows 180(72.0%) are watching video when they are using on social media. 70(28.0%) are not watching video for social media

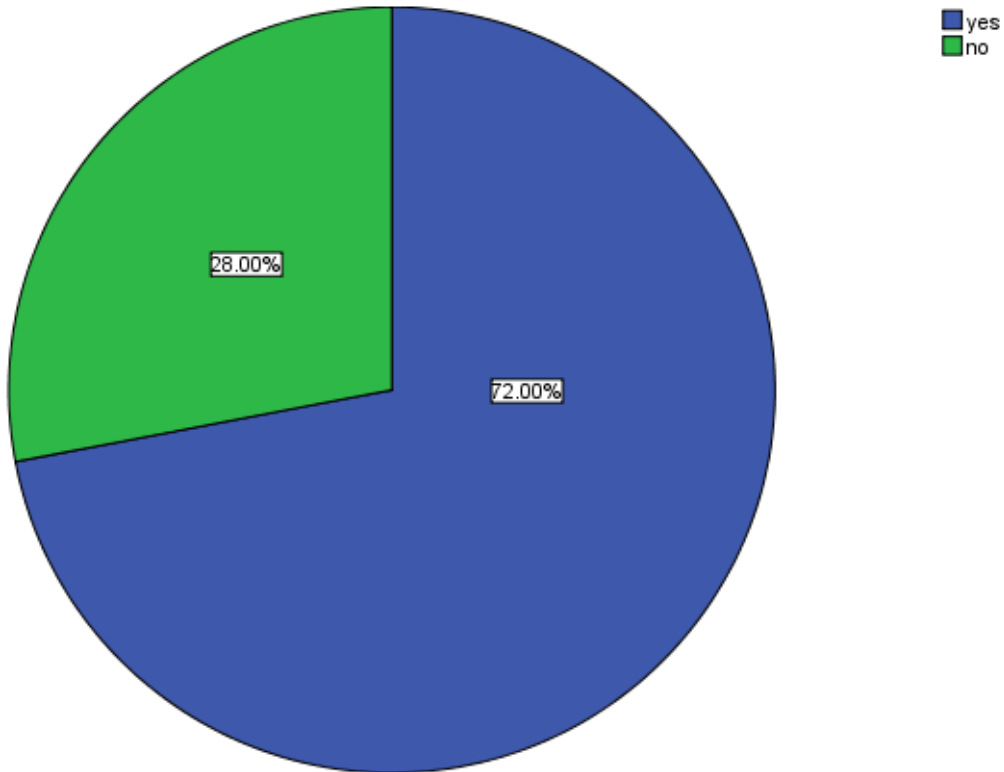


Figure 4.19 watching video on social media

4.3.20 how much friends did have on social media

Table 4.20 friends of social media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	500-1000	35	14.0	14.0	14.0
	1000-2000	85	34.0	34.0	48.0
	2000-4000	100	40.0	40.0	88.0
	More	30	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.20 shows 35(14.0%) are have 500-1000 friends, 85(34.0%) are have 1000-2000 friends, 100 (40.0%) are have 2000-4000 friends, 30(12.0%) have more than 4000 of friends

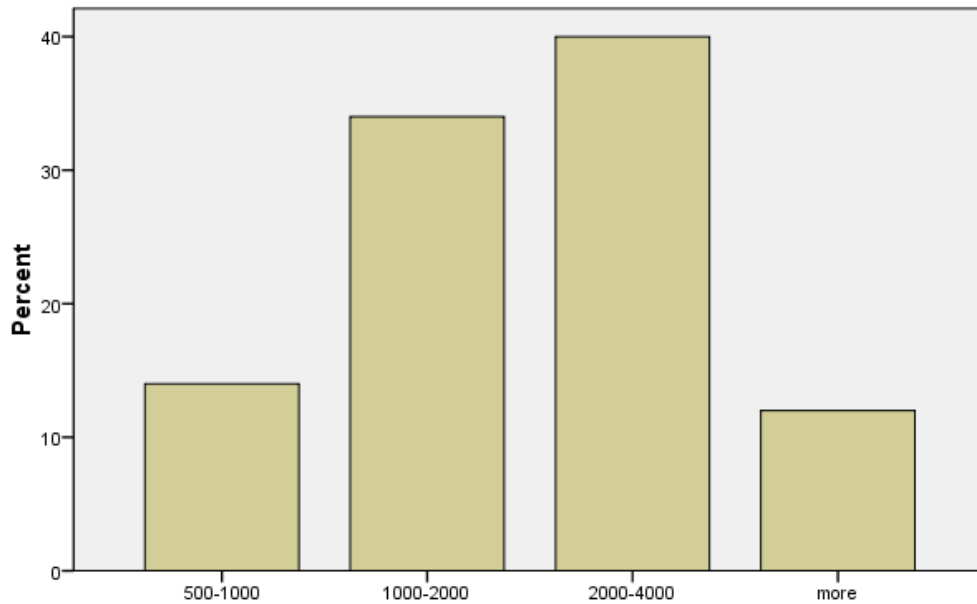


Figure 4.20 friends on social media

4.3.21 did you fell tired on social media

4.21 Table tired using after social media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	200	80.0	80.0	80.0
	No	50	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total		250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.21 shows 200(80.0%) they fell tired after using on social media while 50(20.0%) they are not fell tired after using on social media.

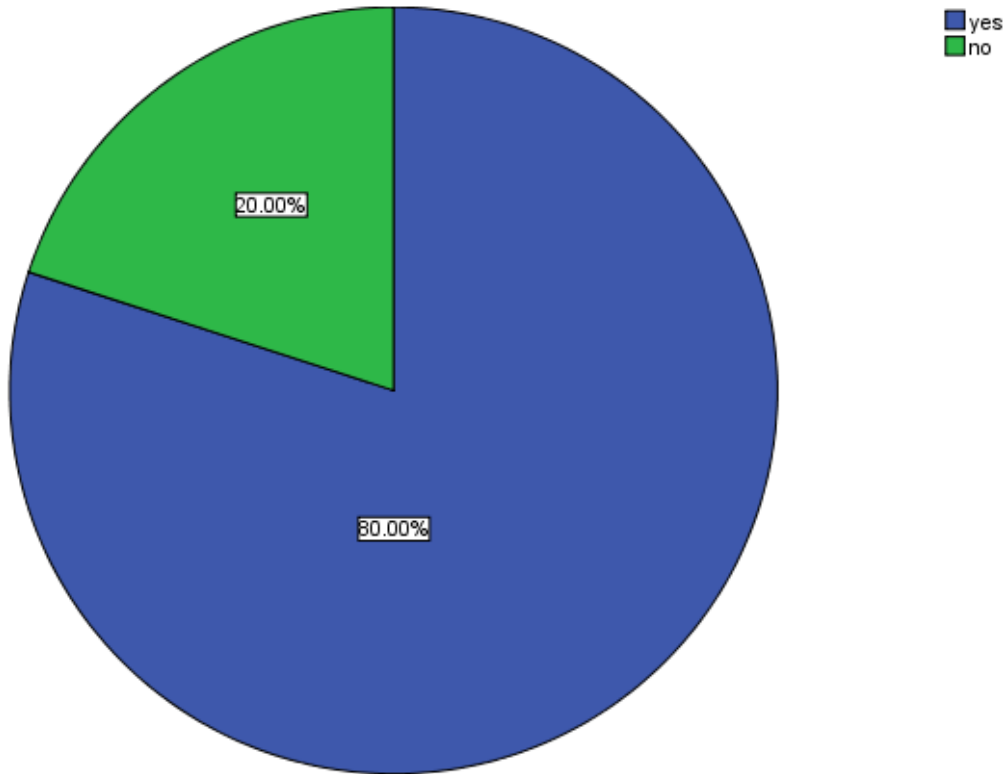


Figure 4.21 tired after using on social media

4.3.22 how life look like without social media

4.22 Table life without social media

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid excellence	25	10.0	10.0	10.0
good	20	8.0	8.0	18.0
normal	15	6.0	6.0	24.0
Bad	190	76.0	76.0	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.22 shows 25(10.0%) they are excellent , 20(8.0%) they are feel good , 15(6.0%) they are fell normal , fell tired after using on social media while 50(20.0%) they are not fell tired after using on social media.

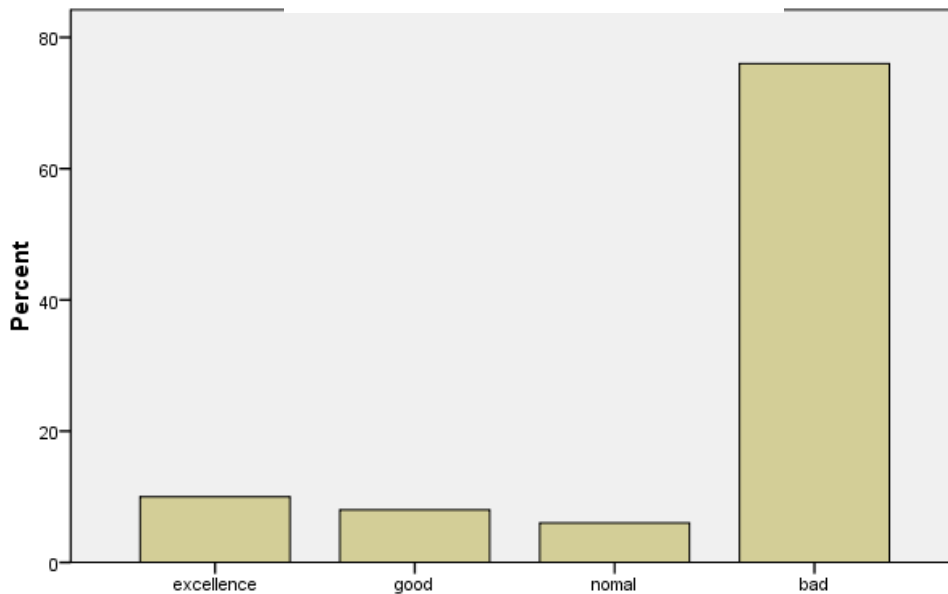


Figure 4.22 life without social media

4.3.23 marking relationship

4.23 Table of relationship on social media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	201	80.4	80.4	80.4
	No	49	19.6	19.6	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.23 displays 201(84.4%) they are make relationship, 49(19.6%) they are not make relationship.

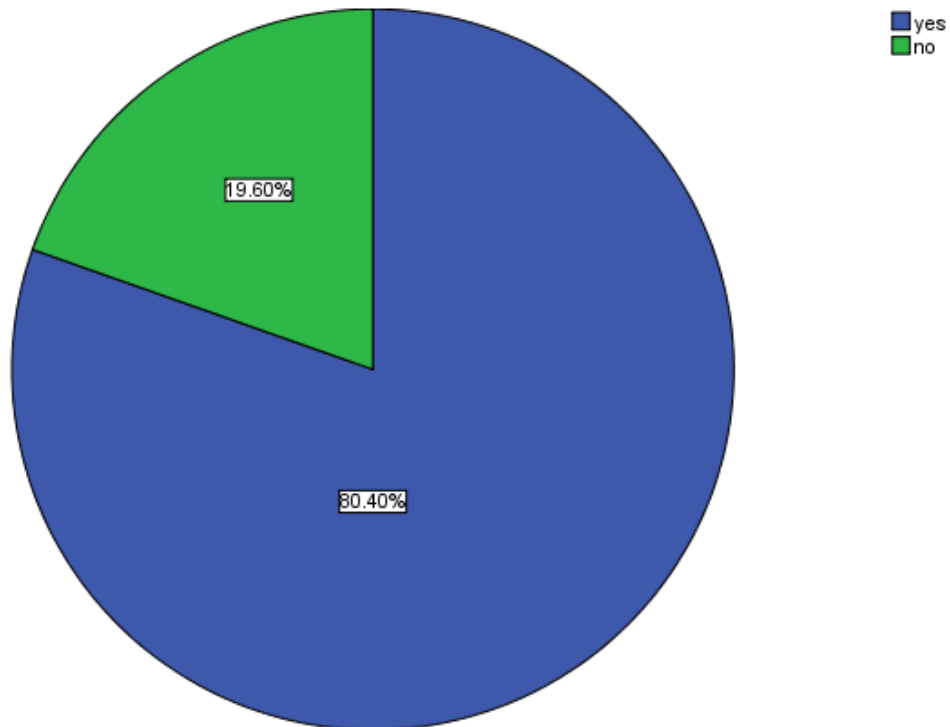


Figure 4.23 making relationship on social media

4.3.24 kind of relationship make on social media

4.24 Table of type of relationship make on social media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	lovely	70	28.0	28.0	28.0
	friendly	180	72.0	72.0	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.24 shows 70(28.0%) they are make relationship of love up to marry, 180(72.0%) they are make relationship of normal friends

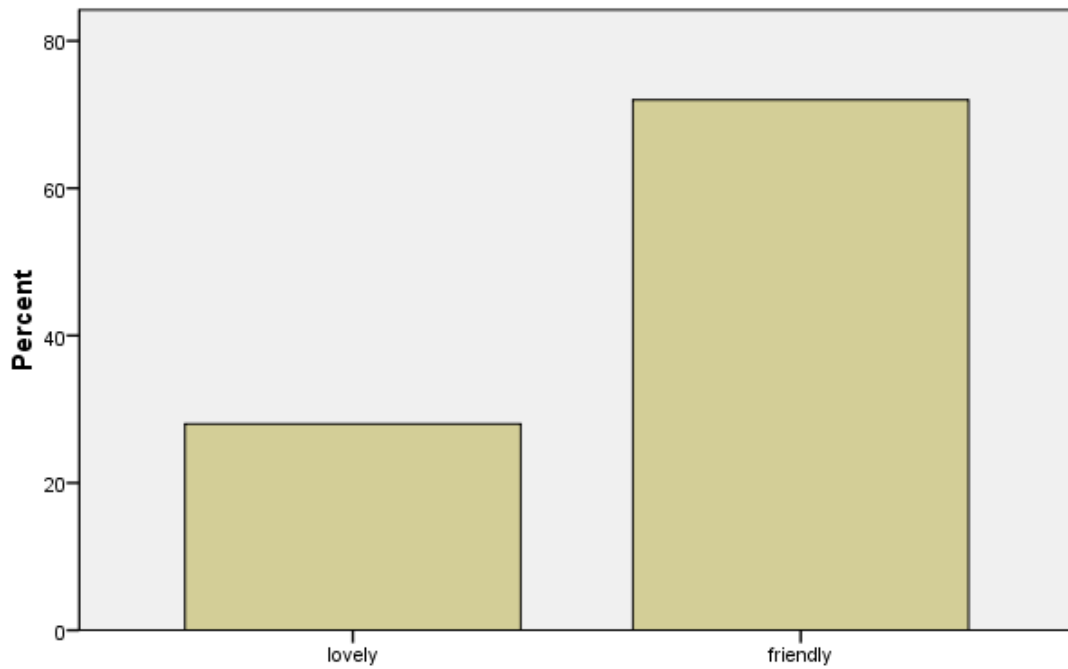


Figure 4.24 type of relationship make on social media

4.3.25 social media has negative impact

4.25 Table of negative impact of social media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	198	79.2	79.2	79.2
	no	52	20.8	20.8	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.25 shows 198(79.2%) they are believe in social media has negative impact 52(20.8%) they are believe social media has not negative impact.

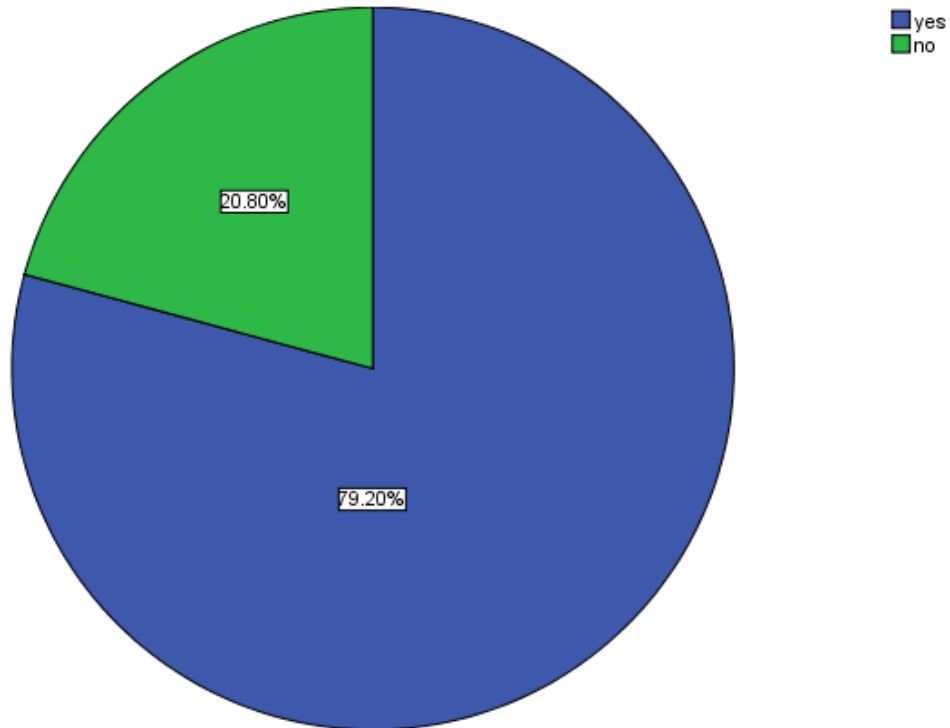


Figure 4.25 social media has negative impact

4.3.26 social media has lost your time

4.26 social media lost your time

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	207	82.8	82.8	82.8
	no	43	17.2	17.2	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.26 shows 207(82.8%) they are believe in social media has lost your time
43(17.2%) they are believe in social media has not lost any time

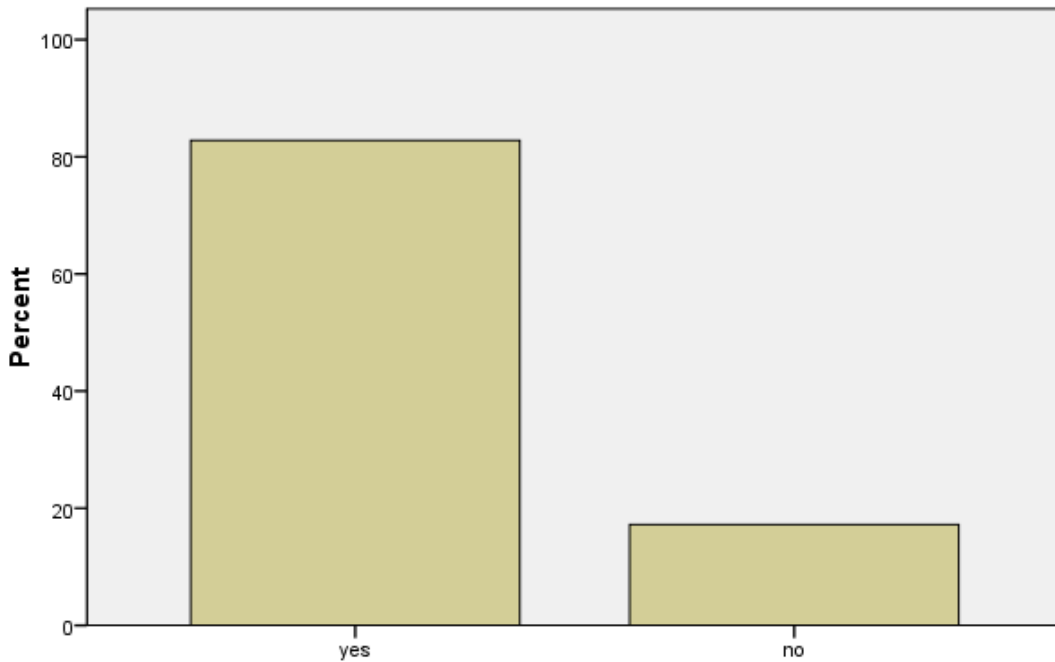


Figure 4.26 social media has lost your time

4.3.27 did you believe you can make money in social media

4.27 Table of believe social media can make money

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	199	79.6	79.6	79.6
no	51	20.4	20.4	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.27 shows 199(79.6%) they are believe in social media can make money
51(20.4%) they are believe in social media has not make money

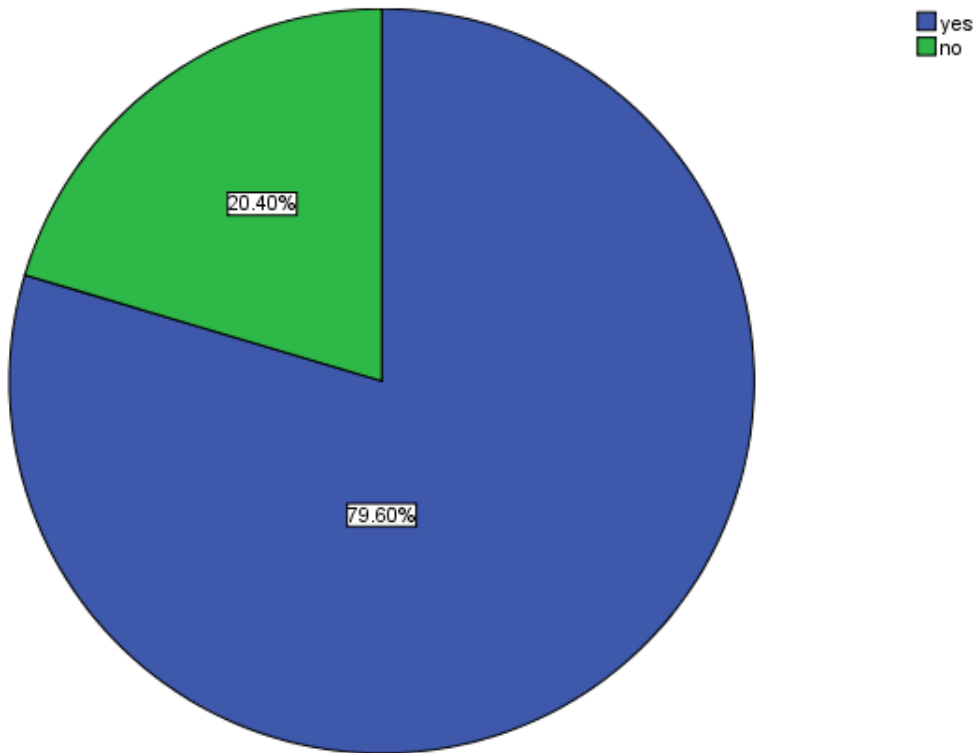


Figure 4.27 believe in social media make money

4.3.28 did you believe in social media destroyed family lives

4.28 Table of destroyed family lives in social media

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	165	66.0	66.0	66.0
no	85	34.0	34.0	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.28 shows 165(66.0%) they are believe in social media destroyed money of family lives 85(34.0%) they are believe in social media cannot destroyed family lives

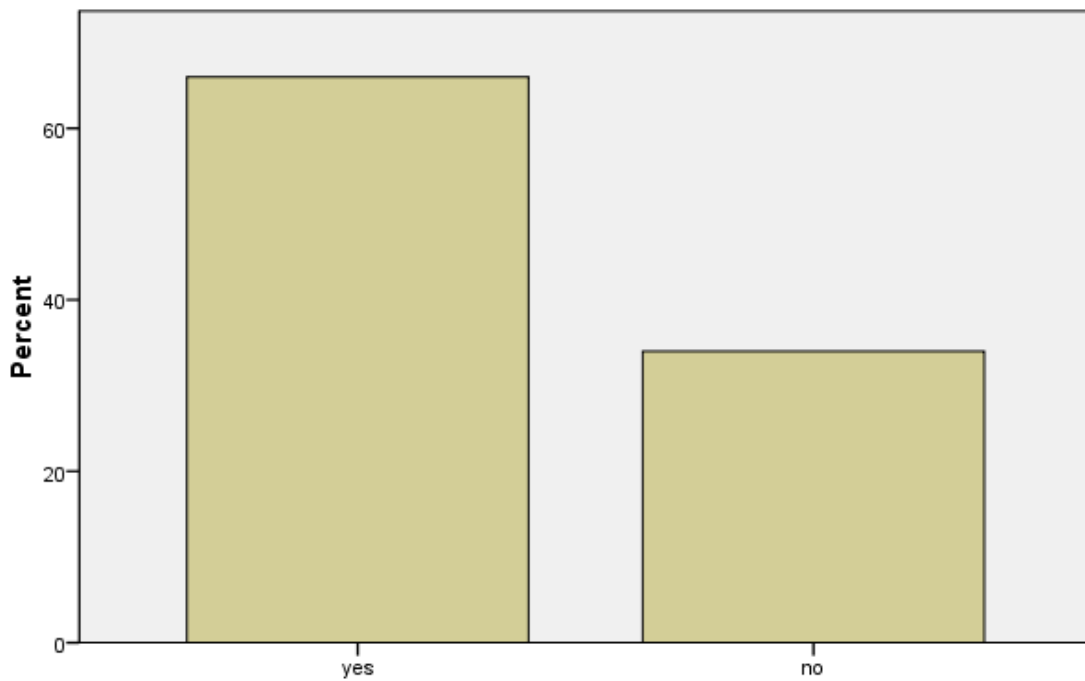


Figure 4.28 destroyed family lives in social media

4.3.29 it's possible to stop using on social media for your life

2.29 Table of stopping social media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	80	32.0	32.0	32.0
	no	170	68.0	68.0	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.29 shows 80(32.0%) they are like to stop using social media ones of the live 170(68.0%) they are don't like to stop using on social media

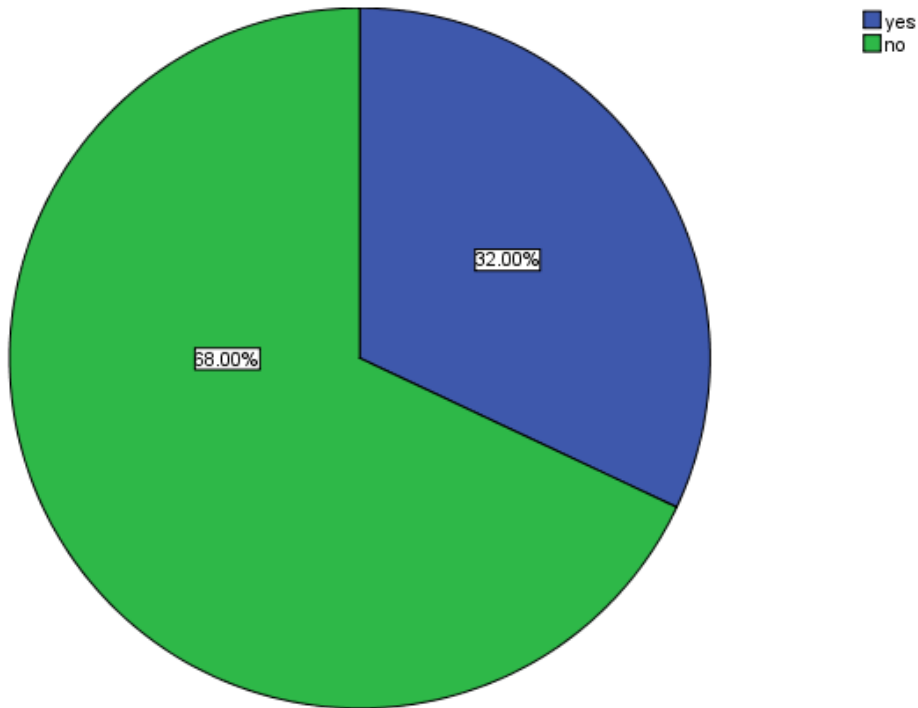


Figure 4.29 stop using on social media

4.3.30 did you get any opportunity in social media

4.30 Table of opportunity in social media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	185	74.0	74.0	74.0
	no	65	26.0	26.0	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.30 shows 185(74.0%) they are get opportunity in social media like job, education 65(26.0%) they are don't any opportunity in social media

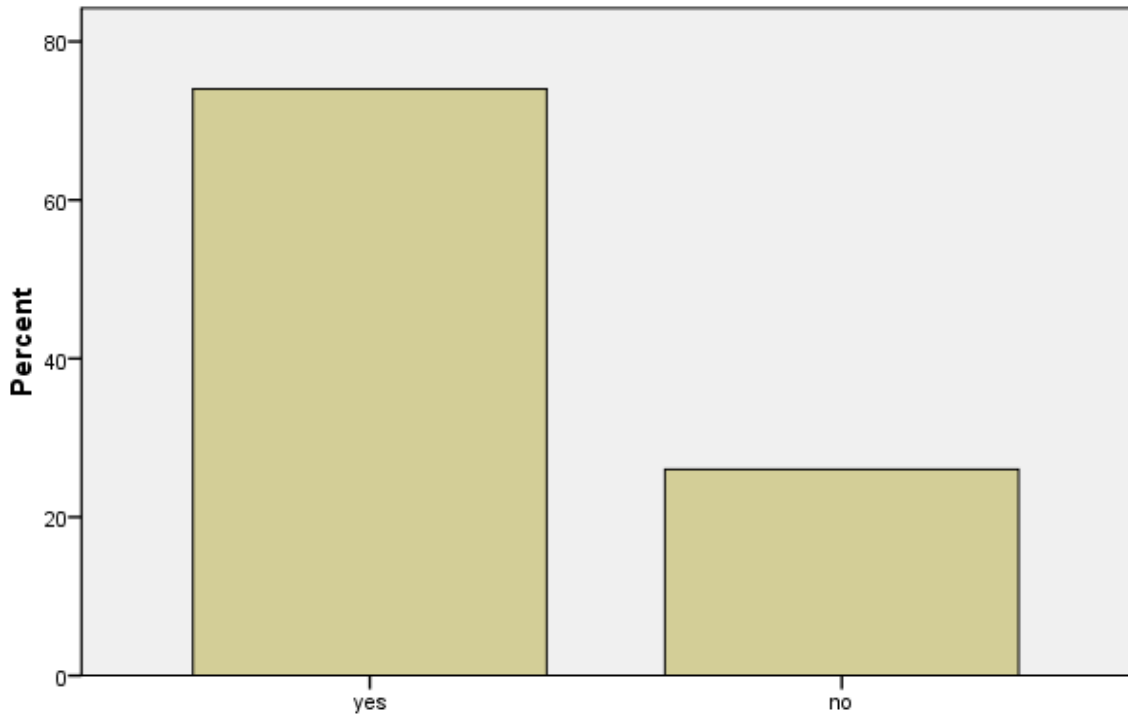


Figure 4.30 getting opportunity in social media

4.3.31 did you make money on social media forever

4.31 Table of making money forever

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	70	28.0	28.0	28.0
	no	180	72.0	72.0	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.31 shows 70(28.0%) they are make money on social media 180(72.0%) they are don't make money on social media

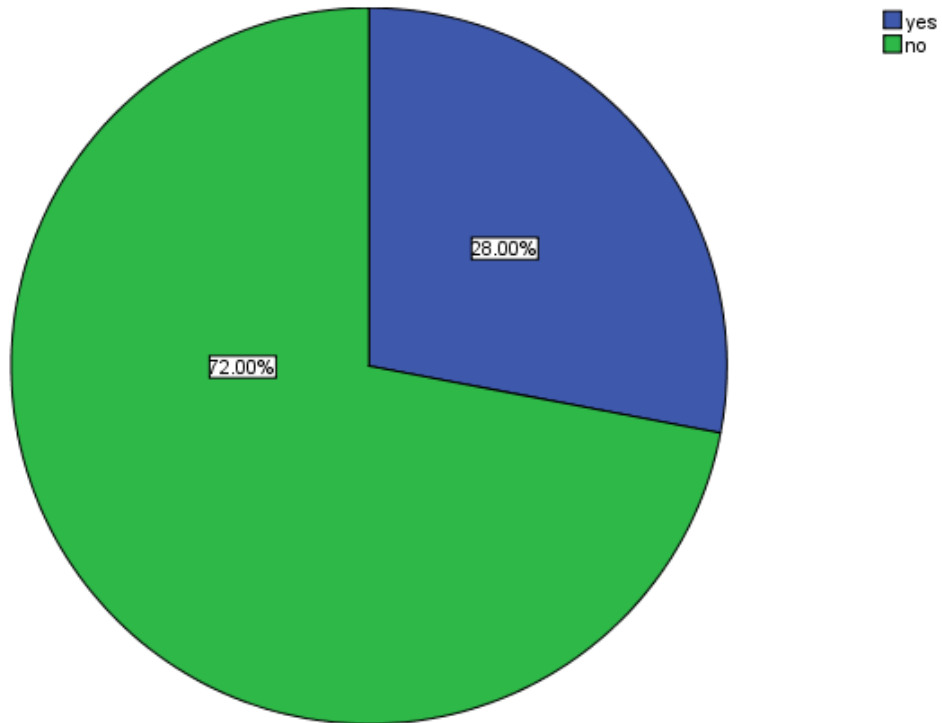


Figure 4.31 making money on social media

4.3.32 felling stressfully when you did not using social media

4.32 Table of did not felling stressfully when you did not using social media

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	195	78.0	78.0	78.0
no	55	22.0	22.0	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.32 shows 195(78.0%) they are did not fell any stress when they did not using social media 55(22.0%) they are fell stress when they did not using on social media

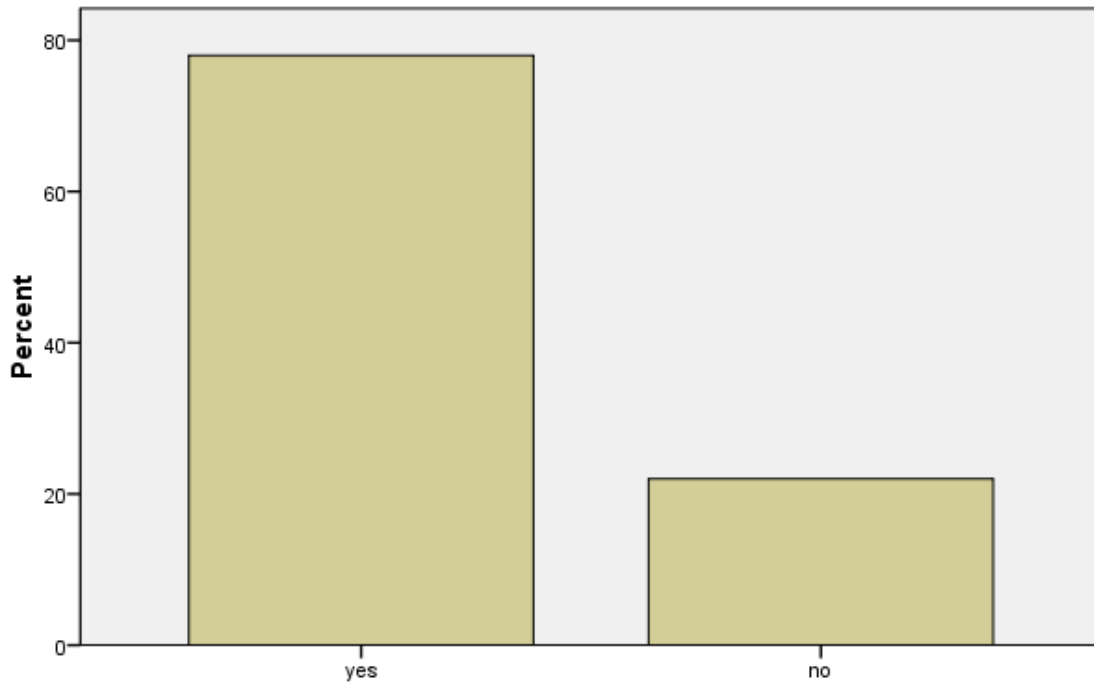


Figure 4.32 not felling stressfully

4.3.33 felling stressfully when you are using social media

4.33 Table of stressfully when you are using on social media

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	179	71.6	71.6	71.6
no	71	28.4	28.4	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.33 shows 179(71.6%) they are fell stressfully when they are using on social media 77(28.4%) they are not felling stressfully when they are using on social media

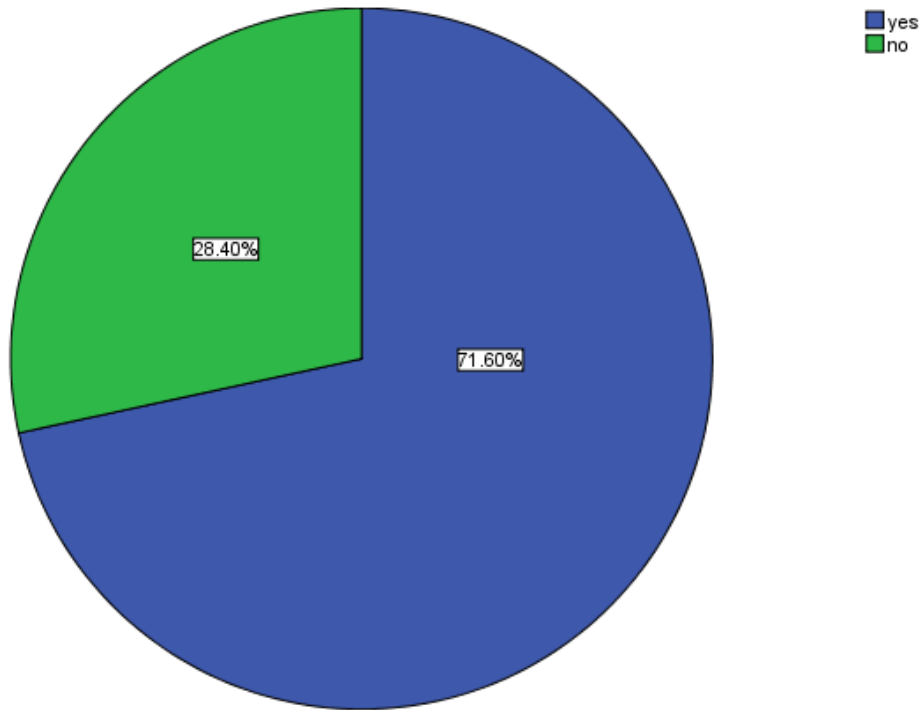


Figure 4.33 fell stressfully when they are using on social media

4.3.34 forget your daily work causes of using on social media

4.34 Table of forget daily work using on social media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	169	67.6	67.6	67.6
	no	81	32.4	32.4	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.34 shows 169(67.6%) they are forget daily work causes on using social media 81(32.4%) they are not forget daily work causes of using social media

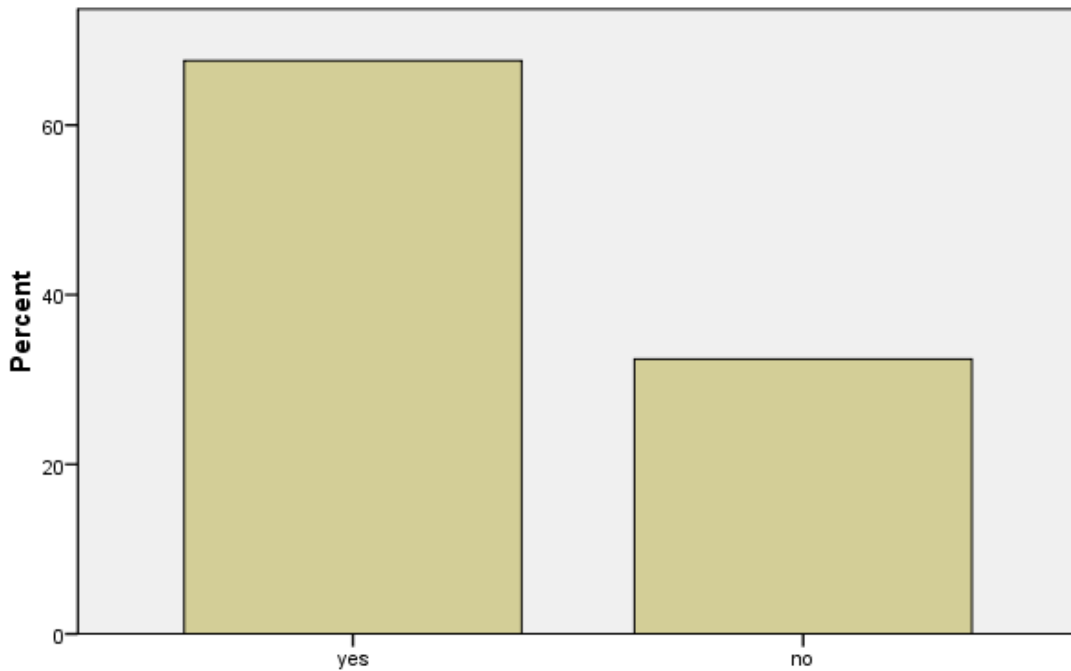


Figure 4.33 forget daily work using social media

4.3.34 influence Academic performance of student using on social media

4.34 Table of academic performance

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	good	123	49.2	49.2	49.2
	bad	127	50.8	50.8	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.34 shows 123(49.2%) they are believe in good performance in academic student using on social media 127(50.8%) they are believe in bad performance in academic student using social media

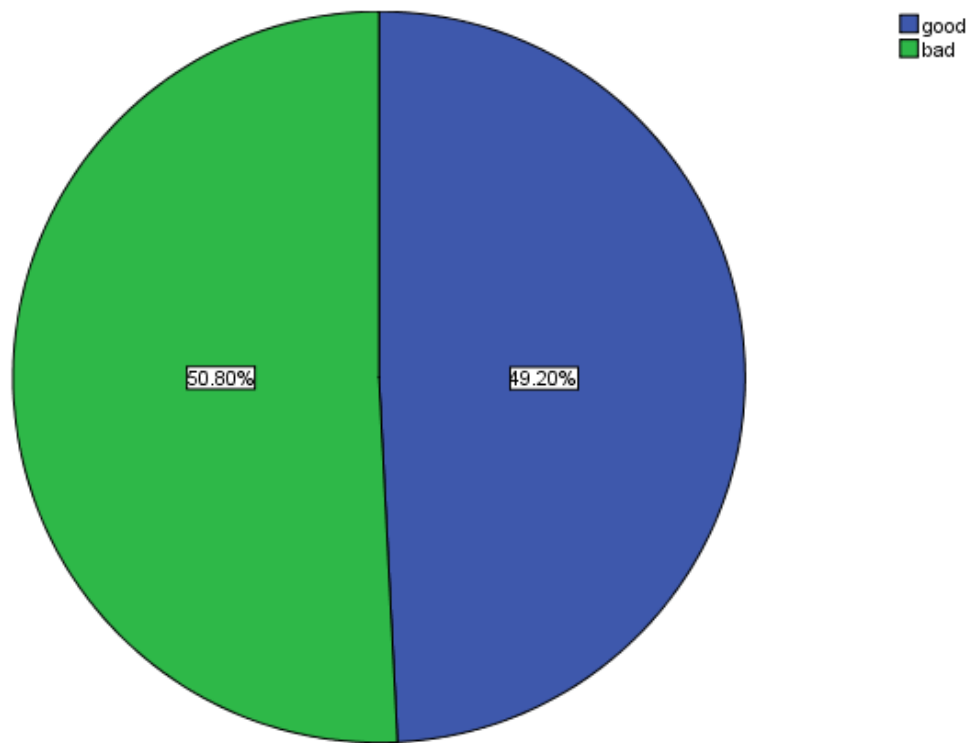


Figure 4.34 academic performance students using social media

4.3.36 gender difference using of social media

4.36 Table gender difference using of social media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	175	70.0	70.0	70.0
	no	75	30.0	30.0	100.0
	Total	250	100.0	100.0	

The above table 4.35 shows 175(70.0%) the user of social media are male 75(30.0%) they are female

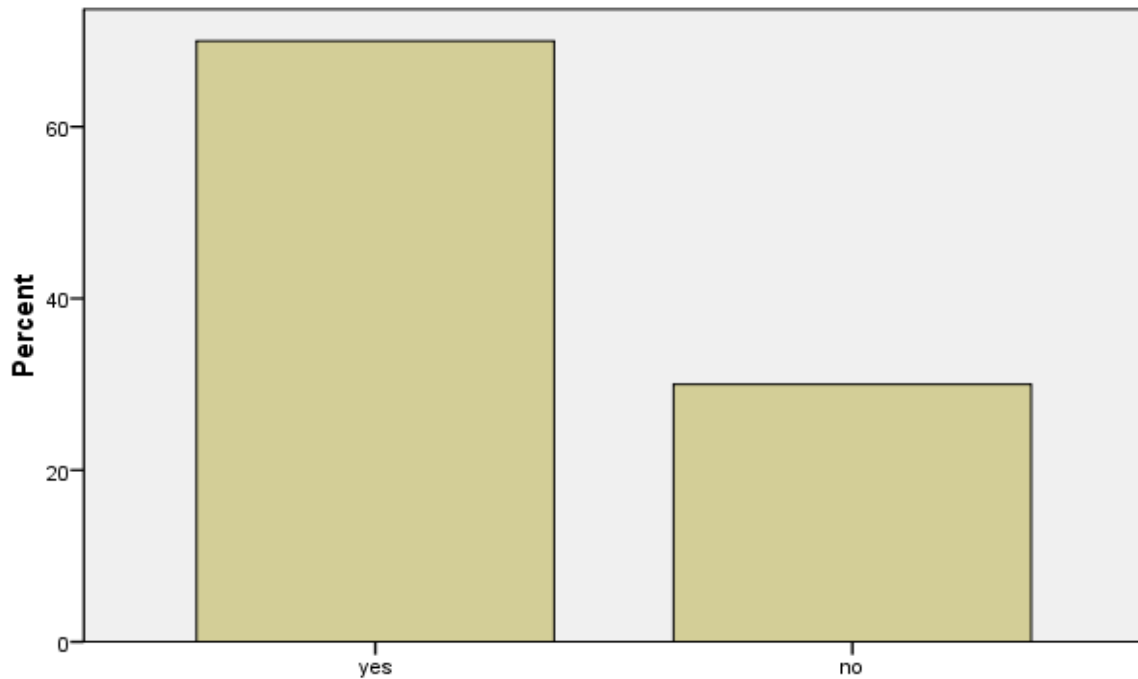


Figure 4.36 gender difference for social media

4.4 Summary

This section I debated effects of the study of the showed regal and the results of the study contain examination of investigational outcomes, and similarly expressive examination, this

investigation Questions I get best answers that sorts investigation to become helpful the outcome of this descriptive and frequency analysis.

Chapter five

SUMMARY OF THE STUDY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter includes discussion on outcome and research finding in previous chapter. Also recommendation will be given in this chapter to launch a superior study in advance study or research and conclusion about the impact of social media in Bangladesh from the findings lastly I will suggest commendation of this education and areas future research.

5.2 Summary of the Study

Once results the researcher focused on to discuss the questions requested the answer

5.2.1 Did you forget your daily work causes of using social media?

About response 67.6% they are forget daily work causes on using social media while 32.4% response they are not forget daily work causes of using social media

5.2.2 Did you fell stressfully when you are using social media?

About 71.6% they are fell stressfully when they are using on social media while 28.4% they are not felling stressfully when they are using on social media

5.2.3 Did you believe in social media destroyed money families relationship?

About 66.0% they are believe in social media are destroyed money of family lives while 34.0% they are believe in social media cannot destroyed family lives

5.2.4 Did you believe in social media has negative impact?

About 79.2% they are believe in social media has big negative impact while 20.8% they are believe social media has not negative impact

5.2.5 Which type of account do you have in social media?

About 66.0% are Facebook users and it's the most useful in social media, 14.0% are instgram users 11.2% are twitter users, 8.8% are LinkedIn users

5.2.6 How much time did you spend using on social media?

About 31.2% are spending using of social media 1-3 hours, 56.8% are spending using of social media 3-6 hours, 7.6%) are spending 6-9 hours using social media and the last one is 4.4% are spending using on social media

5.3 Conclusion

This research displayed that using social media have negative effects and positive effect together.

This research is only for Bangladesh people life in Dhaka, collecting data for educated and uneducated society in Bangladesh

Repetitive using social media leading to abnormal behavior which causes negative consequence to its user or other in community in any way physiological behavior , sociological or other impairments.

5.4 Recommendation

Based on the findings of this study, after analyzing the questions that I asked the population we found that the most of the people they uses face book on social media and also spending their time on social media mostly, so as you know the above issue is not moral for yourself and you far future, so I would like to suggest you some advice to manage your time and your health to overcome negative impact on social media flow the following tips

- Make schedule for social media
- Make physical exercise
- Use like funny tool for refreshment
- Try to share your experience in other friends

Appendices

1) What type of you sex?

Male female others

2) How old are you ?

10 -18 18-30 30-45 above

3) Do you have mobile cell phone?

Yes No

4) Did you use or access on internet?

Yes No

5) Which technology do you access to the internet?

Laptop or Desktop Mobile Phone Tablet

6) Do you have user account on social media?

Yes No

7) Which type of account do have?

Facebook Instagram Twitter LinkedIn

8) How many time to spend using on internet?

1-3 3-6 6-9 More

9) How many time to spend using on social media?

1-3 3-6 6-9 More

10) Did you think that you spend too much time in social networking

YES NO

11) How much time that you spend with you family members face to face

0 hr 1 hr 2hr 3hr

12) Did you think that you spend enough time with you family members

YES NO

13) Did you think that social networking effects the amount of your face to face family communication

YES NO

14) Did you think that you could spend more time for communication with you family members if you did not spend time with social networking

YES NO

15) Which are the mostly likely to use on social media?

Facebook Instagram Twitter LinkedIn

16) Which places do you like to use on social media?

Home Restaurants School/work Others

17) What kind of service you use on social media?

Share post Reading other post Chatting Others

18) How is your feeling when you using social media?

Excellent Good Normal Bad

19) Did you watch video using social media?

Yes No

20) Which videos you like to watch ?

Songs Films Hot films Others

21) How many friends do you have on social media?

500-1000 1000-2000 2000-4000 More

22) Are you feeling tired after using on social media?

Yes No

23) Imagine how life looks like without social media?

Excellent Good Normal Bad

24) Did you make relationship on social media?

Yes No

25) What kind of relationship make in social media?

Lovely Friendly

26) Do you believe it in social media has negative impact?

Yes No

27) Do you believe using on social media is lost your time?

Yes No

28) Do you believe you can make money on social media?

Yes No

29) Do you believe it in social destroyed many families media?

Yes No

30) Is it possible to stop using social media for your life?

Yes No

31) Did you use any opportunity in social media ?

Yes No

32) Did you make money on social media forever?

Yes No

33) Did you fell stressfully when you did not use social media?

Yes No

34) Did you fell stressfully when you are using social media?

Yes No

35) Did you forget your daily work causes of using social media ?

Yes No

36) How has the use of social media influence the academic performance of the students

Good bad

37) Is there gender difference in the student's usage of social media network?

YES NO

