

Facebook Victimization in Bangladesh: A Contextual Study

¹Chayon Sikder, ²Irin Akter

¹Lecturer, Department of Social Work Noakhali Science and Technology University Noakhali-3814, Bangladesh

²Lecturer, Department of Bangladesh and Liberation War Studies Noakhali Science and Technology University Noakhali-3814, Bangladesh

Correspondence Author: Irin Akter

ABSTRACT: Every technological innovation has been a topic of debate and center of researchers' attention. The rise of social networking sites like Facebook, MySpace, and Twitter have completely changed the way teens communicate with each other and the world around them. Revolutions in their own right, these sites have powered the modern-day digital media blitz that has capitalized on one of the things adolescents do best socialization. The rise of the social network allows all of us instant access to a plethora of information which can greatly benefit our lives but can simultaneously become a gateway to online victimization. According to the National Crime Prevention Council over a million teenage girls are victimized psychologically, physically, or both as a result of online socializing. By giving up privacy for the online world of instant gratification, teens are unknowingly helping create an online culture that breeds victimization and serves to ignite assaults that were traditionally found off-line. The harassers are not always complete strangers, but may also be friends or acquaintances from off-line social interactions. By conducting the research on victimization of Facebook in Bangladesh have helped us to know its overall scenario whether they use Facebook as positive way or in a negative way. The principle objective of the study is to explore the nature and types of victimization in Facebook and to identify the present trends of victimization among the different aged people of Bangladesh.

KEYWORDS: Background history of Facebook, benefits of facebook, review of related literature, social media, victimization in facebook.

I. INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh being a developing country is introducing with many modern technology in one's daily works. As a consequence many scientific machines are being introduced for daily uses. Internet, the legendary invention of modern technology is being utilized all over the world. Bangladesh has been using internet since 1996. The internet has offered all classes of people a big benefit and research services. It also gives an opportunity of looking at information resources, channels and different sites which enriches the political culture of student. (Sunday, Gazette Mail April 13, 2008).

Facebook has established itself as one of the most popular social networking sites (SNS) all over the world at the beginning of the 21st century. Unlike other SNS such as twitter, whatsapp, messenger etc. Facebook has been widely used by people with different ages and genders. Within five years period after its initial paper areas, it has attracted over 500 million of user's worldwide (Facebook info.2011). As it has been mentioned above Facebook is one of the most popular social networking in the world. Day by day, it becomes an indispensable part of the people's lives and using this site has become a part of daily routine of people. Most of the people spend now large share of their time chatting and using Facebooking. Many people now chat with their partner's whole night which has both physical and psychological impact on his body and mind. The study is designed to analyze the misuse of Facebook as social media and victimization because of it by users. Facebook as a social media is influencing their behavior, life-style, attitude, learning and the overall personal and social life. Therefore, it is becoming difficult to ignore the fact that there might be a direct and indirect correlation between Facebook usage and its victimization.

II. RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

There are several reasons that encourage us to work on this topic. There is increasing interest on social network sites especially on Facebook among the different aged people around the country. There is inadequate research on this topic the victimization of Facebook usage by the users. Facebook has become one of the most important parts to different aged people. We observe that Facebook is an indispensable component of their daily routines

particularly young generations. Now the people of different aged have wider and easier access to the internet connection and hence, Facebook, now-a- days, by the mobile devices, users connect to this site wherever they go. It changes daily communication practices and brings different dimensions to it. Nowadays, one can connect to the internet outside the houses like in the cafes, restaurants, on the way etc. In a nutshell, young people have easy and quick access to the web, thus, and they get engaged with it more and more.

III. METHODOLOGY

This research has been conducted through qualitative nature based on contextual purpose. Daily newspaper has been used as secondary sources of data collection. The qualitative research is often regarded as providing rich data about people's real life and situations and makes sense of behavior within its broad context.

3.1. Nature of population and respondents

Secondary sources of data have been used in this research which collected from the five prominent news papers (The Dhaka Tribune, The Daily star, The Prothom Alo, The Ittefaq and The Bdnews24) based on the incidents of victims among different aged people.

3.2. Sample and Sampling Procedure

All kinds of newspaper are the universe of this research. Purposive sampling procedure has been used to identify sample. 30 incidents will be selected through purposive sampling procedure from five prominent newspapers (The Dhaka Tribune, The Daily star, The Prothom Alo, The Ittefaq and The Bdnews24) of Bangladesh.

3.3. Data Collection tools

Secondary sources of data have been used in this study. All kind of newspaper, (The Dhaka Tribune, The Daily star, The Prothom alo, The Ittefaq, and The Bdnews24) have been considered as data collection tools based on victimization of Facebook. The time frame of data ranging is from the year January 2013 to August 2018.

3.4. Data present and analysis

Special attention should be given for making the analysis more effective, successful and target oriented. First of all collected data has been processed, analyzed and interpreted for research findings. In this study we have used contextual, narrative and quotation method in order to analyze based on study objectives.

IV. Review of related Literature

According to **Md. Maidul Islam and SK. Mamun Mostofa (2015)** entitled '**Usage Pattern of Face Book among the different aged people**' face book has established as one of the most popular social networking sites (SNS) all over the world at the beginning of the 21st century. Unlike other SNS such as twitter, what apps, my space, messenger, facebook has been widely used by people with different ages and genders. Within five years period after its initial paper areas, it has attracted over 500 million of user's worldwide (face book info.2011). As it has been mentioned above face book is one of the most popular social networking in the world. Day by day, it becomes an indispensable part of the people's lives and using this site has become a part of people especially among people who are young generation. Face book has a severe impact on young people. It has both positive and negative impact on the users. Face book has become one of the most important tools for sharing information. Young people have easy access to get information's form face book. But now face book has also become one of the main tools to hamper peoples' daily activities. Most people spend now large share of their time chatting and using Facebook. Young people now chat with their partner's whole night which has both physical and psychological impact on his body and mind. This study is designed to analyze the usage of face book as social media by the different aged people and how face book as a social media is influencing their behavior, life-style, attitudes, learning and the overall personal and social life. Young people are considered victims of the social media sites more than any group of people.

According to **Siddiqui and Ali (2014)** entitled '**Misuse of Internet among Children**' a compiled use of internet amongst 20 male and 20 female students aged 14 to 16 years, it was found that boys spend more time online than females. Males are more likely to download music and play games while girls use internet for social networking such as face book. Both male and female children said that they use face book to get in a better mood or because they are board.

Regarding chatting, boys are more likely to chat with anyone online regardless of whether they knew the person or not, whereas girls were more likely to chat only with persons to whom they were familiar. Boys were likely to share personal information online, such as phone numbers, addresses and photos, whereas girls were more likely to share only with persons to whom they were familiar. The study also found that most males would be willing to meet with a stranger they chatted with online girls were reluctant to do so. Further, these parents were unaware of the activities their children were engaged in online of particular note all the children said they would not inform their parents when they were chatting with a stranger online. Further, all children stated they would stay online longer than they had originally intended to do so, losing track of time.

Another study by **Shohrwardhy, H.S.Hassan, H.M.K.(2014)**. **The Study name is to Students' perception of social networking for academic purposes in Bangladesh**. This study attempts to determine the students' perception of social networking on the academic purpose. In this paper, a survey was conducted by 480 self-administrative questionnaires given to a sample of students from the business faculties of different public and private universities in Chittagong. The purpose was to aggregate respondent's opinions on the uses of their favorite social networking site and their impact on the students' academic performance. Most of the respondents report a positive impact of social networking on their academic purposes and there is a favorable perception of social networking taking different nuances. Hence, there is a need for higher education policy makers in Bangladesh to properly connect the students' (especially undergraduate and postgraduate) involvement in social networking.

Another study entitled **“The Misuse of Facebook by Teenagers” conducted in 2011 by Institute of Social Welfare and Research**. This study shows that the misuse of Facebook by teenagers has become one of the society's most insidious and decaying menaces. It is not only harmful to a teenager but also adversely affects the family unit and society as a whole. Because, when a teenager spends too much time on the internet and misuses the time, their behavior patterns can be adversely altered as they spend less time on studies and household responsibilities and become victimized by the desire to be online in a vicious cycle. This thesis paper is conducted to compare activities in Facebook between teenagers attending Bangla medium school and English medium school going teenagers. This thesis paper also focuses to understand the behavioral changes of teenagers after engaging in face book use and to understand the conscious level of guardians of their children and their internet usage. At that time there was only one social media that was very much popular to our country and the accessibility of internet usage was limited. But in 2015, the accessibility of internet makes it very easy to the students and there have been a lot of social media that are offering variety of applications for the users. In our study we have given priority to the English medium students as the impact of social media use is more in compare to the Bangla medium students. We have also given focus to other social media including Facebook to find out the problems that they are facing while using social media.

A study conducted by Daily Star newspaper named 'urban women victims of violence in Bangladesh': An action aid study: **A total of 54.7% women living in urban areas faces violence in Bangladesh, Action Aid reveals in a study today**. Moreover, 54.7% women face physical, psychological, financial and social violence including unwarranted touches from strangers, Action Aid Bangladesh Country Director Farah Kabir said while presenting the findings of the study at a launching program in Dhaka. 57% women allege that their complaints are not taken seriously by the law enforcers, she said. 65% women think that the law enforcers are more prone to blaming the victims instead of the accused, she added. 49% women feel unsafe in public transports and 48% claim to feel the same while availing public services including health service. The research was conducted on ten countries including Bangladesh. Bangladesh stands at the sixth position with 39.32 points at grade C among the ten.

Another study entitled **“Social Media Research and its Effect on our Society”** conducted in 2014 by ATM Shahjahan and KutubUddin Chisty. This study aims to explore some of the issues related to social media, and a generation fully engaged in this interactive world. The main focus is popular social media sites such as Facebook, MySpace, Twitter, Wikipedia, YouTube, and LinkedIn, but other social networking sites are explored as well. In this paper there 67 sample sizes that have been distributed among the three universities named Govt. Bangla College, America Bangladesh University and Pangsha University College in Dhaka city. It offered suggestions, guidance, communication media choice, influences factors, some opinion about social media choice. Their research's aim is to discuss about the interactive environment of social media, media choice and effects. This study quite resembles our research topic but the study area is different and our unit of analysis also varies from their study. We are trying to show an impact of social media use on English medium students only. It may have some positive impacts as well as negative impacts.

Besides the benefits of internet use, negative impacts of its use have also been identified, including, impaired academic performance, health problems personal, relationship problems and social dysfunctions. For example, a number of studies have reported that 13% of his respondents reported difficulties in their academic work and professional performance due to their internet use. **Nalwa and Aand (2003)** found that internet addictive users used the internet for long sessions, resulting in personal behavioral problems and neglect of important work responsibilities, **Chou and Hsia (2000)** explored. IA (Internet addiction) among collegestudents is Taiwan finding that internet addicts experienced more negative consequences in their studies than non addicts Young (1996) found that internet addicts experienced personal experienced personal, family, occupational problems and academic audacities, causing poor grades and eventually expulsion from university.

V. Background History of Facebook

Facebook is a free social networking Web platform that promotes and facilitates interaction between friends, family and colleagues. Facebook was founded in 2004 by Mark Zuckerberg and several Harvard University classmates.

Facebook is a popular free social networking website that allows registered users to create profiles, upload photos and video, send messages and keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues. The site, which is available in 37 different languages, includes public features. Facebook is a social networking service launched on February 4, 2004. It was founded by Mark Zuckerberg with his college roommate and fellow Harvard University student Eduardo Saverin. The website's membership was initially limited by the founders to Harvard students, but was expanded to other colleges in the Boston area, the Ivy League and gradually most universities in the United States and Canada, corporations, and by September 2006, to everyone with a valid email address along with an age requirement of being 13 and older. The attractiveness of Facebook stems in part from cofounder Zuckerberg's insistence from the very beginning that members be transparent about who they are; users are forbidden from adopting false identities. The company's management argued that transparency is necessary for forming personal relationships, sharing ideas and information, and building up society as a whole. It also noted that the bottom-up, peer-to-peer connectivity among Facebook users makes it easier for businesses to connect their products with consumers.

The company has a complicated early history. It began at Harvard University in 2003 as Face mash, an online service for students to judge the attractiveness of their fellow students. Because the primary developer, Zuckerberg, violated university policy in acquiring resources for the service, it was shut down after two days. Despite its mayfly like existence, 450 people (who voted 22,000 times) flocked to face mash. That success prompted Zuckerberg to register the URL <http://www.thefacebook.com> in January 2004. He then created a new social network at that address with fellow students Saverin, Moskovitz, and Hughes.

The social network TheFacebook.com launched in February 2004. Harvard students who signed up for the service could post photographs of themselves and personal information about their lives, such as their class schedules and clubs they belonged to. Its popularity increased, and soon students from other prestigious schools, such as Yale and Stanford universities, were allowed to join. By June 2004 more than 250,000 students from 34 schools had signed up, and that same year major corporations such as the credit-card company MasterCard started paying for exposure

on the site. In September 2004 TheFacebook added the Wall to a member's online profile. This widely used feature let a user's friends post information on their Wall and became a key element in the social aspect of the network. By the end of 2004, TheFacebook had reached one million active users. However, the company still trailed the then-leading online social network, MySpace, which boasted five million members.

The year 2005 proved to be pivotal for the company. It became simply Facebook and introduced the idea of "tagging" people in photos that were posted to the site. With tags, people identified themselves and others in images that could be seen by other Facebook friends. Facebook also allowed users to upload an unlimited number of photos. In 2005 high-school students and students at universities outside the United States were allowed to join the service. By year's end it had six million monthly active users.

In 2006 Facebook opened its membership beyond students to anyone over the age of 13. As Zuckerberg had predicted, advertisers were able to create new and effective customer relationships. This kind of direct consumer engagement on such a large scale had not been possible before Facebook, and more companies began using the social network for marketing and advertising.

Privacy remains an ongoing problem for Facebook. It first became a serious issue for the company in 2006, when it introduced News Feed, which consisted of every change that a user's friends had made to their pages. Users could control what content appeared in News Feed. In 2007 Facebook launched a short-lived service called Beacon that let members' friends see what products they had purchased from participating companies. It failed because members felt that it encroached on their privacy. Indeed, a survey of consumers in 2010 put Facebook in the bottom 5 percent of companies in customer satisfaction largely because of privacy concerns, and the company continues to be criticized for the complexity of its user privacy controls and for the frequent changes it makes to them.

In 2008 Facebook surpassed MySpace as the most-visited social media Web site. With the introduction of Live Feed, the company also took a competitive swing at the growing popularity of Twitter, a social network that runs a live feed of news service-like posts from members whom a user follows. Similar to Twitter's ongoing stream of user posts, Live Feed pushed posts from friends automatically to a member's homepage.

VI. FACEBOOK AS A HUB OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN BANGLADESH

The fascination of social media is soaring up at a phenomenal speed. Young generations, especially teenage are becoming crazy for the buzzing media even so middle-aged people are not lagging behind. Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) indicates that overwhelming 80 percent internet users of

Bangladesh are on social networking website. Facebook. State Minister for Information and Communications Technology Zunaïd Ahmed Palak made the disclosure saying, a new user of social networking site Facebook is being added in every 12 seconds in Bangladesh which is more than the birth rate of the country.

The number of Facebook users in Bangladesh was only 10,000 in 2008 but now the figure stood at 3 crore he remarked while addressing a round-table discussion in mid of 2015. So, it could guess that at least 10 percent increase to till today usages of Facebook, I assume. On the other hand, accordingly, a report published by a national Bengali daily, citing Social bakers (a social media analytic) the ratio of the age group of Facebook users in Bangladesh are 73% of 13-25 age, 20% of 26-34 age, 5% of 35-45 age 2% above of 45 age respectively. So the figures no doubt portrait that youths are at the forefront of Facebook users in the country.

The statement of the BTRC further depicts that the social media platform has earned significant growth. So, for sure, it witnesses that the socialization process is mounting at an amazing pace with the escalating use of the internet. The Bangladesh capital has 22 million active Facebook users, which is 1.1 percent of the total monthly active users of the social networking site across the globe, according to a study conducted by We Are Social and Hoot suite. The study was conducted in 2016 on only Facebook but in 2017, the organizations are trying to depict the use of internet in their 'Global Digital Stats hot Q2 2017' report. Around 15 million reside in Dhaka. People staying around the Dhaka city corporations were also taken into account in the study. Bangkok topped the list with 30 million active Facebook users while Jakarta, placed third, had nearly the same amount of active users of the site in Dhaka. Dhaka ranked second in number of active Facebook users.

CITIES WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ACTIVE FACEBOOK USERS

#	TOP CITIES	USERS	% TOTAL*
01	BANGKOK	30,000,000	1.5%
02	DHAKA	22,000,000	1.1%
03	JAKARTA	22,000,000	1.1%
04	MEXICO CITY	17,000,000	0.9%
05	SÃO PAULO	13,000,000	0.7%
06	NEW DELHI	13,000,000	0.7%
07	LIMA	13,000,000	0.7%
08	ISTANBUL	12,000,000	0.6%
09	CAIRO	12,000,000	0.6%
10	HO CHI MINH	11,000,000	0.6%

SHARE OF TOTAL GLOBAL FACEBOOK MONTHLY ACTIVE USERS

Hootsuite we are social

Fig: Facebook users in different cities in world

VII. BENEFITS OF FACEBOOK

7.1. Exchange of information

The first of its advantages is the most obvious. Generally speaking, Facebook was born with the idea of exchanging information of all kinds between us, whether reflections, thoughts, photographs or videos.

7.2. Promotion of business

Facebook plays vital role behind the promotion of business. It is one of the biggest advantage of Facebook. This is really important as in business. Businessman can sell or promote their product or service to the targeted person. It helps to maintain the good relationship with customers.

7.3. Discover the person we looking for

We can look for our friends by Facebook. It is the most amazing thing to find our friends and to keep in touch with them. We can see their photo and share our daily activities in Facebook.

7.4. Chat

Another of the strengths of the social network is par excellence. The chat allows us to initiate conversations with just a click with anyone from our friends list. This option is joined by a variety of options such as options for sending audio or making video calls. If you want to use it more fun, I recommend that you enter the gifs you have recently added.

7.5. Entertainment

One of the main functions of Facebook, along with keeping us connected, is to entertain. When we open the web or the application itself, we will be able to access many topics. We will find content of all kinds, whether it be about sports, cinema, music, history, science, etc. Possibilities you will not miss, we will simply have to click on the appropriate accounts so as not to get bored.

7.6. More powerful communication medium

Although ironic, this platform created in 2004 is perhaps the most powerful medium of communication in the world. It gathers the great majority of the newspapers, televisions, radios, webs and different portals that you can know. Many people prefer to opt for Facebook to find out what is happening in the world before any general medium that has their personal website.

VIII. EXISTING CHALLENGES IN BANGLADESH OF USING FACEBOOK

8.1. It damages professional life

It would not be the first time denying a job because of Facebook. When conducting a job interview, the boss or employee of human resources, enters our Facebook profile or any other social network and observe activities. If we do not like what we see, our options of getting a place in the company are reduced.

8.2. Invasion of privacy

When we register on Facebook we are told that we must fill in a number of terms and conditions in which, in addition to giving free way to expose yourself publicly, we have to provide our mobile phone, place where we studied, interests, and a lot etcetera.

8.3. Scams

Scams on Facebook are some of the most common. Pages that promote an article at incredibly low prices or that raffle mobile phones like pipes. If we follow any of these pages, do not fall into the game and try to avoid them, since they are authentic frauds.

8.4. It is addictive

The revolution of mobile telephony through smart phones has brought with it a disconnection from the real world. It is common to see people fix their eyes on the phone for long hours and even more when Facebook is in between. It is common to see groups of people who have been to chat for a while, and instead, instead of talking, devote their time to review notifications and latest news of the application.

8.5. Impersonations of identity

Fortunately, this is an aspect that is getting much better. Most probably we know someone who has copied the account and has begun to send requests for friendship to their acquaintances. This is a danger, especially for the person to whom the profile has been removed, as it can lead to damage of their image. It is interesting to know that in countries like Spain this is a crime punished.

8.6. Concurrence with disrespect

This is an increasingly widespread phenomenon. It is not uncommon to see especially on large pages with followers' insults and scorns of all kinds, most of which are unfounded. This encourages disrespect and discomfort among the community, creating a truly toxic and uncomfortable environment for users.

For conducting this study, data was collected from 30 in-depth case studies considering their various factors like nature of crime, causes and the way out of the victimization. We have tried our best to analyze with secondary sources of data in a qualitative nature. In this study we have used contextual, narrative and quotation method in order to analyze based on study objectives.

IX. NATURE AND TYPES OF VICTIMIZATION

9.1. Crimes against religion

A fake ID has been opened in the name of a youth follower of Hindu religion by the some miscreants then they shared status and post from that ID which defamed Hazrat Muhammad (SM). Then local Muslim became irritated, they did not justify the ID and users. Then a group of arsonist put fire on house of local Hindu community and looted their property.

Though they are not liable for offence, but they lost their livelihood as a victim of religious offences. In Daily Star, a leading newspaper in Bangladesh said in In November 10, 2017, *"a clash broke out in Thakurpara, Rangpur. The clash is said to be triggered by a Facebook post. This resulted 1 killed, 20 hurt including 7 policemen. At least 30 Hindu houses were burned and vandalized in Horkoli Thakurpara village of Rangpur as shown in figure"*. These kinds of incidents are very available in Bangladesh and other developing countries. Different newspaper also said some other incidents in Bangladesh In November 5, 2017, *Titu Chandra Roy from Rangpur, Bangladesh who was recently living in Narayanganj, Bangladesh shared a Facebook status said to be Defaming religion*. Similar to Ramu violence in 2012 group of arsonists put fire to the property of Hindu minority at Horkoli Thakurpara village of Rangpur. It is very common in university level students and teachers.

Crimes Situation against religion	
Killed	1 person
Injured	20 Persons including 7 police man
Property Loss	More than 1 crore
House Vandalized	30 Houses

Figure 1: Crimes Situation against religion

9.2. Sexual harassment by Facebook user

It is very often to see that sexual harassment, most of the time female are the main victim. Shishir, a third-year student, had been harassing some of his female friends sending different 'obscene' messages, photos and videos through a fake Facebook account for long because of refusing complaint's unwanted proposal. Following the complaints, police traced the Facebook account and detained Shishir from Bindopur area on the night March 20. But they released him on the next day as the students didn't file any case against him. On March 25, some 12 students of the department submitted written complaints against Shishir to Vice Chancellor, Pro VC, Students Advisor, Dean of Law faculty and Chairman of their department. In analyzing various events of Facebook victimization we have found that most of the crimes against women and university girls. After the incident, The Law department authorities also submitted written complaint to 'Sexual harassment Prevention Cell' of the university after holding an academic meeting on March 27. In the last of that offence, the university expelled the accused for harassing female students of through fake Facebook account. This is very common phenomena and by that people face sexual harassment. From the different sources we found that one fifth percent girls in university level face harassment Facebook.

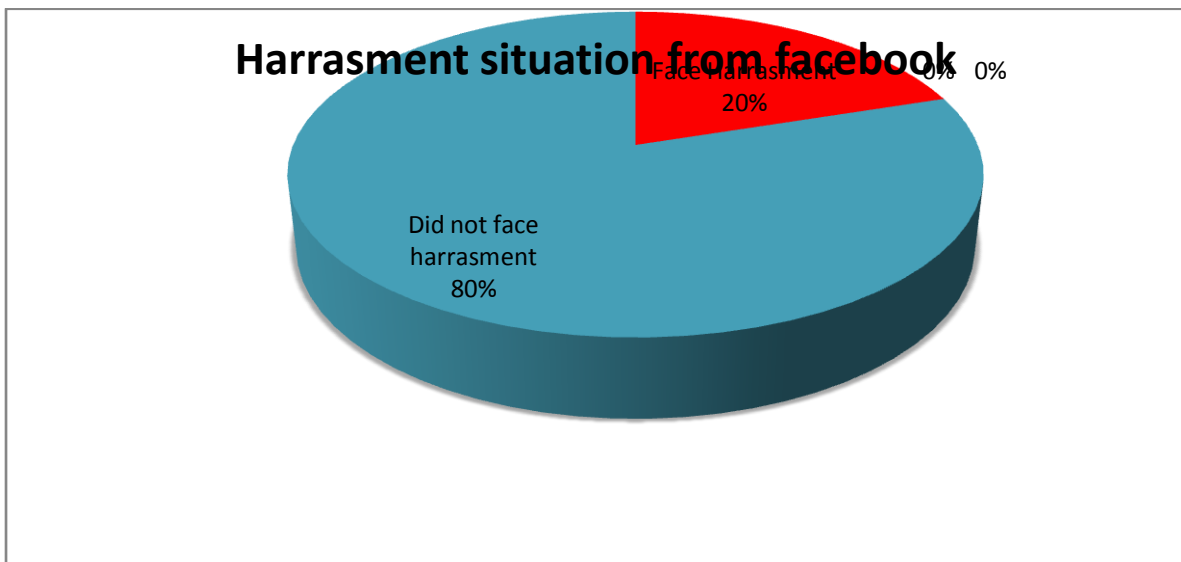


Figure: Harrasment situation from facebook.

9.3. Violence against privacy

Facebook is such a social media that create violence against privacy in several times. Many national newspaper mentions in different times about the privacy violence. It has conducted many times when people may post private video, picture and news in facebook for public post that may harmful for privacy of people. In the recent arena, In TSC a picture has been viral that is captured by Jibon Ahmed. Jibon Ahmed the 30-year-old Bangladeshi photo journalist quickly snapped a beautiful photo of the pair, and upload on Facebook and Instagram last week and titled it "symbol of pure love" where two young students sharing a kiss during a monsoon. But that innocent action would not only end up costing him his job, but also see him savagely attacked by thugs. The photo, which was taken at the University of Dhaka with the lovers' permission, went viral almost immediately after being posted online.

But while many celebrated the photo, it also caused a serious divide in the conservative, majority-Muslim nation where public affection is deeply frowned upon. But the next day, he claims a group of his colleagues cornered him and beat him up.

9.4. Cyber Crime by using Facebook

In Bangladesh, particularly young women are more likely than men to face severe online abuse that is sexualized and violent. In spite of weak institutional protection, women often make formal report of harassment, abuse, and violence originated from online spaces. In mid-August, Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) arrested two mobile phone repairmen, Sabuj and Madhu. They were found guilty of using their jobs to acquire personal information and content from various women. The two men would take these files from the mobile phones of women who brought them in for repair. They also accessed their IMO messenger apps and ran them in parallel on their own devices, reading personal messages. The duo used all this information to blackmail a number of women. Cyber Crime is on the rise, according to numbers from the Police Headquarters. Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) Commissioner Asaduzzaman Mia, responding to a question from journalists at an event on Cyber Crime in August, said that Cyber Crime is a growing trend and has become a threat to public safety. The time has come to think of how this crime can be prevented, he added. *“Needless to say, the ability to prevent Cyber Crime is not yet fully developed, but we are trying,”* he said. Nazrul Islam, a special public prosecutor (PP) of Cyber Crime Tribunal in Dhaka, told the Dhaka Tribune that not only with phones, there are also a growing number of Cyber Crimes committed via social media including Facebook. As a result, the number of cases is increasing in the tribunal. Most of the victims had very serious allegations. Their images were stolen, merged with pornographic images and then released on the internet.

9.5. Defamation in Facebook

There are two main types of defamation, written defamation and verbal defamation. When a potentially defamatory statement is made online or through social media -- such as via Facebook. We have seen lots of information about it. Different types of newspapers of Bangladesh had covered such types of news. In last year 22 June 2017, two people have been sued for writing defamatory Facebook posts about Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. General Secretary of Bangladesh Chhatra League's Chittagong Bakalia Ward unit Anamul Huq Manik filed the case with the court of Chittagong Metropolitan Magistrate Al Imran on Thursday. The accused Md Parvez Khan and Sazzad Hossen are residents of Bakalia area of the key port city.

“The accused persons posted slanderous and indecent remarks on Facebook about the PM and the Father of the Nation at different times. I am also preparing to file another case in this regard under the ICT Act,” the plaintiff told reporters. The two men were sued under Sections 500 and 506 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The court has taken the case into cognizance and summoned the accused persons to appear before the court by 20 July 2017. Such types of news is available in Bangladesh. We took it as a sample in our research.

9.6. Deception

Some fraud gangs are involved in hacking Facebook accounts and taking away money from friends and relatives of the users of the social network through blackmailing. Many people have become victims of such cheating and lost huge amount of money. Sources said such financial fraud often takes place using Facebook but most of the victims do not lodge complaint to police to avoid trouble.

The Facebook ID of Nigar Sultana was hacked a few months ago. After hacking, hackers sent a text message to Nigar Sultana's friends, saying that, “I (Nigar Sultana) am in trouble and please send me Tk 14,000.” Asked about the way of sending money, the hackers gave her friends a bKash number. After getting the text message, many friends sent money to the bKash number, considering that Nigar was facing trouble. But later, they came to know that Nigar's ID was hacked and hacker looted the money.

Talking to the daily sun, Nigar Sultana said, *“Many friends of mine thought that I was in trouble. That's why they sent money to the Bkash number without any verification. But later, they came to know the real matter.”* *“Finally, I got back the control of my account with the help of a friend,”* she added. A few months ago, the Facebook ID of a female private university student was hacked. After taking control of the Facebook ID, the hacker urged her friends to send money to a Bkash account, saying that she is in a big trouble. Later, the victim lodged a complaint to Gulshan Police Station. After the complaint, she got back her Facebook ID.

9.7. Provoking Social Unrest

This is the very common issues in recent time in Bangladesh. This year we have seen such types of information covered by national newspapers of Bangladesh. Actress and model Quazi Nawshaba Ahmed spread rumors about attacks on demonstrating students on Facebook with a view to destabilizing the law and order situation, RAB officials claimed on Sunday. Referring to Nawshaba's confession, members of Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) said, the actress was in Uttara at the time when the scuffles between the protesters and the 'miscreants' took place in Jhigatola. Nawshaba went on Facebook live from Uttara after a certain Rudra told her to do so, RAB officials said quoting the actress.

A team of Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) detained the actress and took her to RAB office for interrogation on Saturday night. RAB spokesman Mufti Mahmud Khan said necessary steps would be taken against her. *“She*

presented the matter in a way that the demonstrating students thought it to be true. The video went viral at once and worsened the situation,” Mufti Mahmud Khan added. Nawshaba went on Facebook live around 4:00pm on Saturday afternoon and said in a 1:37 minute live video that the attackers killed two student protesters and gouged out eyes of another in the capital’s Jhigatola. Students started to gather in different streets of the capital for the seventh consecutive day on Saturday morning demanding safe roads and justice for two of their fellows who were killed in a road accident on 29 July. We also saw that a restaurant owner named Faria Mahjabin, who was arrested last week, tried to create disorder by spreading rumors on Facebook during the recent student movement over safer roads, Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) chiefs says.

X. CAUSES BEHIND VICTIMIZATION IN FACEBOOK

We found from our case study that different causes of victimization from Facebook are-

10.1. Defamation of Islam

We knew by this study most of the miscreants wanted to defame Islam and their purpose was to insult Islam. They also tried to destroy religious harmony. In some cases it is found that people from another religion has opened Facebook ID by the name of Hindu people and meets their personal interest through religious intolerance.

10.2. Desire to illegal sexual harassment

Sexual harassment is a crime which defames and humiliates an individual or a group. This study showed that some Facebook users intentionally proposed female by Facebook messaging to make virtual friendship. Then they sent obscene message, naked photo, audio and video clips and tried to collect intimate picture and videos of their Facebook friends. Whenever girls put trust upon them and sent her intimate picture to them, then they blackmail the girl and coerced her to physical relation.

10.3. Physical Intercourse

In our study we have found that many miscreants provoke their female students, colleagues and others for making physical relations. For doing that they offered to them job, obtaining marks in exam and other benefits. Then they make Facebook relation with them and systematically fulfill their illegal desires.

10.4. Violation of Social Norms

Bangladesh is a Muslim prone country. Majority of its citizens are Muslim and they maintain different types of social, cultural and religious norms and values. Nowadays Facebook post, Youtube, twitter and Instagram are available now and there is little control of Government over these sites. So people from different backgrounds post and share many personal audio, video on these sites. Some Bangladeshi journalist share a picture of couple, where two male female kiss one another on open air and it hurts on religious sensitivity of the people. Then they have beaten the journalist and it is a cause of victimization on Facebook.

10.5. Introduce Political Unrest

Few days ago a teen movement has occurred in Bangladesh. Which took places more than ten days? Whole Dhaka city became unstable and rumor has been spread out that some students has been murdered, some female students has been raped. People who want to make the country unstable they post the status and share the status of the murder and rape news. Provoking the political unrest is one of the causes of victimization on Facebook.

10.6. Spread Rumor among Mass People

In our study we have found that many people spread rumor through their status and sharing other person’s status on Facebook. Sometime they spread rumor through Facebook live video and try to unstable the country and make unrest over the country. They people who live outside of the country, they can easily spread rumor about the Government and the state.

10.7. Cheating with People

In our study we have found another cause of victimization by Facebook, by analyzing online and daily newspaper it has seen that many miscreants make friendship with other person and after that they demand money from their Facebook friends, post the status by using their personal ID and hack their accounts and cheat with people for personal interest.

XI. INITIATIVES TAKEN BY AUTHORITY

Mode of action	Initiatives
Crime against religion	Arrested and sent to Jail
Sexual harassment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted written complain University authority expelled teachers for sexual harassment Temporary withdrawn a teacher from university activities

Violence against privacy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrested and sent to Jail 2. Bitten up by people
Cyber Crime by Facebook	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigation and punished 2. Negotiation and apologize for the matter
Defamation in Facebook	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The two men were sued under Sections 500 and 506 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. 2. University authority expelled teachers for sexual harassment 3. Temporary withdrawn a teacher from university activities

Deception	Brought under law
Provoking social unrest	Arrested and sent to Jail

11.1.Arrested and sent to Jail

In some cases it has seen that the victims of the incidents or their relatives filed case against the offender, and then police arrested them after that sent them to jail. But the case has not been proceeding continuously after the incidents. In some cases offender has got bail easily.

11.2.University authority expelled teachers for sexual harassment

In cases of violence against women or sexual harassment, it has seen that university authority when got the written allegation against any teachers or students from victim side then they made investigation about the cases. If the allegation are valid, then authority has been expelled the students or dismisses the job in case of allegation against teacher.

11.3.Temporary withdrawn a teacher from university activities

Some female students has made allegation against a teacher for physical abuse and sexual harassment. Then university authority made investigation about the case and got that the accusation is partially true. Then university authority has temporarily withdrawn the teacher from all activities of the university, but the punishment is not enough for the crime.

11.4.Lost job for physical abuse

In our study we have found that in several cases the miscreants has been expelled from their job by the authority. it becomes a matter of disgrace for the institution and also for the authority, so the authority expelled the offenders .

11.5.Imprisoned the culprit

The victim of the incidents tried their best to mitigate the issue by bilateral agreement, but if they failed to do this and its go out of their control then they meet the thana and police for the solution. In most of the incidents the victim and their family filed case against the culprit and police imprisoned the culprit for the offence.

11.6.Negotiation and apologize for the matter

Some incidents of Facebook victimization have taken place with victim's familiar person. Some relatives like cousin made Facebook friendship with the victim, then collect personal photo, obscene message and hack the ID of the victim and make screenshot of the message which she sent to her boyfriend and coerce her for love and physical relation. Then the victim informed her relatives about the incidents, by negotiation they collect the stolen data and offenders apologize for the matter to the victims and promised to not doing so in future.

11.7.Brought under law

When the incidents took places then the victims make allegation to law enforcing agencies, the personnel of legal section then brought the offender under law and provide exemplary punishment.

11.8.Investigation and punished

In most of the incidents allegation has been made by the victim to the law enforcing agencies. Then police tried to investigate the issue seriously and provide charge sheet against the criminal and judiciary section sentenced the punishment for the offenders in accordance to legal framework of our country.

XII. DISCUSSION

In our study, we have studied about fifty events related to Facebook victimization . The study showed that blasphemy (crime against religion),sexual harassment by miscreants, hacking the privacy of user and personal defamation, Cyber Crime like- (stalking, money laundering, cyber bullying),deception , provoking the social

unrest, physical abuse are the major areas of victimization by Facebook. Facebook users like women, girls, religious minorities, university students, female colleagues are the victims of the incident. Major causes behind the victimization are defamation of Islam by miscreants to do harm to religious minority or looting their valuable accessories, desire to illegal sexual harassment or doing physical intercourse with victim, violating social norms, provoking political unrest, spread rumor among mass people to unrest the country, cheating with people, blackmailing the users to gain resources or to make physical relations etc. In analyzing the attempts taken by the authority to control the situations are-police man arrest the offender and send to jail, University authority expelled the teachers and students who are responsible for sexual harassment by Facebook, in some cases authority temporarily withdrawn the teachers from university activities, professional persons lost their job for physical abusing their colleagues, law enforcing agencies imprisoned the culprits, some offenders made negotiation and apologize for the matter to victims, some offenders brought under law then investigation and punishment etc.

XIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Age limit should be specified for using Facebook account.
- The NID number should be made compulsory for opening Facebook account.
- No one should be allowed to use more than one Facebook account.
- Fake ID should be closed after proper verification process.
- Online privacy should be ensured in maximum extent.
- State should take appropriate initiatives in order to make people aware about the misuse of Facebook and its negative consequences.
- Guardian should monitor about their children's activities over Facebook as well as other social media.
- State should reinforce the law enforcing agencies so that they can ensure effective implementation of existing laws.
- Government should take practical initiatives in accelerating the effectiveness of Ministry of ICT.
- There should extra-curriculum and awareness forum in educational institution and society regarding the instruction about the positive usage of social media networking portals.
- Keep in mind the society's standards, social norms, religious values and do not share the links that create hatred different communities among the different segments, groups, sects, religions, cultures and races.
- Parents should not allow their children to be online in their room with the door closed.

XIV. CONCLUSION

Facebook, as social network is a great innovation of modern times. Among all social networking sites, Facebook is the most popular social network all over the world. Bangladesh is no exception. People use Facebook for various reasons social networking and communication, online shopping and business, knowledge and experience sharing. However, some incidents in Bangladesh, originated from or based on Facebook activities, led to arson, harassment, crime, defamation, deception, provoking social unrest and violence. Social network Facebook was used in these incidents mostly as a tool to trigger hatred and violence. This study discusses these technology related incidents and recommends possible future measurements to prevent such violence and make the social networking site like Facebook safe for its users.

REFERENCES

- [1] who-invented-facebook-1991791, <https://www.thoughtco.com>.
- [2] advantages-disadvantages-of-facebook-drawbacks-benefits-of-social-media.html, September, 2011, from <https://www.problogbooster.com>.
- [3] hundreds-facebook-pages-spreading-communal-hatred-bangladesh, November 16, 2017, from <https://www.dhakatribune.com>.
- [4] -ru-rajshahi-university-student-expelled-harassing-girls-though-facebook-1584364, country/Bangladesh, from <https://www.en.prothomalo.com>.
- [5] city/student-protest-3-more-arrested-spreading-rumors-social-media-1616656, from <https://www.thedailystar.net>
- [6] fact-check-rumours-that-spread-during-saturday-s-protests, Bangladesh/Dhaka, August 5, 2018, from <https://www.dhakatribune.com>.
- [7] Cyber_harassment_and_women_in_Bangladesh/15789734/, from <https://www.academia.edu>.
- [8] University-teacher-suspended-over-sexual/, bangladesh/news/174038/, from <https://en.prothomalo.com>.
- [9] in-focus/digital-sexual-harassment-digital-bangladesh-82480, from <https://www.thedailystar.net>.
- [10] rumours-swirl-on-facebook-amid-student-protests-for-safe-roads, Bangladesh, August 3, 2018, from <https://bdnews24.com>.

- [11] t/politics/m-shahriar-alam-facebook-account-hacked-bangladesh-foreign-affairs-state-minister-1567114,fromhttps://http://www.ittefaq.com.bd.
- [12] Nawshaba-confesses-to-spreading-rumours,Bangladesh/News/181059,from https://en.prothomalo.com.

Appendix



Two sued for defamatory Facebook posts about prime minister
[Anwar Hussain, Chittagong](#)

- Published at 10:22 pm June 22nd, 2017



S

Two people have been sued for writing defamatory Facebook posts about Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina and Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. General Secretary of Bangladesh Chhatra League's Chittagong Bakalia Ward unit Anamul Huq Manik filed the case with the court of Chittagong Metropolitan Magistrate Al Imran on Thursday. The accused — Md Parvez Khan and Sazzad Hossen – are residents of Bakalia area of the key port city. “The accused persons posted slanderous and indecent remarks on Facebook about the PM and the Father of the Nation at different times. I am also preparing to file another case in this regard under the ICT Act,” the plaintiff told reporters. The two men were sued under Sections 500 and 506 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC). The court has taken the case into cognisance and summoned the accused persons to appear before the court by July 20.