



Social Media & Young Generation Participation on Electoral Vote

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Abstract

It is expected that over the top utilization of social media among youthful eras, i.e., understudies of colleges make them more socially coordinates and politically educated. Political parties utilize media as well as social media to representation candidates and their different issues which pull in mass individuals. In spite of the fact that there are a few ponders around, which approves these impact of social media on cooperation of youthful era in discretionary legislative issues is done already for a few nations of world but however, for the nation Bangladesh, there's no such consider still existing which uncovers these issues with explanatory-descriptive investigation, especially done for any specialized open college, where web is more reasonable than to other sorts of colleges, since of the extra consideration is given to data and communications innovation there. Blended strategy has been connected to create the ponder more solid. The ponder here maybe is done with a organize of organized survey and Center Gather Discourse; basic irregular inspecting and cluster testing to fulfill the subsisting crevice in this way have found the foremost common sorts of websites utilized by respondents, normal term of them in day by day premise, whether on other hand, have evaluated that adequacy of social media to motivate youthful era in political cooperation.

Keyword: Young Generation, Social Media, Electoral Vote, Participation, Political.

1. Introduction

Bangladesh developed as an autonomous and self-governing nation at South Asia on 16th December, 1971 taking after a nine-month war of freedom (Hashmi, 2022). Having come out of the grasps of nearly 200 a long time of British colonial run the show, the nation had persevere a assist 24 a long time of inner colonial run the show beneath the standard of joined together Pakistan with Bangladesh, the at that point East Pakistan (Idris, 2022). Bangladesh may be a nation of third world. It is one of the biggest deltas of the world with a add up to range of 1,47,570 square kilometers. With a one of a kind communal concordance, Bangladesh has presently a populace of approximately 149.77 million, making it one of the thickly populated and moo wage creating nations of the world. Like other creating nations, Bangladesh was late in presenting web innovation and so that the web came in Bangladesh amid 1993 and online web benefit started in 1996 (Murshid et al., 2021). By social media, individuals can presently communicate and interact with each others in different other ways through content, photographs and indeed sound or visual implies (Pearce et al., 2020); (Dan et al., 2021). The most center of this paper is to recognize the impact of social media on constituent legislative issues among the youthful era (Smith et al., 2021); (Sneha, 2024).

The web entrance rate in Bangladesh is as moo as 6.86%, compared to Thailand 928.84%, India 19.19%, Pakistan 10.84%, Nepal 12.13%, Indonesia 16.72%. No question, the web could be a progressive strategy of communication (Alam & Ahmed, 2008); (Bhuiyan, 2011). Of all other media, individuals particularly youthful individuals like computer organizing or governance web most (Brown, 2000). For ponder, sharing caring, and communicate with others understudies went through a large part of the day on web (Shuva & Akter, 2011). This may cruel checking Facebook upgrades, posting on Twitter or fair keeping up to date with a friend's fickler stream (Rahaman, 2018). Among 42 open and 54 Government affirmed private colleges in Bangladesh, and all of them have web get to (Said, 2020); (Uddin et al., 2014). Over the time, unused innovations have changed the way decision campaigns are conducted and how individuals vote. Analyst within the 1940s found that the components influencing voter choice were: party connection, social bunch dependability, the candidate's identity and thought of other issues. Presently a days, this arrange has been changed. Social science inquire about shows that the candidate's identity, their position on issues, party alliance and gather enrollment are presently choosing components (Hossain, 2015); (Rahman, 2019). Numerous researchers trait this inversion to the impact of media that permits candidates to communicate straightforwardly the voters and of media reportage that concentrates on the candidate's identities over other issues (Hosain, 2020). There are distinctive sorts of media that incorporate, print media like news paper, books, magazines, flyer; electronic media like tv, radio social media like web which incorporate Facebook, Twitter, You tube, Instagram, Wire, Blogg, Vimu etc (Al-Zaman, 2020); (Sakib et al., 2024). Finally, social media is the foremost prevalent organize framework within the world wide (Moitra et al., 2020). It would not be similarly appropriate for all of the nations within the world. Created nations embrace cutting edge innovation and to a great extent utilize social organize. On the other hand, creating nations are ceaselessly confronting numerous socio-economic and political issues (Amit et al., 2021); (Sharma et al., 2023).

Week political framework and political turmoil are the common highlights in these nations (Kochanek, 2000). In created nations social media may be a popular instrument for discretionary campaigning (Sharma, 2019); (Wolfsfeld, 2013) and it makes a difference raise the number of youthful voter's in political support (Ohme et al., 2018); (Tariq et al., 2022). For a creating nation, like Bangladesh ubiquity of social media expanded slowly all over the nation. On the other hand, rate of web clients expanded quickly (Islam & Habiba, 2015). It may be said here that that social media ought to be centered on genuine and

dependable data for gathering of people. In some cases media uncover predisposition data almost legislative issues and political pioneer (Stieglitz & Dang-Xuan, 2013). Frequently social media controlled by the government. For this reason media cannot give genuine situation and circumstance of legislative issues in Bangladesh (Hossain, 2020); (Howard et al. 2011). This ponder explores that how the individuals acknowledge the news of media and how they get affected to hone in legislative issues. The most objective of the ponder is to know the impact of social media on interest of youthful voters in constituent legislative issues. In order to fulfill the most objective, the term paper indicates: (1) to discover out the name of intrigued on constituent support (2) to evaluate the changes of recognition approximately the constituent cooperation. (3) to look at how the youthful voter is affected by social media.

2. The Art of Research

1. Literature Review

Wright (2016) worked on Communication building good relation Person and Political Support: The impacts of social structure and communication conduct. In this ponder analyst endeavoring to clarified hypotheses of person political interest have expected that mass media utilize in recursive cause of such support. Analyst contended the plausibility of circuitous at relationship between mass media and political support. It is inspected by Two organize slightest squares method. This overview conducted on the South Carolina employments both male and female sub test to appear the affect of social media. But the analyst did not underline the affect of web on voter's cooperation.

Norris & Curtice (2006) dissected the representation of web political support. In this paper analysts talked about almost political cooperation, web utilize, open conclusion, political representation and Asset Hypothesis. Analysts utilize a wide range of political conclusion address to decide whether online participators conclusion reflect or misshape those of common populace. But analyst did not appear their concern approximately youthful era. Where, most of the youthful individuals utilize web in normal premise. Kochanek (2000) inspected that the constituent significance of political conversation and impacts of social organize in political interest utilizing overview strategy information would be accumulated amid 1996 Presidential race. He appeared that the level of political modernity in a person's social arrange mastery a positive impact on support. This ponder basically underscored the connected between arrange and inclusion. There have a few issues in this consider. How the organize was made isn't made clear.

Rothstein(1996) on her term handbook talked about approximately political interest, person political intrigued, person political behavioral contrasts, law based cooperation, and modes of cooperation. But she had no intrigued almost determinants of the ponder like; pay, age instruction, religion family belief system and mass media. Determinants play an vital part to propelled individuals in political support.

Tolbert and Neal (2003) explored the unwinding impacts of the web on political interest within the American National Race 2000. Overview strategy is utilized in this consider. Result found that 22% of the voter utilized tv, 39% utilized daily paper, and 11% utilized web. Result demonstrated that web user's rate is exceptionally unimportant. Here web does not make social and political segregation in America. So the comes about have a few restriction (Kreiss & Howard, 2010).

Sheard et al., (2003) inspected the relationship between amount of web utilize and positive impact of web use by college first year recruits. A web understudy overview of practices and concerns was administrated to 182 college first year recruits of Northeastern College. Comes about appeared that, male understudies who were online more than 10 hours per week communicated altogether less concern approximately their rising part definitions and independence. Female understudies who utilized the web for more than 10 hours per week detailed altogether less concern around being pitiful or discouraged. Comes about shown, time went through online helps college first year recruits to create their communication abilities. There's a major restriction in this paper that must be considered. Analysts depicted web as a point of view of positive communication and adapting aptitudes, but they does not centered on political intrigued of web clients.

Rashid (2014) analyzes the part and affect of a differing extend of media outlets on different angles of administration in Bangladesh. It looks at an interlinked set of issues including the national media's part as a state guard dog and shaper of open supposition, and how this is often upgraded or prevented by its need of capacity, proprietorship structure and inner administration. This think about incorporates, there are right now a add up to of 743 enlisted news distributions with an official add up to circulation of 6,107,616 (2006). Every day daily papers are distributed in sixty areas out of sixty-four and 45 areas have routinely distributed weeklies. Reports state that as it were a add up to of 20-22 every day daily papers are frequently distributed. The think about found that 41% of families claim a TV in 2006, as compared to 8% in 1995. The overview moreover states that over 65% of

Bangladeshis matured 15 or over observe TV at slightest once a week (Ghose, 2017). In any case, media professionals and spectators at all levels communicated concern over both the print and electronic media permitting framework and the destitute execution of a imperfect administrative system (Bannink & Trommel, 2019); (Wagner, 2009). This consider has a few confinement. This think about underlines as it were gadgets media and print media. But, he would not underscore the affect and part of social media on administration of Bangladesh.



2. Conceptual Framework

In this ponder Interest of youthful era in discretionary legislative issues is considered as subordinate variable and social media considered as autonomous variable. Here Interest of youthful era in appointive legislative issues implies youthful individuals are affected by social media in discretionary legislative issues where the pointers are voting conduct, political communication, electioneering campaigning, open conclusion, political awareness.

Social media are Web locales where individuals connected openly, sharing and examining data almost each other and their lives, employing a interactive media blend of individual words, pictures, recordings and sound. There are distinctive sorts of social media, which may incorporate; Web, You Tube, Facebook, Telegram, Wibo, Instagram, Twitter, Blogging, What's app, Viver, Vimeo, Line, My people etc. Sosial Media as a Independent variable for this research.

The dependent variabel in this research area that is young generations, political participation and electoral politics. With means: (a) Young Generation: Concurring to the National Youth Arrangement 2003 in Bangladesh, Youth as citizens matured between 18-35. Agreeing to the Structure of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Article 122 (2)(b)-A individual should be entitled to be selected on the constituent roll for a voting demographic delimited for the reason of race to the parliament, on the off chance that he isn't less than eighteen a long time of age. In this investigate, youthful voter in colleges whose age is 18-35 considered qualified for the ponder.

(b) Political interest: Political interest is any movement that shapes, influences, or includes the political circle. Political cooperation ranges from voting going to a rally to committing an act of psychological warfare to sending a letter to a agent.

(c) Discretionary legislative issues: Discretionary legislative issues alludes to Decision related legislative issues. Agreeing to Oxford Progressed Learner's Word reference, Decision implies choosing by vote. Legislative issues implications the science of government and the administration of political issues.

3. Method

In this inquire about, it is endeavored to recognize web affected of youthful voter in political cooperation. Blended strategy has gotten to realize the objective of the ponder. Subjective think about has been taken after to conduct Center Bunches Dialog and Quantitative ponder has been taken after to study strategy. The think about chose to utilize explanatory-descriptive plan. The essential information are collected from 175 respondents through Organized Survey. Here 125 understudies and 25 Instructor are met where male part and female part are break even with. There's a Center Bunch which comprises of eight individuals in add up to among them. In this investigate, auxiliary information are collected from different Books, Diaries, Magazines, National and Universal Investigate reports and web etc.

Pabna University of Science and Technology (PUST), Sylhet is the inquire about region. In this investigate, each chosen understudy of SUST is considered as unit of as unit of investigation from the entire populace. Basic irregular inspecting strategy and cluster testing is followed to conduct this think about. Cluster examining strategy is utilized since it is necessary to choose the agent of the understudies of the existing semester of college. It is additionally critical to enroll the modern and ancient voter, who have casts their vote one, twice, trice or more times. Collected information are characteristically classified and arranged.

4. Result

1. Question items

The first picture of the research results shows how the young generation uses the internet and some of the social media that they often use, the explanation will be shown in table 1 below.

Table 1. Information on Internet and Social Media Usage by Young Generation of Bangladesh

| Information Internet | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Internet Activity: | | |
| News | 21 | 12 |
| Chatting | 44 | 25.1 |
| Surfing and Browsing | 33 | 18.9 |
| Social Networking | 65 | 37.1 |
| Other | 12 | 6.9 |
| Social Media: | | |
| Facebook | 77 | 44 |
| You Tube | 35 | 20 |
| Viber | 12 | 6.9 |
| Telegram | 17 | 9.7 |
| What's App | 30 | 17.1 |
| Other | 4 | 2.3 |

From the data presented in Table 1 it can be concluded that only 12% of young people use the internet to search and read news, then 25.1% use the internet as a place to chat and share information with their friends, then the young generation of Bangladesh uses the internet for browsing and searching for information by 19.9%, 3% and most young people in Bangladesh use social networking sites for their internet activities by 37.1%. Finally, for young Bangladeshis, they use the internet function to search for assignments, have fun or support hobbies by 6.9%. Further information for the use of social media by the young generation of Bangladesh falls on Facebook at 44% followed by You Tube and What's app at 20% and 17.1%. Telegram as a newcomer is widely favored by the young generation at 9.7 and followed by social media Viber as the next choice at 6.9. For the last choice found in other choices (eg: Instagram and Twitter) at 2.3%.

Table 2. Media and Frequencies for Communicating With Friends and Acquaintances

| Information | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Media Communication: | | |
| Offline (face to face) | 17 | 9.7 |
| Phone | 47 | 26.8 |
| Social Media | 68 | 38.9 |
| All of Them | 43 | 24.6 |
| Frequency Communication: | | |
| Every day | 111 | 63.4 |
| Once a week | 43 | 24.6 |
| Once a month | 21 | 12 |

In table 2, it can be seen that there is a shift in communication media among young people in Bangladesh, where the most communication is done through social media at 38.9% and continued with telephone at 26%. There is a decrease in offline and face-to-face communication and maybe this is one of the reasons why some cafes and hangouts in Bhaka have experienced a decrease in the number of visitors (reference). In addition, the combination of all communication media shows a value of 24.6% and this needs to be studied more deeply. What is interesting about the following information is that the amount of communication carried out by the younger generation is very routine because in one day they share news in their community reaching 63.4%, then they share information every week around 24.6% and finally they share information once a month around 12%.

Table 3. Party Activism in University and Frequency of Attend in Election

| Information | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Party activism in university: | | |
| Yes | 117 | 66.9 |
| No | 58 | 33.1 |
| Frequency of attend in election: | | |
| Zero | 71 | 40.6 |
| Once | 46 | 26.3 |
| Two | 33 | 18.9 |
| Three and more | 25 | 14.2 |

In table 3 we can see that the majority of the young generation are those who participate and are active in campus activities by 66.9% and the rest are those who are not active by 33.1%. Furthermore, information about the young generation whether they have ever participated in previous elections and it is recorded that the majority of them are new voters by 40.6%. Then those who have participated in the election once amount to 26.3% and continued by the young generation who have participated in the election twice by 18.9%. Only 14.2% of young voters have experience participating in elections three times or even more.

Table 4. Identification of Election Candidates

| Information | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Why choose a particular candidate: | | |
| Ideology | 51 | 29.1 |
| Symbol | 38 | 21.7 |
| Qualification | 86 | 49.2 |
| Sources of information about the candidate: | | |
| Newspaper | 37 | 21.1 |
| Television | 51 | 29.1 |
| Social Media | 64 | 36.6 |
| Banners and Flyers | 23 | 13.2 |



In table 4 we will be shown how the young generation knows the candidates who will compete in the Bangladesh election and it is known that the young generation likes candidates who have good qualifications by 49.2% (almost half) and continued with the ideology and symbols attached to the candidates by 29.1% and 21.7%. The following information shows that voters and the young generation know the candidates through mass media and television news by 36.6% and 29.1%. Which is continued by news through newspapers and other promotional tools (banners and flyers) by 21.1% and 13.2%.

Table 5. Political Issue Media and Frequency of Political Information

| Information | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Media used to discuss political issues with colleagues: | | |
| Offline (face to face) | 44 | 25.1 |
| Phone | 19 | 10.9 |
| Social Media | 112 | 64 |
| Frequency of update political information: | | |
| Daily | 58 | 33.1 |
| Weekly | 66 | 37.7 |
| Monthly | 24 | 13.7 |
| Not interested | 27 | 15.5 |

In table 5 we are shown about political discussions that are often done by the young generation of Bangladesh, where the most discussions still come from social media at 64%. Furthermore, direct discussions (face to face) and discussions via telephone at 25.1% and 10.9%. For further information about the frequency of the young generation in Bangladesh in seeking information and news about politics, the most is done every week and every day with a percentage of 37.7% and 33.1%. Some young voters in Bangladesh are looking for news about politics every month with a percentage of 13.7% and even some of them are not interested at all in looking for political news at 15.5%.

Table 6. Political Engagement and Trust in Political Information Through Social Media

| Information | Frequency | Percent |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Political engagement with social media: | | |
| Sharing dan post | 51 | 29.1 |
| Just like and comment | 111 | 63.5 |
| Not interested | 13 | 7.4 |
| Trust in political information in social media: | | |
| Yes (with justification) | 88 | 50.2 |
| Partial | 61 | 34.9 |
| No | 26 | 14.9 |

In table 6 we are shown about the political involvement of the young generation of Bangladesh through social media with the possibility of like and comment of 63.5% and continued by sharing and posting political news on their social media accounts of 29.1%. Only a few young people are not interested in sharing political news on their social media of 7.4. Further information about the level of trust of the young generation regarding political news shared through social media received a positive response with a level of trust with justification of 50.25 (almost half) and those who half believe it of 34.9%. Furthermore, for the young generation who do not really believe in political news on their social media homepages, it is around 14.9%.

2. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Furthermore, the focus group has been conducted in the students of PUST present as participants of discussion. The discourse was partitioned into four wide topics so as to encourage a centered talk. These four topics were as takes after: a) The positive affect of social media on society b) The negative affect of social media on society c) Does youthful individuals interested to know almost political undertakings through social media and d) Does youthful individuals alter their political supposition through social organizing. Result of center gather talk is displayed underneath.

One of the bunch individuals (25) states, Social media is so most common in our society that nearly everybody is associated to it. We post nearly each viewpoint of our life on social media. At that point social systems sprang up and the full thought of companionship changed once more and until the end of time. It's completely conceivable to have hundreds of companions on Confront book. Additionally, million of books, diaries and other fabric are accessible through the web. It can permit any sorts of data. The Web makes conceivable for commerce to do undertaking with their clients and clients.

Another one (25) states, the compulsion to online social systems can aggravate a person's way of living and proficient movement. Anyone can effectively transfer explicit fabric for commercial reason or fair for fun. The youthful minds of children will be undermined through their presentation to things which are saved for grown-ups. Exceptionally known identities and lawmakers are too victimized by astute and pernicious individual who need to ruin others utilizing their individual experiences.

Another one (25) said, "He studied daily paper frequently in web. He likes to upgrade the news of the political issues, work of the political parties, exercises of pioneer and pronouncement of decision. He pays vote the party which can work for the improvement of our nation. Social media make helpful foundation of the supposition since they keep up results of news and for this reason individuals know about the truth of the news. He must alter my political conclusion through the news of social media. When we spend time in social organizing, we examine approximately political issues. We need to alter our political conclusion through social organizing.

One of the gather individuals (24) states, respectful society bunches and cognizant people of the nation are moreover utilizing social media to encourage political wrangles about, debasement and fumble, insignificant talks of priests, government authorities and head of diverse independent bodies of the nation. Facebook pages played a major part in terms of advancing the campaigns. Individuals with versatile phones and advanced cameras transferred photographs and allow the status on diverse episodes the police and law upholding agency's individuals irritating citizens or transfer the exercises of government ruled political parties fumble a and unlawful power-practicing. So it makes a difference one to alter his or her discernment almost legislative issues.

Another one (25) states he has share as with any modern innovation, everybody is continuously talking around the negative side impacts of the web and saying how it ruins genuine confront to confront relationship, fills our minds with rottenness and harms our eyes and dissolves our brains. Web makes a social organizing framework where youthful individuals passed their free time with companion. It can too offer assistance us to ponder.

Another one (26) states, the web is so prevalent these days that nearly anybody employments it. It is open by nearly any individual who tries to put through to one of its central from primary systems. Additionally, it can be gotten to by clients of any age and condition. But Illegal or improper materials can be found within the web which break down the base of ethical quality in our society.

5. Discussion

It has found the think about that social media is exceptionally well known organizing frameworks for the respondents. As a understudy or a educator of open Science and Innovation College, each and each individual should get to in web. Most of the respondents utilize social media for social organizing and facebook is most well known social organizing location for respondents and most of the respondents meet with their companions and commonplace through social media in day by day premise.

After the over consider we see that, the social media plays a major part in keeping the citizenry side by side of current occasions and raising mindfulness of different issues in any society. It too has an amazingly noteworthy affect on the young's sees and way of thinking. It plays an irreplaceable part within the legitimate working of a popular government. However the social media moreover have other parts in empowering full youthful support in races. The development of the Web has earned extraordinary importance amid the final few a long time, particularly in its part of educating voters on constituent issues. Social organizing is teaching youthful voters on how to work out their equitable rights. It is giving a stage for the political parties and candidates to communicate their message to the voters. It is additionally giving a stage for the open to communicate their concerns, conclusions, and should, the parties or candidates, the government, and to other voters, and to connected on these issues. Web is scrutinizing the electoral prepare itself, counting electoral management, in arrange to assess the reasonableness of the method, its productivity, and its integrity. Social organizing is permitting the parties and candidates to talk about with each other. By giving data, as remote as conceivable, maintains a strategic distance from energizing dialect, making a difference to avoid race related savagery. The social media are not the sole source of data for youthful voters, but in a world ruled by mass communications, it is progressively the social media that decide the political motivation, indeed in less mechanically created nations. Youthful individuals interested on web since it decreases the fetched of data and increment its proficiency. It reinforces youthful cooperation in majority rule forms. So, the benefits of utilizing the Web in appointive forms are apparent from this consider.

A few proposal on the utilize of social media within the socio-political improvement of Bangladesh that:

- Social media opportunity is crucial in vote based system in this manner it ought to be non-negotiable.
- Social media must report the truth without undue deception of realities, drama, publicity and predisposition.
- In announcing, the social media must take cognisance of national security and the welfare of the individuals.
- Social media professionals must not be affected by the interface of proprietorship, both government and corporate.
- Show or transmission of explicit and rough social media materials ought to be controlled to decrease negative impact on social orders.
- More social media outfits ought to be built up in provincial communities to encourage improvement and give them more get to to data.
- Social media Organizing ought to be built up to arrange the exercises of both residential and worldwide media in arrange to diminish the occurrence of wrong or negative reporting.



- The most deterrent to utilizing the Web in Bangladesh is its dispersion. The Web is still an urban benefit since web associations are more concentrated in urban regions, especially in and around Dhaka. Portable administrators are giving considerable administrations in and exterior urban zones utilizing 3G/EDGE or WiMax

6. Conclusion

The quick development of unused advances has changed the communication prepare between individuals and has too decreased the fetched of communication for people. Today's world is presently changing by making individuals progress in organizing framework. The web puts the world at a person's fingerprints. With a parallel association with this idea, discoveries from this ponder propose that youthful eras are exceedingly included in different sorts of online exercises such that investing times by perusing online news, chatting with companions, utilizing social organizing destinations, doing web surfing and doing other exercises, where, at the same time it is uncovered here, that respondents utilize over specified online administrations normal premise. Each and each daily paper includes a online interface in web. Most of the respondent are know around this matter where they seeing features of news at a look. At final says that, most of the respondents are impacted by the social media in political cooperation. And a few of them are somewhat impacted.

Acknowledgments

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