

# [Internet and its role essay](https://assignbuster.com/internet-and-its-role-essay/)

Developing Country: Bangladesh by Barsha Mahzabin Date: ” Preface coherent message. First, we wanted vision to inspire and challenge us to think about technology, development, and their relation-ship, in new ways. Second, we wanted to better understand how internet technology stands and its overall history in Bangladesh. Third, how it is affecting the socio economic development in the country. Fourth, how crucial role the electronic publication through internet is generating and its significance and resulting true benefits in the society.

Fifth, where the internet technology stands from now to next ten years and how it may change or affect the actual social and economic aspects. These include enabling the creation of relevant knowledge on the Internet and the acquisition of the necessary skills and capabilities to use the technology in a way that is compatible with the local culture. Table of Contents A. Overview B. Case Study: Internet Technology in Bangladesh at a Glance C. Effects that is generating on the socio economic aspects D. Electronic Publishing through Internet E. Internet technology and its future in the next Ten Years F.

Acknowledgements Overview The Internet is the latest in a series of technological breakthroughs in interpersonal ommunication, following the telegraph, telephone, radio, and television. It combines innovative features of its predecessors, such as bridging great distances and reaching a mass audience. Despite the increases in the provision of information services that are available through the Internet for users in the developing world, there is considerable skepticism regarding the potential of the technology for socio- economic development.

For example, most Internet diffusion statistics, although impressive, tell us little about Internet density since they do not take into account the ize of the population in each country or region. However, the Internet has novel features as well, most critically the relative others with similar interests and values. We place the Internet in its historical context, and then examine the effects of Internet use on the user’s psychological well- being, the formation and maintenance of personal relationships, group memberships and social identity, the workplace, and community involvement.

The evidence suggests that while these effects are largely dependent on the particular goals that users bring to the interaction” such as self-expression, affiliation, or competition” hey also interact in important ways with the unique qualities of the Internet communication situation and its surroundings what plays a vital role in our lives. In this project, we examine the extent to which the knowledge and information revolution manifested today in the Internet will affect the quality of life of more than 4bn. eople in developing countries, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable among them. Connecting countries is Just the beginning and, though expensive, perhaps the easiest part. Individuals, Organizations, even countries must have the ncentives and the capabilities to use information effectively. Especially for the poor and vulnerable, strengthening their capability to receive and use knowledge will require special effort, and knowledge that comes from outside will need to be adapted to fit local contexts and needs.

Internet History in Bangladesh Like many developed and developing countries, the Internet in Bangladesh has witnessed phenomenal growth. Although facing many constraints in expanding Internet access and use, development of the Internet and Information Technology are high government priorities. In 2013, Internet users in Bangladesh increased to 33 million. Starting in the early 1990s, Bangladesh had dialup access to e-mail using the Bulletin Board Systems (BBSs) of a few local providers, but the number of users did not total more than 500.

Users were charged by the kilobyte and email was transferred from the BBS service providers to the rest of the world by international dialup using UUCP. In June 1996 the first VSAT base data circuit in the country was commissioned and the Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board (BTTB) granted licenses to two Internet Service Providers (ISPs). In subsequent years more liberal overnment policies led to a rapid expansion of the industry, resulting in over 180 registered ISP’s by 2005. ISPs are currently regulated by the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) through the Bangladesh Telecommunications Act.

In May 2006 Bangladesh inaugurated new submarine optic fiber connectivity as part of the 16 country consortium SEA-ME-WE 4 project. The landing station is in cox’s Bazar, the southern city near the Bay of Bengal. In July 2008 the Submarine Cable Project was transformed into the company Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL), which is now responsible for all services elated to the submarine cable. The number of Internet subscriptions in Bangladesh grew from 186, 000 in 2000 to Bangladesh one of the lowest usage percentages in the world, ahead of only North Korea, Myanmar, and Sierra Leone.

This limited Internet penetration is due to many factors, including: high costs, little local content, limited or poor service quality, lack of infrastructure with the last mile often limited to dial-up, too many providers competing in a relatively small market, and low literacy rates. By 2011 however, the number of Internet users in Bangladesh had seen phenomenal growth of over 900% ringing the total number of users to 5, 501 , 609 (3. 5% of the total population) mainly due to wide availability of mobile Internet access. Internet connectivity with acceptable quality and reliability is generally quite expensive in Bangladesh.

Since connecting to the SEA-ME-WE 4 cable in 2006, the country has seen Internet bandwidth prices drop significantly. In 2008, the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) slashed wholesale Internet bandwidth prices drastically, from BDT 80, 000 (approximately USD 1, 125) per Mbit/S to BDT 18, 000 (approximately USD 250) per Mbit/s. In 2009, after complaints that retail prices were till too high for slow, unreliable connections, the BTRC indicated that they were going to begin monitoring ISPs to ensure that retail prices reflected the reduced wholesale prices.

Among the other companies that are currently serving there are three, BanglaLion Communications Ltd. , Brac Bdmail Network Ltd. , and Augere Wireless Broadband Bangladesh Ltd. , won licenses to operate WiMAX in Bangladesh in September 2008. The three firms purchased the licenses at auction for 2. 15 billion BDT (31 million USD) from the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission under an agreement that pays 27. 0% of revenue to the government. Brac Bdmail declined to start the service. BanglaLion and Augere (branded as Qubee) launched commercial WiMax services by the end of 2009.

From October 2011 Access Telecom (BD) Ltd. and Tackyon started giving fixed WiMax services to their clients. Expensive and slow connections available from individual homes have created a demand for cyber caf©s with higher than average bandwidth. The number of cyber caf©s was estimated to be roughly 800 in 2009, unchanged from 2005. Cyber caf©s were first regulated by the BTRC in 2009, but fewer than 150 had obtained the required license by the end of 2011. Many cyber caf©s have expanded as Local Service Providers (LSPs) as a way to make use of their idle (out of business hours) bandwidth.

Because the root problem of scarce bandwidth remains, LSP subscribers continue to suffer from slow connections and inadequate bandwidth (96-128 kbit/s on average). A general complaint of customers and internet users is that such subscriptions are good for nothing except for surfing rich-text and images over the web. The younger internet users in the urban areas have started to familiarize themselves with other more data demanding internet applications and usage. But, Streaming applications fail to work over low bandwidth. Games, voice, video- conferencing and the like also suffer from latency issues.

Further, these LSPs are known to forcefully cache web resources (transparent proxies) and to aggressively block traffic related to the following applications in order to save bandwidth: trackers and other P2P ports/patterns, voice/video applications which mostly make use of P2P architecture, online gaming and Just about anything else except WWW. Some LSPs generally block all ports except HTTP/HTTPS. Bandwidth/latency benchmarking sites including SpeedTest. net are blocked to stop customers from omplaining about their share of bandwidth.

Despite these limitations, LSPs seem to do quite well by keeping the majority of the customers happy with local FTP servers, mostly filled with pirated movies, software, games, TV-series etc. Affects that is generating on the socio economic aspects As the use of the Internet widens beyond the research and academic community, its developmental impact on developing countries needs to be closely monitored. This section explores the interaction between various dimensions of development discussed in the previous section and Internet usage.

We discuss these issues under he broad dimensions of economic productivity, telecommunications infrastructure, social equity, cultural identity, empowerment of marginalized groups, democracy, and sustainable development. Here are few major sectors we will focus based on the affects that its taking place in terms of internet and its applications. Health Sector In Bangladesh many health-related processes stand to be reshaped by the Internet. In clinical settings, the Internet enables care providers to gain rapid access to information that can aid in the diagnosis of health conditions or the development of suitable treatment plans.

It makes patient records, test results, and practice guidelines accessible from the examination room. It can also allow care providers to consult with each other electronically to discuss treatment plans or operative procedures. At the same time, the Internet supports a shift toward more patient- centered care, enabling consumers to gather health-related information themselves; to communicate with care providers, health plan administrators, and other consumers electronically; and even to receive care in the home.

The Internet also supports numerous health-related activities beyond the direct provision of care. By supporting financial and administrative transactions, public health surveillance, professional education, and biomedical research, the Internet can streamline the administrative overhead associated with health care, improve the health of the nation’s population, better train health care providers, and lead to new insights into the nature of disease.

Education Education these days has been the top priority for any family or individual person, and no doubt amongst the latest technologies to promote and maintain the Internet Bangladesh has not only an access to websites, these days there is nowledge and information on every aspect of the educational world over the internet. The resources provided on various web pages are indeed very informative and useful for professionals and students related to every field of work.

The only pre- requisite is the research over the internet for a specific educational topic, and then this information Just needs to be filtered to gain the basic knowledge of what you are looking for. Therefore, these are true internet resources which deal with every individual’s educational needs. Telecommunication and Business The development of successful business relationships relies greatly on interpersonal ontacts. However, due to certain advantages of Internet communication, numbers of relationships start to rely increasingly on this impersonal way of communication.

Therefore, there is a need to study what roles could and could not Internet communication serve for in business relationships as well as in telecommunication. Although the increasing importance of Internet communication in business relationship is acknowledged in numbers of studies, there is no any wide investigation on its roles. Hence, the purpose of this research is to explore the roles that Internet communication has in business relationships. The analysis of recent studies shows that the most emphasized role of Internet is information exchange role.

Basically internet has played a major role in business sectors in Bangladesh over the last fifteen years in the following areas: Increased interaction process Improved quality of communication Positive impact on the level of trust Improved business performance and satisfaction Positive effect on the relationship stability Lowered conflict Enhanced cooperation More informal business relationships Facilitated interim relationships Enhances relationship development process In Telecommunication sector internet has played its role in a vast way.

For instance in Bangladesh as technology has evolved internet have created a dependence on reliable and fast data connections. Whether you are transmitting files between buildings or downloading information from a online application fiber is quickly becoming the preferred method of data transmission. Addition Networks partners with multiple telecommunication providers to meet the needs of our clientele. This Internet Connections. This also leads to wider ranges of communication breakthrough in terms of business aspects.