# MUSLIM'S AWARENESS AND PRACTICE IN USING FACEBOOK WISELY AND ISLAMICALLY

BY

### NURUL A'TIYAH AHMAD LOTFI

A dissertation submitted in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Information Technology

Kulliyyah Information and Communication Technology International Islamic University Malaysia

**MAY 2016** 

#### **ABSTRACT**

The emergence of information and communication technology (ICT) nowadays had increased the number of internet users in Malaysia. Social media become an important tool for teenagers, youths, and adults to distribute information around the globe. Furthermore, social media also could influence people's perception in the society. There are lots of advantages of social media advancement. On the other hands, many misuses of social media issues are reported. There are many social media campaigns had been conducted by government and non government agencies to give awareness to the society. 'Klik Dengan Bijak' is one of the campaigns that aim to educate people in surfing the internet safe and secure. Thus, this study aims to evaluate Muslim's awareness and practice in using Facebook wisely and Islamic way. In addition, this study will incorporate the Islamic principles and discuss possible suggestion in social media. From the findings, majority of the respondents are aware on how to surf social media wisely, but only half of the respondents are using the Facebook wisely and in Islamic manner in their daily life.

## خلصة البحث

إن تطور تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات مؤخرا أدى إلى زيادة عدد مستخدم بالإنترنت في ماليزيا. فأصبحت وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي أدوات مهمة للمراهقين والشباب وحتى الكبار للمشاركة في المعلومات. علاوة على ذلك ، فإن وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي أثرت على إدراك الناس في المجتمع. رغم أن الكثير من مزايا وسائل الإعلام الاجتماعية، إلا أنها من ناحية أخرى، هناك العديد من الاستخدامات الخاطئة لوسائل الإعلام الاجتماعية. وضعت الحكومة الماليزية والوكالات غير الحكومة حملة لزيادة الوعي في المجتمع لوسائل الإعلام الاجتماعية. "كليك دغن بيجق" بعد إحدى أهم الحمالات التي تهدف إلى تثقيف الناس في تصفح الإنترنت بشكل أمن. يهدف هذا البحث إلى معرفة الوعي في الممارسات الناس في استخدام الفيسبوك بشكل صحيح وبطريقة إسلامية. وبالإضافة، لذلك فإن هذا البحث يتضمن بعض المبادئ الإسلامية في مجال الاتصالات. من نتائج هذه الدراسة، فإن غالبية المستطلعين يدركون كيفية تصفح وسائل الإعلام الاجتماعية بطريقة وسحيحة ولكن يستخدم نصف المستطلعين فقط موقع الفيسبوك بشكل صحيح وبطريقة إسلامية في حياتهم اليومية.

## APPROVAL PAGE

I certify that I have supervised and read this study a to acceptable standards of scholarly presentation a quality, as a dissertation for the degree of Master of	and is fully adequate, in scope and
	Mohamad Fauzan Noordin Supervisor
I certify that I have read this study and that in my standards of scholarly presentation and is fully ac dissertation for the degree of Master of Information	lequate, in scope and quality, as a
	Akram M. Zeki Examiner
This dissertation was submitted to the Department accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirem Information Technology.	-
	Asadullah Shah Head, Department of Information System
This dissertation was submitted to the Kulliyyah of Technology and is accepted as a partial fulfillment of Master of Information Technology.	
	Abdul Wahab Abdul Rahman Dean, Kulliyyah of Information and Communication Technology

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that this dissertation is the result of my own investigations, except

where otherwise stated. I also declare that	it has not been previously or concurrently
submitted as a whole for any other degrees	at IIUM or other institutions.
Nurul A'tiyah Ahmad Lotfi	
Signature:	Date:

#### INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

## DECLARATION OF COPYRIGHT AND AFFIRMATION OF FAIR USE OF UNPUBLISHED RESEARCH

## MUSLIM'S AWARENESS AND PRACTICE IN USING FACEBOOK WISELY AND ISLAMICALLY

I declared that the copyright holder of this dissertation is Nurul A'tiyah Ahmad Lot	tf
--	----

Copyright © 2016 Nurul A'tiyah Ahmad Lotfi. All rights reserved.

No part of this unpublished research may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission of the copyright holder except as provided below

- 1. Any material contained in or derived from this unpublished research may only be used by others in their writing with due acknowledgement.
- 2. IIUM or its library will have the right to make and transmit copies (print or electronic) for institutional and academic purpose.
- 3. The IIUM library will have the right to make, store in a retrieval system and supply copies of this unpublished research if requested by other universities and research libraries.

By signing this form, I acknowledged that I have read and understand the IIUM Intellectual Property Right and Commercialization policy.

Affirmed by Nurul A'tiyah Binti Ahmad I	Lotfi
Signature	Date

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillah praised be to Allah *s.w.t.* for His Merciful and Blessing. I am grateful for the power that has been given by Allah *s.w.t.* to finish my dissertation studies. I am just an ordinary person who has no power and strength given by Allah *s.w.t.*, without HIM I am not able to produce this research.

In addition, I would like to thank to Prof. Dr. Mohamad Fauzan Bin Noordin for his supervision, guidance, valuable time and assistance in this studies. Thanks also to Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA) who had given financial assistance for my studies.

Plus, a special thanks to my beloved parents; Hj. Ahmad Lotfi Bin Tarmiji and Hjh. Mesliyah Binti Abdul Samad, who have give motivation and moral support throughout my studies. Besides, to my loving husband Ali Haniffah Bin Anuar, thanks for your concern and sacrifice. Moreover, to my wonderful parent in law Hj. Anuar Bin Ab Aziz and Hjh. Halfah Binti Hassan, thanks for your kindness.

Last but not least, to all my family members who are always understand and give motivation and time for my studies. Finally to all my friends who always cheer me up, give ideas and support during my difficulties. Thank you.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	ii
Abstract in Arabic	iii
Approval Page	iv
Declaration	V
Acknowledgements	vii
List of Tables	X
List of Figures	xii
List of Abbreviations	
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 BACKGROUND OF PROBLEM	3
1.1.1 Spam and Phishing Attack	3
1.1.2 Fake Account	4
1.1.3 False and Offensive Statement	4
1.1.4 Picture Manipulation	5
1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM	
1.3 RESEARCH SCOPE	7
1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	
1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF RESEARCH	
1.6 SUMMARY	8
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.0 INTRODUCTION	9
2.1 INTERNET USER POPULATION	9
2.2 SOCIAL MEDIA	10
2.3 FACEBOOK	11
2.3.1 Facebook Terms and Condition	12
2.3.2 Facebook Facilities	14
2.4 AWARENESS AND PRACTICE	15
2.5 CURRENT APPROACHES	17
2.5.1 'Klik Dengan Bijak' Programs	17
2.5.2 Software Approach	20
2.5.3 'Peopleware' Approach	22
2.6 COMMUNICATION IN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE	24
2.6.1 Authentic and Reliable of Information	26
2.6.2 Users' Action Responsibility	27
2.6.3 Community Responsibility	28
2.6.4 Time management	29
2.6.5 Backbiting and Slander	
2.6.6 Private and Privacy	32
2.6.7 Muslim Unity	33
2.7 KNOWLEDGE BASED SOCIETY	34
2.8 SUMMARY	
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	36
3.0 INTRODUCTION	36
3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN	36
2 2 DESEADOU EDAMEWODY	36

3.3 POPULATION AND DATA SAMPLING	39
3.4 MEASUREMENT AND INSTRUMENT	40
3.4.1 Demographic	41
3.4.2 Facebook Account Usage	41
3.4.3 Facebook Awareness and Practice	41
3.5 PILOT STUDY	43
3.6 DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS STRATEGY	44
3.7 SUMMARY	44
CHAPTER FOUR : DATA ANALYSIS	45
4.0 INTRODUCTION	45
4.1 DATA ANALYSIS	45
4.1.1 Demographic	
4.1.2 Facebook Account Usage	
4.1.3 Facebook User's Awareness and Practice	
4.2 ASSESS MUSLIM'S AWARENESS	
4.3 EVALUATE MUSLIM'S PRACTICE	
4.4 SUMMARY	87
CHAPTER FIVE : DISCUSSION	88
5.0 INTRODUCTION	
5.1 DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	88
5.1.1 Muslim's Awareness and Practice in using Facebook Wisely and Islamically	88
5.1.2 Possible Suggestion to Improve the Current Approach	
5.1.2 Possible Suggestion to improve the Current Approach	
5.2 SUMMARY	
CHAPTER SIX : CONCLUSION	101
6.0 INTRODUCTION	
6.1 SUMMARY FINDINGS	103
6.2 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY	105
6.3 FUTURE WORKS	105
REFERENCES	106
APPENDICES	112
Appendix A: Research Questionnaire	112
Appendix B: 'Klik Dengan Bijak' Poster	
Appendix C: 'Klik Dengan Bijak' Questionnaire	120

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: The list of supplementary terms for Facebook services	13
Table 2: Summary of principles and guidelines in social media	38
Table 3: The frequency of respondent's age	46
Table 4: The frequency of the respondent's profession	46
Table 5: The number of social media of the respondents own by age	48
Table 6: The percentage of the time spent by age	51
Table 7: The frequencies of respondents update post in Facebook	52
Table 8: The frequency of respondent posting updates on Facebook based on age	53
Table 9 : Frequencies of post updates	53
Table 10: The respondent's frequency by age on concerning about their picture	57
Table 11: The respondent's frequency by age on screening their picture	58
Table 12: The percentage by age their on giving advice to improper picture	59
Table 13: The respondent's awareness on impact of false information by age	61
Table 14: The respondent's awareness on the source of information by age	62
Table 15: The percentage of spreading unknown information by age	63
Table 16: The percentage of opening anonymous message by age	64
Table 17: The percentage of trust available information by age	65
Table 18: The percentage of respondent's awareness on their identity	65
Table 19: The willingness of respondent to share their personal details	67
Table 20: The percentage of the respondents updates their daily activities by age	68
Table 21: The frequency of respondent know about others identity by Facebook	69
Table 22: The frequency of the respondents activate their privacy setting by age	70
Table 23: The respondent's awareness about censored content by age	71

Table 24: The acknowledgement of reporting facilities in Facebook
Table 25: The frequency of the respondent report on censored content by age74
Table 26: The frequency of respondents aware their responsibility on their post by age
Table 27: The respondent's sensitivity about other perception by age
Table 28: The frequency of respondent say they think before post by age
Table 29: The respondent's awareness on social media action history by age 80
Table 30: The frequencies of the respondent feel uncomfortable by age
Table 31: The respondents frequency believe Allah is watching by age
Table 32: The frequency of the respondents do action as seeing Allah by age 83

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: The seven honeycomb of social media from Kietzmann et. al (2011)	10
Figure 2: The largest audience in the world from Social Bakers (2015)	11
Figure 3: The Social Media Fans Statistic from Social Bakers (2015)	12
Figure 4: The pop up window in MCMC official website	21
Figure 5: The Concept of Heartware	23
Figure 6: The examples of Islamic poster on social media	25
Figure 7: Research Framework	37
Figure 8: Structure of Questionnaire	40
Figure 9: The number of respondents by gender	46
Figure 10: The number of the respondent's social media account	47
Figure 11: The value of first rank of social media usage	49
Figure 12: The number of time spent of the respondents in Facebook	50
Figure 13: The number of time spent in Facebook	50
Figure 14: The number of frequency respondents post updates on Facebook	52
Figure 15: The respondent's frequency aware Islamic video in Facebook	54
Figure 16: The respondent's frequency aware Islamic poster in Facebook	55
Figure 17: The respondent's frequency in sharing Islamic poster in Facebook	56
Figure 18: The percentage of respondent's picture awareness	57
Figure 19: The frequency of respondent screen their picture	58
Figure 17: The respondent's frequency to advice improper picture	59
Figure 21: The respondent's awareness on impact of false information	60
Figure 22: The number of respondent concern on the information's source	61
Figure 23: The percentage of respondents spreading unknown source of informatio	m63

Figure 24: The frequency of the respondent trust the available information	64
Figure 25: The respondent's willingness to share personal information in Facebook.	66
Figure 26: The number of frequency the respondents update their daily activities	67
Figure 27: The frequency of knowing people by viewing their Facebook account	69
Figure 28: The frequency of respondents activate their privacy setting	70
Figure 29: The awareness on censored content in Facebook	71
Figure 30: The frequency of awareness on Facebook report facilities	72
Figure 31: The frequency of respondent making report to the administrator	73
Figure 32: The percentage of respondent's awareness on their responsibility	75
Figure 33: The percentage of respondent sensitivity of other's perception	76
Figure 34: The percentage of respondent think before they post	77
Figure 35: The percentage of respondent post about irritate and offend statement	78
Figure 36: The percentage of respondent's awareness on action history	79
Figure 37: The percentage of respondent's feeling about action history	81
Figure 38: The percentage of respondent's faith Allah is watching	82
Figure 39: The percentage of respondent do action as they seeing Allah	83

### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ICT Information and Communication Technology IIUM International Islamic University Malaysia

MCMC Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission

No. Number

N.A. Not Available r.a. Radiahu Anhu

s.w.t Subhanahu Wa Taala

s.a.w. Sollallahu Alaihi Wassallam

U.S United State

#### **CHAPTER ONE**

#### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The emergence of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) makes the digital world becomes more advance from day to day. As we compare to the previous era, people take a long period to broadcast a message. Years back, television was the most powerful and famous media to spread information at that time. The main source of knowledge and value of American citizen in 1971 was the television (Srygley, 1978). Now, internet becomes an important technology in daily activities. People around the world can share information regardless of the geographic boundaries and time. With internet everything is just by a click. Many businesses transaction can be done in the internet such as meeting, banking, shopping, billing, marketing, monitoring, teaching and many more. Sir Tim Berners Lee said, the prior vision of web is to allow people to meet, create and share information in virtual communities.

The basic web is Web 1.0 where people can access documents via hyperlink. While Web 2.0 allows the users to experience more interactive compared to Web 1.0. Example of Web 2.0 is social media. Users can interact with the web dynamically. Later, internet users were experienced Web 3.0. Web 3.0 is a semantic web. It allows the information in various webs to be connected (Semantic web). Next, website will have 4.0 versions. It will be more intelligent, where web can understand the demand of the users. They call it as symbiotic web, where people can interact with the web in symbiosis. For example, human mind can control the web interface (Aghaei, Nematbakhsh, & Farsani, 2012).

Social media is a platform where people can create, share or exchange information in virtual communities. People use social media as an alternative medium for communication instead of face to face communication in various fields such as education, broadcast and business. Some examples of social media are Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram, Flickr and many more.

It becomes a trend for an organization to have a social media account because it offer lots of benefit for their business. For example, social media technologies have power in sharing information and connect the citizens regardless of the place and time. Social media also support people in the decision making as it is full of information. Plus, social media is a dynamic medium of communication and it has a major influence in controlling people lifestyle, perception and thinking. In fact, social media is known as a powerful platform in disseminating information and communication. Bill Kirtz quote Al-Jazeera host and producer, he said the teenagers can be influence just by sending continuous text in two and three weeks to them and youth can recruit a group of people for ISIS, defending their culture (Kirtz, 2015). While, in United State (U.S.) there are many cities using social media as part of their tools in facing their nation crisis (Greenberg, 2014). The statistic show there are about 3.5 billion of content had shared on Facebook in a week and social media are one third of the web traffic in Malaysia (Kevin & Nicholas, 2014). Besides the advantages of social media, there are also some disadvantages need to be put into consideration because the social media is a virtual community that has power to influence the citizen of the nation. Technology itself is no harm. The way on how people use and benefit from the social media will direct it to be good or bad to the society.

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND OF PROBLEM

In The Star Online, Zara Kahan, the Digital Strategist stated that we can reflect the society through social media. There are huge content of social media nowadays, some of the information is not true and people not aware with authentic issue. When they receive information, they like to share it with other people before check the source of the information (Tam, 2013). People will be excited to share the new things without checking the source and authentication of the statement. Plus, the weird and new fact can be viral so fast through social media nowadays. People are less aware about the authenticity and correctness of the fact. Nowadays, there are many social media issues have been reported. For example false information, irritate and offensive statement, fishing attack, picture manipulation and etcetera.

#### 1.1.1 Spam and Phishing Attack

Sometimes, there are some people who like to take advantage in a certain situation to do counter attack in the cyber world. For example, during Malaysia Airlines Flight MH17 tragedy, there were occurred some spam campaign and phishing attacks right after the incident. The cyber criminals behind the incident were collected MH17 victim's personal information and served malware to the internet users. The internet users are being trick to visit compromised website. They also used the twitter application. The hash tag of MH17 has been shared by other twitter users enormously; they are unconsciously spreading the malicious links (Paganini, 2014).

#### 1.1.2 Fake Account

There are some other social media issues have been reported. In Kuala Lumpur a female teacher lost RM 130,000 after be in love with a guy she met in Facebook. The guy is actually a Nigerian pretends to be a Caucasian man (Bernama, 2015).

Besides, according to (Hui & Kamel, 2011), people like to write their objection against the government in Facebook rather than speak directly to the authority. In 2011, there is one issue on Facebook page in promoting Malaysia Tourism. The citizens criticize the idea because the Ministry of Tourism spends lots of money on the social media for the tourism campaign. There is one individual of Malaysia citizen make a Facebook page against the idea by named the page as "Curi-Curi Wang Malaysia" to insult the "Cuti-Cuti 1 Malaysia" campaign. The "Curi-Curi Wang Malaysia" page got more than three time followers compared to the official page. The fake Facebook page had been more popular and gave negative impact to the official page. Develop fake account is not an ethical manner in social media. Plus, the intention could be to irritate and offence other parties.

#### 1.1.3 False and Offensive Statement

Furthermore, Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) reported, they receive 226 complaints about false statement and 208 complaints about offensive statement. Apart from that, there are many others social media issues arise have give a big impact to some business and companies in Malaysia last year. For example sarcastic respondent by official Facebook and Twitter account of Paradigm Mall (Teh, 2014). Improper respondents will give bad reputation to the business. The customer service department should have good training on how to tackle and handle the critics from their customers either at physical and virtual platform.

#### 1.1.4 Picture Manipulation

There are millions of pictures and images are being shared on the internet. The availability has been manipulated by certain parties for their advantage. Years back, in order to make fraud and slander a person or an organization, it acquires higher cost and strategic planning. Nowadays, make used of picture to defame other people become easier.

In addition, pedophilia and child porn has shocked the Malaysia citizen. There are some parties make used the picture of cute child to run their business and personal interest. Malaysia news has reported about picture of celebrity's son which has been manipulated by one party for porn website. Among the celebrities that has become the victims are Harith Iskandar, Tomok and Erra Fazira. Harith Iskandar was being informed by Google Alert about the picture of his son is in porn website via email. He said the picture that has been uploaded in his Facebook account is just an ordinary picture and his intention was to show his family happiness. He was shocked because the irresponsible people had manipulated the picture. Later, he makes a police report and asked MCMC to handle an investigation about it (Awani, 2015).

Moreover, there are many social media issues are reported year by year. Probably, there are many other issues were not reported by the authority. Therefore, various social media campaigns had been done by many government agencies in Malaysia. They aim to educate people on the safe and secure ethics in utilizing the social media.

#### 1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

There are various races, cultures and religions in Malaysia. It requires tolerance and respect from each individual and groups to maintain harmony environment. However if the society does not utilized the opportunity in a good manner, it would bring failure to the nation. The aims of a nation would be to become a developed country with safe and comfortable environment to the citizen.

As mentioned in previous discussion, social media issues nowadays increase day by day. There are many cases have been reported related to the social media varsity. Government had done lots of awareness campaign to educate people about the internet security and safety in order to overcome those problems. The successful of the campaign requires support from the government agencies, social media users and social media providers. Thus, the program execution needs a collective support from all of the responsible parties. Therefore, this research has been conducted to assess the current habit of social media users and discuss the possible action for improvement.

Social media users are the major group of people in the social media environment. The success of the social media awareness campaign is relying on the social media users. The rules and policies that have been endorsed by the government are just written procedures. Based on the problem statement, the research questions for this research are as follow:

- 1. Does Muslim aware on wise and Islamic manner in Facebook?
- 2. Does Muslim practice the wise and Islamic manner in Facebook?
- 3. What are the current approaches for social media problems?
- 4. What are the possible solutions for social media problems from Islamic perspective?

#### 1.3 RESEARCH SCOPE

This research will be assessing Muslim's awareness and practice in social media. There are many examples of social network provider available nowadays, but this study will be concentrated on Facebook application. The scope of the study will be on the Facebook's safety and security such as their personal information, pictures, post updates and Facebook content.

#### 1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

This research aims:

- 1. To assess Muslim's awareness in using Facebook wisely and Islamically.
- 2. To evaluate Muslim's practice in using Facebook wisely and Islamically.
- To review and discuss the current approaches in controlling the social media problems.
- 4. To review and discuss the possible solutions from Islamic perspective for social media problems.

#### 1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF RESEARCH

The significance of this study is to measure the current awareness and practice of Malaysia communities on social media especially in using Facebook wisely and follows the Islamic principles. Perhaps, by knowing the current social media's awareness and practice of the community, we could identify the possible hole in the current practice to reduce the number of the social media problems. A practice could make it as the culture of the citizen. By understanding the gap in the current situation of the society, researcher could suggest the alternative approaches to increase the current awareness and practice.

#### 1.6 SUMMARY

Towards year 2020, many ICT advancements are being innovated and the number of ICT users is increasing. ICT gives lot of advantages to the people nowadays. On the other hand, there are about 450 complaints of social media problems on false and offensive statement had been reported by MCMC.

Hence, this study will be conducted to assess people's awareness and practice in using Facebook wisely and Islamically especially among Muslim. This study also aims to review and discuss the approaches being used to increase people's awareness on safe internet surfing. Plus, reviews and discusses some principles regarding the social media communication in Islamic perspective.

Firstly, this study will review the available information from the articles and report in Chapter 2 to review the available research studies and statistics. While in Chapter 3, this study will discuss about developing and choosing the suitable research framework. Later, Chapter 4 will be assessed the findings of Muslim's awareness and practice. This study also is discussing some suggestions to improve the current situation and review the available approaches in Islamic perspective in Chapter 5.

#### **CHAPTER TWO**

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will discuss about the topic in detail. It will focus on social media, Facebook, the users of social media, social media awareness and social media in Islamic perspective.

#### 2.1 INTERNET USER POPULATION

According to Malaysia Kini online news paper, in the year of 2015 there will be 25 million of internet users in Malaysia. They expect the number of internet user will grow as they forecast from the Economic Report 2013/2014 has been released by Finance Ministry (Bernama, 2013). Social media nowadays can be a virtual society. The total number of social media users is big enough to form a virtual society. Plus, it could be the biggest nation in the world. In 2015, total world population is 7,264,623,793 people (Miniwatts, 2015). For example, in Malaysia the Facebook fans are about 2,114,762 people while the Facebook users around the world are 162,957,131 people.

Based on the research that has been conducted by (Lenhart, Purcell, Smith, & Zickuhr, 2010), most teenagers and young adults are internet user. The percentages are 93 percent of the teenager ages between 12 until 17 like to surf the internet. Similar to young adult ages between 18 until 29, 93 percent of them are the internet users. Teenagers and young adults are the two main groups with the higher population in the internet.

#### 2.2 SOCIAL MEDIA

The existence of social media had change social interaction among people. Social media is an interactive platform of communication where people are creating, sharing and discussing information. Kietzmann et. al (2011) introduced seven honeycombs for social media. It was a common criteria of social media. As shown in Figure 1, the honeycomb of social media consists of presence, relationship, reputation, groups, conversation, sharing and identity.



Figure 1: The seven honeycomb of social media from Kietzmann et. al (2011)

They discuss about social media functionality and their implications. According to Kietzmann et. al (2011), an organization will success if they know how to fully utilize the seven blocks of social media (Kietzmann, Hermkens, McCarthy, & Silvestre, 2011).

In addition, the frequent use of social media is uploading and downloading the media content such as music and videos. Most of the young people use internet for education, social networking, self-expression and creative work. Furthermore, it was reported teenager gives major contribution to the content creation. While for content sharing, teenagers and adults both have no differences (Lenhart, Purcell, Smith, & Zickuhr, 2010). A part from that, playing new media games in social media also one of the popular activities among youth nowadays (Balraj, Pandian, Nordin, Nagalingam, & Ismail, 2010).