"Fostering Social Cooperation: Examining P2P Connectivity as a Catalyst for Connecting Low-Income Group Students with the members of Affluent Community for Support & Patronage"

[1]Mohammad Nuruzzaman, [2]Prof Dr. Goutam Sengupta

[1]Group CEO, Daffodil Family and Adviser, Career Development Centre, Daffodil International University, Bangladesh; [2]Vice Chancellor, Techno India University, West Bengal, India

Abstract

This study is to explore peer to peer connectivity definition, types, impacts in social context and otherwise. In the edge of disruptive technologies and rapid stretch of internet connectivity and development of ICT to use to face fourth industrial revolution (4IR). The P2P connectivity solutions and applications are now important determinant of social and economic development. A significant change has also been made in our day to day personal, social and professional life. In my study of this assignment, peer to peer connectivity for achieving sustainable development goal by promoting student-centric cooperation of the members of the affluent society to support higher studies in context of developing countries like Bangladesh. We found lots of initiatives for crowd funding and scattered informal cooperation but direct student-centric connectivity between patrons, related stake holders and needy students are not found so far. This review will help to understand the connectivity types and to think further for formulating a new one to achieve the goal.

Introduction

The following write up is all about the use P2P (Peer to Peer) in the current world. The word P2P uses in different meaning in different context. In social environment, P2P means person to person, in production P2P stands for peer production, however in general mode, P2P means knowledge sharing, ride sharing, home sharing or collaboration between two people. Overall, P2P is a network, not a hierarchy; it is decentralized; it a specific form of network between two persons.

As per title of the study, we are to examine the P2P services/platform as catalyst for bridging the los-income group students and the members of affluent society for patronage and support. Throughout the history, individuals such as relatives, neighbours or acquaintances have been playing a vital role in supporting students from disadvantaged backgrounds to pursue their education. These individuals, often referred to as philanthropists, are recognized for their contributions to the society. The extent of cooperation provided to the students depends on their talents, behaviours, and the economic status of their families. These philanthropists provide not only financial assistance but also valuable guidance and career advice on accessing various support services for their educational journey, such as residential facilities, book procurement, and connections with NGOs, endowment funds, and foundations etc. However, the current system of cooperation remains limited in its reach and predominantly informal. This study aims to examine the information technology based P2P platform to formalize and extend the scope of this informal collaboration.
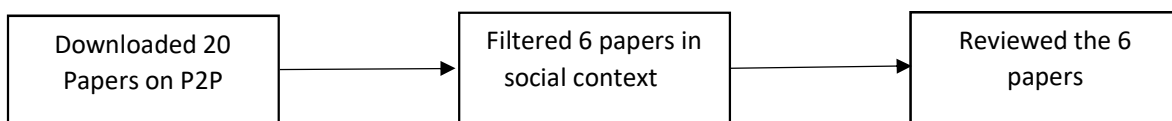
P2P Service Overview

A P2P (Peer-to-Peer) service is a decentralized platform whereby two individuals interact directly with each other, without intercession by a third party. Instead, the services giver and receiver communicate as well as transact directly via P2P platform. It leverages technology to overcome the transaction costs of trust, enforcement and information asymmetries that have traditionally addressed by using trust third parties.

The P2P concept, now-a-days, has been popularized by online market places, cryptocurrency & blockchain, ridesharing, home sharing, etc. and evolved sharing economy.

P2P in Social Cooperation Context

As the theme of this paper is about the applications of P2P in social context, the organization of this write up as follows:

First, we downloaded some literature from google scholar; second, we categorized into different theme of the use of P2P and finally, we described the work of each author in details.

| Downloaded 20 Papers on P2P | → | Filtered 6 papers in social context | → | Reviewed the 6 papers |

Figure 1. Review process

A total of 6 papers were filtered based on social context not in technological context. All of those papers are focused on youth. The review of the papers is given in table 1.

<div align="center">Table 1. Review of P2P papers</div>

Author (Year)	Journal	Country	Context	Meaning of P2P
Buchegger & Datta (2009)	IEEE conference	Germany and Singapore	Social Media	peer-to-peer in social networks
Cousson-Gélie et al. (2018)	BMC Public Health	France	Health care	Peer to Peer support to stop smoking
Youth Co-Lab 2018()	UNDP research report	UNDP	Entrepreneurship	Peer to peer support for entrepreneurship
Karoff et al. (2017)	Journal of experiential education	USA	Health care	Peer to peer support for autism
Ichwan and Kasri (2019)	Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics & Finance	Indonesia	Entrepreneurship	Peer to Peer money lending
Chandran (2017)	Pertanika Social Sciences & Humanities	Malaysia	Culture	People to people connectivity

Review Result

Most common practice of using P2P were found in entrepreneurship and health sector in social context. Ichwan and Kasri(2019) investigated on P2P money landing. They surveyed on 400 youth aged 20-35. They found if P2p landing applications are trusted then people have intention to lend money to other to open a start-up business. Similar report was found on UNDP Youth Co: Lab report, who mentioned that crowd funding, peer-to-peer (P2P) lending and venture capital financiers open a new channel of available funding for youth entrepreneurs.

In case of health care sector, Karoff et al. (2017) conducted a research in USA on peer mediated adventure therapy program for high school. They suggested that, this program can

help both Autism Spectrum Disorder and Non Autism spectrum disorder program. According to Cousson-Gélie et al.(2018) peer to peer education has a positive potential to change smoking behaviour of youth.

Additionally, Buchegger & Datta (2009) conducted research on peer to peer structure and topology in social media. However, they emphasized on opportunities and challenges of P2P topology.

Furthermore, Chandran (2017) argued p2p as people to people connectivity. He analyzed how culture boost ties between Malaysia and India especially through the Indian diaspora, movies, dance, drama and music. It analyses how globalization has intensified the cultural interactions and connectivity between Malaysia and India.

Now a days, peer to peer refers to open source software, home sharing, file sharing, crypto currency and block chain, online market place, file sharing, ride sharing, on-demand service platform etc.

Conclusion

Considering the review above, connectivity on the internet plays a vital role in our everyday life. P2P connectivity opened up new era of our social life as well. Connecting and sharing each other may be used for wellbeing as well. Crowed funding is one of the connectivity platforms which is well known and popular globally.
In my life experience and observation, connecting affluent people, related stakeholders and the disadvantaged students may be another framework of p2p.

References

Buchegger, S., & Datta, A. (2009, February). A case for P2P infrastructure for social networks-opportunities & challenges. In *2009 Sixth International Conference on Wireless On-Demand Network Systems and Services* (pp. 161-168). IEEE.

Chandran, S. D. (2017). Strengthening People-to-People (P2P) Connectivity through Cultural Exchange: Malaysia-India Bilateral Relations in a Globalised World. *VOL. 25 (S) FEB. 2017*, 29.

Cousson-Gélie, F., Lareyre, O., Margueritte, M., Paillart, J., Huteau, M. E., Djoufelkit, K., ... & Stoebner, A. (2018). Preventing tobacco in vocational high schools: study protocol for a

randomized controlled trial of P2P, a peer to peer and theory planned behavior-based program. *BMC public health*, *18*(1), 494.

Ichwan, I., & Kasri, R. (2019). WHY ARE YOUTH INTENT ON INVESTING THROUGH PEER TO PEER LENDING? EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA. *Journal of Islamic Monetary Economics and Finance*, *5*(4), 741-762.

Karoff, M., Tucker, A. R., Alvarez, T., & Kovacs, P. (2017). Infusing a peer-to-peer support program with adventure therapy for adolescent students with autism spectrum disorder. *Journal of Experiential Education*, *40*(4), 394-408.

Youth Co-Lab (2018), YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION: OUTLOOK FOR ASEAN AND SAARC, UNDP RESEARCH REPORT