



Personal And Social Background: Impact For Teenagers With Special Reference To Malda, West Bengal

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ABSTRACT:

Personal and socio-economic backgrounds of the teenagers to a greater extent are influencing their expertise and use of internet. For instance, if the teenagers are from rich families, then they have their own laptops, mobile phones with internet connectivity and if they are economically lower class, then they have to depend on the internet searched in cyber cafes or colleges or internet centres. The teenagers from rural areas are less aware about modern gadgets in internet, whereas teenagers living in urban areas are more familiar in newer internet gadgets.

Keywords: Personal, Social, Teenagers, Malda, Gadgets

INTRODUCTION:

The areas also have significant influence on internet searching habits of teenagers. For instance, in backward cities, the teenagers with lesser education and awareness and with more traditional ideas, hesitate to visit cyber cafes and especially females hesitate to visit cyber cafes to search internet [1]. Generally, the teenager students studying in Arts and Commerce have less expertise on internet applications and gadgets compared to Science students. Even the teenagers studying in Science subjects don't find time to search internet for more time, whereas Arts and Commerce students find more leisure time to search internet. The religious culture also influences the internet searching habits [2]. For instance, Muslim females are restricted in society from different activities and such traditional views may restrict use of internet among Muslim families, but now Muslims are also getting higher education and there is also increasing use of internet by Muslim females to get knowledge and information. As such, the expertise of teenagers in internet searching and usage of teenagers living in these backward cities is also lower. Hence, it can be said that, the socio-economic conditions of people of different areas significantly influence the internet habits of teenagers [3].

Realizing this fact, primary data was collected from teenagers studying in 8th Standard to 10th Standard (Secondary Education), Pre-University Course (PUC), First Year of Graduation and Diploma courses. Hence, for the purpose of the present study, the age of teenagers is between 13 years to 19 years. To conduct the present study, primary data was collected from 600 students studying above said courses in Malda city and Gauda city. Equal number of teenagers, that is 300 teenagers studying in Malda city and 300 teenagers studying in Gauda city were surveyed with the questionnaire [4].

The questionnaire was divided into personal and socio-economic background, education background and social implications of internet. The collected primary data on personal and socio-economic background of the teenagers is analyzed and discussed as under.

PERSONAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND:

For searching internet, the knowledge based on age is essential. The teenagers of less than 18 years are minors and they may have lesser knowledge about usefulness of internet and they may search internet for entertainment [5].

Table No. 1 Age of the Respondents

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total	
	Malda City		Gauda City			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
13-14 Years	4 6	15.33	5 2	17.33	98	16.33
15-16 Years	7 6	25.33	7 4	24.67	150	25.00
17-18 Years	9 8	32.67	8 8	29.33	186	31.00
19 Years	8 0	26.67	8 6	28.67	166	27.67
Total	300	100	300	100	600	100
$\chi^2 = 1.15, df=3$ Not Significant at 0.05 level; Probability: 0.765						

Teenagers between the ages of 18 and 19 use the internet to obtain academic information and communicate. As a result, age is a significant determinant while using the internet, as

demonstrated in Table 1, which contains primary data on the ages of teenagers.

It should be emphasised that teens aged 13 to 14 have less experience with internet usage, hence primary data was acquired from a smaller number of teens in that age group. According to the age of the respondents studying in Malda city, 46 (15.33%) are in the age group of 13 to 14 years, 76 (25.33%) are in the age group of 15 to 16 years, 98 (32.67%) are in the age group of 17 to 18 years, and the remaining 80 (26.67%) are in the age group of 19 years. On the other hand, the age of teenagers studying in Gauda city revealed that 88 (29.33 percent) are in the age group of 17 to 18 years, 86 (28.67 percent) are in the age group of 19 years, 74 (24.67 percent) are in the age group of 15 to 16 years, and only 52 (17.33 percent) are in the age group of 13 to 14 years. The age of the respondents in the survey is depicted in the graph below.:

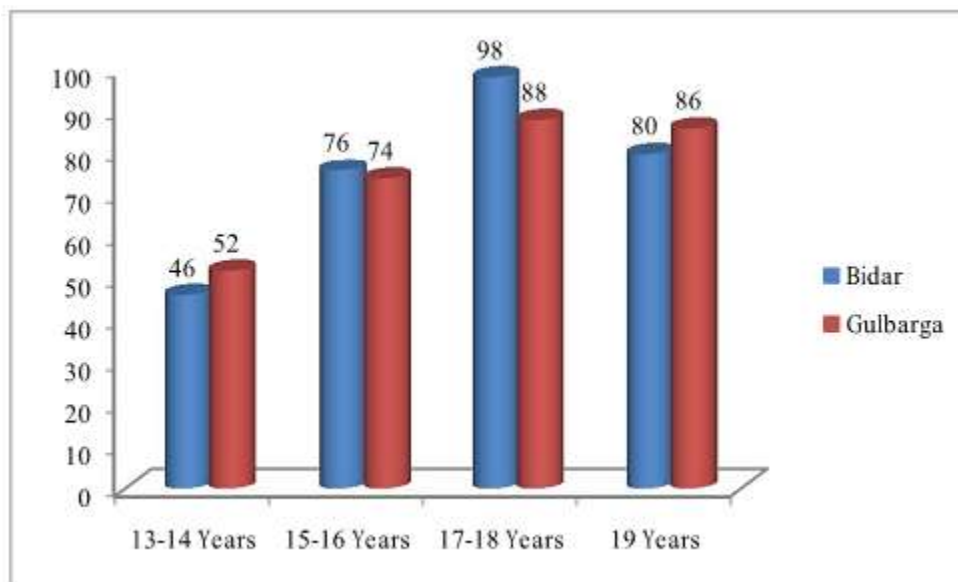


Fig. No. 1: Age of the Respondents

According to the age of all respondents, 186 (31.00 percent) are between the ages of 17 and 18, 166 (27.67 percent) are between the ages of 19 and 20, 150 (25.00 percent) are between the ages of 15 and 16, and the remainder 98 (16.33 percent) are between the ages of 13 and 14. Because internet usage among teens over the age of 15 years is higher than among teens under the age of 15, the majority of respondents above the age of 15 are surveyed.

Females are now receiving education on an equal footing with males, and in a few institutions and institutions, there are equal numbers of female and male students [6]. The gender breakdown of the responders is seen in the table below.

Table No. 2 Gender-wise Distribution of Respondents

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total	
	Malda City		Gauda City			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Male	178	59.33	163	54.33	341	56.83
Female	122	40.67	137	45.67	259	43.17
Total	300	100	300	100	600	100

$X^2=1.53, df=1$ Not Significant at 0.05 level; Probability: 0.216

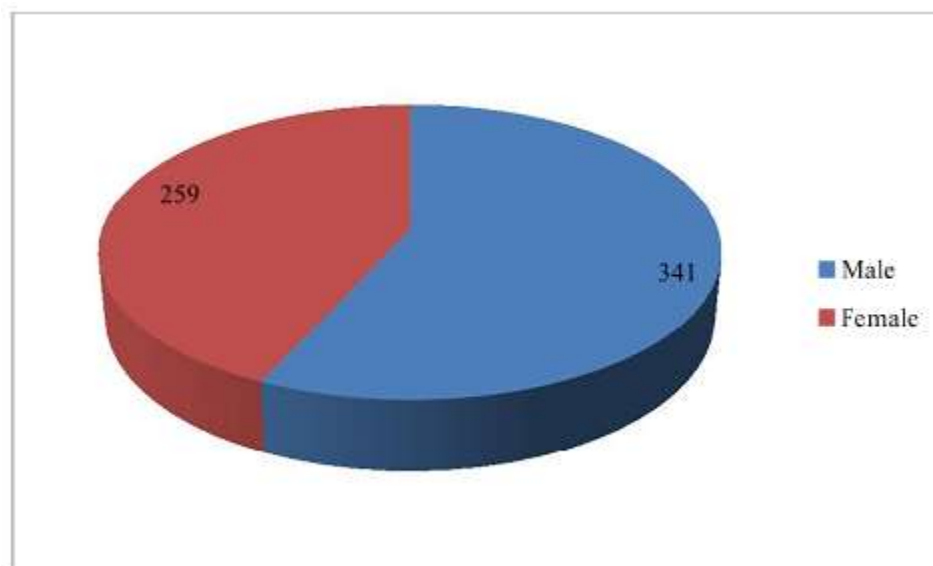


Fig. No. 2: Gender of Total Respondents

Table No. 3 Ongoing Education of Respondents

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total	
	Malda City		Gauda City			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
High School/ Secondary	110	36.67	121	40.33	231	38.50
Pre-University	106	35.33	99	33.00	205	34.17
Graduation 1 st Year	53	17.67	36	12.00	89	14.83

Diploma	31	10.33	44	14.67	75	12.50
Total	300	100	300	100	600	100
X ² =6.26, df=3 Not Significant at 0.05 level; Probability: 0.099						

When the current education of teenagers in Malda City is examined, it is discovered that 110 (36.67%) are enrolled in high schools or secondary education, 106 (35.33%) are enrolled in pre-university courses, 53 (17.67%) are enrolled in first year graduation, and 31 (10.33%) are enrolled in diploma courses. According to the ongoing education of teenagers in Gauda, 121 (40.33 percent) are enrolled in high schools or secondary education, 99 (33.00 percent) are enrolled in pre-university courses, 36 (12.00 percent) are enrolled in first year graduation, and 44 (14.67 percent) are enrolled in diploma courses.

To summarise, 231 (38.50 percent) of all respondents are enrolled in high schools or secondary education, 205 (34.16 percent) are enrolled in pre-university education, 89 (14.83 percent) are enrolled in first-year degree programmes, and 75 (12.50 percent) are enrolled in diploma programmes.

It should be remembered that the vast majority of web sites on the internet are written in English. As a result, it is critical that teenagers acquire a working grasp of English. However, it should be emphasised that many schools and universities teach Bengali as a language of instruction, and there are also high schools that teach Bengali and English [7]. The following table summarises the major data obtained on the respondents' preferred medium of instruction.

Table No. 4. Medium of Instruction

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total	
	Malda City		Gauda City		F	%
	F	%	F	%		
Bengali	123	41.00	138	46.00	261	43.50
English	177	59.00	162	54.00	339	56.50
Urdu	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	300	100	300	100	600	100

It is estimated that 123 (41.0%) of teens studying in Malda City are Bengali medium students, while 177 (59.00%) are English medium students. 138 (46.00 percent) of respondents in Gauda City are studying in Bengali medium, while 162 (54.00 percent) are studying in English medium. 261 (43.50 percent) of the youths questioned are studying in

Bengali medium, whereas 339 (56.50 percent) are studying in English medium.

The character of schools and colleges, among the other elements that influence teenagers' online habits, has a considerable impact. If students attend government schools and colleges, they may have less access to the internet, but students attending private colleges may have more access to the internet. There may be some exceptions to this as well [8]. The nature of the educational institutions in which the respondents are enrolled, such as schools and colleges, is shown in the table below.

Table No. 5 Nature of School/ College Studying

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total	
	Malda City		Gauda City			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Government	8	27.67	6	21.67	148	24.67
Govt. Aided	7	25.00	9	32.00	171	28.50
Private	142	47.33	139	46.33	281	46.83
Total	300	100	300	100	600	100
$\chi^2=4.80$, df=2 Not Significant at 0.05 level; Probability: 0.0091						

The type of school or institution in which the teens are enrolled revealed that 83 (27.67 percent) of the teens in Malda attend Government schools and colleges, 75 (25.00 percent) attend Government Aided schools and colleges, and the remaining 142 (47.33 percent) attend Private Colleges. In Gauda City, just 65 (21.67 percent) of teenagers attend government institutions, 96 (32.00 percent) attend government-aided colleges, and 139 (46.33 percent) attend private colleges. The following graph depicts the data collected from respondents regarding the nature of their school or college studies:

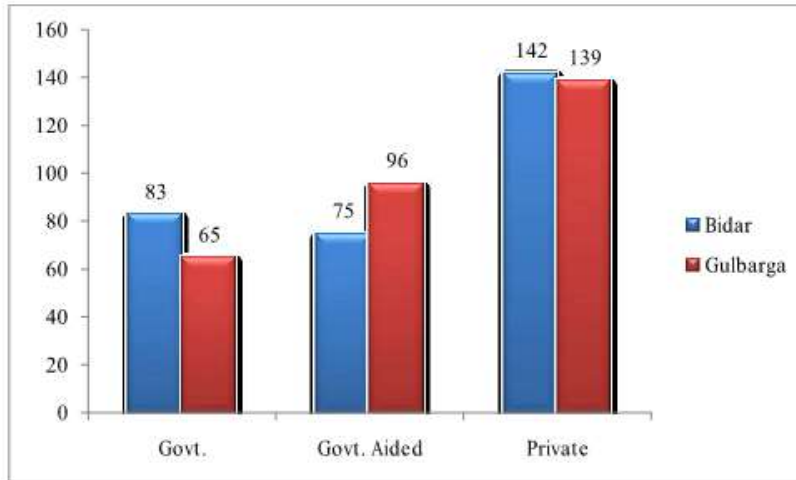


Fig.No. 3: Nature of School/ College

According to all respondents, 148 (24.67%) are enrolled in government institutions, 171 (28.50%) are enrolled in government-aided colleges, and 281 (46.83%) are enrolled in private colleges.

When the demographic patterns of both Gauda and Malda are examined, it is discovered that these cities have a higher Muslim population than other cities. These cities are seeing an increase in Muslim population as a result of their historical context [9]. In this regard, the obtained primary data on respondents' religion is tabulated as follows:

Table No. 6. Religion of the Respondents

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total	
	Malda City		Gauda City			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Hindu	216	72.00	207	69.00	423	70.50
Muslim	46	15.33	59	19.67	105	17.50
Christian	11	3.67	8	2.66	19	3.17
Buddhist/ Jain/ Sikh	27	9.00	26	8.67	53	8.83
Total	300	100	300	100	600	100
X ² =2.29, df=3 Not Significant at 0.05 level; Probability: 0.514						

The religion of the teens studying in Malda City revealed that 216 (72.00 percent) of them are Hindus, 46 (15.33 percent) Muslims, 11 (3.67 percent) Christians, and 27 (9.00 percent) Buddhists, Jains, or Sikhs. 207 (69.00 percent) of the youngsters studying in Gauda City are Hindus, followed by 59 (19.67 percent) Muslims, 26 (8.67 percent) Buddhists, Jain or Sikhs, and only 08 (2.66 percent) Christians. The religion of the respondents is shown in the graph below :

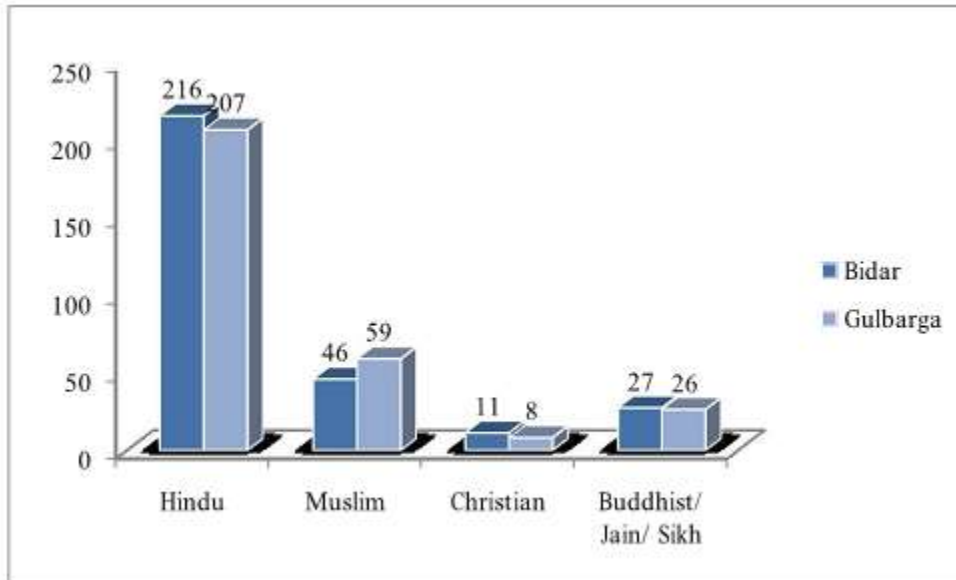


Fig.No.4: Religion of the Respondents

Of the total respondents surveyed, 423 (70.50%) are Hindus, 105 (17.50%) are Muslims, 19 (3.17%) are Christians and the remaining 53 (8.83%) are Buddhists or Jains or Sikhs. Both Hindus and Muslims are dominated in both the cities.

Social culture has also considerable impact on internet searching habits. In many of the families, females are restricted from freedom in different aspects. Social culture is determined by castes of people. Hence, the primary data collected on castes of the respondents is disclosed as under.

Table No. 7 Castes of the Respondents

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total	
	Malda City		Gauda City			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Scheduled Caste	97	32.34	119	39.67	216	36.00
Scheduled Tribe	40	13.33	16	5.33	56	9.33

Other Backward	120	40.00	134	44.67	254	42.34
Others	43	14.33	31	10.33	74	12.33
Total	300	100	300	100	600	100
X ² =15.2, df=3 Significant at 0.05 level; Probability: 0.002						

The castes of the teenagers living in Malda City revealed that, 97 (32.34%) belongs to scheduled castes, 40 (13.33%) are from scheduled tribes, 120 (40.00%) are belonged to other backward classes and the remaining only 43 (14.33%) are belongs to others or forward castes. As stated by the respondents studying in Gauda City, 119 (39.67%) belongs to scheduled castes, 16 (5.33%) are belongs to scheduled tribe, 134 (44.67%) are belonged to other backward classes and 31 (10.33%) are belonged to others or

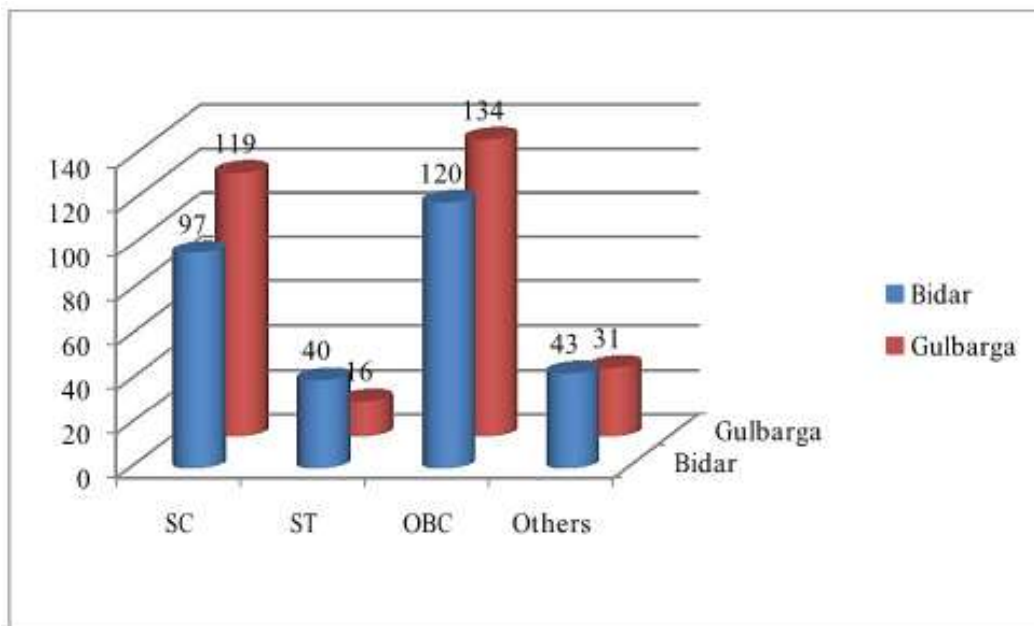


Fig.No. 5: Caste of the Respondents

As expressed by all the respondents, 216 (36.00%) belonged to scheduled castes, 56 (9.33%) belongs to scheduled tribes, 254 (42.34%) belongs to other backward classes including minorities and the remaining 74 (12.33%) belongs to others or forward castes.

The present study is made on internet searching by teenagers. As such, it is necessary that the teenagers must familiar about the electronic equipment such as desktops, laptops, mobile phones, etc. In this regard, the collected primary data is as under.

Table No. 8. Technological Aids/ Tools Owned

Particulars	Teenagers Living in		Total
	Malda City	Gauda City	

	F	%	F	%	F	%
Computer System/ Laptop/	56	18.67	43	14.33	99	16.50
Cell Phone/ Mobile	42	14.00	51	17.00	93	15.50
Smart Watch	15	5.00	27	9.00	42	7.00
Owned by Parents	66	22.00	29	9.67	95	15.83
All of the Above	121	40.33	150	50.00	271	45.17
Total	300	100	300	100	600	100
X ² =23.5, df=4 Not Significant at 0.05 level						

As expressed by the respondents studying in Malda City, 56 (18.67%) have owned computer system, laptop or tabs, 42 (14.00%) have owned cell phones or mobile phones, 15 (5.00%) have owned smart watches, 66 (22.00%) have these gadgets owned by their parents and 121 (40.33%) have owned or their parents have owned all of technological aids, gadgets and tools and are using the technological aids and tools. As stated by teenagers living in Gauda City, 43 (14.33%) have owned computer systems, laptops or tabs, 51 (17.00%) have owned cell phones or mobile phones, 27 (9.00%) have owned smart watches, 29 (9.67%) have remarked that their parents have owned the same and 150 (50.00%) have owned or their parents have owned all of such technological aids.

To conclude, of all the respondents, 99 (16.50%) have owned computer systems, laptops or tabs, 93 (15.50%) have owned cell phones or mobile phones, 42 (7.00%) have owned smart watches, 95 (15.83%) have felt that their parents have owned these technological aids and gadgets and 271 (45.17%) have owned or their parents have owned all of such technological aids or tools.

As part of social background, the nature of family shows the social culture. If there is joint family with grandparents, parents and kin living together, then there may be more traditional culture as the elders are dominated in family [10]. If there is nuclear family, such restrictions in terms of traditions are less. The natures of families in which the respondents are living are shown as under.

Table No. 9. Nature of Family

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total			
	Malda City		Gauda City		F		%	
	F	%	F	%				

Joint	94	31.33	132	44.00	226	37.67
Nuclear/ Single	206	68.67	168	56.00	374	62.33
Total	300	100	300	100	600	100
X ² =10.3, df=1 Significant at 0.05 level; Probability: 0.001						

Above table made it clear that, only 94 (31.33%) of the teenagers in Malda City are living in joint families, whereas 206 (68.67%) are living in nuclear or single families. On the other hand, among the teenagers in Gauda City, only 132 (44.00%) are living in joint families, whereas 168 (56.00%) are living in nuclear families.

To sum up, of the total respondents, 226 (37.67%) are living in joint families, whereas 374 (62.33%) are living in nuclear or single families. It shows that there is increasing culture of nuclear and single families in urban areas.

As majority of the respondents are living in nuclear families, the primary data was collected from the respondents on the size of their families in terms of number of family members and presented in the following table.

Table No. 10. Size of the Family

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total	
	Malda City		Gauda City		F	%
	F	%	F	%		
1-2	1	3.66	1	3.3	2	3.50
3-4	96	32.00	88	29.33	184	30.67
5-6	113	37.67	94	31.34	207	34.50
More than 6	80	26.66	108	36.00	188	31.33
Total	300	100	300	100	600	100
X ² =6.31, df=3 Not Significant at 0.05 level; Probability: 0.097						

Size of the families of the respondents studying in Malda City disclosed that, 11 (3.66%) are living in families with 1-2 family members, 96 (32.00%) are living in families with 3-4 family members, 113 (37.67%) are living in families with 5 to 6 members and 80 (26.66%)

are living in families with more than 6 members. The size of the families of the teenagers living in Gauda City revealed that, 10 (3.33%) are living with 1 to 2 family members, 88 (29.33%) are living with 3 to 4 family members, 94 (31.34%) are living in families with 5 to 6 members and the remaining 108 (36.00%) of the respondents are living in families with more than 6 members.

As expressed by all the respondents, 21 (3.50%) are living in families with 1 to 2 family members, 184 (30.67%) are living in families with 3 to 4 family members, 207 (34.50%) are living in families with 5 to 6 family members and 188 (31.33%) are living in families with more 6 family members. It is observed that the size of the families of majority of the respondents is more.

Though, the present study was conducted in urban areas, that is Malda and Gauda cities, it is observed that many of the teenagers are from rural background. That is, their parents have migrated from nearby rural areas and settled in the urban areas. The family background of the respondents is disclosed as under :

Table No. 11 Family Background

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total	
	Malda City		Gauda City			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Rural	122	40.67	93	31.00	215	35.83
Urban	178	59.33	207	69.00	385	64.17
Total	300	100	300	100	600	100
X ² =6.10, df=1 Significant at 0.05 level; Probability: 0.014						

Above table made it clear that, 122 (40.67%) of the teenagers of Malda City are from rural areas, whereas 178 (59.33%) are from urban areas. Of the teenagers surveyed in Gauda City, 93 (31.00%) are from rural areas, whereas 207 (69.00%) are from urban areas. Family background of all the respondents is shown as under:

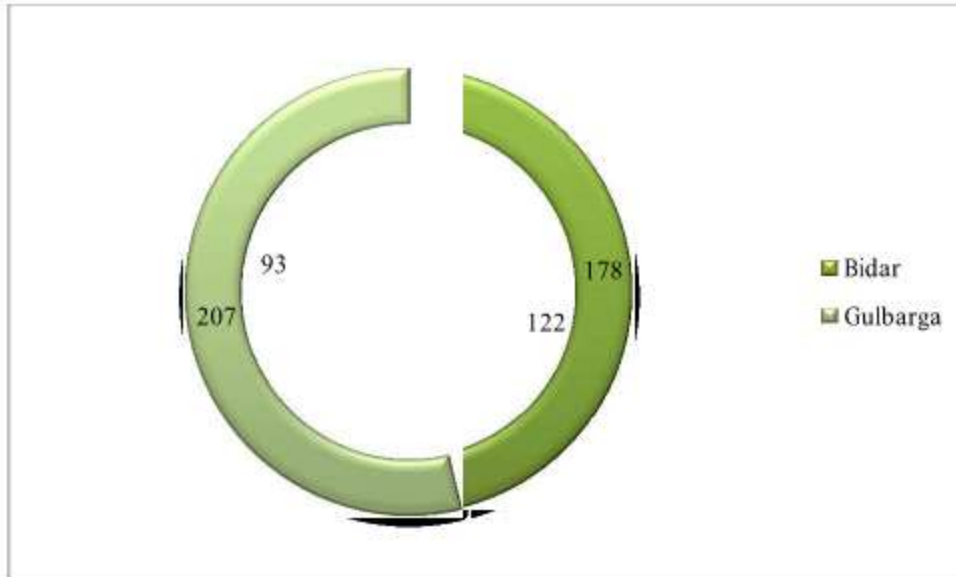


Fig.No. 6: Family Background

Among the total respondents, 215 (35.83%) are from rural areas, whereas 385 (64.17%) are from urban areas. It shows that, few of the respondents or their family members are migrated to urban areas few years and settled in urban areas. It is also observed that few of the respondents are from villages and living in hostels or rented rooms to complete their studies.

As discussed above, few of the respondents are from rural areas and of which, a few of the respondents are shifted to urban areas to complete their studies. For this purpose, they are living in rented rooms or hostels. Hence, the residential status of the respondents surveyed is shown as under.

Table No. 12 Residential Status

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total	
	Malda City		Gauda City			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Own House	154	51.33	183	61.00	337	56.17
Rented House	90	30.00	7	26.00	168	28.00
Hostel/ Rented Room	56	18.67	3	13.00	95	15.83
Total	300	100	300	10	600	100
$X^2=6.39, df=2$ Significant at 0.05 level; Probability: 0.041						

The residential status of the respondents studying in Malda City revealed that, 154

(51.33%) are living in their own houses, 90 (30.00%) are living in rented houses and the remaining 56 (18.67%) are living in rented rooms and hostels. The residential status of the respondents living in Gauda City disclosed that, 183 (61.00%) are living in their own house, 78 (26.00%) are living in rented houses and 39 (13.00%) are living in hostels or rented rooms.

Overall, of all the respondents surveyed, 337 (56.17%) are living in their own houses, 168 (28.00%) are living in rented houses and 95 (15.83%) are living in their hostels or rented rooms.

Many of the studies were already conducted on the internet searching habits of females and they have revealed that, to some extent, females are restricted to use and search internet due to traditional culture of the families. It is essential to look into the status of the females in the families of the respondents and the primary data collected on the same is analyzed and discussed as under

Table No. 13 Status of Females in Family

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total	
	Malda City		Gauda City			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Higher	35	11.67	5 4	18.00	89	14.83
Equal	118	39.33	120	40.00	238	39.67
Subjugated	103	34.33	9 4	31.33	197	32.83
Neglected	44	14.67	3 2	10.67	76	12.67
Total	300	100	300	10	600	100
X ² =6.38, df=3 Not Significant at 0.05 level; Probability: 0.095						

On the status of the females in their families, of the respondents studying in Malda City, 35 (11.67%) have expressed that the status of females in their families is higher, 118 (39.33%) have stated that the status of females is equal, 103 (34.33%) have remarked that the status of females in their families is subjugated and the remaining 44 (14.67%) have felt that the status of females in their families is neglected. Of the respondents studying in Gauda City on the status of females in their families, 54 (18.00%) have agreed that the status of females in their families is higher, 120 (40.00%) have mentioned that the status of females in their families is equal, 94 (31.33%) have stated that the status of females in their families is subjugated and the remaining 32 (10.67%) have remarked that the status of females in

their families is neglected in their families.

Among all the respondents, on the status of females in their families, 238 (39.67%) have mentioned that the status of females in their families is equal followed by, 197 (32.83%) have agreed that status of females in their families is subjugated, 89 (14.83%) have felt that the status of females in their families is higher and 76 (12.67%) have stated that the status of females in their families is neglected respectively.

It is observed from the above discussion that, though majority of the families have higher or equal status for females in their families, still it is noted that the females are restricted in few of the aspects including family decision making. Hence, the primary data collected on the role of female's decision making of family is tabulated as under

Table No. 14. Role of Female Members decision making of family

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total	
	Malda City		Gauda City		F	%
	F	%	F	%		
Dominant/ Higher	31	10.33	43	14.33	74	12.33
Equal with Males	74	24.67	112	37.34	186	31.00
Advisory	139	46.33	108	36.00	247	41.17
Neglected	56	18.67	37	12.33	93	15.50
Total	300	100	300	10	600	100
X ² =1.75, df=3 Not Significant at 0.05 level; Probability: 0.001						

On the role of female members in decision making of the families, among the teenagers studying in Malda City, 31 (10.33%) have expressed that females are dominant or have higher status decision making of family, 74 (24.67%) have mentioned that the female members are equal with males decision making of family, 139 (46.33%) have agreed that female are advisory decision making of family and 56 (18.67%) have remarked that the female family members are neglected decision making of family. Of the respondents studying in Gauda City, 43 (14.33%) have agreed that role of female members decision making of family is higher or dominant, 112 (37.34%) have felt that the females are equal decision making of family, 108 (36.00%) have stated that role of females decision making of family is advisory and 37 (12.33%) have expressed that female members are neglected decision making of family.

To sum up, of all the respondents on the role of females decision making of family, 74 (12.33%) have agreed that the females are dominant or have higher status decision making of family, 186 (31.00%) have stated that females are equal status decision making of family, 247 (41.17%) have mentioned that role of females decision making of family is advisory

and 93 (15.50%) have felt that the females are neglected decision making of family.

Among other factors, the family occupation also influence internet searching habits of teenagers. If the parents of teenagers are well educated, then they encourage their children to go for internet searching or if the parents of teenagers are illiterates, they don't know about internet and neglect their children [11]. Hence, the information was collected on the family occupations of the respondents and shown as under.

Table No. 15 Family Occupation

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total	
	Malda City		Gauda City			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Agriculture	98	32.67	66	22.00	164	27.34
Business, Industry & Self-	74	24.67	107	35.68	181	30.16
Employment in Organized Sector	85	28.33	56	18.66	141	23.50
Employment in Unorganized Sector	43	14.33	71	23.66	114	19.00
Total	300	100	300	100	600	100
X ² =25.1, df=3 Not Significant at 0.05 level						

Family occupations of the respondents studying in Malda City revealed that agriculture is the family occupation of 98 (32.67 percent), business, industry, and self-employment is the family occupation of 74 (24.67 percent), employment in organised sector is the family occupation of 85 (28.33 percent), and employment in the informal sector is the family occupation of 43 (14.33 percent). Family occupations of the respondents studying in Gauda City revealed that agriculture is the family occupation of 66 (22.00%) of the respondents, business, industry, or self-employment is the family occupation of 107 (35.68%) of the respondents, employment in the organised sector is the family occupation of 56 (18.66%) of the respondents, and employment in the organised sector is the family occupation of 71 (23.66%) of the respondents.

To summarise, according to all respondents, agriculture is the family occupation of 164 (27.34 percent), business, industry, or self-employment is the family occupation of 181 (30.16 percent), employment in the organised sector is the family occupation of 141 (23.50 percent), and employment in the unorganised sector is the family occupation of 114 (19.00 percent).

Economic considerations, particularly the family's annual income, have a substantial impact on teenagers' internet browsing patterns [12]. As a result, data on the respondents' families' annual income is gathered and provided in the table below.

Table No. 16. Annual Income of Family

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total	
	Malda City		Gauda City			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Up to Rs. 48000	35	11.67	46	15.33	81	13.50
Rs. 48001 to Rs. 96000	52	17.33	63	21.00	115	19.16
Rs. 96001 to Rs. 192000	119	39.67	126	42.00	245	40.84
More than Rs. 192000	94	31.33	65	21.67	159	26.50
Total	300	100	300	100	600	100
$X^2=8.04$, $df=3$ Significant at 0.05 level; Probability: 0.045						

In terms of annual family income, 35 (11.67 percent) of respondents studying in Malda City said their annual family income is up to Rs. 48000, 52 (17.33 percent) said their annual family income is between Rs. 48001 and Rs. 96000, 119 (39.67 percent) said their annual family income is between Rs. 96001 and Rs. 192000, and the remaining 94 (31.33 percent) said their annual family income is between Rs. 96001 and Rs. 192000. When asked about their annual family income, 46 (15.33 percent) said it is up to Rs. 48000, 63 (21.00 percent) said it is between Rs. 48001 and Rs. 96000, 126 (42.00 percent) said it is between Rs. 96001 and Rs. 192000, and only 65 (21.6%) said it is between Rs. 96001 and Rs. 192000.

To summarise, family annual income of 81 (13.50 percent) of all respondents is up to Rs. 48000, family annual income of 115 (19.16 percent) of respondents is between Rs. 48001 and Rs. 96000, family annual income of 245 (40.84 percent) of respondents is between Rs. 96001 and Rs. 192000, and family annual income of 159 (26.50 percent) of all respondents is between Rs. 96001 and Rs. 192000.

Table No. 17 Level of Satisfaction in Socio-economic Life

Particulars	Teenagers Living in				Total	
	Malda City		Gauda City			
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Fully Satisfied	103	34.34	140	46.67	243	40.50
Moderately Satisfied	153	51.00	126	42.00	279	46.50
Somewhat Satisfied	28	9.33	23	7.67	51	8.50
Not Satisfied	16	5.33	11	3.66	27	4.50
Total	300	100	300	100	600	100
$X^2=9.66$, $df=3$ Significant at 0.05 level; Probability: 0.022						

The socioeconomic background of all the youngsters surveyed in the study was revealed in the preceding debate. It is critical that in order to live happily, complete or better socioeconomic life satisfaction is required. Table-17 summarizes the key data gathered in this regard.

CONCLUSION:

Among the respondents studying in Malda City, 103 (34.34 percent) are entirely content, 153 (51.00 percent) are moderately content, 28 (9.33 percent) are slightly content, and the rest 16 (5.33 percent) are not content with their socioeconomic lives. On the level of satisfaction in their socio-economic life, 140 (46.67 percent) of teens studying in Gauda City are entirely content, 126 (42.00 percent) are moderately content, 23 (7.67 percent) are slightly content, and 11 (3.66 percent) are not satisfied.

243 (40.50 percent) of the respondents are fully satisfied with their socio-economic life, 279 (46.50 percent) are moderately satisfied with their socio-economic life, 51 (8.50 percent) are somewhat satisfied with their socio-economic life, and 27 (4.50 percent) are dissatisfied with their socio-economic life.

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