

**ENTREPRENEURIAL ATTITUDE AMONG EDUCATED YOUTH IN
LAWNGTLAI, MIZORAM**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of Bachelor of Social Work V semester

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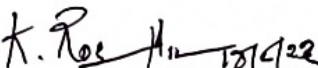
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project title 'Study on Socia-Economic Impact of Networking among the Youth at Rahsi Veng, Lunglei' submitted by Reuben Laldintluanga, Department of Social Work, Higher and Technical Institute, Mizoram for the award of Bachelor of Social Work is carried out under my guidance and incorporates the student's bonafide research and this has not been submitted for the award of any degree in this or any other Universities or Institute of learning.

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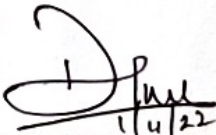
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Bachelor of Social Work

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

This study tries to comprehend the Socio-Economic impact of Social Networking among the ‘Youth’ of the Rahsi Veng Community.

1.1 Concept:

The word ‘Youth’ is widely understood as a period of transition from childhood to adulthood, it is more so a fluid type than a fixed age group.

However, ‘Age’ is still the easiest way to describe this group, mostly about employment and education. Therefore, the term ‘Youth’ is often indicated as a person between the age where he/she may have compulsory education and finds their first employment. This latter age limit has been rising, as higher unemployment rates and the cost of setting up an independent household puts many young people into a long period of unemployment.

The United Nations, for statistical consistency across all regions, defines ‘Youth’ as those persons between the age of 15-24 years, without being biased to other definitions of the Member States.

Social Media integrates digital media, including mixtures of electronic texts, moving pictures, sounds, and graphics, allowing people to interact with data for suitable purposes. The Web has become a big part of overall business for communication, sales, and services, and has changed business practices. In the past, the inherent limitations of passing large amounts of digital information through phone lines have affected the quality of media and type that can be used effectively; but as technology progresses these technical limitations have been improved, and larger amounts of data with higher quality can be transmitted through the use of better infrastructure called Broadband.

Social Networking Sites [SNS] are the terms used to describe web-based services that give the individuals opportunity to create personal profiles with the choice of their list of users and connect with them in an altogether public forum that gives them features like mobile connectivity, video calling, capturing/sharing of photos and videos; and chatting with friends around the globe. Most people spend more than usual hours scrolling through these sites

looking for entertainment and chatting with friends to keep themselves connected. These sites have created an addiction among the youth and they find it difficult to concentrate on their work and prefer scrolling through the internet searching for entertainment, where some have derived benefits from using these sites; some have become academically challenged through the excessive use of these sites.

1.2 History:

Early Years: The first recognizable social network launched in 1997.

SixDegrees.com allowed users to create profiles, list their friends, and, beginning in 1998, surf Friends lists. Each of these features existed in some form of SixDegrees, of course; while it attracted millions of users, it failed to become a sustainable business and, in the year 2000, the service closed. This was the year messaging became popular.

New Millennium Brings Our World Closer: The website called ‘Friendster’ was the pioneer of social networking and in the first 3 months of its launch, it acquired 3 million users which amounted to 1 in 126 web users being members at that time. It also served as a launching point for the widely popular site called ‘MySpace’; which was a cloned version of ‘Friendster’. In the following years, other social network websites start to emerge. Websites like LinkedIn, Classmates.com, and what was to be the most popular and widely used website in the history of the Internet ‘Facebook.com’

Facebook was launched in the year 2004, intending to connect U.S. College students, starting with Harvard College. Over half of the 19,500 students registered in the first month alone. After gaining popularity Facebook finally opened its registration to non-college students, and in 2008, it exceeded MySpace in leading the social networking websites.

1.3 Impact of Social Media on Society:

A quarter of the world’s population is on Facebook, in the United States, almost 80% of its internet users are actively using this platform. As social media feeds off of the interaction of people, it becomes more powerful as new users log in.

But, thanks to the internet and its social platforms, a person with marginal views can see that he/she is not alone and when people find each other through these platforms, they can connect anytime and do things like creating memes, and publications and enter the mainstream media.

Ethical, social, political, and environmental ills would have little visibility and the growing visibility of issues made possible by these platforms has shifted the power from the hands of a few to the masses. Social Media activism while it brings increased awareness of societal issues, the question remains as to whether this translates into real change.

Some have argued that sharing these issues on social platforms has encouraged people to use mobile phones and computers to express their concerns, without actually engaging actively with campaigns in real life; saying that their support is limited to pressing the 'Like' button or simply sharing the content. It is a very human reaction when people are given options to absolve themselves from the responsibility to act.

Effects of social media in the field of work:

Social media had and still has a deep effect on recruitment and hiring, over 19% of hiring managers make their hiring decisions through information found on social media. According to a survey by CareerBuilder in 2016, 60% of employers use social networking sites to research job candidates. Social network sites such as LinkedIn are important platforms for anyone looking to stand out in their line of work, as it allows them to create and market their persons.

Effects of social media on personal relationships:

Although social media has encouraged people to cherish moments through pictures and videos, it also has affected physical and intimate relationships. Social media's term 'Friend' lacks the intimate bond between people.

Impact of social media on politics:

Social media has had a huge influence on politics and political campaigns, first was Howard Dean's unsuccessful candidacy in 2003 and the election of the first African-American president Barack Obama in 2008.

A report on the former president of the United States Donald Trump by the New York Times, “The election of Donald J. Trump is perhaps the bluntest illustration yet across the planet. Social networks are helping to fundamentally rewire human society”; as social media grows it has allowed people to communicate more freely, and they are helping to create astonishingly influential social organizations among the once-marginalized groups.

1.4 Social Networking in the state of Mizoram:

The emergence of Social Networking in Mizoram has been a social issue especially, among the youth. Social Network has influenced youth in copying Western culture and the potential of receiving negative impact caused by excessive use of social media on at-risk youth has been increasing. Risks that have been identified such as ‘Contagion’ or ‘Copycat’ events; sharing information and encouragement to engage in suicidal methods; and the normalization of suicide-related behavior as an accepted coping mechanism.

Social Networking in India:

Social media has become a vital part of the Internet, and it’s no different in India than it is anywhere else. The digital scene in India is evolving, and social media use in India follows suit with every small change. Social media have come to play an important role in the lives of Indians, from their relationships to their careers to the ways they spend their free time. Social media in India has grown by leaps and bounds over the past few years, with more users logging in every day and sharing their experiences and thoughts with the world, building their brands, and learning about others through content shared by them or their peers.

5 most popular social media platforms which include messaging apps in India are WhatsApp (534.30 million) active users, which is followed by Instagram (503.37 million users), Facebook (491.53 million users), Telegram (374.40 million users), and Facebook Messenger (324.39 million users).

Reach of social media around the Globe:

For the past decade, the use of social media has been one of the most rapidly and universally adopted activities. More than half of the world’s total population uses social media which is about (59%).

4.70 billion people around the world use social media, and within the last 12 months, 227 million new users have joined.

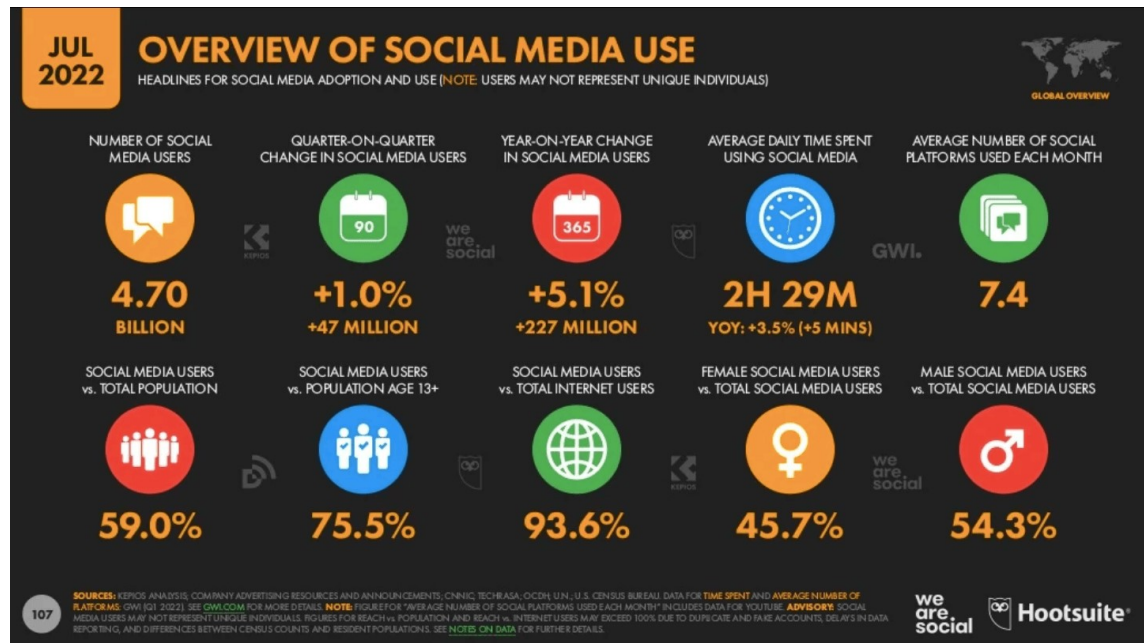


Figure 1.1: Overview of Social Media Use

1.5 Statement of the problem:

The present problem of this study is the socio-economic impact of social networking among the youth. It is one of the major problems faced not only in India but the world as a whole as more than half of the total population of the world is engaged in social media, and it is also a serious emerging social issue in the state of Mizoram. Especially among the youth as students who are involved in social media while studying results in a reduction of their focus and attention. Researchers have found out that middle school, high school, and college students who use Facebook at least once in 15 minutes usually get lower grades. It also reduces command over language use-age and creative writing skills. Excessive use of these sites affects the mental and physical well-being of the individual. Family members are busy engaging in social media on which they don't have time to interact with one another which creates a gap in their relationship.

1.6 Objective of the Study:

- i) To Profile the respondent
- ii) To find the socio-economic impact of social networking among youth.

- iii) To suggest a future improvement.

1.7 Chapter scheme

Chapter I: Introduction

Chapter II: Review of Literature

Chapter III: Methodology

Chapter IV: Data analysis and interpretation

Chapter V: Conclusion, Findings, and Suggestions

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter represents the review of literature on the socio-economic impact of social networking among the youth.

2.1 Effect of social networking websites on the education of youth:

According Kuppuswamy S. Narayan (2010) The researcher tries to highlight social networking sites such as Instagram, Facebook and Twitter are gaining more and more popularity and with the attractive features they come with it is hard for the youth to resist spending most of their time on these sites. This study argues against the notion claiming that due to the rapid rise in popularity but on the contrary, it is also developing friendly and social bonds with the world.

According to Charlene Li et al. (2007), Social media sites are mostly used by students; nearly 47% of children between the age of (12-17 years) and 69% of young adults between the age of (18-21 years) and about 20% of adults (18+). The activity of students on social networking sites focuses on communicating with other people; most activities of students and other users include looking at profiles of other users, updating one's profile, or searching for other people.

According to Acquisti & Gross's (2006) point view, many users believe that whatever they post is only limited to their connotations, and a close group of friends unconscious of the fact that the information they posted may be publicly available to be searched and read by much wider decree.

Some social networking websites are explicitly specified for the educational environment including LinkedIn.com which is fully featured for educational purpose and let user to updates their educational qualification and make professional connections.

2.2 Effect of social networking sites on altering the mindsets of the youth on social issues:

According to Gupta P, and Jain MR (2012), this paper clarifies that men spend more time compared to women on social networking sites to review these social issues, and yet

women are very sensitive to issues like these existing in the world. The youth takes active involvement and also raise their voices to express their ideas and views on social issues being discussed on these sites. Also, the discoveries state that even though the youth respond to these events they still do not take up deliberations beyond the web and forget about them once they sign off. Thereby, these sites prove to be a benefit to the youth in terms of spreading awareness about these matters that arise.

Much research has been conducted on the effect of social networking sites in both fields of literature and media. Most of these researches focus on the youth, because of their varying behavior concerning their privacy and openness with other adults.

2.3 The impact of social networking sites on adolescents' social and academic development: Current theories and arguments:

According to Khan S (2011), the paper offers a review of the developing research surrounding social networking sites and youth. The technologies and offers of these sites are such that they captivate and attract the youth and teenagers. Determining its popularity, parents and educators have lent an ear to its apprehension and contemplation. These concerns range from youth privacy, safety, time consumption, health issues, psychological well-being, and academic performance. However, the study must be finally specified about theories on how the youth uses social networking sites and must ratify communication behavior that should result in their profit.

2.4 View of social media among the youth:

Adolescents view social media as a component of their culture and not just a craze, it could boost their capacity and use it as an educational tool. All the studies discussed above show that social media has different effects on different people. (Waddington 2011).

2.5 Socio-Economic effect on social media:

Social media is the main cause of the generation gap in several ways such as lack of awareness, recognition of domestic rules, and in what kids were acting, and what were parents' opinions about their children's doing. People forgot their rituals and traditions due to the excessive use of social media.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the description of the methodology of the study is presented. A profound methodology is significant for scientific research to study the objectives of the present study. The success of the study completely depends on the methods and techniques adopted in the present study. The earlier chapter presented a critical review of the literature and major research gaps therein. The present chapter describes the setting of the study and methodology, description of the study process, and the techniques used. The chapter deals with the profile of the study area, methodological aspects such as research design, sampling, tools of data collection, sources of data analysis, and limitations.

3.1 Field of the study

The research was conducted in the Rashi Veng community, which is located in Lunglei District, Mizoram

3.2 Research Design

A quantitative research design is used in this research.

3.3 Universe of the study

The universe of study comprises the youths of Rahsi Veng that are using Social Networking Sites. They are mostly students studying in institutions.

3.4 Sample size

The sample size of the present study is limited to 30.

3.5 Sampling

The type of sampling technique employed is Non-Probability Sampling.

3.6 Method of data collection

Primary Data: Open-Ended questionnaire is used.

Secondary Data: The secondary data comprises journals, articles, etc.

3.7 Data Processing

The collected data is processed by using Microsoft Excel and a statistical package for SPSS was employed to analyze the data.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter shows the analysis and interpretation of the data collected through an Open-Ended questionnaire among the youths of the Rashi Veng community.

4.1 Profile of the respondents

Profile of the respondent is taken to know more about the respondents as Knowledge of an individual helps to find out the real self of someone who helps one to work effectively in the target area. Therefore, the profile of the respondents has been collected accordingly. The profile is categorized in age, gender, educational qualification, status and income of the family, occupation of the family, and the respondent.

4.1.1 Frequency Distribution of age of the respondents

Firstly, it is important to know the age of the respondent to make sure that they are under the youth category of the United Nation i.e. 15-25 years.

The highest percentage is 23 i.e. 17 years of age and the lowest among them is 3.3 percent i.e. 20 years of age.

Table 1: Age of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
15	3	(10)
16	9	(30)
17	7	(23.3)
18	4	(13.3)
19	4	(13.3)
20	1	3.3
23	2	6.7

Source: Computed

4.1.2 Frequency distribution of Gender-wise respondents

Gender analysis is an important segment of any research of social sciences to ensure the gender representation covered under the study. Table no.2 shows the gender wise of the respondents where 50% of the respondents are male and the other 50% are female.

Table 2: Gender of respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	15	50.0
Female	15	50.0

Source: Computed

4.1.3 Educational qualification of respondent

The educational qualification of the respondent is needed to determine which qualification of the youth is the most indulged in social networking. Therefore, the table shows the qualification of the respondent, out of which the majority (90%) of the youth belong to undergraduate students.

Table 3: Educational Qualification

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percent
High School	13	43.3
Higher Secondary	15	50.0
Under Graduate	2	6.7

Source: Computed

4.1.4 Family Status of the respondent

The family status of the respondent is taken to know the status among the youth who are engaged in social networks to determine their economic status based on it but the researcher was mostly focused on APL families.

Table 4: Family Status

Family Status	Frequency	Percent
APL	21	70.0
BPL	9	30.0

Source: Computed

4.1.5 Father's Occupation of the respondents

The Father's occupation of the respondent is important to know more about the economic background of the family. From the collected data it is revealed that the majority (53.3%) of them are government servants.

Table 5: Father's occupation of respondents

Fathers Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Skill Labour	1	3.3
Business	6	20.0
Govt. Servant	16	53.3
Daily Labour	7	23.3

Source: Computed

4.1.6 Mother's occupation of the respondent

The mother's occupation of the respondents is taken to know the economic background of the family through the respondent's mother's income.

Table 6: Mother's Occupation of the respondent

Mothers Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Skill Labour	5	16.7
Business	8	26.7

Govt. Servant	8	26.7
Daily Labour	9	30.0

Source: Computed

4.1.7 Family monthly income of the respondent

The family income of the respondent is taken to know the economic status of the respondent. From the collected data it shows that the highest frequency lies between Rs.10000-90000 above.

Table 7: Family income of the respondent

Family Income	Frequency	Percent
10000	1	3.3
17000	1	3.3
20000	1	3.3
50000	9	30.0
55000	2	6.7
70600	1	3.3
77000	1	3.3
80000	1	3.3
90000	5	16.7
100000	2	6.7
110000	1	3.3
150000	1	3.3
180000	1	3.3
300000	1	3.3
750000	1	3.3
900000	1	3.3

Source: Computed

4.1.8 Occupation of the respondent

The occupation of the respondent is taken to know who is most affected by social networks. From the data collected majority, (90.0%) of the respondents are students.

Table 8: Occupation of respondent

Occupation Of Respondent	Frequency	Percent
Business	1	3.3
Govt. Servant	1	3.3
Daily Labour	1	3.3
Student	27	90.0

Source: Computed

4.1.9 Monthly income of the respondents

The monthly income of the respondent excluding students is taken to know the financial status of the respondents..(6.6%) of the respondents are having monthly income of the sum of money between Rs.10000-20000, (and 90.0%) are students.

Table 9: Income of respondent

Income Of Respondent	Frequency	Percent
Students	28	93.3
10000-15000	1	3.3
16000-20000	1	3.3

Source: Computed

4.2 Impact of social networking sites on the social life of the respondents.

The impact of social networking sites on the social life of the respondents is taken to know how much social media is taking effect their life and to know whether social network had changed their way of perception and their behavior. It is taken into 2 categories viz. impact of social network on their family, community level of the respondents.

4.2.1 The question of whether social networking resulted in individualism between the families is asked to know the impact of social networking on the respondent's family level as a gap caused by social networks might look like a dot at first but ignoring will result in making a large hole between the family members.

Table 10: Do you think social networking resulted in individualism within the family

Social Network Cause Individualism In Family	Frequency	Percent
Yes	15	50.0
no	15	50.0

Source: Computed

4.2.2 Finding out whether the social network is making them neglect community activities is crucial as non-participation in community activities leads to a feeling of insecurity in an individual.

Table 11: Did social network make you neglect community activities (church, recreation, community service, etc)

Social Network Cause Negligence In Community Activity	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	23.3
No	23	76.7

Source: Computed

4.2.3 Knowing whether the respondents are using social networks to vent their feelings or not is crucial as over-usage of social networks affects the mental health of an individual and results in living in their virtual world while ignoring reality.

Table 12: Do you use social networks to ventilate your feelings more than in real life

Use Social Network To Express Feelings	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	20.0
No	24	80.0

Source: Computed

4.2.4 The question of whether the social network is making the respondent isolated from friends and others is asked to know how much social network influence the mental and social life of the respondents as over engaged in the social network makes individual life in their fantasy and makes them neglect reality. From the collected data, (26.7%) of the respondents claim they are isolated from friends and others because of social networking while (73.3%) claim they are not.

Table 13: Did social network make you isolated from friends and others

Does Social Network Isolate You From Friends	Frequency	Percent
Yes	8	26.7
No	22	73.3

Source: Computed

4.2.5 To know whether the social network is making the respondent lose focus on their work and studies the question of whether social networks made them neglect their studies or work is

asked. From the collected data (23.3%) stated they had been neglecting their work and studies because of social networks while (76.6%).

Table14: Did social network make you neglect your studies or work

Does Social Network Make You Neglect Studying	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	23.3
No	23	76.7

Source: Computed

4.3 Impact of Social Networks on the economic level of the respondents.

The impact of social networking on the economic level of the respondents is taken to know how much social networking affects the financial status of the respondent and their families. It is taken into five categories viz. their expenditure on buying various things like internet packs, new phones (having new and updated applications), how they get their money from buying internet packs, phones, etc are asked by the researcher.

4.3.1 The total monthly expenditure on buying internet pact is asked to determine how much money the respondents are using based on their occupation and family status. From the collected data, the majority of the respondents are spending a sum of money between 300-400 rupees.

Table 15: How much money did you used to spend on buying internet packs per month

Money Spent On Recharging Internet Pack	Frequency	Percent
100-200	4	13.3
300-400	19	63.3
500-600	4	13.3
900 and Above	3	10.0

Source: Computed

4.3.2 The number of mobile phones they had so far including the current one is asked to know their expenditure based on their economic status as new phones are having modern and new applications so many youths are driven by the urge to use such phones which may result in buying of new phones by the respondents. From the collected data, (70 %) of the respondents are having only 1 phone while (30%) of them are having between 2 or more phones.

Table 16: How many mobile phones did you had so far including the current one

Mobile Phones Owned Including Current One	Frequency	Percent
1	21	70.0
2 or more	9	30.0

Source: Computed

4.3.3 The price of their current phone is asked to know whether the price of their phone is fitting with their occupation and family status and income. From the collected data (50%) of respondents are having phones that are worth Rs. 10000-15000, (46.7%) are having between rs.16000-20000, and the rest (3.3%) are having above rs.30000.

Table 17: What is the price of your current phone

Price Of Current Mobile Phone	Frequency	Percent
10000-15000	15	50.0
16000-20000	14	46.7
21000-30000	1	3.3

Source: Computed

4.3.4 The source where the respondents got the money for buying an internet pack is asked as the majority of the respondents are still students they will be relying on their parents which

means they are deducting the financial status of their family. From the collected data (86.6%) of the respondents got their money from their parents for buying internet packs.

Table 18: Source of money for buying an internet pack

Source Of Money To Recharge Net Pack	Frequency	Percent
Parents	26	86.7
Monthly Salary	1	3.3
Daily Salary	1	3.3
Scholarship	2	6.7

Source: Computed

4.3.5 The source where the respondents got their money for buying their phone is asked as the respondents are still a youth and most of them are students who are using their parent money for buying phones which deduct the financial status of the family. From the collected data, (90%) of the respondents got their money from their parents for buying phones.

Table 19: Source of money for buying your phone

Source Of Money To Buy Phone	Frequency	Percent
Parents	27	90.0
Daily Salary	1	3.3
Scholarship	2	6.7

Source: Computed

4.3.6 As there is a difference among the family based on their income and status it is important to know whether the money they spend on the net pack is affecting the budget of their family

or not. From the collected data, (96.7%) of the respondents claim that it does not affect their family budget.

Table 20: Do you think the money spend on internet pack affects the budget of your family

Money Spent On Recharging Net Pack Effect Family Budget	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1	3.3
No	29	96.7

Source: Computed

4.4 Engaging in Social Networking Sites can have both Positive and Negative impacts on one's life. So the researcher tries to find out the impact Social Media has on the youth of the Rashi Veng Community.

Table 21: How does Social Media Effect youth of Rashi Veng Community

Impact Of Social Media On the Rashi Veng Community	Frequency	Percent
Positive	26	86.7
Both	4	13.3

Source: Computed

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Introduction

The study sought to investigate the socio-economic impact of social media among the youth of the Rahsi veng community. This chapter presents a summary of the major findings of the study. The chapter further offers a summary of the data collected, analysis of data, discussions of the findings on each research question, and the logical interpretation emanating from the findings.

5.2 Summary of the study

As stated above, the study sought to find out the socio-economic impact of social media among the youth of Rahsi veng. Study objectives were formulated and research questions were derived from the objectives. Questionnaires were the instruments used in the collection of data. Quantitative data collected, was then coded and inputted into the statistical package for social science (SPSS). The results were carefully analysed and presented to represent the actual situation on the ground. The summary and conclusions were derived from the findings of the study.

5.3 Major findings

5.3.1 Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents:

To meet this first objective of the study, the data related to the socio-economic condition of the respondents were gathered through a questionnaire and the following are the major findings.

1. It is found that (92%) of the respondents were in the age group of 15-20 years.
2. In terms of the gender distribution of the study, (50%) of the respondents were male and the other (50%) of the respondents were female. The total number of respondents was 30.
3. Economic status of the respondents: The majority of the respondent (70%) were belonging to APL families. It is an interesting fact that only 9 respondents were belonging to the BPL family.

As the researcher was focusing on the APL family majority of them were belonging to that category as they are mostly assumed to have a mobile phone by themselves.

4. From the data collected, the highest frequency (30%) on the monthly income of the respondent's family lies in 50000 rupees.

5. Majority of the respondents i.e., (50%) were Higher Secondary students, (43%) were High School students, and (6.7%) are Under Graduate and above.

6. It is found that (53.3%) of the respondent's fathers were government servants, while (20%) of them had businesses, (3.3%) of them were skilled laborers and the rest (23.3%) were daily laborers. (30%) of the respondent's mothers were daily laborers, while (26.7%) of them ran a business and (26.7%) of them were government servants and the rest (16.7%) were skilled laborers (stitching, etc).

7. Majority of the respondents were students i.e., (90%), while 3.3% of them was daily laborer, and (3.3%) were having a small business.

5.3.2 Social impact of social networking among youth:

1. Out of the total 100% of youth (50%) said that social networks did not result in individualism among family members while the rest (50%) states that it resulted in individualism.
2. It is found that (23.3%) of the respondents are neglecting community activities while the rest (76.7%) are not neglecting them.
3. (20%) of the respondents are using social networks to vent their feelings more than in real life as relying on social networks to show personal problems and emotions can somehow relieve problems that are lingering in their minds. But it cannot fully solve their problem as the ventilation of feelings can only be helped by someone trustworthy.
4. From the collected data, (26.7%) of the respondents claimed that they are isolated from friends and others because of social networking, while (73.3%) claimed they are not.

5. Social networks made (23.3%) of the respondent neglect their work and studies which means they cannot concentrate on it because of over-engagement in the social networks which results in declining in their studies.

5.3.3 Economic impact of social networking among youth:

1. Majority of the respondents are spending money between Rs. 300-400 to buy internet packs per month.
2. From the collected data, (70 %) of the respondents are having 1 phone while (30%) of them are having 2 or more phones.
3. From the collected data (50%) of the respondents are having a phone that is worth below rs.10000-15000 while (46.7%) are having phone worth between the sum of rs.16000-20000 and (3.3%) are having between rs.21000-30000 and above.
4. It is found that the majority of the respondents are using their parent's money for buying internet packs as most of them are still students they couldn't afford it by themselves so they waste their parent's money.
5. As the majority of the respondents are students (90%) they got their money from their parents for buying their phones most of the respondents are still students and did not have any income yet, so they are still relying on their parents for buying phones and other gadgets.

5.4 Conclusion

Given the above summary and findings, it was evident that social networks had a deep impact on the socio-economic condition of the youth of Rashi Veng. Social Media is mostly used to communicate with friends and family.

The fact that social media is part of them, especially having been born in this era of emerging technology, most felt that they could not do without it. Some of the youth were using it for positive purposes like collecting study materials, contacting someone important,

etc but the majority of them used it for chatting with friends and wasting their time which affects their studies and works as they lose focus on it. Some of the youths used social networks to vent their feelings and seek more virtual friends than in real life where they lose their sense of reality.

But in terms of economics, the expenditure on buying an internet pack did not affect the financial status of the respondent's family. As most of the respondents are still students they were all relying on their parents for buying such things.

To avoid the youths being fully spent by social networking we must be aware of the ill effects of social networking and also not only aware the youth but educate their parents and suggest a way to intervene to reduce government in the social network. As youths are the treasure of a nation's future destiny their over-engagement in social networks will make them neglect reality which could be a major barrier for future generations and society.

5.5 Suggestion

i. Awareness should be created among the youth regarding the service-ability of the internet and also the negative impact of the social network should be highlighted clearly to prevent the youth from being fully consumed by social networks.

ii. Arrangements should be made by the parents by setting proper time for using social networks and setting limits in regards to keeping mobile phones by the youths.

iii. Youth should not be an addict but act like good participants in social networks. To become a good participants they should know when to use, and how to use and they should have the self-control to prevent themselves from social network addiction.

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Open-Ended Question On Socio Economic Impact of Social Media Among the
Youths of Rahsi Veng

Section-A (Profile of the Respondent)

1. Name:
2. Age of the Respondent:
3. Sex: a) Male b) Female
4. Educational Qualification: a) High School b) Higher c) Bachelor d) Master e) Other
5. Family Status: a) APL b) BPL c) AAY
6. Father's Occupation: a) Skill Labour b) Business c) Govt Servant d) Daily Labour
7. Mother's Occupation: a) Skill Labour b) Business c) Govt Servant d) Daily Labour
8. Family Monthly Income:
9. Occupation of the Respondent:
10. Monthly Income of the Respondent:

Section-B (Impact on Social Life)

1. Do you think Social Network resulted in individualism within your family?
a) Yes b) No
2. Did Social Network made you neglect community activities like (Church, Recreation, Community Service, etc)
a) Yes b) No
3. Did you use Social Network to express your feelings more than in real life?
a) Yes b) No
4. Did Social Network made you isolated from your friends?
a) Yes b) No
5. Did Social Network made you neglect your studies/work?
a) Yes b) No

Section-C (Impact on Socio Economic)

1. How much money did you spend on recharging your internet pack/bill?

Ans:

2. How many Mobile Phones have owned including the current one?

Ans:

3. What is the price of your current Mobile Phone?

Ans:

4. From where did you get the money to recharge/pay your internet pack/bill?

Ans:

5. From where did you get the money to buy your Mobile Phone?

Ans:

6. Does the money you spend on recharging/pay your internet pack/bill effect the budget of your family?

Ans:

7. What is the Impact on Social Media in Socio Economic among the Rahsi Veng Youth (Positive & Negative)?

Ans: