Adolescence and the New Information and Communication Technology: The Case of the Internet with Teenagers of the Disfavored Neighbourhoods in Yaounde

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Abstract

The development of information and communication tools is believed to grow rapidly. These technologies have witnessed a growth which is more than production and are highly consumed worldwide. It can be noticed that those who are so engaged in this technology are youths from the majority of the population. Among these tools, internet services are the highly used due to its popularity and the propaganda surrounding this mode of exchange, especially its efficiency. In this case, we want to look at its impact on youths. We are particularly interested in those who live in the shanty areas of Yaoundé. The data collected after administering questionnaires were analyzed using the statistical software application (SPSS). From the results obtained from the field it was noticed that using internet from the first time is linked to age. Secondly the use of internet is correlated to the teenager’s gender. Lastly, another correlation was established on the adolescent’s level of education. From the above results, it is better we look at this phenomenon with much consideration.

Key words: Adolescence, Internet, Consumption, Utility, Young

Résumé

Le développement des outils d’information et de communication évolue assez rapidement. Ces technologies connaissent une croissance qui dépasse le cadre de leur production. Elles sont par conséquent mondiales et très consommées. La tranche de la population la plus exposée à ce développement est sans doute la jeunesse. En Afrique en général et au Cameroun en particulier, elle est majoritaire au sein de la population. L’utilisation de ces outils connaît une accentuation pour ce qui est de l’internet. Cet outil d’échanges fait l’objet d’une grande consommation à cause de sa vulgarisation et de la propagande qui a toujours entouré son utilité et surtout son efficacité. Ainsi avons-nous pensé analyser son incidence sur les adolescents. Nous nous sommes particulièrement intéressés à ceux des quartiers défavorisés de Yaoundé. Les données obtenues après administration du questionnaire ont été analysées par l’outil statistique Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 18.0 Les résultats nous donnent de constater que l’utilisation de l’internet chez les adolescents est fortement liée à l’âge dans un premier temps. Deuxièmement, cette utilisation est corrélée au genre de l’adolescent et enfin, un autre lien est établi avec le niveau d’étude du jeune. Dès lors, il est utile de regarder ce fait avec davantage de considération.

Mots clés: Adolescence, Internet, Consommation, Utilité, Jeune

1. STATE OF THE PROBLEM

Once little known in Africa, the New Information and Communication Technology (NICT) have taken important place in the habits of the teenagers of sub-Saharan Africa in general and Cameroon in particular. It has taken the attention of a greater proportion of the youths in our homes. The specific question about internet and its negative effects surpasses geographical boundaries. This is how all geographical areas are concerned.

Faced with a population made up of mostly youths representing half of the general population, Cameroon is not safe from the progress of the NICT as we get through media organs which have not failed to bring out the effects of this drift on the youths which has been decadent. Many shortcomings
as observed today have moved from simple “sexting” to the violence, passing through unwanted pregnancies, punishing themselves by voluntary interruptions where abortions are done out of appropriate health centers, putting at risk the lives of the young mothers. The question of the efficient use of internet and its assimilation among the youths has in many cases prove to be a social problem in Cameroon. The fast and non-controlled penetration of the new methods of communication and research in the daily lives of the youths in general, and teenagers in particular have become a major preoccupation in our society. The appropriation by the youths of these new tools is disturbing to its sense and purpose and more especially the way it is used by teenagers.

1.1. Adolescence: a period under influence

There exist many definitions for adolescence (teenager). Nevertheless, a fundamental criteria which remains is the age that surrounds the concept. One resolves to admit that it is the period of development that is located between childhood and adulthood. One generally situates it in the interval of 12-17 years. it is characterized by a certain number of biological facts of which of which puberty is principal according to Galland (1997).

Considering the totality of the manifestations that characterizes this period of the human cycle, it is important to define it in relation to the various changes that composes it and which include biological, cultural and social. It is known however, that the teenager's development passes through two main stages that affect the physical transformations, the cognitive, emotional and social development of the young man. It is the reason for which it is as often defined through a contextual prism.

Indeed, the contextual approach for the definition of the notion of teenager or adolescence does not exclude in anyway its universal dimension. its universal character warrants one take into account a set of elements that constitutes it. Adolescence proceeds above all of the worry of a life different from the one of the parents no matter the setting. Other factors added to it include: the prolongation of studies, the exclusion of the young from the job market with a great separation with the adult world through a generational conflict, the precocity of puberty, etc. Nevertheless, one evokes with Dumora (1990) the biological character of the teenager which mitigate profitably the socialization process which seems preponderant.

Also, the period of adolescence can be divided into two main phases according to age: the period of 12 to 14 years and the one of 15 to 17 years.

- **The period of 12 to 14 years**

  Erickson (1972) evoking the various transformations linked to this stage concentrates on the biological, cognitive, emotional and social domains.

  At the biologic level, adolescence is characterized by a set of factors that can be summarized by the thrust of growth with a peak toward 13 years for boys and 14 years for girls, with the apparition first ejaculations for the boys and the start of menstruation for the girls. One can also realise the need for more hours of sleep for the girls than the boys.

  On the cognitive level, there appears a possibility to deduce from different hypothesis, because the thought detaches itself progressively from the concrete. The capacities of retention and memorization increases and the teenager becomes capable to differentiate his/her thought from the external reality. He begins thus to relativize: this is the beginning of the maturation of his senses.

  On the emotional level, the physiological transformations are often at the origin of some psychological overhauls that can have some concerns at the sexual and/or physical level. From then on, there is a construction of the identity that passes, probably, by the recognition of oneself by others.

  At the social level on the other hand, Leif and Delay (1968) think that the rules begin to internalize themselves and question the basis on their merit and their significance. Here is born the preoccupation around normality and justice. The cliques (small groups of the same age and sex group sharing common activities and passes a lot of time together) formed and the friendly relations are differentiated in relation to the characteristics of its partners. There are some evolutions in the second stage.

- **The period of 15 to 17 years**
The different aspects earlier evoked are again seen at this stage of the development in the second phase of adolescence. This second phase is characterized by a set of facts that will structure the adult age.

At the biological level, the genital organs acquire their adult morphology as well as the breasts of the girls with a muscular mass two times more important with the boys whereas at the girls it is the greasy mass with the same in the same proportion. The maturation of the brain continues with major advances for the areas that treat the emotions to the detriment of those that intervene in control: what explains an overflow of emotions and the taste for risk among teenagers.

At the cognitive level, the hypothetico-deductive reasoning improves with the formalization of thought that is the possible combinations henceforth and no more on the objects themselves. The capacity to think on the functioning of thought and the possibilities to control and to regulate them give place to metacognition development. One is therefore facing the search for the personalization of thought to differentiate oneself from others.

At the emotional level, one notes, according to Rodriguez-Tomé et al. (1997) a distance of the relations with the parents to the profit of the group of equals with an experimentation of the different roles for a definition of an identity. The increase of the temporal allows the teenager in this period to establish his or her first relations in love that can lead to the first sexual intercourse.

On a social level, the new intellectual capacities encourages the critical judgment and the adoption of an autonomous moral value in which the capacity to seize the complexity of interpersonal relations. The taking into account more important of the mild circumstances in the moral judgments is linked to the experimentation in the group of the various roles like leadership, exclusion, submissiveness, etc. There is also the existence of the drive to risk inherent to the appeal for transgression.

However, it is necessary to specify that the different studies on teenagers relate to groups of western teenagers. This is to say that studies on teenagers in Africa in general and black Africa in particular reveals other aspects of developments linked to adolescence over the world.

The African traditional society organizes the development of the child and the teenager within the domestic structure. A set of customs is taught to them both those to be held in public and in private by seniors who have undergone the same instruction when they were young or by their parents. To the latter, they owe respect, submissiveness and obedience. Kouton (1992) holds that there is a permanent social control, the transmission of the values in a vertical manner brings with it an organic type solidarity. The parental responsibility went as far as searching for land to construct a house for the son and the necessity to give the daughter in marriage. The women are occupied with the sex education of the girl child where one will think is to protect the family's honor through the quality of the aforesaid education. The modernization of technologies have quickly influenced the evolution of our cities and corrupted our old traditional societies. This latter has also yielded the place to modern societies which have not stopped in a rapid manner to consume the innovations in technology.

Yet once, for Poaty-Makondzhy (2015) such values like virginity, the chastity and the submissiveness to the husband were taught to the girl child, while the young boy inherited himself the sense of responsibility and the role that is devolved to him by the society as supplier of resources for the life of the household or the family.

It is whereas today's big cities or the metropolises undergo an increase in demography under the effect of an ever growing rural exodus. The youth that rush toward the cities entertain the dream to flirt with a world termed modernized thinking they are escaping especially the weight of tradition and a life reduced to sometimes agriculture, animal husbandry, the handicraft, etc. The consequences of a non-controlled demography are among others, promiscuity, insalubrity, insecurity, depravity of social values, etc. These big cities knows a net progress because of the evolution of technologies with the internet as its main vector.

1.2. The internet: a propensity all azimuths

The internet is tributary of a long history whose starting point would be located, according to Baran (1964), in 1960. The Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET) is the tool that marks the starting point of the internet. This tool is considered as the ancestor of the internet of today. Its origin is the initiative of an agency of the American defense department during the end of 1960’s,
the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) being an Agency for defense advanced research projects. This agency was to construct a transmission network of data (transfer of packets) to long distance between different centers of research under contract. It is the ARPANET which saw the light of day in 1969.

From its origin, Kleinrock (1976) establishes for what is the statute of today’s internet that:

"The Federal Networking Council (FNC) accepts that the following terms reflect our definition of the word “Internet” “Internet” designates the world information system which: (i) is joined logically by a space of a unique address to the world based on the Internet protocol (IP) or its ulcer extensions (ii) is capable to sustain the communications using the continuation of protocol Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) or its ulcer extensions, and/or of other compatible protocols IP; and (iii) provides, use or make accessible, publicly or in private, high-level services based on communications and the related infrastructure described in the present resolution."

Nevertheless, these inherent principles to the internet will be passed quickly to confer on it the statute of the tool sine qua non of what it is known today. The forecasting in terms of development that is projected by Cerf and Kahn (1974) have been reached quickly already or even more. These authors had this to say about the internet that it “will continue therefore to change and to evolve in a high speed the computer industry if it must stay applicable. It is changing to provide new services like in transport in order to sustain, the influx of audio and video."

It is due to this development of which today we have the quality and the quantity of information that are capable to diffuse all tools through the internet. We don't have any global statistical data nevertheless on the rate of penetration of the internet in Cameroon and especially in the popular neighborhoods. However, our attention is on the overflows that this transported information can generate. Our concern is turned toward youths in general and teenagers in particular to observe this phenomenon through this research whose protocol deserves to be presented.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological protocol of our research concerns the topics and the material.

2.1. Population and sample

The population concerned by this study are educated teenagers notably among the youths of underprivileged neighborhoods. We have chosen Etam Bafia and Montee Kodenguï in the city of Yaoundé as our target geographical zone.

The reasons of the choice of this population are inherent in the high promiscuity rate and to the high penetration of digital communication system that reigns there. Our interest was about the teenage population because of its strong propensity to the consumption of electronic gadgets of which telephone is the principal, as well as the exploration of the options that it has like the” bluetooth ”, the" wifi ", etc.

A sample of 60 teenagers of both sexes attending a private secondary school situated in these two neighborhoods of Etam Bafia and Montee Kodenguï. These neighborhoods are situated in the of Yaoundé IV subdivision, Mfounidi division in the Centre region of Cameroun. We chose to interview teenagers within the ages of 12 to 17 years. This age group constitutes adolescence.

The topics were treated individually by the adolescent within the school structure targeted in the setting of our survey. The administration of the data collection tool took place under the supervision of two investigators. The data collection was carried out from the 1st to 10th of February 2016. This is due to the fact that it was the national youth week period in prelude to the national youth day of the 11th of February. During this period one observes a laxity in curricular teachings in favor of the youth day preparation activities. The object of our survey was presented to the youths before asking them to fill our questionnaire. It was necessary to determine our sample of work on the basis of the possession or the use of a cell phone or simply the internet. The questionnaire was to be filled for at most fifteen minutes.

Moreover, controlling the questionnaires took place at two levels; at the field and when analyzing the data in the machine. On the field, we quickly browsed through each copy of the questionnaire to see if
all the questions were answered and if there was any missing answer, the student was asked to complete it.

After the collection of the data, a meticulous sorting permitted us to discover missing answers on some questions. Research in the data bank of the individuals concerned fortunately, permitted us to overcome these lapses. These two levels of control succeeded to the obtaining of an efficient seizure mask of 100% from the answers gotten from the 60 questionnaires definitely exploited.

2.2. **The questionnaire**

For Grawitz (2001) the questionnaire is an instrument that permits to collect some information on what the topic knows, think or feels. While respecting the anonymous character of the aforesaid instrument, it is necessary to specify that this one can apply at a time to several topics of investigation. Besides, it permits to translate the objectives of the research in different items. The instrument that was used for this study has been elaborated by us. It respects the operationalization of the variables in modes to arrive finally to the items as defined by Quivy and Campenhoudt (1995).

All questions of the questionnaire are closed because it permitted the respondent to be categorical through felt sound and in a precise position. It is for the respondent to tick a slot that is closer to his answer. The elaborate questionnaire was as follows: The information on the respondent, were made up of 4 active questions ranging from his age to the level of education.
The questions 5 to 9 related how he uses it especially on the use of the internet.

The questionnaire continues with items constructed in the form of a ladder like that of Likert, but with four possibilities which are: *Always, Often, Rarely, Never*. This had to do with questions 10 to 15 which had to do with his level of acceptance to the questions asked and had to tick just one answer from the four provided. The last question which is number 16, is elaborated on the same principle but present rather propositions for the respondent to choose.

These are the results gotten following the use of this instrument that was the subject of analysis.

2.3. **The statistical tool for the treatment of data**

For a statistical analysis of the data gotten, we used the coefficient of interrelationship of Bravais-Pearson. He measures the strength and the orientation of the relation that exist between two variables. The sample correlation coefficient is symbolized by \( r \) or \( r_{xy} \) is a value expressing the strength according to which two variables are joined one to the other. To calculate it, the data must satisfy this three requirements:

- The positive or negative linearity of the cloud of points
- The normality of the distribution
- The possibility for the variables to be measured at intervals in a scale of measure.

The data have been treated by the SPSS 16.0 statistical software. A perfect linear interrelationship is identified by a value of +1 or -1. It indicates a perfect adjustment of the relation. An interrelationship of 0 does not indicate any relation. The intermediate values of an interrelationship between 0 and 1 reflect the type of relationship that exists between the variables. It can be positive or negative.

In the bid to make more reliable the data gotten from the questionnaire because of the size of the sample, we introduced another specificity of calculation: the coefficient of contingency. The finality of this latter is located, according to Robert (1988), to three levels: one first calculates it to establish the existence of a relation between two variables within a given sample, then, it is necessary for what is the measure of the degree of association or co-occurrence between the variables in a sample, it serves finally, to infer a relation between the variables within the population.

3. **RESULTS**

The goal of this research is to show the level of penetration of the internet within the adolescent population which have become fond of the NICT. Our main preoccupation is to find answer to the following question: what is the use of the internet to today’s teenagers? The real objective being to tempt to find an answer to the multiple problems faced by this group of our population. Thus, haven constituted a sample of about sixty teenagers of whose age ranges between 12 and 17 years all of them being students of a formal secondary school, our sample is composed as follows:
• **Age**

For the ages, three categories clearly come out with rates of 5% for the range of 12-13 years, 41.7% for the 14-15 years range and 53.3% for those whose age varies between 16 and 17 years.

• **Gender**

Out of the 60 respondents, we had 28 girls representing 46.7% while the 32 boys interviewed represents 53.3%.

• **Level of education**

All of them attending a private secondary school, we had 22 students of the first cycle representing 36.7% at against 38 for second cycle representing 63.3%.

Although all our respondents of our sample possess a cell phone, only 36 among them representing 60% have internet and uses it regularly. It should be noted that the use of this tool varies according to the interests of the individual of our sample as presented by the graph below:

**Face 1: Use of the cell phone by the teenagers in Etam-Bafia and Kodengu**

![Use of cells phones](image)

Source: the authors, from our data,

This diagram permits to note that more than half of our sample population possesses a telephone with internet and uses it for virtual networks in addition to the making and receiving of calls, messages, photos and the videos. Only 8% carry out research on internet.

In the same way, various relationships have been operated to verify the relations between the different variable of the survey. We tried to take the relationship of the age factor with the use of the internet by our respondents. The results obtained are found in more than one heading.

3.1. **Age and use of the internet**

The table below shows the result of the age variable and the use of the internet by our sample population.
Table 1: Relating the factor age with the use of internet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of respondent</th>
<th>Use of internet</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calls and message</td>
<td>Calls, messages, Picture/vidéos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-13 years</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-15 years</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-17 years</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: the authors, from our data.

This picture presents the relationship between age and the use of the internet. It is necessary to specify that only 36 respondents representing 60% of our sample is concerned by the aforesaid table. One also notices important variations for what is use between the virtual networks and the internet in addition to calls, messages, photos and videos. They are in all 31 respondents that use the internet mostly to communicate on the social networks whereas the other 5 pretend to go on the internet to widen their field of research.

In this case, it seems imperative to conduct verifications on the strength of the tie between these variables.

Table 2: Analysis of the relation between the age variable and the use of internet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symmetrical measures</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>error standard asymptotiquea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominal by Nominal</td>
<td>Coefficient of contingency</td>
<td>0.737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval by intervals</td>
<td>R of Pearson</td>
<td>0.833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinal by Ordinal</td>
<td>Interrelationship of Spearman</td>
<td>0.854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of valid observations</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. The empty hypothesis is not considered.
b. Use of the asymptotic standard error in the empty hypothesis.
c. Based on a normal approximation.

Source: the authors, from our data.

Looking at this table above, it appears that the value of R of Pearson is of 0.83. It shows that the link between age factor and the use of the internet is meaningful. The coefficient of contingency is also important taking into consideration its value which is 0.73. The approximate significance or value of p being 0.03, it is below 0.05 (the threshold of significance or maximum risk of error), one can conclude comfortably the existence of a relation between age variable and use of the internet among the teenager population in general.

3.2. Gender and the use of the internet

The analysis of this hypothesis respects the same format like the previous ones. It is therefore important to present the relationship of the variables in the table below:
Table 3: Relationship of the gender factor and the use of the internet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender of respondent</th>
<th>Use of internet</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calls and message</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calls, messages, Picture/videos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calls, messages, Picture/videos, virtual networks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calls, messages, Picture/videos, virtual networks, Internet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: the authors, from our data

The relationship of gender with the use of the internet shows that the masculine gender uses more the internet than the female gender. They use more the social networks in addition to the different devoted options such as calls, messages, photos and videos. According to the indications of table n°3, a masculine respondent and 4 feminine respondents admits using the internet for research. 7 girls admits they make simple visits to the social networks. The result of the analysis should permit to invalidate or to confirm the link in the relationship.

Table 4: Analysis of the relation between the gender variable and use of the internet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symmetrical measures</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>error standard asymptotiquea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominal by Nominal</td>
<td>Coefficient of contingency</td>
<td>.454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval at intervals</td>
<td>R of Pearson</td>
<td>-.271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinal by Ordinal</td>
<td>Interrelationship of Spearman</td>
<td>-.293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of valid observations</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. The empty hypothesis is not considered.
b. Use of the asymptotic standard error in the empty hypothesis.
c. Based on a normal approximation.

Source: the authors, from our data,

The value of the r of Pearson being negative for this relationship shows that this value links to the absolute value. It is therefore 0.27 meaning that the relationship exists but it is very weak or only has to do with the variable of gender and the use of the internet. The value of the contingency coefficient is 0.45 whereas the approximated significance is of 0.12. This latter is extensively superior to the threshold of significance or maximum risk of error (0.05) from where the conclusion of relation between the gender variable and the use of the internet within the population is absent. It will be proper for us to look at the last variable.

3.3. Educational level and use of the internet (II)

It is appropriate to look at the data concerning the variables through the following table.
Picture 5: Relationship of the educational level factor with the use of the internet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Level of respondent</th>
<th>Use of internet</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calls and message</td>
<td>Calls, messages, Pictures/vidéos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 1st cycle</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary 2nd cycle</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: the authors, from our data,

The observation of the results got from the relationship of this 2 variable shows a strong use of the social networks by teenagers of the second cycle meanwhile they are those who are to write end of course official exams like the probationary and advanced level. Five respondents of our sample who are at the second cycle admitted carrying out some research through the net but in addition they also browse the social networks. 6 respondents of the first cycle who uses the internet are contented solely with “simple browsing” on the social networks. In other words, useful research are generally relegated to the background in favor of browsing the social networks: internet is therefore regarded by our adolescent respondents as a simple tool for virtual contact and entertainment. The analysis of the relation brings some precisions for what is of this relationship.

**Picture 6: Analysis of the relation between the educational level variables and use of the internet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symmetrical measures</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>error standard asymptotiquea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominal by Nominal</td>
<td>Coefficient of contingency</td>
<td>,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval at intervals</td>
<td>R of Pearson</td>
<td>,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinal by Ordinal</td>
<td>Interrelationship of Spearman</td>
<td>,558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of valid observations</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. The empty hypothesis is not considered.

b. Use of the asymptotic standard error in the empty hypothesis.

c. Based on a normal approximation.

Source: the authors, from our data,

The value of the $r$ of Pearson for what is of this relationship is 0.56. It testifies of the existence of a relation between the educational level variable and use of the internet within our sample. This relation is therefore average. The coefficient of contingency has a value of 0.50 with an approximate significance of 0.08. The aforesaid value being superior to the maximum risk of error which is 0.05, one cannot conclude in general of the existence of this relation in the teenage population.

4. DISCUSSION

The question of the development of the NICT remains an immense challenge because of the quality and the quantity of consumption as can be seen with teenagers. Besides, Bigot (2003) thinks that 93% of French teenagers are familiarized with the microcomputer. 87% of youngsters who range between 12-17 years have already been connected to the internet in various places. The internet is distributed so much so that about 68% of French households make use of it according to Frydel (2005). This propensity is not without challenge. The control, for what is African South of the Sahara, is not on no account guaranteed. The drifts are numerous. Even though the acquisition of these technologies can reveal some social ease, Frydel (op.cit.) shows that the generations are not equipped at the same rhythm.

Also, Baron and Bruillard (2001) relates that its influence on education is potentially strong. This influence is besides is more harmful because teenagers have become prey to predators of all type.
Is it therefore not necessary to put in place measures to protect this group of our population who are very vulnerable and fragile?

It is therefore necessary to control the flux of information that are destined to these young people. It is the fact of not ceasing in its usage that pushes them to depravation. All things being equal, it will be important to seek means to control the consumption of this tools especially the internet to a certain age. Besides, Plessard (2011) evoking the risks bound to internet admitted understandably that there exists a multitude of risks. It is most cases piracy, abuse, threats, bad contacts, shocking photos and/or videos (pornographic), violent contents, etc. The implementation of the measures aiming to protect this youth is necessary for a radiant future. The state its policies will have to, in this case, impulse with Plessard (op.cit.: 55) “a concrete follow up in the management of risks and conscientise them of their acts in this virtual space”.

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