



Gender Equality and Women Empowerment



Gender  
Equality  
and  
Women  
Empowerment

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Greeting Message

NijampurajaneShikshanPrasarakMandal's  
"Adarsh college of Arts organizing National level  
seminar on Gender Equality and women  
Empowerment"

It is the first seminar on the said subject  
considering current social situation Discussion on  
such subjects are very essential and fruitful.

I wish every successes to the seminar and expect  
good suggestions.

Thanking You!

Yours,

Dr. SubhashBhamre

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## The Sense of Equality in Demons of Chitrakut

- Dnyaneshwar Shantaram Chavan

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### Introduction

*Demons of Chitrakut* (2005) is the third novel of the *Ramayana Series* written by Ashok Banker. This novel depicts some of the main episodes of the *Ramayana* like the wedding of Rama with Sita, Rama's encounter with Parsurama and Rama's exile. This novel describes both the aspects that are happiness and unhappiness in a grand manner. Ashok Banker minutely depicts the actions and emotions of each character that are involved in the events.

The present research paper is an attempt to trace the sense of equality as observed in the novel *Demons of Chitrakut* particularly in the episode of Rama's exile. This episode not only describes the emotional being of many characters but it also sheds a light on gender equality. Nature has created man and woman which are considered as two sides of the same coin. The *Ramayana* is the epic that tells the story of Ikshvaku Clan where there is no any gender discrimination found. Particularly the episode of Rama's exile in *Demons of Chitrakut* has shown the perspectives of three women characters that are Kaikeyi, Manthara and Sita.

### Perspective of Equality

Rama's marriage with Sita is the episode that shows the happiness of everyone. Queen Kausalya, Sumitra and Kaikeyi along with King Dasaratha everyone experienced happiness. But after some days, when King Dasaratha declared that Rama will be coronated, Manthara plays her role. Here in this novel, Ashok Banker shown her as an agent of Ravana, Lord of Lanka, Ravana wants to abolish the kingdom and family of Dasaratha particularly Ayodhya that is never defeated. Hence Manthara sows the seeds of doubts in the mind of Queen Kaikeyi, the favorite queen of Dasaratha. Queen Kaikeyi asked Dasaratha to send Rama in exile. Very day of happiness turns into the atmosphere of unhappiness. Collective happiness is abolished by this act of Kaikeyi.

Everyone wants special treatment when they are in power. To be in limelight is one aspect of human behaviour that might happen

in case of Kaikeyi but Lakshman has emphasized her choice of time. Manthara has accepted her crime of being agent of Ravana so time. Lakshman thinks that this might be Ravana's plan to remove Rama from throne through the medium of playing family drama and emotional attack so that everyone in Ayodhya might be depressed emotionally and Kaikeyi's choice of time, Manthara's involvement in the foul play will have weakened the whole empire. But his brotherly love does not accept Rama's exile.

Rama does not deny all these issues but he is unmoved and is determined by his words. He says, "I cannot come back, brother. I have given my word. I must obey my father's wishes. To refuse now would dishonour him" (Banker, *Demons of Chitrakut* 279). Rama's dharma shows that his commitment to words is final. He is committed to obeying even Dasaratha's promises and assurances made in the past. Sita provides the evidence that Rama will never disobey his father because "Maharaja Dasaratha did not object or rescind the order, as he could well have done. Whatever the influences... I go with him as well" (Banker, *Demons of Chitrakut* 279).

Sita's determination reflects her faith towards Rama and his dharma. That is why Mammatha Natha Datt points out that Sita has become the grand exemplary to the Hindu women as the embodiment of chastity, purity and wifely fidelity. (iv) According to Sita, when Kaikeyi says all these things to Rama, Maharaja has been present there and King Dasaratha cannot speak anything else that his silence indicates permission for Kaikeyi's resolution. Rama confirms his exile. Sita wants to go as his wife but not forcefully. He has denied at first but later on Sita, herself accepts the dedication of Rama towards his dharma. He follows the words of his mother and father whatever the consequences may be. Sita, as a faithful wife, proves an example of humanism. Her staunch faith makes her determined to accompany Rama in the jungle.

Rama is well aware of the behaviour and emotions of Lakshman so he clarifies that karma and dharma govern all. But those are matters beyond their control. Rama has explained to him the philosophy of karma and dharma. Rama supports Kaikeyi's views of her boons granted by Dasaratha. She has saved the king and so she should be rewarded. Dasaratha is the king who never falters from his words so if Rama denies his boons and accepts Lakshman's facts then it will again be a question of the fulfilling wishes of Kaikeyi

Dr-D.S. Chavhan  
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## New NAAC Methodology and Higher Education Institutes in Rural Area

**Prof. Dnyaneshwar Shantaram Chavan,**

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### Introduction:

Today's world is called a global village. It is because of vast revolution has been taking place in the field of Information Technology. It has changed the mode of economy, industry and market. Other aspects of the market economy are also changing. The industry of every kind revolutionized today. Development at the global level has grasped certain kind of pace. This pace is maintained by a workforce that is modified themselves according to the needs of the time. Today higher education institutes around the world are trying to produce such kind of human resource that can change the world with that pace. In order to keep with this pace, quality education is important. In India, the output of higher education graduates is very high. Still, this outcome has some kind of lacuna. Quality measures should be applied so that this kind of lacuna can be removed. In view of this NAAC is established in 1994 by UGC in order to improve the quality in the process of imparting education in Indian higher education institutes. State governments also take initiatives in this regard.

NAAC Accreditation nowadays becomes mandatory for all the HEIs. NAAC introduced a new methodology of this accreditation process. It is revised after five years. New NAAC methodology comes into effect from July 2017. It includes the following changes.

1. From qualitative peer judgment to data based quantitative indicator evaluation with increased objectivity and transparency
2. Towards extensive use of ICT confirming scalability and robustness
3. In terms of simplification of the process a drastic reduction in a number of questions, size of the report, visit days.
4. In terms of boosting benchmarking as a quality improvement tool. This has been attempted through comparison of NAAC indicators with other international QA frameworks
5. Introducing pre-qualifier for peer team visit, as 30% of system generated a score.
6. Introducing System Generated Scores (SGS) with a combination of online evaluation (about 70%) and peer judgment (about

30%)

7. In introducing the element of third party validation of data and the possibility of roping in multiple agencies
8. In adopting a 100% off site evaluation of HEIs applying for 4th cycle accreditation; on-site visits in exceptional cases
9. In providing appropriate differences in the metrics, weightages and benchmarks to universities, autonomous colleges and affiliated/constituent colleges
10. In revising several metrics to bring in enhanced participation of students and alumni in the assessment process (NAAC Website)

Above shift is introduced by NAAC for the accreditation process of the HEIs in India. It focuses on ICT use. NAAC has also developed some data templates. It requires a bunch of information to be uploaded. The standard operating procedure is also introduced. These steps are really useful for institutions for getting accreditation.

### Background:

The higher education system in India is one of the largest systems in the world. As per the AISHE Report for the year 2017-18 states that there are 903 universities, 39050 colleges and 10011 stand alone institutions in India who are listed on the AISHE portal. 36.6 million Students have been educated through this system. The numbers itself state the giant proportion of our education system. Late Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, our beloved President, gave us a dream to make our nation superpower in 2020. It is only a year away. This dream can result in reality through this 36.6 million student power. But 60.48% of colleges are situated in rural India. 79.90% of students are enrolled for undergraduate courses and major share is of Arts faculty. Total GER of higher education is 25.8%.

### Challenges

On this background, NAAC works for quality excellence. Now it will be done by ICT tools. Colleges established in rural areas are lacking the basic IT infrastructure. Traditional Courses have been carried out in these institutions. It is a need of time to blend traditional

education with ICT process but it needs infrastructure. Such infrastructure can be built but with the help of government and allied agencies such as UGC, RUSA and others. But since XIIth plan, UGC has not given any grant. HEIs in rural areas severely affected by this decision. UGC grants can boost their needs regarding the creation of ICT based infrastructure. Traditional Colleges cannot generate funds in such a way that they can build a state of art ICT facilities. It is not limited to ICT infrastructure only but it also deals with the maintenance of established infrastructure. Enrolled students are eager to enter the new digital age and traditional colleges are facing them with poor ICT facilities. Government policies need to update regarding these issues particularly in the case of HEIs in rural areas. It will be beneficial for these HEIs to face new NAAC process confidently. After all, these institutions for many years are imparting education to hundreds of students. New NAAC process creates confusion among these HEIs. NAAC has been trying to clear those confusions through various NAAC Awareness Workshops. Various colleges are organizing seminars and conferences on new NAAC methodology. These are positive steps to understand the process. It is a need of an hour. It also shows HEIs eagerness to face this new methodology. But the question remains how to fill the gap between theory and ground level realities.

This methodology will become the turning point for these HEIs to transform them into competent educational institutes in spite of various odds and hurdles. Various key indicators developed in this methodology are not applied to rural colleges. They have to lose marks assigned to those indicators. Students Satisfaction Survey is one of the challenges in front of rural colleges. It is a challenge in terms of students using emails for any correspondence.

New rules of operating emails are changing. Students in rural colleges are mobile users. They use their mobiles for social media transactions but most of them are not using their emails for general communication. Apps such as What's App, Telegram, and Twitter are used commonly rather than email. But NAAC prefers emails of students to conduct student survey. There are many such odds to face in this new methodology.

#### **Conclusion:**

It is concluded that there is a strong need to change the whole scenario of the ground realities of Higher Education Institutes in the rural areas. The education sector is now going through the transitional state. Government policies' regarding higher education in Maharashtra is highly influenced. Rural colleges suffered a lot due to these policies. UGC has stopped the grants to be released for general development of these colleges. In such critical situations, HEIs in rural area have to face NAAC process that requires IT infrastructure. That is the big challenge for them but still, these institutions are facing this new methodology of NAAC. These new challenges will make them stronger and they can impart education with utmost use of ICT in higher education. This methodology will change the whole scenario of higher education in general and of rural colleges in particular.

#### **Works cited:**

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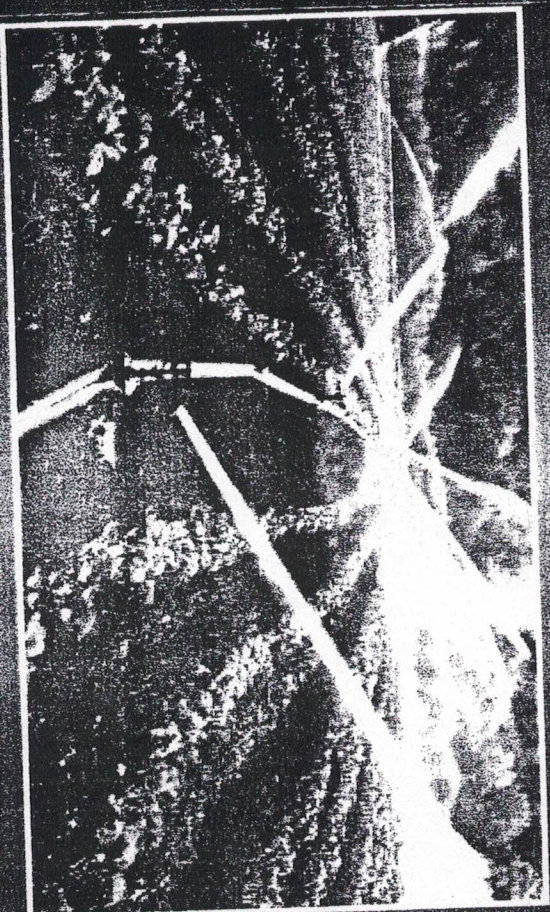
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18-19



Soegaon

# Agriculture : Irrigation Processing Industries and Marketing System



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## Editorial ...



On behalf of the organizing committee of National Conference on 'Agriculture : Irrigation, Processing Industries and Marketing System' organized by Department of Geography, Sant Dnyaneshwar Mahavidyalaya, Soegaon dated 13th and 14th Oct, 2018. I welcome all the research scholars, academicians, research guides, artists and students.

I am thankful to the President of our institution Hon. Shri Ranganath Kale, Secretary Hon. Shri Prakash Kale, Our Principal Dr. Ashok Naikwade, Vice Principals Dr. Shirish Pawar and Dr. Raosaheb Barote and Pankaj Sable (O.S.) and all other my respected colleagues who inspired and supported me a lot for making this conference a successful one.

I extend my heartfelt thanks to all the resource persons, delegates, research scholars and students for sharing their significant views related to the theme of conference.

Being the convener of this conference, I heartily congratulate and welcome all the eminent resource persons, delegates, research scholars and students. I wish you all a very healthy and comfortable stay at Soegaon in these two days.

**Dr. Chhatragun U. Bhore**

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advantage or a cheapening of production or marketing which results from the fact that production is carried on at one place. A deglomerative factor is a cheapening of production which results from the decentralization of production i.e., production in more than one place. To some extent these agglomerative and deglomerative factors also contribute to local accumulation and distribution of industry. These factors will operate only within the general framework formed by the two regional factors, i.e., costs of transportation and costs of labour. The advantages which could be derived in this context are external economies. The pulls which the agglomerative factors possess to attract an industry to a particular point are mainly dependent on two factors. Firstly, on 'the index of manufacture' (the proportion of manufacturing costs to the total weight of the product) and secondly, on the 'locational weight' (the total weight to be transported during all the stages of production). To deduce a general principle, Weber uses the concept of "co-efficient of manufacture" which is the ratio of manufacturing cost to locational weight. Agglomeration is encouraged with high co-efficient of manufacture and deglomeration with low co-efficient of manufacture and these tendencies are inherent in their nature.

**Conclusion:** - The main motive of this article represent that industrial location theory given by weber at 1909 that theory also present industrial location of India beside it few elements add. Geographical factor also effect on industrial which is included in this article. India is a peninsular country that's why all industry and its location effected by geographical factor in India. With geography non-geographical factors also affecting on industrial location such as Capital, Government Policies, Industrial inertia, Efficient Organization, Banking Facilities, Insurance and so on and so forth.

\* \* \*

## A Study of Crop Combination in Dindori Tahsil of Nashik District, Maharashtra.

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### Abstract:

Crop combination region constitutes an important aspect of agriculture geography. It is fulfill in many ways such as to understand the cropping pattern, crop concentration and operation in a given area. The crop combinations give an idea about the agricultural topology and agriculture income of a region. Such region provides a real significance and strength of individual crops, to advocate suitable device for planning improvements in the under developed regions. In simple manner crop combination analysis is really core of agricultural geographic investigation.

**Key words:** Crop combination, Dindori tahsil, Nashik District, Weaver.

### INTRODUCTION:

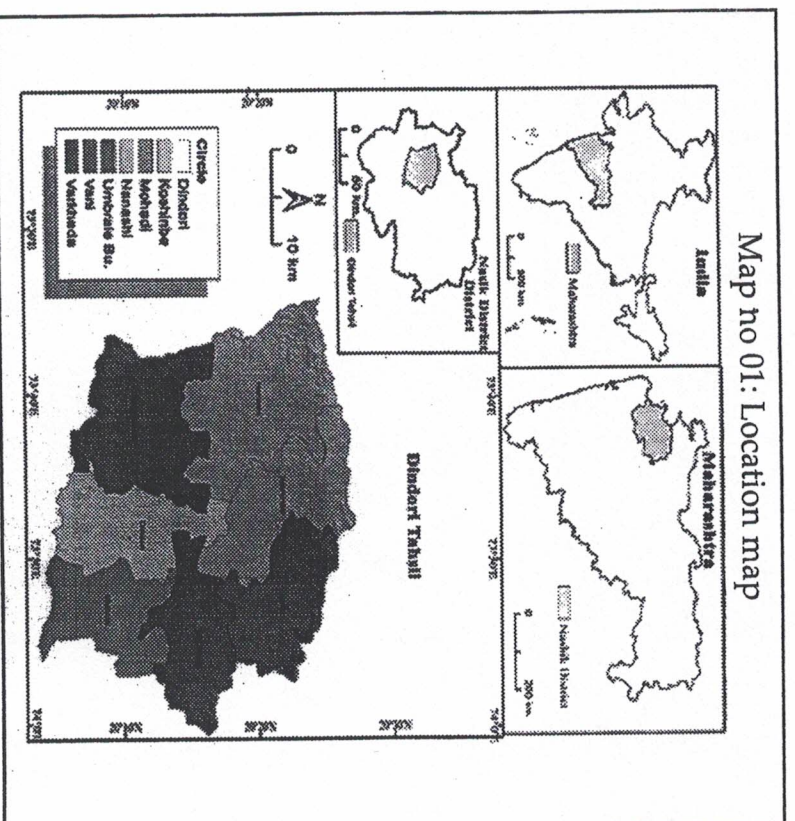
In the field of agricultural geography Weaver was the first Geographer who used (1954) statistical technique to show the crop combination of the Middle West (USA). In his attempt for the demarcation of agricultural provinces

of the Middle West in the United States, Weaver based his analysis on acreage statistics. In his work Weaver calculated deviation of the real percentage of crops (occupying one percent of the cropped area) for all the possible combinations in the component areal units against a theoretical standard. In India agriculture occupies a prominent place not only because it supplies food to the people raw material to the industries and various item of export trade but also because it constitutes integral part of our culture and tradition and the general fabric of life in the country. Agriculture is the most importance constituent of man's primary occupation and forms the first vital link of human interaction with environment. Crop combination is an important aspect of agricultural geography helps in understanding the cropping pattern in a region. This technique outlines the agricultural regions based on the land statistics. The percentage of total harvested crop land engaged by each crop is taken into reflection. Crop combination is of great significance in understanding and analysing the cropping pattern and crop concentration in any particular area for the development of agricultural sector. There are different methods applied in the delineation of crop combination regions.

**Objective :** The present investigation aims to find out crop combination region in Dindori tehsil, Nashik District and evaluation crop combination region during the period of 2011 in study area.

**Study area :** The Dindori tehsil lies in west central part of the Nashik District of Maharashtra state. Out of four administrative divisions Dindori Tehsil lie under Nashik sub division. The absolute geographical location of the tehsil can be express as 20° 03' 25" North latitude to

Map no 01: Location map



20° 27' 06" North latitude and 73° 34' 06" East longitude to 74° 00' 06" East longitudes. The study area comprises five SOI top sheets those are 46H11, 46H/12, 46H15, 46H/16 and 46L/3 respectively.

#### DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The researcher used secondary data in agricultural department of study area period on 2011. Used weaver crop combination formula.

$$\text{Variance} = \frac{\sum x^2}{n} \dots \dots \dots \text{equation 1}$$

$$\text{Standard Deviation} = SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{n}} \dots \dots \dots \text{equation 2}$$

Where, d - The difference between the actual crop percentages in a given county (areal unit) and the appropriate percentage in the theoretical curve and

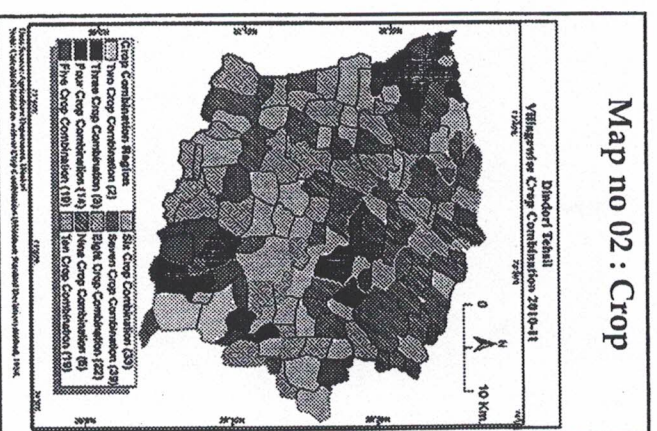
n - The number of crops in a given combination  
**RESULT :** The circle wise study of crop combination in Dindori tehsil showing (map no 2) of crop combination to 2010-11. During 2010-11 this combination of crop significantly. The crop combination was five, seven, eight, nine and ten.

Five crop combination were found in only one circle in the tehsil namely Dindori. The combination crop were F/GF/V/W/O i.e. Fodder crops, Grapes and Fruits, Vegetables Crops, Wheat and Oilseeds respectively. This combination mainly identify in year 2010-11 only. The six crop combination were found were only in year of 2000-01. The tehsil namely Dindori and Nanashi and the combination of crops were F/O/GF/V/W/OC and OC/F/W/O/R/P respectively. These circles were Mohadi, Umbarale, Koshimbe and Vani. While the Vani and Nanashi were the two major circles having seven crop combination. Whereas Koshimbe and Umbarale were having same combination with more are less same crops with unsystematically combination. Nine and ten crop combination were categorize only in the year of 2010-11. During that year circle like Varkheda and Mohadi having nine and ten crop combination recognize individually.

**Table No 01 : Result of Crop Combination**

| Sr. No. | Circle   | Crop Combination | Combination of Crop    |
|---------|----------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1       | Dindori  | 5                | F/GF/V/W/O             |
| 2       | Mohadi   | 10               | GF/V/W/O/OC/P/F/S/Sp/R |
| 3       | Umbarale | 8                | F/OC/O/R/GF/W/V/P      |
| 4       | Vani     | 7                | GF/V/O/OC/W/R/P        |
| 5       | Varkheda | 9                | GF/V/O/W/OC/P/S/Sp/F   |
| 6       | Koshimbe | 8                | GF/O/W/OC/R/V/F/P      |
| 7       | Nanashi  | 7                | OC/F/W/R/O/P/GF        |

**Map no 02 : Crop**



Where:  
 R-Rice, V-Vegetable Crops,  
 P-Pulses, OC-Other Cereal,  
 W-Wheat, F-Fodder Crop,  
 O-Oilseeds, S-Sugarcane,  
 Sp-Spices. GF-Grapes ad  
 Fruit Crop.

## CONCLUSION:

Crop combination method is one of the most useful method for understanding the cropping pattern in any region. Dindori tehsil shows tremendous changing pattern in crop combination. There are none village having two crop combination while in two villages having this combination. It means these villages having only two dominant crops. These crop are Grapes and Fruits and Vegetables because nearness of urban area of Nasik city and Dindori city farmers are mainly focus on cash crops. Economic activity were rapidly occur near urban area hence farmers growing vegetable crop also there are presence of winery factories is one of the cause the production of grapes. Three crop combination were found in two villages. Like two crop combination three crop combination also found near urban region which is mainly

growing cash crops Grapes and Fruits, Vegetables and Oilseeds and also grown on remote region mainly total Pulses, Other Cereal and Rice which subsistence crop of backward tribal population within the Dindori tehsil. Four crop combination were grown on mainly 13 villages. This such combination mainly found in inaccessible area and were lack of irrigation facility available, also farmer focus those crops which are subsistence to daily need. Another cause of the four crop combination is farmers were not adopted new technology during their farming activity. Five and six crop combination were 30 and 45 villages. The area under these combination groups were found predominantly either near urban or in remote region. Among all crop combination this is the part were shows highest notable negative changes were observed. Major causes behind this such changes is irrigation facility increase through the canal and other water sources the combination of crop were increased within Dindori tehsil. Economic activity were rapidly occur near urban area hence farmers growing vegetable crop also there are presence of winery factories is one of the cause the production of grapes. This circles find relation between crop divarication and crop combination, the high crop combination having in seven village's number of crops changing in period wise because of number of winery factories established in urban area and near market available.

The low crop combination in particular area because effected topography, climatic conduction poor irrigation systems, traditional cropping systems and low economic background this position effected on crop diversification. The low crop diversification it means farmers only particular crop growing and consternation because of low

economic position of farmers, traditional agricultural methods and effected climatic and topography factors on crops. Other factors affecting on low crop diversification social economic, technological elements. The high crop combination that time high crop diversification position in any area because of the tradition bound subsistent farming system the farmers grow several crops to meet the family requirement. In such areas one may find a high degree of crops diversification. Suitable sources of irrigation and irrigation facilities are available and developed those area find a high degree of crops diversification. The farmers growing crops for demand and requirements of markets.

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on

## "SOCIAL MEDIA AND CYBER CRIMES"



• Editor : Dr. B.S.Yadav, Principal

Principal  
V.V.M.  
Arts, Science & Commerce  
Dist. Dhule



## Analytical Study of Youth and Social Media in India

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### Abstract:

Social network sites like MySpace, Face book, and Bebo are ubiquitous and today's youth are spending a great deal of time using these sites to access public life. How is public life shaped by social technology? How are the properties of mediated publics like social network sites different from unmediated publics? This article seeks to explore the social dynamics of mediated public life in order to help educators understand their role in socializing today's youth.

*Keywords: Social media, Youth, Society, Sharing*

### Introduction:

Internet speed has changed the way people find information. The news and weather information sources, making it perfect for in-depth coverage of newspapers combines the immediacy of the broadcast. Even with the excitement of web multimedia, electronic mail (e-mail), the Internet is the most frequently used applications. Send and receive mail to the school than at home, work place and many people who have access to the Internet, use the Internet for any other purpose. The emails are not just friends and co-workers. Wherever you look, the Web has been providing email addresses. It has made communication easier than ever among strangers. Chatting over the world can talk to anyone on the Internet of people is one of the more popular activities. The introduction of online communication in social networking sites have helped.

- (1) Construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system
- (2) Articulate a list of other users with whom they share a connection and
- (3) View and traverse their list of connections and those made by others within the system.

The nature and nomenclature of these connections may vary from site to site.

### History of social network sites:

Early social networking websites included Classmates.com (1995), focusing on ties with former school mates, and SixDegrees.com (1997), focusing on indirect ties. User profiles could be created, messages sent to users held on a friends list and other members could be sought out who have similar interests to the users-which could be found out from their profiles.

### New media and society:

Websites (Classmates.com, SixDegrees.com) were simply not profitable and eventually stopped. It is also ahead of its time just as was described by the website owner. That came about in 1999, two different models of social networking, faith-based, developed by Epinions.com, and thus, is developed by a Jonathan Bishop and between 1999 and 2001 to 2005 on some regional UK sites such as those used, friendship-based social networking service called My Space is rapidly increasing in size, Facebook, a competitor with, was getting more



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**Scrapping:** Scrap application in orkut is favored by 19% of sample with features such as communities and friends network leading in the second place with 18% for each.

**Profile setting:** 16% of respondents like this feature and so express their intent to project/portray themselves through their profiles. It's a common social behavior prevalent among social networking sites users as this application is widely available in all such sites.

**Photo Sharing:** 14% of sample like it, and it's relatively safe with precautions restricting measures where the profile user can share their photos.

**Testimonial and access to others profile:** Viewing testimonials and easy access of others profile have a notable low preference %, 8 and 4 respectively. It indicates that for reasons such as security and privacy, many social networking sites users don't favors them most.

### Chatting with online (strange) friends:

Personal injury in a conversation about each other and exchange platform for sharing negotiations. It is not an exception, with her face is more similar to a real-life conversation. 55% of youth between making new friends through social networking sites, although 68% of those in other messenger services through private chat conversations to your friends online. Many social networking sites have chat application; the reason for the high degree of privacy in personal chat online with friends leads to more intimate interpersonal relationships. But at the other end of the social networking sites of friendship messenger services (private chat) via leads to contact. He / share your email id chatting and so in due course of time and to share more personal or intimate details to create a chance.

### Finding:

A majority of the Indian youth are members in one or more social networking sites but also are low users of such sites and used Internet more for mailing and surfing the net (downloads). The findings of the study include:

- 98% of the members in social networking sites are members in Orkut.
- 54% were members in more than one social networking site
- 95% who are members in one or more social networking sites spend varying amount of time from less than 1 hr to about 5 hrs everyday in social networking sites.
- 48% social networking users register as members to maintain existing contacts
- 42% youth make friends in such sites based on their likeness. New media and society 143
- About 60% of social networking sites users are attempting to establish their personality through these sites .
- And 68% interact with strangers (online friends) through personal chats in other messenger services.
- But 10% share their personal problems with online friends while 7% have very intimate relationship with their online friends (strangers). And 20% are good friends with the virtual strangers.
- About 66% have friendship networks/contacts with people of different cultural/racial/ethnic backgrounds through social networking sites.
- 28% had spent less face to face time together at home before & after using Internet at home.
- 95% of youth state that social networking sites acts as platform for reconnecting with lost friends, maintaining existing networks/relationships and sharing knowledge, ideas and opinions.