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OUTLINE TO THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SOCIAL MEDIA

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ABSTRACT

Social media is the new technology of computer that enhances the sharing of thoughts and information in order to building virtual networks and communities. Social media is based on internet and facilitate easy electronic communication about personal information and contents, such as photos and videos. Users can engage with social media by using computer, smart phone or tablet via internet based software or web application. Social media is a tool that initially used by people to interact with family or friends but later it was adopted by businesses that take advantage of a new popular communication method to reach out to customers. The strength of social media is related to share and connect information with everybody all over the world who is using social media. This article argues on social media ”s advantages and disadvantages in present era

KEYWORDS: Social Media, Advantages Of Social Media, Disadvantages Of Social Media
6. REFERENCES:


CHILD MARRIAGE IN INDIA:
CASE STUDIES IN WARANGAL DISTRICT OF TELANGANA STATE

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ABSTRACT

Marriage of girls less than 18 years is a fundamental violation of their human rights including their sexual and reproductive health. It is also a threat to the prosperity and stability of countries. As per the study it was found that poverty is one of the major factors underpinning child marriage. 50% of the respondents belong to economic poor communities, 60% are adopted nuclear families system. 50% are illiterates and 25% have studied below 8th Std. 80% of the respondent’s occupation is agricultural labour and farmer. More than 90% married girls are not earning even Rs11000/- per annum. Most of them are getting less than Rs 900/-per month. This pathetic situation is clearly visible in economic conditions of the married girls. 95% respondents who had got child marriage were not involved in decision making process of their family affairs. It observed that these married girls are getting many problems with regards to domestic violence, maternal mortality, child mortality, physical and sexual abuses in the study areas of Warangal district. The study has been collected during October- December 2015. To strengthen the arguments, group interviews, case study have been used. For the secondary source materials, relevant data and information have been collected from documents, reports, and Government offices. Further it was revealed that girls married under 18 years faced an elevated risk of complications in pregnancy and childbirth and contracting sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV and experience social and educational disadvantages.

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Lal B. Suresh, (2012); Current Health Scenario of Subaltern Communities: A Review in Rural India, inedtDimensions of Female Sex- Ratio Inter State Variations in India Issues and Challenges, Serial Publications, New Delhi.


ABSTRACT

This article has made an attempt to evaluate the papers published in PSYCHO-ONCOLOGY in the period 2005 to 2015. Totally, 7840 research documents were downloaded from Web of Science database by Thomson Reuters. Making use of various scientometric indicators like the Year wise distribution of documents, relative growth rate, research document type, authorship pattern, Degree of collaboration, country wise Distribution, Institution wise distribution was also used to analyze the data and interpretation. The study reveals that total 6818 records were published in the 264 issues of the journal.

KEYWORDS: Authorship Pattern, Bibliometrics Analysis, Cancer, Publication Analysis, Scientometric Analysis
REFERENCES


ABSTRACT

Objective: To review the evidence for a relationship between organizational culture and primary health care centers’ performance in select district of Telangana state. Methods: single factor anova was used Reviews: Ten studies met the inclusion criteria. There was considerable variation in the design, study setting, quality of reporting and aspects of culture/performance considered. Four of the ten studies reviewed in detail claimed to have uncovered supportive evidence for the hypothesis that culture and performance are linked. All the other studies failed to link, though none provided strong evidence against the hypothesis. Conclusions: There is some evidence to suggest that organisational culture is a relevant factor in primary health care centers’ performance, yet articulating the nature of that relationship proves difficult. Simple relationships such as ‘strong Culture leads to good performance’ are not supported. Instead, the evidence suggests a more contingent relationship, in that those aspects of performance valued within different cultures may be enhanced within organisations that exhibit those cultural traits both ‘culture’ and ‘performance’ as variables that are conceptually and practically distinct.

KEYWORDS: Evidence, ‘Performance’, Conceptually, Instead,
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