

Digital India Vis-à-Vis Agrarian Issues in India: An Analytical Study of the Opinions of College Students in Bhopal

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted immediately after the launch of 'Digital India Campaign' by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The quantitative approach with survey method and questionnaire as tool were employed to collect the primary data. Purposive sampling method was used, wherein college going students (100 girls and 100 boys) from Bhopal city were taken as a sample to participate in the survey.

The researchers found that the young generation does not rely on the newspaper or television reporting. Nonetheless, they subscribe to new media content like Facebook pages, and twitter accounts and also the blogs of their friends, independent writers, journalist and social activists, political leaders to update themselves on the latest news. More than one fourth of the youth refers to anonymous WhatsApp messages, at the same time, a majority of the young population agreed that the campaigns like Digital India, Skilled India, Make in India were necessary to shape India's future as a Global Super Power.

Mainstream media played a major role in popularizing Digital India Campaign. Digital India Campaign got more coverage over agriculture and farmers' problems by the main stream media because media as a corporate sector caters more to the urban consumers. On the other side, mobile technology was more popular with rural farmers. However, the rural-urban divide was clearly underlined by these young respondents.

KEYWORDS: Digital India, Rural-Urban Divide, Main Stream Media, New Media.

INTRODUCTION

India has experienced a new wave of socio-economic-politico-cultural change with the introduction of Information & Communication Technology. A new policy was formed by the then

Prime Minister Late Shri Rajeev Gandhi promoting the use of computers in almost every sector touching the human life. In 1990s, this country had adopted the policy of liberalization.

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The socialist ideology of economy was set aside by the then Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao who brought some remarkable economic reforms. Both these decisions were the turning points in the process of nation building; especially Information Technology revolution has brought tremendous changes in the society. Computerization, Internet connectivity, Wi-fi, social networking, and Mobile telephony are the buzz words of today's generation.

On one hand, this country is experiencing the blooming of private sector that comprises multinational corporate companies, IT sector, entertainment sector etc., and on the other, the agriculture sector is facing hardships in every possible way. Right from genetically modified seeds, to patented seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, climate change, to subsidy, infrastructure, market forces and related issues culminating into farmers' suicides all over the country, has become a significant matter under discussion.

During the General Elections 2014, The National Democratic Alliance won a sweeping victory and as a consequence Narendra Modi sworn in as Prime Minister of India. He along with his team came up with many programs as policy for nation which include PM Jandhan Yojana, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Make in India, PM Krishi Sinchan Yojana, Atal Pension Yojana, PM Suraksha Bima Yojana, PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana, Selfie with daughter campaign etc. Minister Modi recently launched the 'Digital India' mission during his visit to United States of America.

In present day situation, post 2014, it is seen that the majority of the human resource in the worldwide IT sector are Indians. Thus, this research article examines the information consumption patterns of young Indian population and their opinion about Digital India campaign vis-à-vis agrarian issues in India.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Russel Dalton observed that the people are becoming more active in the political process, more likely to participate in elite-changing activities, to vote on issues and other political criteria, and more demanding of their representative. He commented on the vitality of contemporary democracy and argued that ongoing processes of social modernization are changing values and behavior of the public.

Describing new forms of political activity such as Internet-based activism and new forms of political consumerism, he stated that the changing nature of citizen political behavior derives from the socio-economic transformation of the Western Societies over the past fifty years. These countries are developing a set of characteristics that collectively represent a new form of *advanced industrial or post-industrial society* (Inglehart 1977, 1990; Crouch 1999). The most dramatic changes involve economic conditions. An unprecedented expansion of economic-wellbeing occurred in the second half of the twentieth century.[2]

Citizen's access to political information has also dramatically increased. Electronic media, especially television, have experienced exponential growth, and access to other information sources, such as books and magazines, have grown. Even more revolutionary is the rapid development of electronic information processing: computers, internet, blogs, Twitter and related technologies. It seems like any piece of information is only a Google away. Again, the information environment of today and that of the 1950s-60s almost bear no comparison. Information is no longer a scarce commodity. Indeed the contemporary information problem is how to adapt to life in cyberspace, managing an ever-growing volume of sophisticated knowledge.[2]

Academics debate over the decline of participation, the erosion of political support, and the implications for democracy. The restructured labor force is another major social change. The number of people employed in agriculture has decreased dramatically in more Western nations and industrial employment has remained stable or declined.

The tendency for individuals to perceive a greater impact of media messages on others than on the self, Davison (1983) argues, has led to a number of policy decisions in which élites have exercised control of mass media messages in order to 'protect' vulnerable others.[6]

Ran Wei and Guy Golan conducted a media research in America titled 'Political Advertising on Social Media in the 2012 Presidential Election Exploring the Perceptual and Behaviour Components of the Third-Person Effect'. This study explores the perceived effects of political ads that appeared on social media in the 2012 presidential campaign from a third-person effect perspective. Results of a survey using a probability sample of 496 college students indicated that the respondents tend to believe that political ads on social media have a greater influence on others than on themselves. However, the more desirable they viewed such ads, the more they admitted the ads to having influenced themselves. Finally, third-person perception of political ads on social media was found to be a positive predictor of engagement in promotional social media behavior after the influences of demographics, social media use, and political attitudes were taken into consideration.[7]

While examining the roles of source credibility and others' comments in audiences' evaluations of online news by experimentally manipulating the source of online news stories and others' comments on them, Youngju Kim conducted the study titled 'Exploring the Effects of Source

Credibility and Other's Comments on Online News Evaluation'. The results show that source credibility did not produce significant effects on participants' online news evaluations directly. However, the slant of comments significantly affected participants' perception of news acceptance among public audiences, and such perceived public audiences' news acceptance in turn had significant effects on participants' own news evaluations, indicating that others' comments had an indirect effect on audiences' evaluations of online news through perception of public audiences' news acceptance. These results suggest that people tend to use others' comments on online news messages as a representative cue for their estimation of the general public's news acceptance, which affects their own evaluations of the messages.[1]

Based on the above review of literature, the researchers designed the following methodology for the present research.

THE METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH

The research approach adopted for this article was quantitative approach. The researchers attempted to explore the sources of information of the young people in Bhopal to form their opinions and also to analyze opinions of the college students of Bhopal about Digital India Vis-à-vis Agrarian Issues in India.

THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- 1) To figure out the sources of information the young people i.e. college students of Bhopal tap to form their opinion about socio-political-economic-cultural issues of the nation and the world.
- 2) To study and analyze opinions of the college students of Bhopal about Digital India Vis-à-vis Agrarian Issues in India.

THE OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

- a) Digital India: The flagship program of the Government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.[3]
- b) Agrarian Issues: The term refers to all the reasons making agriculture as a non-viable occupation leading to the small farmers committing suicide and/or compelling the farmers to sell their land holdings as non-agriculture land.
- c) Opinion: A personal view, attitude or a belief, judgment, or way of thinking, or way of thinking about something: what someone thinks about a particular thing, person, event and/or policy etc.[4,5]
- d) College Students: Students studying in the colleges for the higher education. These students fall in the age group of late adolescence (generally between 17-25 years of age) and have completed their higher secondary education (10 + 2 standards).
- e) Bhopal: The geographical area falling within the municipal limits of Bhopal Municipal Corporation.
- f) Opinions of the College Students in Bhopal: Reported personal views or what the college students of Bhopal think about Digital India and Agrarian issues.

THE HYPOTHESIS

The initial hypotheses for this research were:

1. College students today rely more on the information circulated on social networking sites like Facebook and WhatsApp.
2. Most of the college students of Bhopal are of the opinion that main stream media preferred Digital India over agriculture and farmers' problems because of urban-rural divide.
3. Majority of the college students of Bhopal perceive that solving agrarian crises and not

digitizing the nation, is the only solution to fight hunger.

THE METHOD

The researchers adopted Survey Method to know the sources of information of the young people in Bhopal to form their opinions and also to analyze opinions of the college students of Bhopal about Digital India Vis-à-vis Agrarian issues in India.

The sampling frame for this research was all the college students studying in various faculties in the city of Bhopal within the jurisdiction of Bhopal Municipal Corporation. Bhopal city is the capital of Madhya Pradesh state. This city is growing with a new wave of socio-cultural-economic development. It is almost at the centre of the Indian subcontinent. The locale of this research was deliberately selected by the researchers for the obvious reason. To the perception of the researchers, this city is a suitable representation of perfect blend of urban and rural population. Hence the cross section of young educated population was taken as a sample from Bhopal.

The sampling method used was convenient sampling where in the on campus college students were taken as a sample.

The tool used for the data collection was questionnaire; based on the specific objectives mentioned above, this questionnaire had two parts. The first part comprised of multiple choice questions to know the source of information these students are using to form their opinion. The second part consisted of 5 point Likert scale to assess the reported opinions of the college students.

Sample size was 100 girl college students and 100 boy college students studying various streams representing almost all the academic faculties. The data collection process was completed on first week of October 2015.

After the digitization of data in the Excel Sheets, the researchers completed the statistical analysis following results. The results so deduced through data analysis are as follows.

THE ANALYSIS

Among the students, 70% girls and 63% boys were from the age group 18 to 21 years. 21.15% of both boys and girls were of 22 to 23 years of age and 15% girls and 22% boys were of 24 to 25 years of age. The sample belonged to a varied academic background, from Medicine to Management and Science to Arts, since the researchers wanted the representation from maximum branches of the academics.

ANALYSIS OF MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

The first part of the questionnaire was of multiple choice questions and the respondents were free to tick more than one options provided to them in the closed ended questions. The purpose of the first question was to assess the awareness level of the respondents about various Central Government Schemes announced by the BJP led NDA Government. Average 72% of the students were aware of the PM Jandhan Yojana, 92% of them were aware of Swachh Bharata Abhiyan, 71% of girls and 88% of boys were aware of 'Make in India' campaign, only 21% of the respondents were aware of the PM Krishi Sinchan Yojana, 53% of girl respondents and 80% of boy respondents were aware of Atal Pension Yojana; whereas 31% of girls and 55% of boys happened to know about PM Suraksha Bima Yojana, 16% of girls and 25% of boys were aware of PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana and average 82% of the respondents were aware of Digital India. The 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana' was marked known by 76% of girls and 61% of boys.

When asked from where did they get to know about these campaigns, television news channels featuring Hindi news and Hindi News as a genera,

emerged as the most popular information medium as 73% girls and 91% boys voted for it. Hindi Newspaper and Hindi News as a genera was the second most popular medium among the youth as 71% of the girls and 83% of boys opted for it. Government advertisement was the third most preferred medium by 62% of the young generation. English Newspaper news stood fourth in the popularity list as 46% girls and 36% boys got their information through it. Television discussion on Hindi News channels was the fifth sought after source of information as 35% of the girls and 58% of the boys chose it. Television discussions on English News channels got 23% girls' vote and 19% boys' vote. News features in both the languages are not so popular since only 12% girls and 10% boys voted for Hindi news features and 12% girls and 10% boys voted for English news features.

To know more about these campaigns, these respondents referred to the Facebook pages, out of which 74% of the girls and 68% of the boys liked to know the reactions and the opinions of their friends i.e. common people. 57% of girls and 60% of boys also took the stock of these campaigns from the Facebook pages of the eminent journalists. 38% of girls and 46% of boys visited the Facebook pages of social activists to know more about these campaigns and 38% girls and 29% boys followed the Facebook posts of independent writers. 29% of girls and 49% of boys visited the Facebook updates of political leaders and 27% of girls and 18% of the boys referred the Facebook comments of socio-political analysts. Only 19% of the boys and girls took cognizance of Facebook page comments by the celebrities in this reference.

Microblogging post was another source of information to form their opinion, according to these people.

52% of the girls and 48% of the boys followed journalist twitter posts whereas 36% of the girls and 50% of boys followed political leaders'

twitter posts. 31% of the girls and 36% of boys followed their friends on Twitter and 30% of the girls and 26% of the boys followed independent writers. 30% of the girls and 26% of the boys followed independent writers and 27% of girls and 34% boys followed social activists for their twitter updates. 21% boys and girls were following socio-political analysts' tweets.

These youth used blogs and WhatsApp write ups where writers are anonymous, too as another source of information to have a better understanding. 65% of the girls read blog posts of independent writers as compared to 18% of the boys. 63% of girls subscribed to the blogs of journalists vis-à-vis 49% of the boys. 28% of girls

and 34% of boys follow social activists on their blogs. 27% of girls and 33% of boys went through WhatsApp forwards without any credits i.e. of unknown writers. 22% of the girls and 28% of the boys even followed the blogs run by political leaders. Only 10% of the girls and 15% of the boys read the blogs of socio-political analysts.

ANALYSIS OF PART II

This part of the questionnaire was tailored to know the reported behavior of the youth and to get their opinions about these campaigns. A five point Likert scale was used to get the answers. Below is the graphical representation of the data collection.

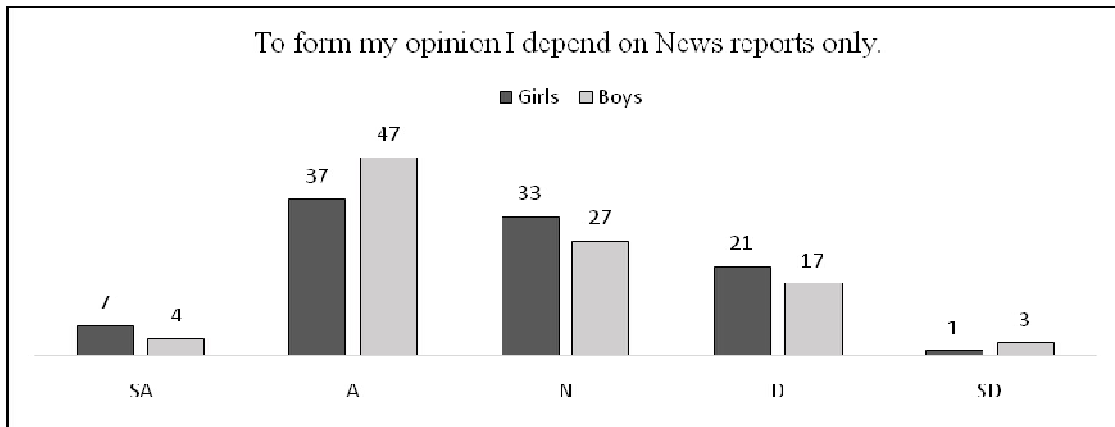


Figure 1. Participants' response to the statement-To form my opinion, I depend on News reports only.

44% of girls and 51% of boys reported to be dependent on news reports to form their opinion. 33% of girls and 27% of boys were

neutral and 22% girls and 20% boys were not depending on news reports to form their opinion. 1 girl and 2 boys did not express their choice.

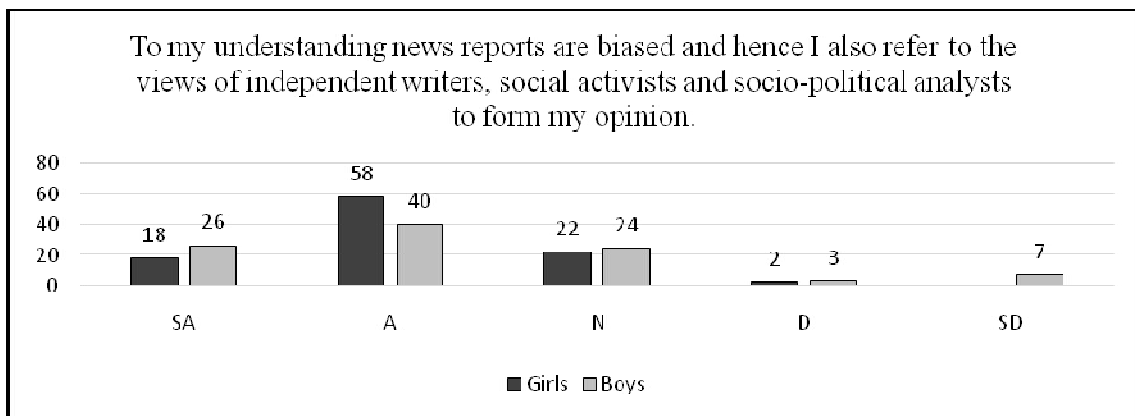


Figure 2. Participants' response to the statement-To my understanding, News reports are biased and hence I also refer to the views of Independent Writers, Social Activists and Socio-political Analysts to form my Opinion

Slightly more than three fourth of the girls (76%) and more than three fifth (66%) of the boys agreed that news reports are biased and therefore, they referred to the views of

independent writers, social activists and socio-political analysts to form their opinion. More than one fifth of them were neutral and very few disagreed to this statement.

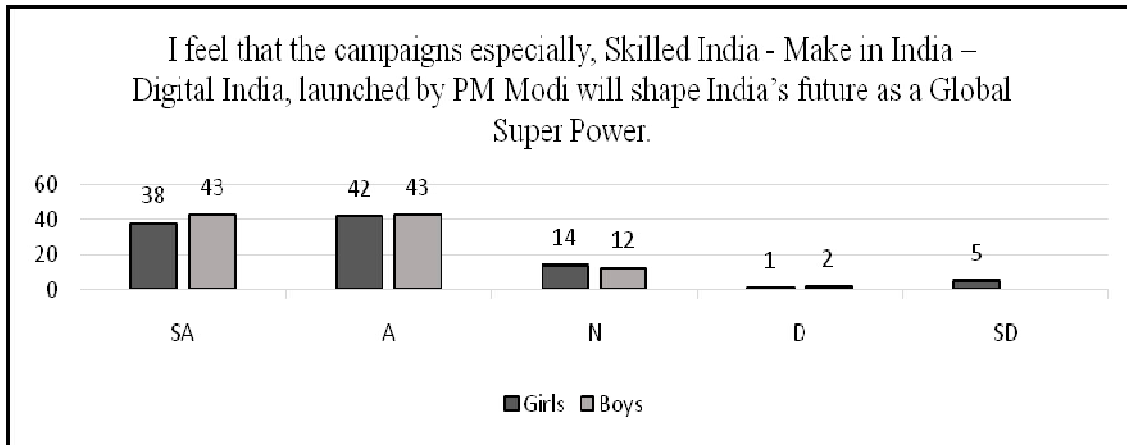


Figure 3. Participants' response to the statement-I feel that the campaigns especially Skilled India, Make in India, and Digital India launched by PM Modi will shape India's future as a Global Super Power.

80% of the girls and 86% of the boys had agreed that the campaigns like Digital India, Skilled India, and Make in India by PM Modi would shape

India's future as a Global Super Power. Only 13% youth were neutral and only 6% girls and 2% boys disagreed.

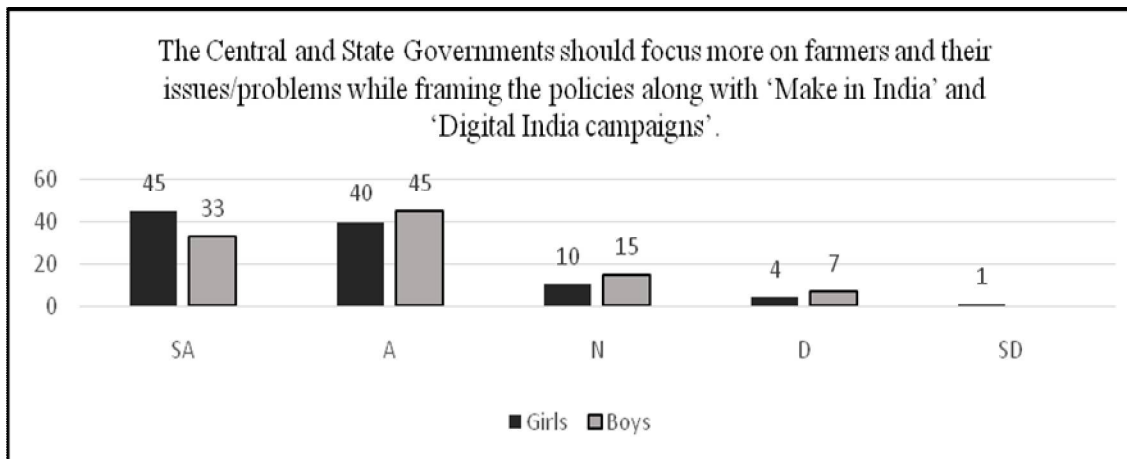


Figure 4. Participants' response to the statement-The Central and the State Governments should focus more on farmers and their issues/ problems while framing the policies along with 'Make in India' and 'Digital India' campaigns.

The youth today agreed that the farmers must also be in the focus while framing the policies of Central and State Governments. 85% girls and

78% boys said so. A negligible percentage disagreed with this statement whereas about 13% were neutral.

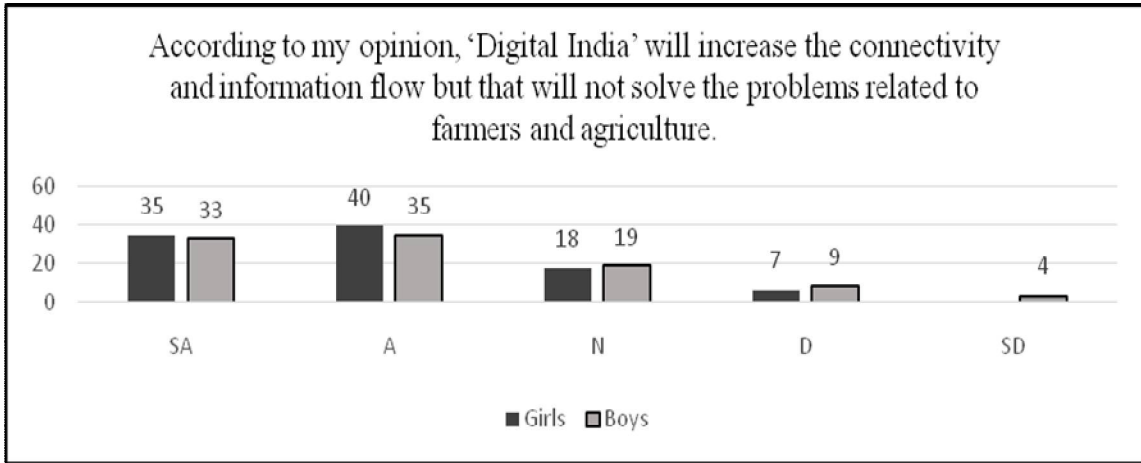


Figure 5. Participants' response to the statement- According to my opinion, 'Digital India' will increase the Connectivity and Information Flow but that will not solve the Problems related to Famers and Agriculture.

75% of the girls and 68% of the boys felt that merely connectivity and free flow of information would not solve the agrarian crisis. Less than one

fifth of them were neutral and only 7% of the girls and 13% of the boys disagreed.

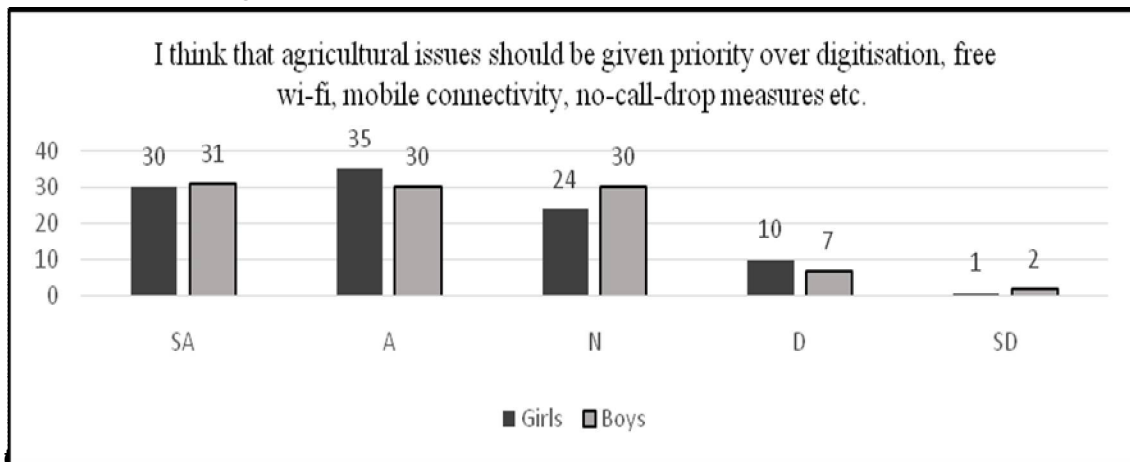


Figure 6. Participants' response to the statement- I think that Agricultural Issues should be given priority over Digitization, Free Wi-Fi, Mobile Connectivity, No-Call-Drop measures

More than two fifth (63%) of the youth respondents thought that agricultural issues should be given priority over digitization, free Wi-Fi, mobile connectivity, no-call-drop measures etc.

Slightly less than one fourth of the girls and 30% of the boys were neutral whereas about 10% girls and boys disagreed with this statement.

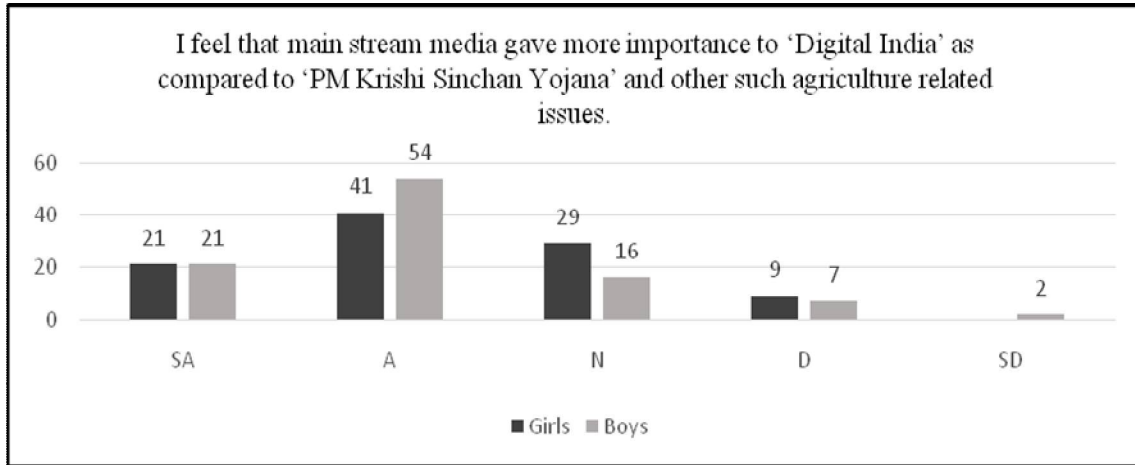


Figure 7. Participants' response to the statement-I feel that Mainstream Media gave more importance to 'Digital India' as compared to 'PM Krishi Sinchan Yojana' and other such Agriculture related Issues.

More than three fifth (62%) of the girls and three fourth of the boys felt that main stream media gave more importance to 'Digital India' as compared to 'PM Krishi Sinchan Yojana' and other such agriculture related issues.

29% of girls and 16% of boys were neutral on this statement and 9% boys and girls disagreed with it.

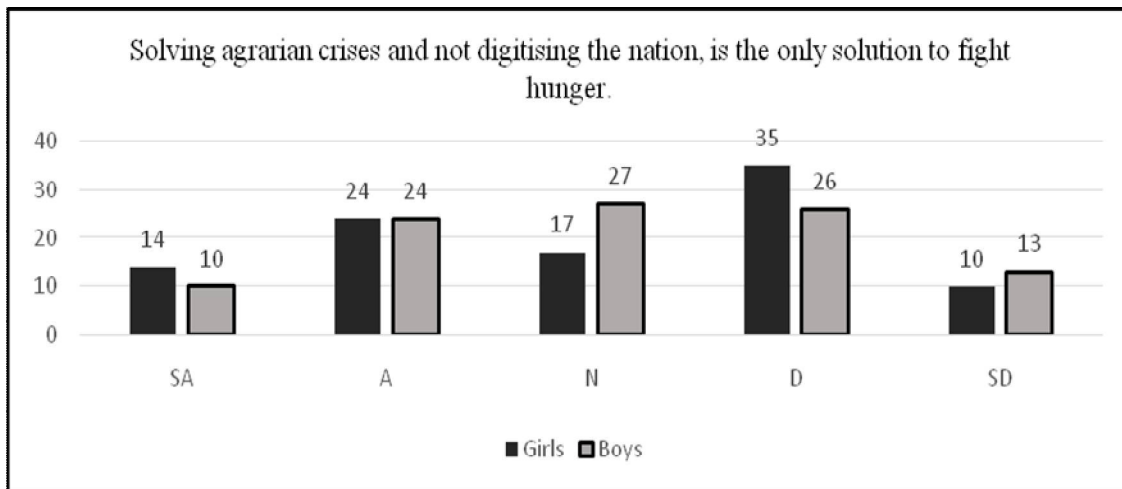


Figure 8. Participants' response to the statement-Solving Agrarian Crises and not digitizing the Nation is the only Solution to Fight Hunger

'Solving agrarian crises and not digitizing the nation, is the only solution to fight hunger' was a statement put forth before the respondents to either agree or disagree or to take a neutral

stand. Surprisingly, 38% girls and 34% boys agreed with the statement. 17% girls and 27% boys were neutral and 45% boys and 39% girls disagreed.

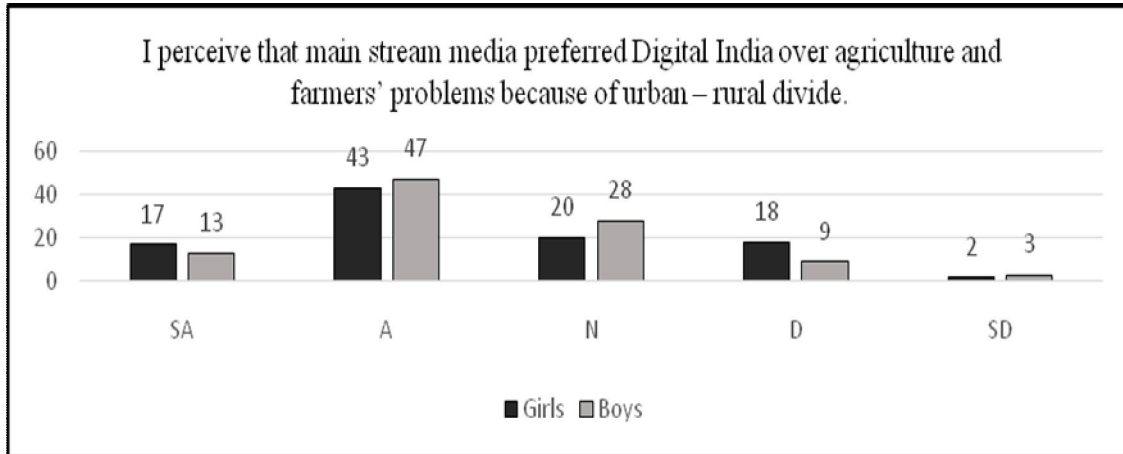


Figure 9. Participants' response to the statement - I perceive that Mainstream Media preferred Digital India over Agriculture and Farmers' Problems because of Urban-Rural Divide.

The role of mainstream media in popularizing Digital India campaign was given due credit by 60% of the boys and girls; whereas one fifth of

the girls and more than one fourth of the boys were neutral. One fifth of the girls and one tenth of the boys disagreed with the statement.

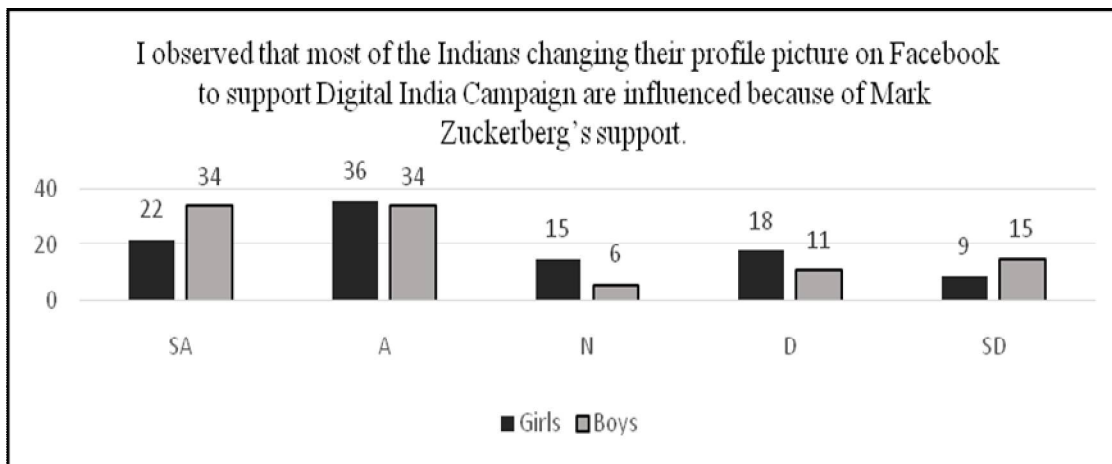


Figure 10. Participants' response to the statement - I observed that most of the Indians changing their profile picture on Facebook to support Digital India campaign are influenced because of Mark Zuckerberg's support.

Just after the launch of Digital India Campaign by Prime Minister Modi in presence of Mark Zuckerberg, Facebook offered a tricolor design for the profile picture of its account holders. Most of the Indian Facebook users changed their profile picture to that tricolor design. 58% girls and 68% boys agreed that because Mark Zuckerberg endorsed this Digital India Campaign, the Facebook users expressed their support by changing their profile picture to tricolor design promoted by Facebook. 15% girls and 6% boys were neutral. More than one fourth of the respondents disagreed with the personal impact

of Mark Zuckerberg on the popularity of Digital Indian Campaign.

THE DISCUSSION

The data revealed that Swachh Bharat Abhiyan reached more than 90% youth, PM Jandhan Yojana was known by more than 70% and more boys than girls were aware of 'Make in India' campaign. This difference is 17%. More than 80% of the youth were aware of 'Digital India' but PM Krishi Sinchan Yojana was known to just 20% of them. Atal Pension Yojana and PM Suraksha Bima

Yojana were known to fewer girls (53% and 31%) as compared to boys (80% and 55%). PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana could reach a smaller number i.e. 16% of girls and 25% of boys. And of course more girls (76%) were aware of 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' Yojana than boys (61%).

The data of the above paragraphs show the current trend among youth about their choice of media and the sources of information they rely upon. In a nutshell, electronic medium is more popular than the print medium. Hindi is still a preferred language and the genre is news. Girls were less interested in news as compared to boys. Government advertisement was rated third as the source of information to know about the government campaigns. Not many boys and girls like to listen to television discussions, either Hindi or English.

The youth uses new media especially social networking site Facebook and micro blogging site Twitter and messenger application WhatsApp to know more about these campaigns. Among various categories of media users, the common people's comments were more sought after source by girls (74%) than boys (68%), whereas the Facebook pages of eminent journalists were visited by about 59% youth. More boys (49%) than girls (29%) followed political leaders through their Facebook pages to know more about these campaigns, but social activists and socio-political analysts were not being followed by the majority of youth.

Micro blogs of journalists were followed by almost half of the youth, whereas political leaders' tweets were followed by more boys (50%) as compared to girls (36%). More than 30% of youth were following their own friends i.e. common people and more than one fourth of the youth were following social activists and independent writers. Only one fifth of them were following the tweets of socio-political analysts.

Number of girls (65%) reading blogs of independent writers was remarkably higher than the boys (18%). A similar observation could be recorded with regard to the blogs by journalists: 63% girls vis-à-vis 49% boys. Blogs by social activists were read by about 30% of the population and one fourth of the youth population read blogs by political leaders. Celebrity blogs were followed by about 17% of the youth and socio-political analysts' blogs were the least popular. More than one fourth of the youth followed the Messenger App WhatsApp forwards without credits (writer is anonymous), wherein more boys (33%) than girls (27%) followed such posts.

From the Part II of the questionnaire, it was revealed that nearly half of the respondents were dependent on news reports to form their opinion. But more than three fourth of the girls (76%) and more than three fifth (66%) of the boys did not rely completely on news reports presented by the mainstream media like newspaper and television news channel. To their understanding, these reports are biased and hence they refer to the views of independent writers, social activists and socio-political analysts to form their opinion.

More than 80% of the youth agreed that the campaigns like Digital India, Skilled India, and Make in India by PM Modi were necessary to shape India's future as a Global Super Power. Similar percentage of youth wanted the Central and the State Governments to focus on the farmers while framing the policies of Central and State Governments. Though these respondents were from urban background they strongly felt for the rural sector as well.

Maximum young respondents (72%) felt that only connectivity and free flow of information would not resolve the agrarian crisis and more than two fifth (63%) of the youth respondents thought that

agricultural issues should be given priority over digitization, free Wi-Fi, mobile connectivity, no-call-drop measures etc.

More than three fifth (62%) of the girls and three fourth of the boys opined that main stream media gave more importance to 'Digital India' as compared to 'PM Krishi Sinchan Yojana' and other such agriculture related issues.

'Solving agrarian crises and not digitizing the nation, is the only solution to fight hunger' was a statement put forth before the respondents either to agree or disagree or to take a neutral stand. Surprisingly, 38% girls and 34% boys agreed to the statement. 17% girls and 27% boys were neutral and 45% boys and 39% girls disagreed. The researchers are yet to arrive at an appropriate logic behind the thought process of the young generation. But to their understanding, the respondents were dependent on the personal communication technology, i.e. smart phone to the extent of mental slavery. Thus the respondents cannot think beyond the digitization. Of course this is just a prima facie observation of the researchers. More investigation is needed in this matter.

60% of the boys and girls gave credit to the mainstream media for popularizing Digital India campaign. Three fifth of the respondents agreed that Digital India Campaign got more coverage over agriculture and farmers' problems by the main stream media because media as a corporate sector caters more to the urban consumers. The rural-urban divide was clearly underlined by these young respondents.

58% girls and 68% boys agreed that because Mark Zuckerberg endorsed this Digital India Campaign, the Facebook users expressed their support by changing their profile picture to tricolor design promoted by Facebook. Digital India campaign got wide support on social networking sites like Facebook and more people were aware of it.

CONCLUSION

This research was started with the following specific objectives:

- 1) To figure out the sources of information the young people i.e. college students of Bhopal tap to form their opinion about socio-political-economic-cultural issues of the nation and the world.

This objective was achieved with the following answer. Though the young population watches television news channels and reads newspapers, it prefers Hindi reporting over English one. Their favorite genera is News in Hindi. Discussion and news features are not so popular among them. At the same time, the young generation does not rely on the newspaper or television reporting. Thus they also subscribe to new media content like Facebook pages, and twitter accounts and also the blogs of their friends, independent writers, journalists, social activists, and political leaders. More than one fourth of the youth refers to anonymous WhatsApp messages. This percentage of young people relying on anonymous WhatsApp messages is alarming since such messages are just forwards and no one knows who actually tailored them; they have no credibility at all.

- 2) To study and analyze opinions of the college students of Bhopal about Digital India vis-à-vis Agrarian Issues in India.

Majority of the young population agreed that the campaigns like Digital India, Skilled India, and Make in India by PM Modi were necessary to shape India's future as a Global Super Power.

A similar percentage of youth wanted the Central and the State Governments to focus on the farmers while framing the policies of Central and State Governments. Though these respondents were from urban background, they strongly feel for the rural sector as well.

Maximum young respondents felt that only connectivity and free flow of information would not resolve the agrarian crisis and that agricultural issues should be given priority over digitization, free Wi-Fi, mobile connectivity, no-call-drop measures etc. To the understanding of more than three fifth (62%) of the girls and three fourth of the boys, main stream media gave more coverage to 'Digital India' as compared to 'PM Krishi Sinchan Yojana' and other such agriculture related issues. They gave credit to the mainstream media for popularizing Digital India campaign. Three fifth of the respondents agreed the main stream media as a corporate sector caters more to the urban consumers. These young respondents clearly underlined the rural-urban. Digital India campaign got wide support on social networking site like Facebook and more people were aware of it. Out of three initial hypotheses for this research the first one, i.e. College students today rely more on the information circulated on social networking sites like Facebook and Whatsapp was not proved, whereas other two i.e. (a) most of the college students of Bhopal are of the opinion that main stream media preferred Digital India over agriculture and farmers' problems because of urban rural divide, and (b) majority of the college students of Bhopal perceive that solving agrarian crises and not digitizing the nation, is the only solution to fight hunger, were proved.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study was limited to Bhopal city only. The sample size (100 girls and 100 boys) was also

limited hence the conclusions are based on the available data. Thus the results cannot be generalized so accurately.

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