

## **AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND SOCIETY WITH REGARD TO INDIAN JUDICIARY**

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### **Abstract:**

The present paper deals with the role of social media with regard to Indian judiciary. Social media is one of the great power to make anything grow or to demolish and it plays major role in Indian judiciary and so that there are certain advantages and disadvantages and sometimes it leads to some drastic situation in which it helps the criminals to get out of certain crimes in which they are committed with and it also helped the people in certain ways but the social media has its major role on helping the one who committed the crime and people were fooled everyday and the most important fact is that they believe in what they show in media and it makes a bad impression of a person who is not even committed in a crime and it may affect the person and it leaves as a non curable wound in that person and that may change him/her or make them to commit crime and they were hated by the society on the other hand there is another way in which when a person who is committed with crime escapes with the help of social media then it makes to commit any sort of crimes without any fear and there are many cases regarding this issue. Now this paper made its attempt to reveal the darker side of the social media and its impact on Indian judiciary.

**Keywords: Social media, Indian Judiciary**

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### Introduction:

Social media is one of the great power to make anything grow or to demolish and it plays major role in Indian judiciary and so that there are certain advantages and disadvantages and sometimes it lead to some drastic situation in which it helps the criminals to get out of certain crimes in which they are committed with and it also helped the people in certain ways but the social media has its major role on helping the one who committed the crime and people were fooled everyday and the most important fact is that they believe in what they show in media and it makes a bad impression of a person who is not even committed in a crime. There are many cases in which social media has played a major role in it. Some of the common crimes happened which is changing the name of certain VIPs into funny one and the most important one is posting or establishing fake photos or the morphed ones in social media. This paper tends to analyse such issues in a legit manner.

### Objectives:

This paper tends to analyse whether there is a significant impact on Indian Judiciary because of social medias.

### Research Gap:

There are many researches were done regarding this topic but the major result will be stating that social media is on the limit and it tries to get the truth to be outspoken, but this paper tries to view in a different perspective compared with the other researches to reveal the hidden truths regarding this issue.

### Limitations:

The Survey can be taken in all over India but this research made a sample survey in the Chennai area only, because there were many meme creators and social media page admins were seen on compared with the other states in India.

### Research Methodology:

The Research is based on Descriptive and Analytical form in which it consists of

- Survey

- ,content
- analysis,
- qualitative.

#### Type Of Research:

- ❖ Descriptive And empirical form of Research

#### Review Of Literature:

Tess (2013) presents a very comprehensive literature review paper regarding the role of social media in higher education virtual and real classes. The review has consulted almost every popular research database around the world to make this review rich in terms of covering almost every aspect of explaining the role of different social media in higher education classes.

This research finds Facebook to be the most popular social networking site among students as reported by some researchers and it has reached a one billion user base in October 2012. Myspace is another SNS which started in 2003 and got popular among people around 2009. However it is not that popular among educational setups. LinkedIn with more than 35,000,000 users has been reported as the third most popular SNS but mostly used for professional networking. In addition, this research found Blogs, Social Impact, and twitter among the other popular social networking sites.

The review found a mix of opinion regarding whether social networking platforms and technology should be integrated into learning processes or not. Tess (2013) literature survey finds many reasons for this mix of opinion. Although most of the educational institutions have established infrastructure for the support of social media integration into class room learning, however, the effective integration methodology is still a question mark for the researchers to answer. Some practitioners are not willing to adopt this technology due to lack of proper training in this area.

His review argues that researchers who support the integration of social media into educational setup are of the view that conversational processes ensuring maximum interaction and maximum mix of reflections are possible only through social networking platforms.

While reflecting on the impact of social networking sites on students' performance, Tess (2013) again finds a variety of diverse correlations existing in the literature. Some studies find significantly negative correlation between students' results and use of social media while others find no correlations or weak correlations. Even a few studies come up with positive correlations although not very significant. Interestingly, the negative correlations between SNS's usage and poor performance have been associated with personality traits or other behavioral or psychological aspects rather than solely with the use of these platforms.

Rouis, Limayem, & Salehi-Sangari (2011) investigate the effects of using Facebook on academic performance of undergraduate students at Lulea University of Technology Sweden in relation to their personality traits. The proposed research model tests how Facebook usage effects performance of students with different personality traits. In addition the research tries to justify the relationship among the three i.e. Facebook usage, personality traits and academic performance. Their analysis of 239 students' data reveals very significant results. This research establishes that using Facebook has strong negative impact on academic performance of students with extrovert personalities. However, factor of self-regulation among students greatly reduces this negative impact as they have high level of effective self-control while using social media platforms. Cognitive absorption, which defines extent of deep involvement, is another personality factor taken into consideration while undertaking this research.

Rouis, Limayem & Salehi-Sangari (2011) successfully make the observation that extent of cognitive absorption determines the frequency and duration of social media usage. However, they add that level of cognitive absorption is in turn defined by self-control and other personality factors. While multitasking skills do nothing to reduce frequency and use of social media among students, they moderate the effects of social media on students' performance by tuning the cognitive absorption.

Junco, R. (2012) investigates the impact of Facebook being a social medium on students' performance on academic courses. The research analyzes data from 1839 respondents studying 4 years degrees in residential institutes of northeastern USA to find trends on frequency of Facebook visits and activities, time spent on Facebook, time spent on class preparation and

academic grades of the students under research. Analysis of the collected data reveals that time spent on Facebook and frequency of visiting Facebook are negatively related to students' performance in terms of their GPA. However, there is slightly negative correlation between time spent on this widely used social medium and the time spend in studying for class. He further adds that although time spent on social media and academic performance are negatively correlated but, this relationship in real world scenarios does not seem to be a major hurdle in academic success.

Junco R. (2012) emphasizes a further investigation into the issue to find some more variables like focus and intervention that may be strongly related to academic performance. The negative correlation between Facebook usage and academic outcomes may be justified by some negative academic impacts related to certain ways students use this social medium. He observes that some specific uses of this social media are related to improved academic performance while others contribute to lower academic results.

UIHaq& Chand (2012) investigated the usage and popularity of famous social media network (Facebook) among university students with special focus on the gender based comparison and the impact of the selected social medium on their academic performance. The two researchers evaluate the pattern and frequency of Facebook use among university students while focusing gender differences and student opinion about the impacts of this medium on academic performance. The research analyzes a random sample of 384 respondents including an equal mix of males and females. The respondents belong to undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate programs with a mean age of 21 years.

Research analysis shows that Facebook is equally popular among male and female students of the university under study. It is inferred from the research that majority of the users (61%) agree that this social medium has adverse effects on their academic performance. Further analysis reveals that among these 61%, majority of the respondents were male. In addition to adverse effects of Facebook on academic performance, there was also an opinion that use of Facebook makes it hard for them to perform the best on their career performance. However the researcher feels that the later opinion is not very clear and established and needs further investigation.

Hamat, Embi, & Hassan (2012) studied the use of social networking platforms among undergraduate and postgraduate students of Malaysian institutes of higher education. This qualitative research collected data on 6358 student respondents through a self-administered questionnaire and analyzed this data to make observations on the use of social networking sites among them. The study also collects opinion of students about the impacts of social medium on their academic performance.

One of the very significant findings of the study is about the use of social networking sites for the purpose of learning. Majority of the respondents agree that they use SNSs as informal learning tool and that it helps them connect to their friends and peers to get help regarding their studies. However, in case of interaction with teachers, an equal split of opposite opinions exist.

This study also supports the most common finding of majority of well-structured studies that use of social networking sites has no significantly negative impact on the students' academic performance. They further state that the possibility of some other factors like social media addiction, more time on internet, chatting, cognitive absorption etc. linked with the use of internet or specifically social networking sites may cause poor academic performance.

Yang & Tang (2003) conducted a research study on forty (40) graduate students studying a course in Advance Management Information Systems (AMIS) in a university in Taiwan to investigate the impact of using social media for educational purpose on the academic performance of the students. Students were grouped into 14 teams to discuss various questions based on MIS cases in an online forum specifically set up for the purpose. The students had to come up with summaries of the discussions made on the forum. At the end of the course, data was collected from the forty students on a self-administered questionnaires for the purpose of this particular research. The objective of the study was to find correlations among friendship, advice and adversarial factors and student academic performance.

The results of the analysis show a strong correlation between centrality in friendship factor and students' academic performance. Friendship is psychologically associated with companionship which gives individuals a better chance of accessing support and information on problems. It can

be inferred that promoting friendship among students in a controlled social media environment, can help improve students' academic performance.

Negussie&Ketema (2014) conducted a cross-sectional survey to at Jimma University Ethiopia between March 2012 and March 2013 to find if any adverse effects of using social networking sites on students' academic performance exist. Like many other studies, this research effort also took Facebook into consideration to establish its findings. In a cross-sectional study of 490 respondents, the research did not find any significant relationship between students' duration and frequency of use of Facebook and their academic performance.

Negussie&Ketema (2014) further investigated if there is any impact of using Facebook while accessing through different devices. Among a variety of devices, it was found that the correlation between using Facebook on mobile devices and students grades is highly negative as compared to using Facebook on other devices. This adverse effect is explained by the fact that using cell phones for social networking activities may involve multitasking and all students are not equally efficient in multitasking skills. The study suggests, that students must be encouraged to use social networking sites for educational purposes instead of blocking these platforms in the educational premises.

Gupta (2013) research is specific to impact of social media on the performance of students in distance education. This research is more significant due to the fact that distance learning is totally dependent on social networking technologies. This study is concerned with the respondents' psychology towards using technology for the educational purposes and identification of suitable tools and technologies to achieve academic goals and objectives. This research analyses responses of 572 students enrolled to study a postgraduate course in management. The course delivery and management is online and utilizes information and communication technologies for this purpose.

This research infers that students' use of Facebook as social medium for academic purposes has no significant relationship with the academic performance of the students. This research further establishes that new online tools and technologies must be integrated to promote online

interaction and form online social networks purposed towards educational achievements and support. Teachers' perceptions about students' use of Facebook book were not supportive in terms of adding any value to their academic performance as inferred by Gupta (2013).

Social media posts to be used as evidence in cases

Vijaita Singh

NEW DELHI, JANUARY 17, 2016 03:43 IST

UPDATED: OCTOBER 18, 2016 15:05 IST Credit: PTI

Security meet discusses strategy to combat radicalisation of youth.

Investigating agencies are in the process of producing messages posted by individuals on Facebook, Twitter and other social media platforms as evidence in court against those arrested for supporting or joining the Islamic State (IS) or any other terrorist outfit, a senior government official said.

On Saturday, Union Home Minister Rajnath Singh met top officials of Central intelligence and investigative agencies and police forces of 13 States to discuss the influence of the IS in India.

According to agencies, 25 Indians have so far travelled to Syria or Iraq to fight for the IS.

The government has developed a blueprint on the social media strategy against the IS for effective monitoring of the Internet and the dark Web, the hotspot of recruitment by the terrorist outfit.

“So that a case ends in conviction in court, we will use the messages exchanged by an individual on social media websites as well as through his or her e-mails, which reflects his or her inclination towards terrorist outfits like IS as evidence in the court of law,” the official said.

Concerned over the growing influence of the IS in neighbouring countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh and even the Maldives, the Union Home Ministry has decided to use the existing provisions under the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) to seek information about the terrorist outfit. The importance of legal cooperation with West Asian countries was highlighted as India received excellent cooperation from the UAE regarding the arrest of AfshaJabeen, who was deported here and arrested for propagating and recruiting young men on behalf of the IS.



“The influence of the IS in the Khorasan province of the Afghanistan-Pakistan region was a cause of concern; so was its influence in Bangladesh, with which we share a porous border. We have an open visa regime with the Maldives, a country where many youngsters have travelled to Syria to join the IS. It was felt that a careful watch must be kept on young Indians, particularly from the southern States who travel there for work,” a senior government official said.

Mr. Singh held the meeting to review the situation arising out of some Indian youths getting attracted towards the IS and how to deal with the emerging challenge.

Information and communication technology has changed rapidly over the past 20 years with a key development being the emergence of social media.

The pace of change is accelerating. For example, the development of mobile technology has played an important role in shaping the impact of social media. Across the globe, mobile devices dominate in terms of total minutes spent online. This puts the means to connect anywhere, at any time on any device in everyone’s hands.

India’s Supreme Court on Tuesday repealed a controversial law after civil rights groups and a law student filed petitions arguing that it violated people’s rights to freedom of speech and expression.

NDTV quoted Justice RF Nariman, one of the two presiding judges, as saying “Section 66A is unconstitutional and we have no hesitation in striking it down”.

Section 66A of the Information Act, 2000, had previously seen people arrested for comments left on Facebook, Twitter and other websites.

Unlike the case of Paul Chambers who was, quite rightly, arrested for a ‘joke’ tweet about blowing up Robin Hood airport in Nottingham, England, many of those detained in India were allegedly guilty of posting what we, in the West, would consider to be ‘non-criminal’ comments.

In India, however, Section 66A had criminalised the publishing of any information that could be deemed to be “false, but for the purpose of causing annoyance, inconvenience, danger, obstruction, insult, injury, criminal intimidation, enmity, hatred or ill will”.

In other words, the law was designed to cover what is generally classed as defamation which is, of course, a serious civil offence, but one that not many people outside of the Indian police force would consider worthy of arrest under criminal law.

Even so, anyone transmitting such comment faced prison terms of up to three years upon conviction.

The law first came under scrutiny in November 2012 after ShaheenDhada was arrested for a comment she left on Facebook. Following the death of politician Bal Thackeray, she posted a short comment noting the fuss that had followed his passing, questioning why similar treatment was not afforded to freedom fighters from India’s past:

Everyday thousands die. But still the world moves on. Just due to one politician dead. A natural death. Everyone just goes crazy. They should know. We are resilient by force, not by choice. When last did any one show some respect or even 2 mins silence for Bhagat Singh, Azad, Sukhdev... Respect is earned, not given... but forced. Today Mumbai shuts down.

After another girl who liked Shaheen’s comment was also arrested, IT minister Kapil Sibal had to issue an advisory to all state governments, saying Section 66A should not be used by the police to make arrests unless the regional Superintendent had confirmed the action in writing.

Since then there have been other high profile arrests under the law, including a cartoonist in Mumbai who was charged with sedition in 2012 for posting a cartoon of Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee. More recently, a teenage student was charged and then later freed on bail for criticising state minister Azam Khan via a comment posted on Facebook.

Now, the ending of Section 66A means that posting offensive comments online is no longer a crime punishable by a period of imprisonment though, as Advocate Nitin R told The Economic Times of India, there is still a case to be made for controlling social media, and defamation laws continue to remain valid:

For one thing, 66A was making a mockery of criminal law by using words such as annoyance. But social media can be used as an important tool for illegal acts. While 66A was trying to cover defamation, it can still be done through civil law.

The Times of India urged citizens to remain cautious over what they communicate online though, pointing out that other provisions of the Indian Penal Code could still see arrests made. The online paper noted how arrest under Section 66A was merely aailable offence in and of itself.

The Times cited section 153 of the penal code as the tool which allowed registration of a case where a statement had been made “either in writing or orally that incites communal riots or provokes communal tension and enmity between communities”.

It also pointed out how prison sentences of up to three years for “persons who spread rumour through their statement to cause public disorder” were covered by Section 505 of the nation’s penal code.

Speaking after the abolition of Section 66A, IT minister Sibal said challenges remain, noting how the interpretation of the law by police was often at the heart of the contentious arrests seen previously:

The challenge before the country now is the discretion provided to the Police in registering a case under IPC provisions branding a statement offensive under Sections 153 and 505 of IPC. The distinction between a pure free speech from offensive statements by the police is the challenge. And it is this discretion with police that is often misused.

Some background first:

Dec 5, 2011: In l'affaire Kapil Sibal V/s Social Networking sites, NYT had reported Mr Kapil Sibal as showing the representatives of social networking sites a Facebook page that maligned the Congress Party's president, Sonia Gandhi, saying: "This is unacceptable."

In his hurriedly called press-conference after the above news broke, on December 6, Mr Sibal had changed the focus to "Indian sentiments and religious sentiments":

"It was brought to my notice some of the images and content on platforms like Facebook, Twitter and Google are extremely offensive to the religious sentiments of people of this country," Communications and IT Minister Kapil Sibal told reporters here.

"I believe that no reasonable person, aware of the sensibilities of a large section of the communities in this country, would wish to see this in the public domain," Sibal said.

The content posted on some of the sites, the minister said, was so offensive that it would hurt the religious sentiments of a large section of communities in the country. These contents would also offend any reasonable person looking at those images.

"We will not allow the Indian sentiments and religious sentiments of large sections of the community to be hurt," he said.

It was also reported that Mr Sibal also showed some selected journals "offensive images, including porn photoshopped with Mecca pix and Hindu deities" that he claimed were the point of contention.

Before that controversy had died down, we suddenly had this uncannily similar case coming up in a Delhi court:

Dec 23, 2011: Metropolitan Magistrate (MM) Sudesh Kumar took cognizance on a private criminal complaint filed by one Vinay Rai and directed the Centre for taking "immediate

appropriate steps" against 21 social networking sites and also file a report in the court by January 13

The offences cited then were, inter alia:

the accused in connivance with each other and other unknown persons are selling, publicly exhibiting and have put into circulation obscene, lascivious content which also appears to the prurient interests and tends to deprave and corrupt the persons who are likely to read, see or hear the same...

The Magistrate noted that in the website material submitted by the complainant, Vinay Rai, a journalist, contained obscene pictures and derogatory articles pertaining to Prophet Mohammad, Jesus Christ and various Hindu gods and goddesses...

"The contents are certainly disrespectful to the religious sentiments and faith and seem to be intended to outrage the feelings of religious people whether Hindu, Muslim or Christian.

"There are certain degrading and obscene photographs of various political leaders belonging to different political parties and photographs pasted and the language used is also obscene, filthy and degrading," the court said.

The court had directed the Centre for taking "immediate appropriate steps" and also file a report in the court by January 13 and ordered the sites to remove all "anti-social" or "anti-religious" content by February 6. Now who would decide what is "anti-religious —for instance a religious tenet to a polytheistic religion could be blasphemous to monotheists.

And so to the sanction order today.

Interestingly, in the sanctioning order filed by the centre today, the language used is very general:

There is no reference to any specific "offence" or mention of any "political leader" at all.

Also, it is not clear why these 21 social networking websites (which you anyway can't access if you don't want to) have been chosen and exactly for what content — it is not clear whether

Google, for instance, is included for "hosting" objectionable content or because it can be used to "search" it. Will it also be held responsible for example, for pointing those who may be so searching to the "offensive" paintings or cartoons that may be perfectly legally carried by some website hosted in another country?

Clearly, nobody is arguing that offensive material does not exist on the internet, and if anyone — even the petitioner in this case—were to look, they could certainly find far more egregiously "offensive" material or sites.

This is not to question anyone's right to go to court for seeking redress, or to make a case for prosecutable offences to be ignored, but the case promises to be interesting for it raises many fundamental questions about how the courts would handle what is deemed "offensive" and what they would seek to do for cases that though such adjudged are hosted on servers hosted outside the jurisdiction of Indian courts. Would we want to go the way of China, as the Delhi HC judge thundered yesterday in court, in remarks which were only obiter dicta, or perhaps of Pakistan? Or would we once again end up doing a repeat of the farce we managed in 2006?

Perhaps it would be appropriate to end this hurried note with an extended quote from what Shuddhabrata Sengupta pointed out when the websites were first summoned:

Of course there is a glorious judicial precedent, just a few months ago, a court in our neighboring country, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, ordered the government to remove several Facebook pages, on the same grounds. The Delhi court's prompt order has an impeccable pedigree.

But it is unfortunate that the censorious zeal that this decision represents is never carried through to what should be its logical conclusion. Someone should enter a plea asking some court somewhere to ban the religious scriptures of all the major religions – because they are all, without exception, along with wise, lofty and humane thoughts, also full of instances of undisguised and explicit contempt for other faiths and for people deemed impure, and full of content that can be deemed 'objectionable' by some body or the other, because they hurt some sentiment or other.

Perhaps there is a reason why this is never done. Perhaps, no one, let alone the people who are constantly entering petitions to remove this or that kind of content ever takes their scriptures seriously. Perhaps they do not even read them. Because if they did, all believers (not just the few zealots who take piety to be a sanction for hatred) would be constantly rioting against each other. Clearly this does not seem to be the case.

All right, maybe they (and millions of others) do read them. And in our part of the world, they often read them out aloud, not just in the privacy of their rooms, but with loudspeakers, in public places, with great fanfare in ‘Akhand (unbroken reading) Paths, Quran-khwanis, Shabad-kirtans and Gospel-Witness meetings. But if they do, and if those that read them, and those that listen, take the words that rain damnation and abuse on other faiths and other ways of life seriously, and we still remain relatively insulated from apocalyptic religious wars or random acts of pious violence, then clearly, mere exposure to hateful or contemptuous or abusive speech is not sufficient cause for mayhem. If this is so, then why would a few Facebook sites and Youtube videos (that you can’t access if you don’t want to in the first place) be such grave provocation ?

So, when the learned and esteemed judges, and their wise petitioners, examine the matter at hand, we should remind them, that if we are to take their ruminations seriously, they should ban, not just 21 Facebook pages, but a few (may be all) holy books as well. Then we would have a just solution to the vexing problem of hurt sentiments and objectionable content floating about for thousands of years in the public domain.

The only sane response to the presence of objectionable material (be it online or in physical space) is to make more efforts to create grounds for dialogue and understanding, to undertake vigorous criticism, even in the face of what may seem to be irreconcilable differences. Banning such material only only drives it underground, where it usually circulates with much greater velocity. Those that call for bans on objectionable material hardly ever realize that they act as the best publicists for the material that so offends them.

Maryanne Gaitho

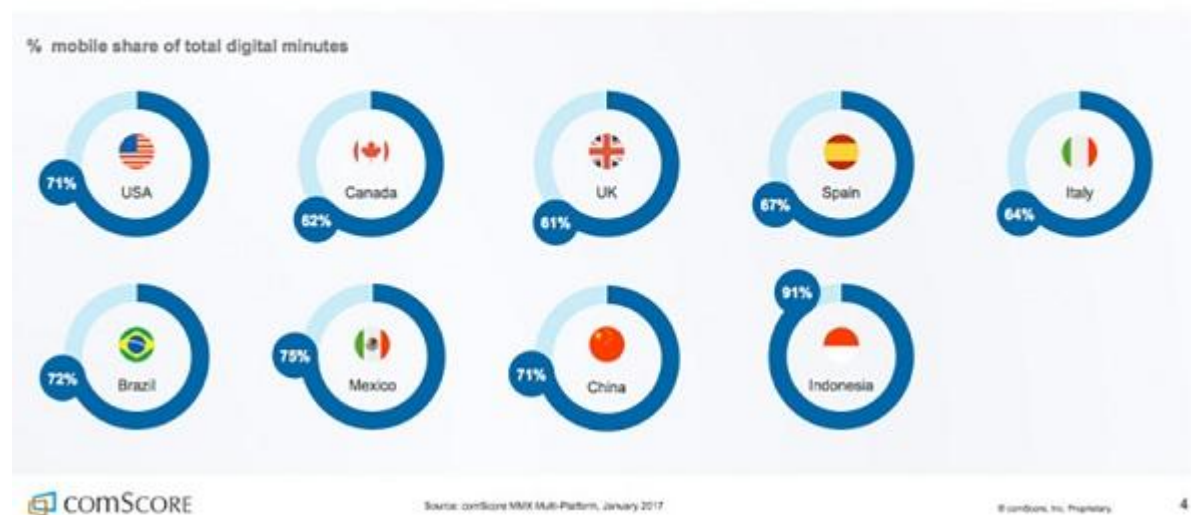
Last updated October 24, 2017

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The pace of change is accelerating. For example, the development of mobile technology has played an important role in shaping the impact of social media. Across the globe, mobile devices dominate in terms of total minutes spent online. This puts the means to connect anywhere, at any time on any device in everyone's hands.

### Our primary tool

Across the globe, mobile devices dominate total minutes spent online, passing 90% in Indonesia



Source: Smart Insights

### Why people share information

A fascinating study by New York Times Consumer Insight Group revealed the motivations that participants cited for sharing information on social media. These include a desire to reveal valuable and entertaining content to others; to define themselves; to grow and nourish relationships and to get the word out about brands and causes they like or support.





These factors have caused social networks to evolve from being a handy means for keeping in touch with friends and family to being used in ways that have a real impact on society.

Social media is being used in ways that shape politics, business, world culture, education, careers, innovation, and more.

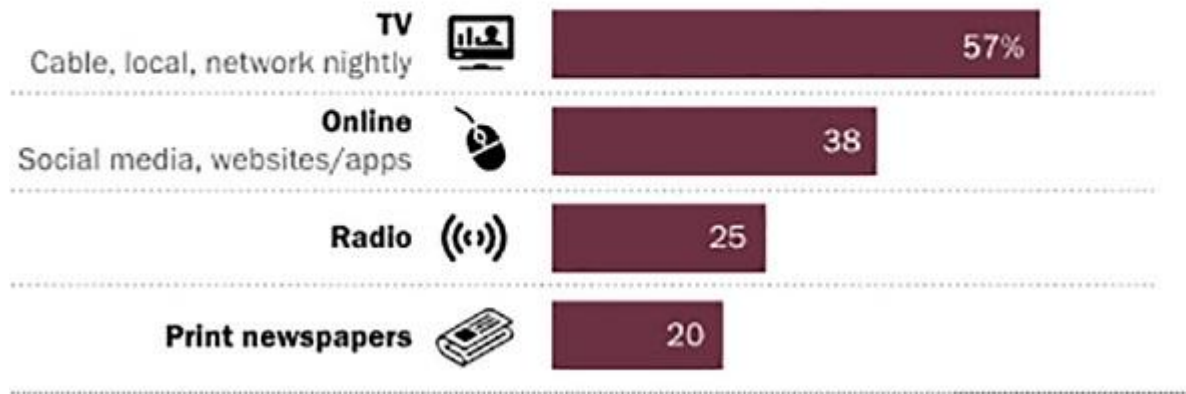
Here are seven ways the impact of social media is felt by individuals and social groups:

#### 1. The effect of social media on politics

A new study from Pew Research claims that 62 percent of people get their news from social media, with 18 percent doing so very often.

## About four-in-ten Americans often get news online

*% of U.S. adults who often get news on each platform*



*% of each age group who often get news on each platform*

	18-29	30-49	50-64	65+
<b>TV</b>	27%	45%	72%	85%
<b>Online</b>	50	49	29	20
<b>Radio</b>	14	27	29	24
<b>Print newspapers</b>	5	10	23	48

Note: Just 1% said they never got news on any platform (not shown).

Source: Survey conducted Jan. 12-Feb. 8, 2016.

"The Modern News Consumer"

**PEW RESEARCH CENTER**

In comparison to other media, social media's influence in political campaigns has increased tremendously. Social networks play an increasingly important role in electoral politics — first in the ultimately unsuccessful candidacy of Howard Dean in 2003, and then in the election of the first African-American president in 2008.

The New York Times reports that "The election of Donald J. Trump is perhaps the starkest illustration yet that across the planet, social networks are helping to fundamentally rewire human society." Because social media allows people to

communicate with one another more freely, they are helping to create surprisingly influential social organizations among once-marginalized groups.

## 2. The impact of social media on society

Almost a quarter of the world's population is now on Facebook. In the USA nearly 80% of all internet users are on this platform. Because social networks feed off interactions among people, they become more powerful as they grow.

Thanks to the internet, each person with marginal views can see that he's not alone. And when these people find one another via social media, they can do things — create memes, publications and entire online worlds that bolster their worldview, and then break into the mainstream.

Without social media, social, ethical, environmental and political ills would have minimal visibility. Increased visibility of issues has shifted the balance of power from the hands of a few to the masses.

The flipside: Social media is slowly killing real activism and replacing it with 'slacktivism'

While social media activism brings an increased awareness about societal issues, questions remain as to whether this awareness is translating into real change.

Some argue that social sharing has encouraged people to use computers and mobile phones to express their concerns on social issues without actually having to engage actively with campaigns in real life. Their support is limited to pressing the 'Like' button or sharing content.

This is a very human reaction when people are given options that absolve them from responsibility to act. A 2013 study by the University of British Columbia's Sauder School of Business found that when people are presented with the option of 'liking' a social cause, they use this to opt out of actually committing time and money to a charitable

cause. On the other hand, when people are allowed to show support in private, they are more likely to show meaningful support in terms of making a financial contribution.

The researchers found that a public endorsement is an action meant to satisfy others' opinions, whereas people who give in private do so because the cause is aligned to their values.

### 3. The impact of social media on commerce

The rise of social media means it's unusual to find an organization that does not reach its customers and prospects through one social media platform or another. Companies see the importance of using social media to connect with customers and build revenue.

Businesses have realized they can use social media to generate insights, stimulate demand, and create targeted product offerings. This is important in traditional brick-and-mortar businesses, and, obviously, in the world of e-commerce.

Many studies suggest implementing social networks within the workplace can strengthen knowledge sharing. The result is to improve project management activities and enable the spread of specialized knowledge. Fully implementing social technologies in the workplace removes boundaries, eliminates silos, and can raise interaction and help create more highly skilled and knowledgeable workers.

The flip side: Low number of social 'shares' can lead to negative social proof and destroy business credibility

Interestingly, although the use of social sharing has become the norm rather than the exception in business, some companies, after experiencing first-hand some negative effects of social media, have decided to go against the grain and remove the social sharing buttons from their websites.

A case study of Taloon.com, an e-commerce retailer from Finland, found that conversions rose by 11.9% when they removed share buttons from their product pages.

These results highlight the double-edged nature of the impact of social media. When products attract a lot of shares, it can reinforce sales. But when the reverse is true, customers begin to distrust the product and the company. This is what Dr. Paul Marsden, psychologist and author of ‘The Social Commerce Handbook’, referred to as ‘social proof’.

#### 4. The effects of social media on the world of work

Social media has had a profound effect on recruitment and hiring. 19 percent of hiring managers make their hiring decisions based on information found on social media. According to CareerBuilder's 2016 social media recruitment survey, 60 percent of employers use social networking sites to research job candidates.

Professional social networks such as LinkedIn are important social media platforms for anyone looking to stand out in their profession. They allow people to create and market a personal brand.

#### 5. The impact of social media on Training and Development

Job candidates who develop skills on the latest and most advanced social media techniques are far more employable.

A 2013 survey by Pearson Learning Solutions reported a significant increase in the use of social media in learning. Over half the educators who were interviewed agreed that social sharing encourages interaction, providing an environment that fosters learning.

Blogs, wikis, LinkedIn, Twitter, Facebook, and podcasts are now common tools for learning in many educational institutions. Social media has contributed to the increase in long-distance online learning.

Despite issues of lack of privacy and some instances of cheating among long-distance learners, this has not deterred social platforms from being used in education.

#### 6. The moral challenges of social media

Social media has been blamed for promoting social ills such as:

a. Cyberbullying

Teenagers have a need to fit in, to be popular and to outdo others. This process was challenging long before the advent of social media. Add Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat and Instagram into the mix and you suddenly have teenagers being subjected feeling pressure to grow up too fast in an online world.

Michael Hamm, a researcher from the University of Alberta conducted a study that showed the effects of social media on bullying. 23% of teens report being targeted and 15 percent said they'd bullied someone on social media. Teenagers can misuse social media platforms to spread rumors, share videos aimed at destroying reputations and to blackmail others.

b. Lack of privacy

Stalking, identity theft, personal attacks, and misuse of information are some of the threats faced by the users of social media. Most of the time, the users themselves are to blame as they end up sharing content that should not be in the public eye. The confusion arises from a lack of understanding of how the private and public elements of an online profile actually work.

Unfortunately, by the time private content is deleted, it's usually too late and can cause problems in people's personal and professional lives.

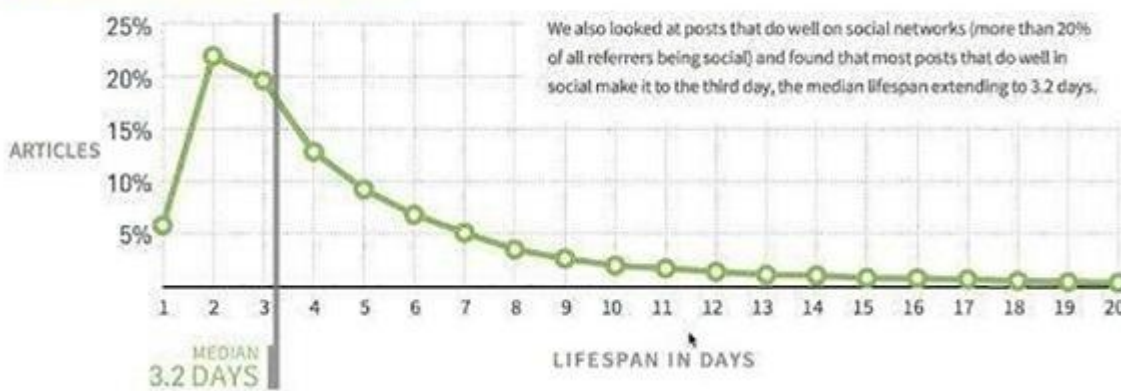
7. The impact of social media on personal relationships

One of the effects of social media is encouraging people to form and cherish artificial bonds over actual friendships. The term 'friend' as used on social media lacks the intimacy identified with conventional friendships, where people actually know each other, want to talk to each other, have an intimate bond and frequently interact face to face.

The bottom line

It's been said that information is power. Without a means of distributing information, people cannot harness the power. One positive impact of social media is in the distribution of information in today's world. Platforms such as Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter and others have made it possible to access information at the click of a button. Research conducted by parse.ly shows that the life expectancy of a story posted on the web is 2.6 days, compared to 3.2 days when a story is shared on social media. That's a difference of 23%, which is significant when you consider that billions of people use the internet daily.

#### ARTICLES DOING WELL ON SOCIAL MEDIA



This means that the longer the information is in circulation, the more discussion it generates and the greater the impact of social media.

While the world would be a much slower place without social media, it's caused harm as well as good. However, the positive impact of social media is astronomical and far surpasses the ills associated with sharing.

At the end of the day, sharing is about getting people to see and respond to content. As long as the content is still relevant and the need for information still exists, it's always worthwhile for any organization using social media to keep publishing.



Cartoonist-Aseem-Trivedi-coming-out-of-Arthur-Road-Jail-in-Mumbai-HT-Photo-Kunal-Patil

The contentious section 66A of the Information Technology Act has been in the eye of storm over the last few years with many instances of people arrested under it and the vociferous opposition to it.

Supreme Court's likely verdict on the constitutional validity of the act on Tuesday, has again focussed attention on the police and authorities using the act to book people despite several directives from the Supreme Court about the potential abuse of the provision.

Section 66 (A), which prohibits the sending of information of a “grossly offensive” or “menacing” nature through computers and communication devices, has been used by several states to arrest people over posts on social media that officials claimed were "seditious", "communally sensitive” or abusive.

Most of these arrests were for posting controversial remarks or photos, while some were for sharing, commenting on or liking such posts. In one case in Jammu and Kashmir, a person was arrested merely for being tagged to a post on social media.

Here are some cases of arrests under Section 66(A) that made the news over the past three years:

1. Aseem Trivedi, Mumbai, September 2012: Free speech campaigner Trivedi was arrested by Mumbai police for displaying cartoons on his website and Facebook page that mocked



parliament and corruption in high places. The caricatures were shared on other social media.

Trivedi's cartoons purportedly depicted the parliament as a giant commode and showed the national emblem with wolves instead of lions.

He was charged with sedition under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act and section 66(A) of the IT Act.

2. Palghar girls, Mumbai, November 2012: Two young girls from Palghar, ShaheenDhada and Renu Srinivasan, were arrested when one of them posted a question on her Facebook page questioning why the city was shut down for Shiv Sena leader Bal Thackeray's funeral.

One of them commented that the shutdown was out of fear, not respect. The second girl, her friend, was arrested for liking the post.

They were arrested for "hurting religious sentiments" under section 295(a) of the IPC and section 66(a) of the IT Act. All charges were later quashed by a court.

3. Ambikesh Mahapatra and Subrata Sengupta, Jadavpur, April 2012: Jadavpur university professor Ambikesh Mahapatra and his neighbour Subrata Sengupta were arrested for allegedly circulating a cartoon that lampooned West Bengal chief minister Mamta Banerjee. They were accused of emailing the cartoon based on a scene from Satyajit Ray's popular movie Sonar Kella.

The cartoon, which was widely circulated on the internet, was based on a scene in the film in which a boy is duped by two criminals into believing that they caused someone to vanish. In the cartoon, the vanishing man was a reference to former railways minister Dinesh Trivedi, who was forced out of office by Mamta Banerjee.

At the time, Banerjee had said, "If one commits an offence, one has to face arrest. Conspiracies won't be tolerated." She even claimed the cartoon contained a coded message to kill her.

The police had submitted a 93-page charge sheet against the two men.

But Mahapatra, who has been teaching at the university for 17 years, had said he did not repent his actions.

In March this year, the Calcutta high court directed the West Bengal government to pay Rs 50,000 to the duo were arrested and harassed three years ago for circulating a cartoon that lampooned chief minister Mamata Banerjee.

4. Air India employees, Mumbai, May 2012: Air India cabin crew members Mayank Mohan Sharma and K V J Rao were arrested by the cyber crime cell of Mumbai police for allegedly posting indecent jokes about the Prime Minister and other politicians and for insulting the national flag.

Both of them said they had merely shared information that was easily available on the internet. They spent 12 days in jail and were suspended till the charges against them were dropped some months later.

5. Kishtwar youngsters, Jammu and Kashmir, October 2012: Three youngsters from Kishtwar district were arrested and sent to jail for 40 days after they were tagged in an allegedly blasphemous video posted on Facebook. One of them had commented on the post.

Kishori Sharma, Bansi Lal and Moti Lal Sharma were charged with desecrating religious symbols and inciting communal hatred by using information technology. Police did not have any evidence that they had uploaded the video.

6. Ravi Srinivasan, October, 2012: A Puducherry businessman Ravi Srinivasan was arrested for allegedly posting 'offensive' messages on Twitter about Congress leader P Chidambaram's son Karti Chidambaram.

7. Kanwal Bharti, Uttar Pradesh, August 2013: Poet and writer Kanwal Bharti was arrested by police for posting a message on Facebook that criticised the Uttar Pradesh government for suspending IAS officer Durga Shakti Nagpal, who had cracked down on the sand mafia.

Bharti's post on Facebook questioned why Nagpal had been suspended for ordering the

demolition of a wall intended to be part of a mosque while no officer in Rampur was dismissed when an old madrasa was pulled down. He said the reason was because the town was controlled by Samajwadi Party leader Azam Khan.

The poet was dragged out of his house in his pajamas and a vest as police did not even give him time to change his clothes at the time of the arrest.

8. Rajeesh Kumar, Kerala, Aug 2014: Police arrested CPI-M worker Rajeesh Kumar for posting “abusive” comments and photos on Facebook about Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

Police said in one of the posts, Modi was depicted in a picture shown with an imprint of a shoe on his face. They claimed the posts had abusive comments against Modi and a comment in one post could have sparked communal tensions.

9. DevuChodankar, Goa, May 2014: Ship-building professional Chodankar was booked for posting a comment against Modi on Facebook.

Police filed an FIR against him under sections 153(A) and 295(A) of the IPC and section 125 of the Representation of the People's Act and 66(A) of the IT Act.

Police described Chodankar’s comment as part of a "larger game plan to promote communal and social disharmony in the state", but opposition parties saw it as an attempt to muzzle criticism of Modi.

10. Class XI student, Rampur, March 2015: A teenage student of Class 11 was arrested and sent to jail for allegedly posting on Facebook "objectionable" comments attributed to Uttar Pradesh minister Azam Khan, kicking off a fresh controversy over the booking of people under a contentious provision of the Information Technology Act.

The youth was later released on bail and the SC sought explanation from UP Police on the circumstances leading to the arrest.

Hundreds of Thousands of Legal Cases Estimated to Address Social Media in 2016

As part of our ongoing effort to monitor legal developments concerning social media evidence, we again searched online legal databases of state and federal court decisions across the United States — this time to identify the number of cases in the last 12 month period ending August 26, 2016 — where evidence from social networking sites played a significant role. The initial search returned over 14,000 results. That is far too many to review manually, but through random sampling to eliminate duplicates and de minimis entries — defined as cases with merely cursory or passing mentions of social media sites — we counted over 9,500 cases accessible through Westlaw. This represents over a 50 percent increase from 2015.

And as only a very small number of cases — approximately one percent of all filed cases — involve a published decision or brief that we can access online, it is safe to assume that hundreds of thousands more cases involved social media evidence during this time period. Additionally, these cases do not reflect the presumably many hundreds of thousands of more instances where social media evidence was relevant to a corporate or law enforcement investigation yet did not evolve into actual litigation. Even so, this limited survey is an important metric establishing the ubiquitous nature of social media evidence, its unequivocal and compelling importance, and the necessity of best practices technology to search and collect this data for litigation and compliance requirements.

The cases were generally split evenly between criminal and civil matters. The civil matters often involved personal injury/insurance claims, employment cases, family law disputes, and copyright/intellectual property. The following are a brief synopsis of some notable cases from the survey:

US v. Brown (D.C. No. 3-13-cr-00037-001) (3<sup>rd</sup> Circuit August 25, 2016). The opening line in the Federal Appellate Court’s opinion reads: “The advent of social media has presented the courts with new challenges in the prosecution of criminal offenses, including in the way data is authenticated under the Federal Rules of Evidence—a prerequisite to admissibility at trial.” The court goes on to rule that social media is not self-authenticating but must be authenticated through extrinsic or circumstantial evidence under Federal Rule of Evidence 901. I have previously addressed this issue concerning utilizing circumstantial evidence to authenticate

social media evidence under Rule 901 and how social media investigation software is instrumental for that purpose.

*Stewart v. State of Iowa* (No. 14-0583) (C.A. Iowa, August 17 2016). Defendant brought a motion for mistrial after it was discovered (post-trial) through key Facebook evidence that several jurors appeared to be associated with the key witness, despite those jurors' denials during voir dire. However, the court disallowed the screenshots of the Facebook pages as lacking proper authentication and denied the motion for mistrial. This case underscores the necessity of a timely and proper social media investigation (not mere screen shots), as well as the general importance of conducting social media due diligence on prospective and empaneled jurors.

*State of Louisiana v. Demontre Smith*, (La. Court of Appeals, April 20, 2016) In yet another court decision illustrating why software that supports best practices is needed to properly collect and preserve social media evidence, the Louisiana appellate court, 4th Circuit, issued a written opinion in a felony criminal case disallowing key social media evidence due to a lack of authenticity. Under cross-examination, the police officer, who offered the evidence in the form of screen shots, conceded that she lacked any corroborating circumstantial evidence to support the authentication of the social media posts. The appellate court ultimately ruled: "We find the social media posts the state seeks to introduce at trial were not properly authenticated, as the state presented no evidence in order to carry its burden at the hearing."

*Xiong vs. Knight Transportation*, (D.C. No. 1:12-CV-01546-RBJ) (D. Colo. July 27, 2016). This case arose out of a personal injury from a major rollover traffic accident and illustrates the importance of performing a diligent and timely social media evidence investigation. The jury awarded the Plaintiff \$832,000, finding that she incurred severe pain from her injuries, which impacted her social life and daily activities. Post-trial, a paralegal for the defense counsel found a litany of Facebook evidence apparently showing the Plaintiff taking a trip to Las Vegas, visiting nightclubs, attending a wedding and smiling happily with friends at restaurants. Despite this newly discovered Facebook and Facebook-derived evidence, the district court denied Knight Transportation's motion, finding that "the new (Facebook) evidence could have been discovered before trial and Knight offered no justification for its failure to develop it earlier."

In addition to case law, another metric reflecting the industry's standardization of social media evidence collection is the sheer volume of sophisticated customers that have now adopted X1 Social Discovery. Over 400 eDiscovery and computer forensics services firms have at least one paid copy of X1 Social Discovery. I cannot think of a single service provider in the eDiscovery space that performs at least some ESI collection services that does not have at least one paid X1 Social license. Social media evidence collection is now a standard practice in many law enforcement matters as well.

PUNE: Criminal offences involving misuse of popular social media sites like Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, among others, account for 25% of the total cyber crimes being dealt with by the Pune police. Of these, Facebook alone accounts for 22% crime while Twitter accounts for 1% and the remaining sites account for 2% crimes, the city police's cyber crime cell stated in a release here.

In an exercise aimed at promoting awareness about crimes involving misuse of social media sites, the cyber crime cell has issued a set of dos and don'ts for the users of these sites. According to police, a bulk of the crimes involving Facebook site relate to creation of fake profiles, uploading of obscene photos, making lewd comments or posting objectionable/defamatory material against girls and women. In most of these cases, the offenders have usually turned out to be jilted lovers or persons known to the victim.

Instances of offenders using information posted on matrimonial sites to developer friendship and fleece girls/women by seeking their bank account details for getting their foreign currencies released from customs have also been reported. In fact, the cyber crime cell has registered 40 cases in which women were duped of total Rs 4.94 lakh by their Facebook friends on some pretext or the other, the release stated.

All these cases are being dealt with under the provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2008 which provides for fine and maximum imprisonment upto seven years. The police have advised social media site users to be extra careful while interacting with their Facebook friends. Similarly, accept or send friendship request to only those people whom the sender is familiar

with. It has further advised to avoid posting personal details or details of their friends and associates on social media sites. Similarly, to avoid sending family photographs to unknown persons. Users are advised not to share the passwords of their social media accounts with any other person.

The police have further appealed to the users to avoid posting objectionable comments, photographs or articles in relation to nationalist leaders and great persons as the same may create tension and unrest in the society. It is further advisable to intimate parents or elderly members of the family after one gets to know a person on matrimonial sites, the police said.

Supreme Court issues notice to social media sites on offensive material

Amit Anand Choudhary| TNN | Dec 6, 2016, 07.18 AM IST

NEW DELHI: With instances of social media being used to circulate offensive material, including rape videos, coming to light, the Supreme Court sought response from Facebook, Google, Yahoo and Microsoft on Monday on why their platforms are hosting illegal activities.

A bench of Justices Madan B Lokur and U U Lalit issued notice to the companies seeking a response by January 9 after the Centre said the court should direct service providers not to allow subscribers to circulate objectionable material on social networking sites.

Besides videos showing sexual assaults, uploading of private clips without consent has become a source of harassment with the victims finding themselves at the receiving end of social stigma and often cyber abuse.

The court passed the order on a plea of NGO Prajwala, which sought its direction to the service providers to take off an offensive video.

Stating that the apex court had earlier directed online search engines — Google, Yahoo and Microsoft — to remove all illegal advertisements and content relating to sex selection and abortion, the NGO's counsel Aparna Bhat said similar orders are needed to prevent people from

circulating offensive material. "Service providers shall be mandated to report the video as soon as they come to know of it," she contended.

Additional Solicitor General Maninder Singh told the bench that government is considering making CBI a nodal agency to handle all cyber crime cases and was setting up a National Cyber Crime Coordination Centre for such incidents and national security issues in co-ordination with other agencies.

If content that is defamatory or obscene is posted on a social media platform, a disclaimer claiming that it is a 'personal opinion' will not save the writer of the post or article.

Legal experts say when the content is written or shared or forwarded to a third person or group of people in any form it is considered to be a publication and there is nothing like 'personal opinion'. However, the police can book a case or courts take cognizance only when the content is defamatory or obscene or incites violence or contempt of court.

If the content is non-defamatory or non- obscene, action taken by the government or police would amount to curbing freedom of expression of any citizen be it a private person or a person holding a public office.

The sacking of AP Brahmin Corporation chairman, I.Y.R. Krishna Rao, a former chief secretary has once again kicked off a legal debate on the freedom of expression. Mr Krishna Rao claims that his content (which was critical of the government) shared on his FB page is a personal opinion. Experts say he has a right to criticise the government and that is not an offence as long as the content is not defamatory or is not in violation of the law.

Central Information Commissioner Prof.Madabhushi Sridhar said, "Any content is subject to law. The content decides and not the form of publication. It makes no difference whether it is a printed paper or public meeting or social media platform. Critical analysis is not an offence. Anyone can express their opinion."



But, he adds, there are civil services conduct rules for the All India Services, which says government shall not be criticised. “However, these rules itself are unconstitutional. There are rules for subordinate employees too,” he says.

In the united Andhra Pradesh, in 1997, a constable, G. Mohan Rao, had written a book ‘Khaki Bhatukulu’ (Plight of a policeman) in which he highlighted how ordinary policemen suffer in the department.

The AP government had served him a show- cause notice asking why action can’t be taken against him for violating APCS Conduct rules. Rule 13 of the APCS (Conduct) of 1964 says: “No government employee shall, without the previous permission of the government, publish any book which is not purely of a literary, artistic or scientific character.”

Mr Sridhar said, “In this particular case, Mohan Rao filed a write petition in the then AP High Court stating he has fundamental freedom of expression under Article 19 A. The High Court upheld it. No rules can stop a government employee expressing his opinions.”

In the case of Mr Krishna Rao, who is chairman of the Brahmin Corporation, the service rules do not apply.

“Constitutional law is supreme,” explains Mr Sridhar. “In the order it is natural law followed by constitutional law, statutory law and then rules and regulations and then last comes the code. Freedom of Expression is originally a natural right, which is constitutionally guaranteed by Article 19 A. Freedom of Expression is in the top two rights and it cannot be undermined. Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code defines publication as showing it to a third person. There is no publication if it is a letter between two persons. In any case, form of publication is not an issue, it's the content that shall be examined. If it is not defamation or contempt of court, nobody can stop an opinion from being expressed. Article 19(2) restricts freedom of expression regarding sovereignty, defamation, inciting offences and so on. If anyone is not doing that, no one can stop him expressing his opinion.” The Supreme Court, too, has struck down the draconian section 66A of the IT Act that has been misused by governments.

Senior advocate Ashok Ram Kumar, an expert in cyber crimes and digital forensics, explains that the Supreme Court said that provisions of section 66 of the IT Act are too wide and struck it down. “After the section was struck down there has been a huge rise in derogatory comments made on social media. When certain comments are made on social media against the Prime Minister, the cops apply the Indian Penal Code and arrest him. In this particular case of Mr I.Y.R Krishna Rao, there is no defamatory content.”

A Hyderabad cyber crime officer said, "We are filing cases under 67 of the IT Act when the content is obscene. There is a procedure to file defamation case under section 499 and 500 of the IPC. Police can't directly book cases under defamation. A person has to approach a magistrate and file the complaint. The magistrate can either refer the complaint to the police or take cognizance himself and record the statement and conduct the trial. The services rules are an administrative issue."

What the law says

Article 19A of the constitution provides freedom of speech which is the right to express one's opinion freely without any fear through any form.

Section 7 of The All India Services(conduct) rules 1968.

No member of the service shall, in any form anonymously, pseudonymously make any statement of fact or opinion, which has the effect of an adverse criticism of any current or recent policy or action of the Central or a State Government. Section 17 of AP CS conduct rules 1974.

No Government employee shall, by any public utterance, written or otherwise, criticise any policy or action of Government or any other State Government the Central Government; nor shall he participate in any such criticism.

The Madras high court on Friday directed the filing of an affidavit on “abusive” and “defamatory” messages degrading the judiciary in social media allegedly posted by persons aggrieved over the court's observations regarding government employees and teachers, who are presently on a strike.

Justice N Kirubakaran gave the directive to a group of advocates who brought to his notice that “abusive, malicious, defamatory, false and obscene messages are spreading virally in the social media, accusing and degrading the judiciary in general and this court, in particular”.

In his oral observations, the judge said public criticism of judicial directives without going into details has become a habit for all, including panelists on TV debates.

He cited his personal experience of having received letters strongly rebuking him for his order making wearing of helmets compulsory. The judge went on to say that he had never been rebuked to such an extent even by his parents or teachers.

Advocates Senthil Kumar, Suryaprakasam, Gnanasekaran and G Sankaran said the messages were uploaded on social media by those aggrieved by some of the observations made in the orders passed regarding the teachers and other government servants, who have been protesting against the government by boycotting work.

Justice Kirubakaran had on September 13 said, “Only five government school students from the state have managed to secure medical seats and protesting teachers should feel ashamed of this fact.”

“They should know the responsibility of their duty... such persons cannot be involved in strikes,” he had said while hearing a petition seeking a direction to the state government to form an expert committee to prepare students, who scored low marks in NEET (National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test), and provide them moral support.

The advocates alleged that the messages were an attempt to intimidate the court by a section of people who were involved in the strike.

“It would not only amount to contempt of court but also amount to interference with justice delivery system.”

They wanted those responsible for such message to be dealt with firmly, saying if this was not nipped in the bud, any person who failed to get a favourable order from the court would also follow the same path.

Responding to the submissions, government lawyer T N Rajagopalan said the allegations were without any basis and if any documents were produced action would be taken.

The judge then directed the advocates to file affidavits with copies of the messages and adjourned the matter to September 18.

The government employees are on a strike from September 7 to press their demands, including restoration of the old pension scheme.

Hearing petitions related to contributory pension scheme (CPS) of government employees on Friday, the judge raised a series of questions for the government on its implementation.

He sought to know whether it was a fact that many retired staff had not been paid the pension amount and whether amount equal to that being deducted from an employee's salary was being deposited by the government.

Petitioners alleged that even though the amount was being deducted from the salary of the government employees, equal contribution to be made by the government was not being deposited and in many cases the CPS fund amount had not been paid even after retirement.

He directed the authorities to file their response to the queries by September 18.

In any event, irrespective of the legitimacy of the claim (over the pension), this court does not approve the strike by the teachers, as it goes against the interest of children, the judge said in his order

**Questionnaire:**

- 1.Does social media helps the society to grow?
- 2.Does the social media affects the Indian judiciary?
- 3.Does this social media is useful?
- 4.Does this social media hurts the human feelings?
- 5.Does this social media is essential?
- 6.Does this social media humiliates women?
- 7.Do people get addicted to this?
- 8.Does this make people happy?
- 9.Does this social media is harmful?
- 10.Does social media lies on the lines of law?

**Survey:**

1.Ram

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

2.Gokul

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2		✓
3	✓	
4		✓
5	✓	

6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9		✓
10	✓	

## 3.Krishna

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2		✓
3	✓	
4		✓
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9		✓
10	✓	

## 4.Shwetha

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2		✓
3	✓	
4		✓
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9		✓
10	✓	

## 5. Rangeela Moharat

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2		✓
3	✓	
4		✓
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9		✓
10	✓	

## 6. Thennarasu

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2		✓
3	✓	
4		✓
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9		✓
10	✓	

## 7.Jeshwanth

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2		✓
3	✓	
4		✓
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9		✓
10	✓	

## 8.Keerthana

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2		✓
3	✓	
4		✓
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9		✓
10	✓	



## 9. Anuradha

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2		✓
3	✓	
4		✓
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9		✓
10	✓	

## 10. Abhirami

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2		✓
3	✓	
4		✓
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9		✓
10	✓	

## 11.Harshitha

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2		✓
3	✓	
4		✓
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9		✓
10	✓	

## 12.Bhuvaneshwari

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2		✓
3	✓	
4		✓
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9		✓
10	✓	

## 13.Mohammed Saleem

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2		✓
3	✓	
4		✓
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9		✓
10	✓	

## 14.Mohideen

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

## 15.Akshara

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	

4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

## 16.Parthiban

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

## 17.Diwakar

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	

9	✓	
10	✓	

## 18.Thirunathan

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

## 19.Jasmine

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

## 20.Thirutnika

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

## 21.Keshavapriya

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

## 22.Priyanka

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	

3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

## 23. Shivani

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

## 24. Harish

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	

6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

## 25.Madhu

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

## 26.Karthika

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	



9	✓	
10	✓	

## 27.Sivanesan

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

## 28.Subhasini

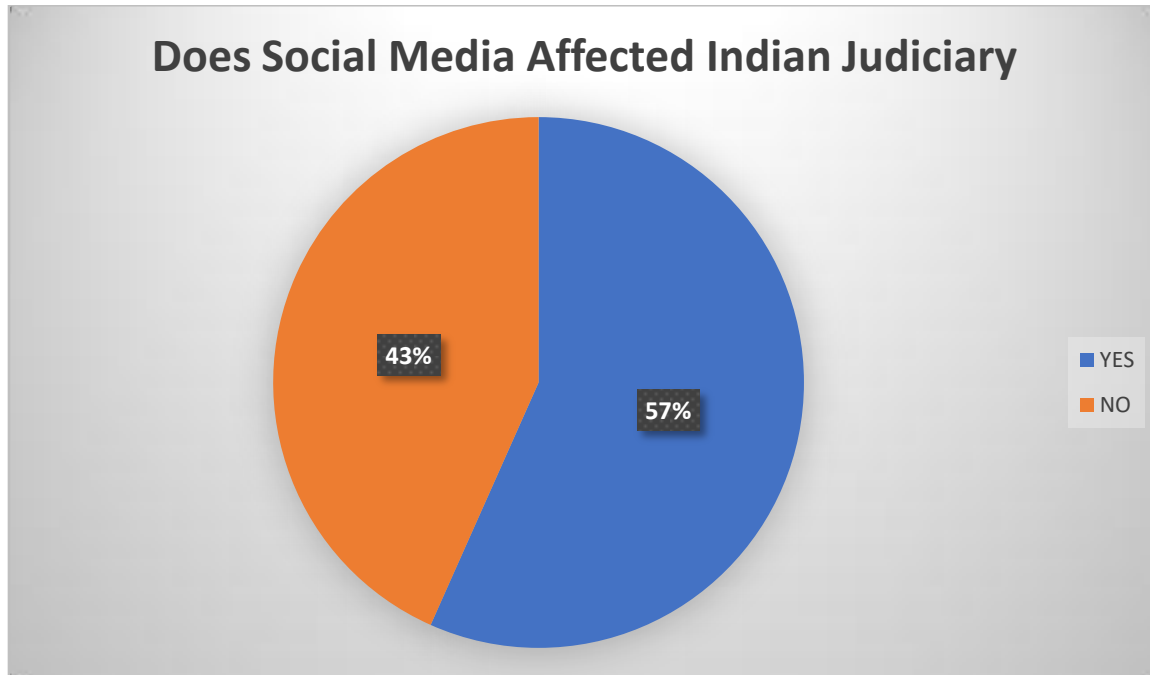
S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

## 29. Thirumalisai

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

## 30. Shree Varshini

S.No	Yes	No
1	✓	
2	✓	
3	✓	
4	✓	
5	✓	
6		✓
7	✓	
8	✓	
9	✓	
10	✓	

**Result:****Conclusion:**

There are certain uses of social medias but nowadays it exceeds its limit and it lead to the disastrous situation. And the above survey clearly depicted the current scenario and proved that the social media affected the Indian Judiciary.

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