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SOCIAL MEDIA V/ S RIGHT TO SPEECH & EXPRESSION



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Abstract:-The cyber revolution enabled the man to be more informed, more democratic, more interactive and more aware about the globe. Today the world is changing with fast pace. This is the age of universalization of individuality. Having a laptop on your knee you can connect with the world. It is difficult to provide an exact definition to the term social media. It is a way of participation of others in your life or it is a place of self expression with other's comments. Here you can communicate openly. Basically it is a social club on the virtual space, where people with same interest get together and learn, teach, grow and interact. As far as human rights are concerned, these are "basic rights and freedom that all people are entitled to, regardless of nationality, sex, age, ethnic origin, race, religion or other status. The cyber space provided us a platform to interact, to share, to express our ideas, feelings, knowledge and many more. It is giving voice to voice-less. It is also promoting the voice of Adna Admi (common man). Through Social networking we are sharing ourselves openly and freely, without any restriction or barrier. Through sample survey we analyzed and evaluated the nature of users and their participation in diffusion of different ideas and ideologies.

Keywords:Social Media , democratic , universalization , nationality.

INTRODUCTION

Today the world is changing with fast pace. This is the age of universalization of individuality. Having a laptop on your knee you can connect with the world. Due to, technological development the world is changing in a global village. The cyber revolution enabled the man to be more informed, more democratic, more interactive and more aware about the globe. These all things boost up the interaction between individual to individual and individual to society and today's man is more social or more universal. It is difficult to provide an exact definition to the term social media. It is a way of participation of others in your life or it is a place of self expression with other's comments. Here you can communicate openly. Basically it is a social club on the virtual space, where people with same interest get together and learn, teach, grow and interact. As far as human rights are concerned, these are "basic rights and freedom that all people are entitled to, regardless of nationality, sex, age, ethnic origin, race, religion or other status.

Human rights are conceived as universal and egalitarian because all people having equal rights by virtue of being human. The core idea of democracy (Beetham 1999) is that of popular rule or popular control over collective decision making. Its starting point is with the citizen rather than with the institution of government. It is assumed that democracy is the system of government most likely to safeguard human rights. A society that does not guarantee its citizen the possibility of being adequately informed by plural resources, and of making their viewpoints heard, can scarcely claim to be democratic. Indeed communication rights underpin all other human rights. The legal protection

of the human need to communicate thus evolved with the development of societies that purport to be democratic, ever since the French revolution, when the freedom of expression was recognized. In international or national laws these rights are recognized as natural rights, constitutional rights, fundamental rights either legal rights. In Indian constitution some human rights are incorporated in fundamental right chapter. Article 19 (a) of our constitution provides us right to express or speak freely.

The cyber space provided us a platform to interact, to share, to express our ideas, feelings, knowledge and many more. It is giving voice to voice-less. It is also promoting the voice of Adna Admi (common man). Through Social networking we are sharing ourselves openly and freely, without any restriction or barrier. Truly social networking worked as a tonic for social interactivity and this interactivity is promoting human right to expression and speech. In present days, to how much extent, social networking promotes our right to expression and speech is a relevant topic for study and research.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

To study, the effectiveness of social networking in promotion of right to expression and speech.

To study, the utility and relevance of social networking in youths of Bhopal.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

For understanding the background of the research problem, literature review has been carried out. As large number of articles were available on the topic, the researcher

has selected some relevant articles. India has vibrant human right movements in the country that have significantly heightened in last decade. Still the country grapples with considerable inequality, injustice and suppression of right to expression. According to a report of Reporters without borders, India was on 105 th position in Press Freedom Index-2009. Its point grade was 29.33.

Habermas (1984) provides a theoretical basis for a view of planning that emphasizes widespread public participation, sharing of information with the public, reaching consensus through public dialogue. According to Habermas (1998), mediated political communication in the public sphere can facilitate deliberative legitimation processes in complex societies only if the self regulating media system gain independence from its social environment and if anonymous audience grant feedback from an informed elite discourse and a responsible civil society.

According to Sabharwal Tarjeet- Freedom of media and press is cherished as a fundamental right in most of the democratic nations. It is important to note that the prevailing condition in our country have posed a question mark on the commitment of the media. In this condition social networking sites played a vital role in the diffusion of information and promoted the interaction, sharing of ideas in the public.

Social networking sites have provided specific space for the users to actively participate in expressing and posting their comments on relevant issues. It provided option and chance to each and every user to be a publisher.

METHODOLOGY

The research study is descriptive in nature. The study was conducted in Bhopal. Here our focus is to study the utility of social networking and to find out in which way this networking is useful for the society. Because, it is duty of each and every citizen to promote constructive and positive ideas and approach in the society. It is a mass approach that social networking sites are not only connecting the people but also promoting various other things. As we know that Right to speech and expression is basic rights, which are essential for the proper development of an individual. Because expression is a basic need of a man like food, shelter, air, water etc. It is a well known fact of present days that social networking sites are working as a platform for expression. Here you can express yourself freely without any restriction. Here you can say, whatever you feel.

In this study two methods has been utilized to study the problem. First one is-

Analysis of facilities provided by the major social networking sites, facebook, twitter, orkut, linkdin through content analysis method.

The second is- Study of the users, their habits, their nature, their needs and their taste through Sample survey method. Though sample survey we analysed and evaluated the nature of users and their participation in diffusion of different ideas and ideologies to others.

SAMPLING

In the study the respondents were selected through

Random sampling method. The researcher has selected 100 respondents through Lottery method, which is the simplest sub method of random sampling. In the first stage, researcher has selected 10 top most institution of Bhopal and then selected 10 respondents from each one using lottery method. All the respondents are under the age group of 20 to 25. Age is used as a variable in selection of respondents because majority of social networking site users belong to this age group and these all are students.

ANALYSIS

100 people taken up for sample survey, all of them were in the age group of 20 to 25 and use social networking for connectivity and other purposes.

From the survey of the internet users who are connected with social networking, 35% of them spend below 1 hour, 30% spend below 2 hour, 15% spend below 30 minutes and 20% user spend more than 2 hour daily. 40% uses social networking sites to connect with near & dear ones, 30% to make new friends and 15% to share their ideas. Only 15% uses these sites for time-pass. 50% respondents accept these sites as a platform for sharing of their feeling and ideas, 20% accepts at some extent but 30% says no.

70% accepts it is a best platform for our expression, 20% accepts at some extent but 10% were not in this favour. 60% users were connected with specific group or community through social networking but 40% were not connected. 50% users weekly interact with that specific community members, 25% twice in a week, 15% daily and 10% users monthly communicate with community members. 60% respondents have participated in social campaigns or movements but 40% not participated. 30% users feel total liberty of expression on these sites, 40% feel liberty with some restrictions, 30% feel partial liberty of expression.

CONCLUSION

The major social networking sites, facebook, twitter, orkut, linkdin provides a lot of facilities to user. These all sites are interactive in nature and presentation. People use these sites to connect with friends, near & dear ones and it is playing a major role in shaping of relationship on virtual space. The reach of social networking sites are upto 84% net users. It has provided a platform on the virtual space for human expression and interactivity.

Here user can share ideas, feelings and interact with other people. These are user friendly and easily accessible. These sites are also playing a vital role in mass awakening, upliftment and national building or development. These sites fuelled up many of social campaigns or movements. Its members are interlinked or connected with other people of same taste on an issue and working for awakening. In many social campaign these sites played vital role as for example; Anna hazare anti corruption and Jan-lokpal campaign, electoral reform campaign and many other.

Today these sites are working like a social club, where each and every individual can join. It boosts up the social mobility and provided a platform for sharing of ideas, connecting with others and expressing ourself without any restriction. But it is also a universal truth that un-restricted liberty is dangerous for the society or a nation.

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