

## Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences, Social-Media and Social Networking: Good Governance

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### Abstract

Every society understands civilization as well as development based on humanity, social relationship, responsible social media and social networking. It is a very crucial point to discuss at present time the relevancy and significance of humanities, art and social science, social media and social networking. Because it is generating a lot of strength in the country as well as puts seeds of weakness in the society. The Research Paper focuses on good criteria of humanity, a new dimension of social sciences, the limitation of social media power of social media, and the well-being of social networking also. The research methodology adopted by the author is doctrinal or non-empirical. The delimitation of study is only the security purpose of humanity, the role of social sciences i.e. law in defense purpose, arts use in security in the country, ethics and morality of media in favor of the country, etc.

*Keywords:* Good Governance, Humanity, Social Media, Transparency, Management.

### Introduction

Our Indian constitution as well as international law estimated and promoted to the Right to Security. Here security word concerns with every aspect of life and administration of justice delivery system. Concept of humanity accepted morality, art, science, social networking for the

development of the democracy. According to Aristotle social media key point i government system. Jeremy Bentham a utilitarian jurist also believed social networking with security system according to him security is footing of well democracy. Hobbes and Locke jurists of social contract theory also said humanity is

basic part of the sovereignty. Blackstone, Shue, Freedman, Powell, and Ramsay were indirectly promoting social networking and social media with humanity.

Social media refers to a broad category of websites and mobile apps that let users engage in social networking or produce and share content. It so happens to be the beginning of common people's online networking. People's intuition, perceptual acceptance, the field of vision, reach, patience, esteem, safety, and assurance were severely impacted by its collapse. It has to do with how many people are taking part. Social media expands significantly as a result of the dynamic rise in the number of users who are actively participating. The internet and then smart phones, which are the building blocks of social media and networking, dynamically phased into human cognition and lifestyle, linked to human irresponsibility.

Information seekers can find satisfaction in social media through a variety of methods, including simple text, music, picture, video, graphics, animation, and more. Their index finger, which passes the news to their

connections, doesn't care whether the information is accurate or not, nor does it care about its closeness. According to Marshall McLuhan, the medium is the message<sup>1</sup> that refers to a medium's form that becomes ingrained in the message, forming a mutually beneficial connection in which the medium shapes how the message is understood. Since the media chooses which news is relevant, the medium is just as crucial as the content. The message might have been changed. The mobile or computer that young people use more frequently to access social media is complicated, or rather; it doesn't care as much about the news source as it does about the users of the platform.

The Emanuel Kant a famous jurist of humanity concept it is basic and fundamental spirit of the life. Human behaviors indicate state quality and administration development of science, social media, and social networking is important part in society. Principle of Humanity is exploring respect quality in human being. Morden legal system adopted

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<sup>1</sup> Medium is a message, available at: <http://webservices.its.umich.edu/mediawiki/Digita>

[IRhetoricCollaborative/index.php/%22Medium\\_is\\_the\\_Message](http://IRhetoricCollaborative/index.php/%22Medium_is_the_Message) (last assessed on 11.11.2022).

Kant's theory of Humanity as fundamental rights in municipal law and international level adopted as human rights. Social media also responsible to promotes human rights and fundamental rights in good way. Article 21 of Indian Constitution assimilated Right to dignity explored to respect everyone. In criminal substantive law declared defamation is a crime which is connected with against respect.

### **The objectives of the Study**

The basic aim of the research objectives is-

1. To evaluate the fundamental principles of humanity and social media as well social networking.
2. Analyze the social media responsibility & social Networking in society.
3. To find out the relationship between Humanity, art, and social sciences i.e. law, and social media networking.

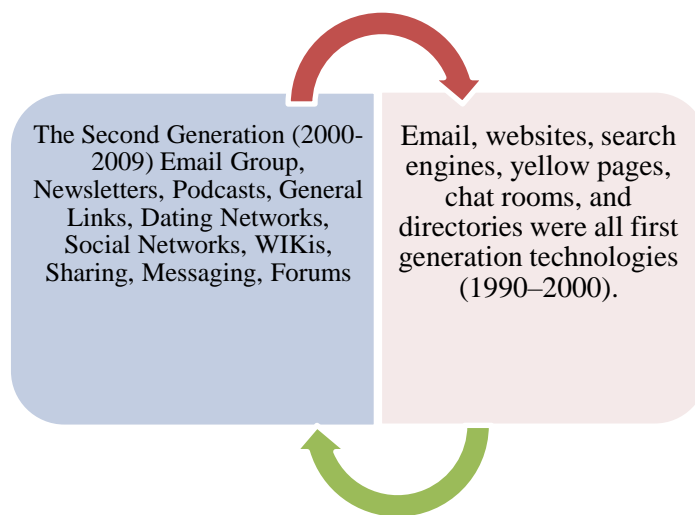
### **Literature Review**

Social media has made complicated networks of people's thoughts and interactions searchable and accessible.

Along with government and corporate interests, social scientists are also interested in such data. (Kennedy et al., 2014). A solidarity principles analysis identifies the significant and submissive social media members in an agreed network. The distinctions between extremely vocal and highly connected people can be seen when comparing top users using network visualizations. These techniques enable academics to take a broad perspective and identify connections between actors and conversation topics. These tools enable participants' patterns and discourse patterns to emerge. The best way to fully comprehend these patterns is to analyses the data qualitatively. The technologies that support this Big Data methodology provide researchers with crucial micro-entry points including conversation clusters, powerful network participants, and both dominant and subjugated discourses (Mylynn Felt, 2016). Critical data analysis is required, using digital tools to capture and examine social media following platform dynamics. Additionally, more traditional approaches must be used for data analytics to provide thicker descriptions. David Berry raises concern about the digital information

overload that focuses on the present, citing Gelernter (2010). Similar to how city light pollution blocks off views of the universe, too much instant data might overwhelm the research area and prohibit a historical perspective (David Berry 2014: 15). Digital tool is played a greater role in field of communication that expose data analytics in a planet where it is becoming increasingly impossible to distinguish between communication and computers (Berry, 2014: 16). According to Wayne Crosby, man has created and employed gadgets to speed up spatial mobility. He believed that the car was created and utilized to travel on a ship that was built to travel on the sea; a spaceship was built to travel through space, and so on. Similarly, social and new media have grown to speed up information and awareness-raising (Crosby, 2002). Professor Benidict Anderson, International Relations Studies, reading the constitution creates a political community within a country. According to him, a resident in one part of a country might learn a lot by reading the newspaper;

other people who are meant to be with him or she reside in a different region of the country (Anderson, 2004). The way in which events are planned has significantly changed as a result of social media. During a power outage that prevented Internet access in Egypt in 2011, Google created Twitter and Speak2Tweet (2) for mobile devices and followed 8660 users in less than 24 hours (Shady, 2011). However, Malcolm Gladwell claimed that social media cannot play a significant part in transformational movements due to weak links her essay titled 'The Revolution is Not Tweeted' (Gladwell, 2011). Social media can be broken down into a variety of categories, including forums, social networks, websites, wikis, blocks, microblogs, and more. The media are divided into social networks, social news, sharing networks, microblogs, bookmarks, and forums according to Graham, a writer and book marketer (Graham, 2015). According to their historical development and two generations, they have divided social media:



## Policy & Principles of European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid

The humanitarian principle formulated by the EU in 2007 was considered by the Indian government which passed much legislation regarding the ethics of social media and the fundamental duties of citizens in India.

According to the EU every one cornered with humanity, responsibility and duty it is indicates follow the rule of Law where no one above the law everyone governs by land of law. Humanity is a basis of the dealing with a political, economic, social, religious, ideological, or military bent. Respecting the humanitarian tenets makes it easier for people to welcome you and helps you do your job as a humanitarian

worker. The Consensus's overarching goals for humanitarian action are as follows:

1. To keep life alive
2. To Minimize and avoid suffering
3. To Support the right to respect in the face of unforeseen natural disasters, man-made catastrophes.

In 2021 EU recognized humanitarian aid on an international level as a very appreciative policy. Giving people in crisis immediate relief is the goal of humanitarian aid. The complex underlying causes of conflicts and other crises, whether socioeconomic, connected to governance, or environmental challenges, cannot and does not be addressed by humanitarian help on its own. All of these issues should continue to be addressed holistically, including issues

with governance, respect for human rights, consideration of inequality, and access to basic services, justice, opportunities for employment, and security, as well as issues with the environment and climate. Any crisis requiring international assistance will only be successful if national and local leaders make a firm commitment to putting people first.

The purpose of international humanitarian law (IHL) is to protect civilians and other vulnerable groups from the negative impacts of armed conflict participating in combat. Respecting IHL is a crucial goal in and of itself, as well as a requirement for efficient humanitarian relief and a way to prevent the need for it altogether. Today, breaking these laws is a common occurrence. Humanitarian and healthcare workers are among the civilians who are all too frequently attacked by belligerents.

In India communication or information deal by Information technology Act, 2000 amended in 2008 it is provided various parameters to deal communication system and social networking also. Ministry of broadcasting is providing permission with control to social networking and social

media content. Article 19(2) provides reasonable restrictions on the social media and press on the ground of Security of State, Public order, etc. Indian government passed much legislation for the protection of privacy, respect, and fundamental rights as well. Cyber security system key point of every government today and humanity, art, social sciences is part of policy making process.

### **Indian Legal Framework on Humanity, Social Media and Social Networking-**

Our Indian Constitution is incorporated many principles related to humanity that manse due process clause known as procedure established by law, fundamental duties, and reasonable restrictions on fundamental freedom under Article 19 & Article 21. Natural justice principles also applied to criminal law as well as time-being-enforced law.

IT Act formulated different types of protection of information; a provision 66A is solely dedicated to and governs social media content. It forbids the transmission of any offensive audio, video, text messages, or recorded content. This forbids

the dissemination of any electronic message or information that is untrue but is sent with the intent to annoy, harm, or insult others. This is done with the intent to commit crimes and incite animosity among the populace. It might also deceive the individual.

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act of 1998 is a unique legislation for protection of women's right. Sections 3 and 4 of the protect women from engaging in pornography and penalize those who spread obscene content. Additionally, the IPC's Sections 292-293 imposed penalties for obscenity including pornography.

**Indian Penal Code (IPC):** The provisions of the IPC should be applied to anyone who violates the aforementioned laws.

1. Section 295A: purposefully offending religious sentiments.
2. Section 153A: encouraging hostility between groups based on race, religion, etc.
3. Section 499 deals with libel, and Section 505 deals with statements that incite public annoyance.

4. Section 509: Disrespecting women's modesty.
5. Sections 124A and 506 deal with sedition and criminal intimidation, respectively.
6. Sections 499 and 500 of the law are the primary safeguards against social media abuse.

According to this, anyone who makes a defamatory statement in writing or verbally with the intent to harm someone's reputation faces legal consequences.

## Committee Reports

### 1. Adhoc Committee

Jairam Ramesh served as the chairman of the Rajya Sabha, which looked into a matter related to abusing videos related to child on social media which is provoked to commit a crime in society. The POCSO legislation should be expanded, according to the committee's recommendations, to protect children from porn. Additionally, it should incorporate both textual and audio elements. There should be an age restriction, no content related to child exploitation and information about numerous languages to protect children

from these social media platforms. To stop cyber bullying, there needs to be an awareness campaign and training for people.

## **2. The Rajiv Gauba Committee**

The Committee led by a union home secretary provided a report on mob lynching's that had occurred as a result of several false posts on social media. In which the false rumors cause the deaths of 20 people. The committee advises blocking these social media accounts malicious posts. And if these websites don't ban, a police report may be filed against them. There are many laws but few law enforcement organizations. It is to create a national portal where such content will be sent to the National Crime Records Bureau and the relevant state.

## **Judicial Response**

The judiciary has delivered a very important judgment for maintain the humanity, promotion of social sciences and safe social networking in the country.

In **Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India**, AIR 2020 SC 1308 the Supreme Court has held that our Indian constitution is a respect

of country and provides a lot of fundamental right including use the internet for development of life and personal liberty. But it is not used against the government and public at large. Indian judiciary a protector of the fundamental rights and taken responsibility to provides justice to all. Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedural Law is working when public working against the society.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, humanity is key part of the law, social science is fundamental for democracy without political behaviors we cannot established Rule of Law, social media is a fourth pillar of the democracy and recognized by every government. All democratic countries are estimated law related to communication, Freedom of speech and expression, Information, and social media. Humanity deals with what is right and what is wrong? It is providing a parameter for government to follow and considered when make a policy. Humanity also part of the dignity to everyone; it is also part of the ethics. The right & principles that are acknowledged by Article 19(2) of the ICCPR can be limited under the



principles of Humanity, as stated in ICCPR article 19(3). Humanity as a provides limitations may be implemented if-

1. Regulated by law,
2. To require other's rights and respect, for the protection of public safety, public order, or health or ethics.

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