

SOCIAL MEDIA LAWS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS

Supratim Bhattacharya*

INTRODUCTION

In today's era of digital people are used to technology it helps them to do various tasks easily and they can connect anywhere around the world. People nowadays express their ideas and thoughts through social media platforms such as Meta, Instagram, Twitter, and others social media. They get engaged by sharing music, writings, or images quickly. Despite the fact that it has tremendous benefits it also has implications for things slightly to turned and change as a growing era of technology there are certain areas of concern such as privacy and security which require to be noticed. One false news can create a highly negative impact on society. The role of media also comes as they have to ensure true and right information should come out to the public.

NEED FOR STRONG SOCIAL MEDIA LAWS

With the rising use of social media, it also gives rise to more crimes. These laws provide relief for both civil and criminal-related matters for restricted content. There are various laws associated with social media that address the Digital Millennium Copyright Act and the Communication Decency Act for solving digital crimes.

In social media not only false content is shared even it harms people in many ways such as through cyberbullying, stalking, harassment, and threats so the necessary laws are required to deal with it. In some instances false misinformation spreads which leads to riots in some Indian states due to fake videos spread on social media that have led to damage in society. This is the reason we need a very strong law to handle these types of crimes.

GRIEVANCES MECHANISMS

Any individual who has Grievance-related matter content and feels Bulley can address this matter to grievances.

*LLB, SECOND YEAR, SUBHARTI UNIVERSITY, MEERUT.

- An Individual should complain prior to 15 days to grievances related matter to complain about the decision.
- If the publisher does not address their decision within the given time then it will escalate to self-regulatory body where the publisher is a member.
- If an Individual is not satisfied with the publisher then they go to a self-regulatory body and appeal their decisions.
- After this self-regulated body addressed the grievances and passed the decision to the publisher in the form of an advisory. They will also tell the complainant about the made decision within 15 days.
- If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision they can appeal to Oversight Mechanism within 15 days

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

It provides basic rights to the citizens of our country to protect their basic life interests. If these rights are violated to them. Article 19, of the Indian Constitution the right to freedom of speech and expression states that every individual has the right to express his feelings and thoughts.

CONCLUSION

We live in a world where digital technology is rapidly booming and people should feel more secure and safe. So it's the right time for the Government to introduce stronger laws to deal with the crimes in social media, also we should ensure that we maintain free speech to everyone as these are fundamental rights.