



ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)

UGC APPROVED JOURNAL NO. 48514

VOLUME - 8 | ISSUE - 8 | MAY - 2019



SOCIAL MEDIA: IT'S IMPACT ON THE ADVOCATES OF GAUHATI HIGH COURT

Kashyapee Das

Research Scholar, Department of Communication & Journalism, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam, India.

ABSTRACT:

Social networking site: Now a-days become an important and unavoidable part of life like other important things like food, cloths, shelter! The study of this research aims to create an immense level of awareness among the people (Advocates) exposed to such social networking sites and findings will not only bear results as to how adversely and positively is the youth affected by the usage of these sites but also will help the youth to understand the usage of these networking sites efficiently. The purpose of this study also to explore people's conceptual understanding of Social

Networking Sites through exploring the combined use of a range of popular Social networking sites. Findings from this study suggest that everyone need to consider how people use Social networking sites in combination as this influences the decisions people make about which Social networking accounts they use and how they present themselves on these sites.

KEYWORDS: Social Networking Sites, Advocates, Gauhati High Court, Social Media

INTRODUCTION:

In mass communication, New media is a broad term in media research which promises to "democratization" of the creation, publishing, distribution and consumption of media content. Mass communication clearly implies that it involves communicating to the masses through different modes. Development and widespread use of computers and information technology have resulted in the emergence of what is called "New Media. It includes computers, information technology, communication networks and

digital media. Most technologies describes as "new media" are digital, often having characteristics of being manipulated, networkable, dense, compressible and interactive. The rise of new media has increased the communications between people all over the world through use of Social Networking Sites via the new media "INTERNET". It has allowed people to express themselves through blogs, websites, pictures and other user generated media.

A website that provides a social community for people interested in a particular subject or together. Members create their own online profile with pictures, data and any other information. They communicate with each

other by instant messages, voice chat, video conferencing and the service typically provides a way for members to connect by making connections through individuals is known as Social Networking. Now a day there are many websites dedicated to Social Networking, some popular websites are Facebook, Twitter, Bebo, MySpace, Instagram, etc are very commonly used by the people. These websites are also known as communities network sites. Social Networking websites function like an online community of internet users. Depending on the websites in question, many of these online community members share common interests in hobbies, discussion. Once we access to a social networking websites we

can being to socialize.

This socialization may include reading the profile pages of other members and possibly even contacting them.

Social Networking Sites provides the opportunity to the people of urban as well as the rural areas to keep themselves contact with the greater world. Hence, Social Networking Sites (SNS) is emerging as an important platform for communications. Now a day the use of the internet for Social Networking is a popular method among all the people. The use of collaborative technologies and Social Networking Site leads to instant online community in which people communicate rapidly and conveniently with each other.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

AREA OF TOPIC: My area of the topic is The Gauhati High Court, Kamrup (Metro), Guwahati which is situated MG Road, Latasil, Uzan Bazar, Guwahati, Assam. The proposed work will be confined to the Advocates of the Gauhati High Court. The geographical area of the study is limited to Gauhati High Court Complex, Kamrup (Metro), Guwahati.

SAMPLE SIZE: From total numbers of 2000 advocates, 200 were sampled for the survey in order to interview 200 Advocates of Gauhati high Court complex. The sample taken from Advocates of Gauhati High Court with different age groups and educational qualification in a simple manner. The sample size for the survey is 10%.

TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION: A considerable amount of work has been done in this field and several articles are available on the internet and magazines about the Social Networking Sites. So first I carried out a literature survey of the available data for collection of secondary information.

Accordingly collected the data from primary sources as well as secondary sources and accordingly the emphasis was given on both primary as well as secondary data to achieve the main objectives of the study.

- a) **PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION:** The primary data was collected through the questionnaire which was distributed and collected from the Advocates of Gauhati High Court complex.
- b) **SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION:** The secondary data was collected from various books, journals, magazines, newspapers, E-Research.

AN OVERVIEW OF LAWYERS COMMUNITY

A supporter is a term for an expert legal advisor utilized in a few distinctive legitimate frameworks. In India, the law identifying with the Advocates is the Advocates Act, 1962 presented and concocted by Ashok Kumar Sen, the then Law Minister of India, which is a law passed however the Parliament and is managed and upheld by the Bar Council of India. Under the Act, the Bar Council of India is the preeminent administrative body to control the lawful calling in India and furthermore to guarantee the consistence of the laws and support of expert guidelines by the lawful calling in the nation. For this reason, the Bar Council of India is approved to pass guidelines and make arranges in individual cases and furthermore by and large.

Every state has its very own Bar Council whose capacity is to enlist the Advocates willing to rehearse predominately inside the regional bounds of that State and to play out the elements of the Bar Council of India inside the region allotted to them. In this manner, every law degree holder must be selected with a (solitary) State Bar Council to rehearse in India. In any case, enlistment with any State Bar Council doesn't confine the Advocate from showing up under the watchful eye of any Court in India, despite the fact that it is past the regional ward of the State Bar Council with he/she is joined up with.

The bit of leeway with having the State Bar Councils is that the work advance of the bar Council of India can be separated into these different State Bar Councils and furthermore that issues can be managed locally and in an assisted way. Notwithstanding, for all down to earth and lawful purposes,

The Bar Council of India holds with it the last capacity to take choices in all issues identified with the lawful calling all in all or as for any Advocate exclusively, as so gave under the Advocates Act, 1961.

Enlistment with a Bar Council additionally implies that the law degree holder is perceived as an Advocate and is required to keep up guidelines of direct and expert aura consistently, both on and off the calling. The Bar Council of India likewise recommends "Guidelines of Conduct" to be watched the Advocates in the Courts, while communicating with customers and even something else.

All Advocates in India are at a similar level and are perceived in that capacity. Any qualification, if any is made distinctly based on position, which suggests the length of training at the Bar. As acknowledgment of law practice and specialization in a zone of law, there is an idea of conferral of Senior Advocate status. A promoter might be perceived by the judges of High court (if there should be an occurrence of a supporter rehearsing under the watchful eye of that high court) or by Supreme Court (in the event of the backer rehearsing under the watchful eye of the Supreme Court). While the conferral of the senior supporter status not just suggests qualification and popularity of backer, it additionally requires the senior promoter to observe higher measures of direct and some unmistakable standards.

Likewise a senior backer isn't permitted to interface legitimately with customers. He can just take brief from different Advocates and contend based on subtleties given by them. From the year 2010 onwards a compulsory principle is made for attorneys going out from the year 2009-2010 to sit for an assessment test named AIBE (All India Bar Exam) for one to qualify as a supporter and practice in the courts.

KAMRUP DISTRICT JUDICIARY

The Court of the District & Session Judge, Kamrup (Metro), was established in the Nagaon District in East and Dhubri District in the West. Mr.A.Merror Esquire, ICS, was the first District & Sessions Judge, Assam valley. After Independence, Mr.I.Rashul became the first District & Sessions Judge, Kamrup. Presently, the territorial jurisdiction of the District is extended over three sub-divisions namely Guwahati Sub-Division, Pragiyotishpur Sub-Division and Rangia Sub-Division. Although, the establishment of the District Judge & the Chief Judicial Magistrate comprise of 24 Courts manned by Judicial Officers of various grades.

The Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate with the office was established in the year 1975 and the first Judicial Officer to become the Chief Judicial Magistrate was P.C. Borthakur. The records available show that the Chief Judicial Magistrate Court started functioning in the year 1964 headed by Additional District Magistrate (J) before bifurcation of judiciary from executive.

After Indian autonomy, the Assam Legislative Assembly embraced goals on 9 September 1947 that a High Court be set up for the Province of Assam.

In exercise of intensity given by the Government of India Act 1935, the Governor General of India on 1 March 1948 declared the Assam High Court Order, 1948, setting up the High Court of Assam. It was introduced on 5 April 1948 by H. J. Kania, the Chief Justice of India. Sir R.F. Hotel was confirmed as the primary Chief Justice of the Assam High Court around the same time. The Assam High Court at first had its sittings at Shillong however moved to Guwahati on 14 August 1948.

Afterward, when Nagaland state was made on 1 December 1963, the Assam High Court was renamed as the High Court of Assam and Nagaland. On re-association of the northeastern district of India by the North Eastern Area (Re-association) Act, 1971, a typical High Court was set up for the seven northeastern states: Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal-Pradesh and Mizoram. It was again renamed as the Gauhati High Court.

After Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura got its High Court, the Gauhati High Court stopped its purview in these four states.

RESULT OF SURVEY ON SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES USED BY THE ADVOCATES OF GAUHATI HIGH COURT

After gathering the data from 200 respondents (Advocates) of the Gauhati High Court, the data has been analyzed and final result of the survey is mentioned below.

GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE ADVOCATES

AVAILABILITY OF COMPUTERS/LAPTOPS AT ADVOCATE'S RESIDENCE:

The survey on availability of the computers/laptops at Advocates home, it indicates that 97% Advocates have their own computers/laptops set at home and 3% Advocates does not have any computers/laptops at home.

USERS OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES AMONG THE ADVOCATES:

Among all the respondents 50% advocates used the social networking site regularly 1 to 2 hours daily, 20% used regularly for more than 3 to 4 hours daily, 5% used in some time. 20% of the total users know about different websites but they do not use it in regular intervals.

FREQUENCY OF TIME SPEND BY ADVOCATES IN A WEEK ON SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES:

The advocates were asked about the time spend by them in week for Social Networking Sites, in response to that, it is observed that 42% advocates spend at least 6 to 10 hours per week for Social Networking Sites, 12% spend 11 to 20 hours per week, 9% spend 21 to 30 hours per week, 2% advocates spend 31 to 40 hours per week. While 35% of the advocates spend up to 5 hours maximum per week for using Social Networking Sites.

MOST PREFERRED INFORMATION'S WANT TO BE INCLUDED IN SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES BY ADVOCATES:

The advocates were asked that what types of informations they mostly preferred to include on Social Networking Sites. After analysis it has been observed that all the respondents preferred in diverse range of information's as per their interest to include in Social Networking Sites. Among all the advocates 35% preferred to include details of the occupation in their Social Networking Sites, while 17% interested to include their own photograph, 12% preferred to include their e-mail address, 4% advocates preferred to include their mobile numbers, 24% advocates preferred to include the real name and their date of birth, while 6% preferred to include their status of relationships. Further only 2% advocates preferred to include some other things like hobbies, etc.

PURPOSE FOR WHICH ADVOCATES USED SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES:

The advocates were asked for what purposes they use Social Networking Sites like Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Whatsapp, etc. It has been observed that mostly 17% of the advocates use the Social Networking Sites for communicating with friends, relatives, family, etc.

While other purposes are-6% uses for pass time, 4% search old friends, 8% just like to use it, 6% advocates uses as they can set information's for free, 3% uses to relish memories, 12% uses for chatting with friends and uploading photographs, 2% enjoys building profiles, 1% advocates uses because of the influence of others, 4% uses because their friends want them to use it, 3% uses as they want to meet likeminded people, 14% for form and maintain communities, 4% uses only because their friends are using SNS, 7% uses as they watch and shares videos, 6% advocates uses only to occupy their times, 3% uses for recalling various events like birthdays, etc. and most interestly it has been seen that 2% of the total advocates uses the SNS because their friends feel them to be outdated if they do not use the Social Networking Sites.

HOW SOCIAL MEDIA IS IMPACTING ON THE ADVOCATES OF GAUHATI HIGH COURT

With technology evolving every minute, its only necessary that social media and how do we use it, is constantly changing. As we start getting acquainted to it, it slowly starts pulling us deeper into it.

Social media is the faster conveying the news or information than any other media such as radio, television or newspapers. It starts with content that comes at us from the moment we grab our cell phones in the morning, throughout the work day and long into the evening on computers, tables and laptops. Social media, through many decades has helped us stay in contact with various people like our friends, relatives and other influential people in their lives which would otherwise been impossible. Thus, social media proves to be an excellent platform to promote and facilitate innumerable things.

EXPECTATION OF FAME AND IMPORTANCE OF BEING LIKED

The social media, as knowledgeable or impressive has side effects going far ends. Without a doubt, there are upsides to social media, such as a feeling of community and being able to reach out to others almost anywhere at any time. Social media has provided access to opinions and information that can expand our minds and points of view.

CONCLUSION

Social Networking websites is one of the social media tools and also a great platform for Communications. The use of these websites is growing rapidly, while others traditional online is on the decrease. Social network user's numbers are staggering, vastly increasing the exposure potential to legal professional. Social network offers people great convenience for social networking. It allows people to keep in touch with friends and with old friends, meet new people and even conduct business meeting online. Every day people are joining the Social Network. And the growth and uses of social networking are increasing all over the world.

The work described above contributes to the basic characteristics of Advocates of Gauhati High Court, the purpose for which they use the various Social Networking Sites as a platform for communication, awareness level of various security threats from such SNS, how it has impact on Advocates, etc. The Advocates should be aware of the potentials the Social Networking Sites could have. As it is not only a platform for Communications and entertainment only, instead it is a powerful and cheap resource that can be used for legal education and learning, legal research and study, discussion, exploring the world and other culture by taking the advantages of such fastest platform of communications. Social Networking Site researchers' ability to make casual claims is limited by lack of experimental or longitudinal studies. Although the situation is rapidly changing, scholars still have a limited understanding of who is and who is not using these sites, why and for what purposes. Such questions will require large scale quantitative and qualitative research.

REFERENCE:

INTERNET

<http://kamrupjudiciary.gov.in/introduction.htm>

<http://kamrupjudiciary.gov.in/history.htm>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advocate#Advocates_in_India



Kashyapee Das

**Research Scholar, Department of Communication & Journalism ,
Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam, India.**