

Date :-

CoVA

Topic - Fake News

PROJECT

Madina Mission
High School

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Exoaction:-

INTRODUCTION ABOUT FAKE NEWS:

Fake news is a type of yellow journalism or propaganda that consists of deliberate disinformation or hoaxes spread via traditional print and broadcast news media or online social media. The term is also at times used to cast doubt upon legitimate news from an opposing political standpoint, a tactic known as the lying press. The false information is then often reverbated as misinformation in social media, but occasionally finds its way to the mainstream media as well. Fake news is written and published with the intent to mislead in order to damage an agency, entity,

on person, and on
gain financially or
politically, often using
sensationalist, dishonest or
outright fabricated headlines
to increase readership,
online sharing, and internet
click revenue.

FREEDOM OF PRESS

Article 19 of the international Covenant on civil and political rights, 1966, embodies the right to freedom of speech. That is

1. Everyone shall have the right to hold opinion with out interference
2. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression, this right shall include freedom to seek, receive & impart information & ideas of all kind, regardless of frontiers either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice

3) The exercise of the rights provided for in paragraph 2 of this article carries with it special duties and responsibilities; it may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary.

(a) for the protection of national security of public order, or of public health or morals.

(b) for the protection of nation respect of the right or reputations of others

- Paper published in the mount Carmel college research journal.



RISE OF FAKE NEWS



! RISE OF FAKE NEWS: 5

The deliberate making up of news stories to fool or entertain is nothing new but the arrival of social media has meant real and fictional stories are now presented in such a similar way that it can sometimes be difficult to tell the two apart.

While the internet has enabled the sharing of knowledge in ways that previous generations could only have dreamed of, it has also provided example proof of the line, often attributed to Winston Churchill, that "A lie gets half way around the world before the truth has a chance to get its pants on".

So, with research suggesting an increasing proportion of adults are getting their news from

social media, it's likely that (8)
more and more of us are
seeing and believing -
information that is not just
inaccurate, but totally made
up.

There are hundreds of fake news
websites and out there, from
those which deliberately imitate
real life newspapers, to government
propaganda sites, and even those
which tread the line between
satire and plain misinformation.

- The rise and rise of fake
news By BBC Trending
www.bbc.com

Please
Stop
Fake News
Whatsapp Forwards



How does
FAKE NEWS
SPREAD AND
CONSEQUENCE
OF IT.

How does fake news spread and.

Consequen of it :

When U.S. President Donald Trump began saying "fake news", and prime time news slots in India

began to hold debates on photoshopped whatsapp forwards, we knew post-truth times had truly arrived. But as is the nature of governments, it took some time for the arrival of fake news

to register with the government of India.

On April 2, India's ministry of information and Broadcasting (I & B) woke up to the

increasing instances of fake news in electronic and print media in the country, and released a circular announcing amendments

to guidelines that the press information bureau



1B) follows while granting accreditation

Journalist

in less than a day's time, the circular was

drawn at the direction of Narendra
Modi's prime minister's office.

Within the 15 hours between the circular's
issuance and its withdrawal, the discussion

around fake news in India kick-

started to a frenzy - beginning with
criticisms of the circular itself.

As a government that has its own legacy
of fake news, the circular fired on all

the wrong cylinders. It issued an authori-
tarian threat to journalists, ordering

suspension of their accreditation for 15 days

as soon as a complaint accusing them

of creating or propagating fake news was registered, without even first determining its legitimacy. For a journalist, to lose their accreditation means losing access to government building, archives, and important decision makers.

While the Indian constitution guarantees its citizens the fundamental right to speech and expression (Article 19), it does not explicitly provide for the freedom of the press, unlike in other mature democracies of the world, where press freedom is a constitutionally protected right. The first and fourth Amendments in the United States, for

Example, protect the rights of journalists to write, probe, criticize, debate, and contest freely the word of the state - who currently happens to be the very man who's brought false news to the limelight it enjoys today.

- W.W.WBBC.COM



REVIEW
OF
LITERATURE

2013 MUZAFFARNAGAR RIOTS:

Issue:

The clashes between the Hindu and Muslim Communities in Muzaffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh, India in August - September 2013, resulted in at least 62 deaths including 42 Muslims and 20 Hindus and injured 13 and left more than 50,000 displaced. By 17 September, the curfew was lifted from all riot affected areas and the army was also withdrawn.

2013 MUZAFFARNAGAR RIOTS:
Dart of religious violence in India.



LOCATION OF RIOTS

÷ LOCATION OF RIOTS ÷

DATE	27 August 2013 - 17 September 2013
LOCATION	Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, India 29.472332°N 77.708874°E
CAUSED BY	Minor altercation between Hindu and muslim youth at Kawal village on 27 August ⁽¹⁾
RESULTED IN	More than 41000 muslims made refugees. ⁽²⁾

÷ VIOLENCE AND ACTION ÷

Death (s)	62 ⁽⁴⁾
Injuries	93 ⁽³⁾
Arrested	1,000 booked ⁽⁵⁾
Detained	10,000 ⁽³⁾

The riot has been described as "the worst violence in Uttar Pradesh in recent history", with the army, as a result, being deployed in the state for the first time last 20 years.

Supreme Court of India while hearing petitions in relation to the riots held the Akhilesh Yadav led Samajwadi party, prima facie guilty of negligence in preventing the violence and ordered it to immediately arrest all those accused irrespective of their political affiliation.

Court also blamed the central government for its failure to provide intelligence inputs to the Samajwadi party - governed state government in time to help sound alerts.

<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/2013-Muzaffarnagar-riots>

How to spot
and
stop fake
News.

Often, fake news
comes from sources
and people we trust
implicitly. Sometimes,
the 'news' fits in
so well with our
beliefs, we don't
even question
it.



What is fake news?

Fake news is 'news' that has been created knowing well that it isn't true. It is not accidental or a genuine mistake. It isn't even bias. It is a deliberate lie or a half-truth circulated with the intention to mislead people, or worse, cause harm to a section of people or a community. It's not just big fakes, even small every-day half-truths have their side effects. They can brainwash you into believing lies, or unfairly skew fair debate on crucial issues. Inpositantly, fake news leads to harassment and intimidation of innocent people and damages reputation.

Lies, deception, manipulation and fake news have become the new weapons of mass destruction.

In fact, history proves that politicians to artisans - everyone has indulged in some amount of deception for convenience. Society has often been fooled, often internalising the 'perceived truth', for many, deceit holds the key to money, fame, revenge or power, and these prove all too tempting.

In history, this has often resulted in elaborate hoaxes, perjuries, and forgeries that had enormous ripple effects. However, things are changing now, people are waking up to reality and truth.

6

The Situation today.
News these days comes in
shades of truth, half-truth
and un-truth. We see and
hear it every day in our
emails, in our whatsapp chats,
during dinner conversations.

Often, the fake news comes
from sources and people
we trust and believe implicitly.

Sometimes the 'news' fits in so
well with our own beliefs
that we don't even think
to question it.



How to SPOT AND STOP FAKE NEWS!

Jeff Shave

A faculty advisor, Teacher education program, at UCLA's Graduate Schools of education and Information Studies, Shave has spent a decade as a photojournalist for the Los Angeles Times and other publications.



How can you identify fake news?

It is very difficult to identify fake news because the technology is so advanced. Therefore people need to

triangulate information and search for multiple sources.

The tools to manipulate data are of high quality now. The use of "deep fake" videos have also entered politics. An example

of this technology can be seen in a
"Buzzfeed" video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1qjv116>) in which actor Jordan
peck voices the dialogue from images
of Barack Obama appearing to insult
president Trump. Since the
technology is so good, we need new
skills and knowledge to make sense
of our information and media that
we see, hear and use daily.

What is the way forward?

- I propose Critical Media Literacy
education as an attempt to
develop more critical thinkers
who are better prepared to
question media and research for
ourselves. There are no easy
tricks, it takes work and
critical thinking to identify, not
just when something is fake,
but also when there is a bias.
One has to have the ability to

question what is missing, to analyse how the evidence is being used or misused. It's important to figure out how are we, as readers being positioned to think and feel about the information.

Do you think regulations would help?

I think there needs to be different types of interventions. Number one is critical media literacy education for students - from kindergarten onwards. It is never too early to start and as technology continues to change, we all need to be constantly updated on new skills. Another intervention could be regulation of media platforms. While many like facebook and Google claim they are just "technology platforms" and not media companies, this is far from the truth.

We regulate government utilities, so perhaps, we should be regulating social media firms to better detect and prevent the spread of false information, hate speech, unwaranted surveillance, exploitative uses of personal data, and cyberbullying. - As told to Malini Menon.

MANIPULATING CONTENT:

The fake images with p~~ri~~ modi photoshopped in did the rounds online last month



REALITY: It was a photo of world leaders, without Modi prime minister, at the G20 Summit in Germany on July 7, 2017.



PARODY, BUT IT'S A HOAX



The word 'meet' in the real headline 'Modi, Xi will meet 6 times in 24 hours' was photostopped to say 'male'.

From 'Newspaper'

INTERVIEW!

NAME : Sukanya vs.

AGE : 22 years

OCCUPATION : Journalist

Interview :

Saba and Ameen :
Do you research on fake news?

Sukanya : No! right now I am not researching on fake news. I am researching on Sexual Harassment.

Saba and Ameen :
Do you research on Asifa case?

Sukanya : yes! I knew about Asifa case, she was rape and killed.

Saba and Ameen : But when we started research about her. We got the information that she was not rape.

Sukanya : No! This is not true. She was rape and killed.

Ameen and Saba : Okay! So that was fake news.



Sukanya: yes!

Saba and Afreeen: Do you research before printing a news whether it is a fake news or not.

Sukanya: yes! we do research before printing a news because if we print a fake news. So, the people will react on that and can complain.

Saba and Afreeen: Okay! but if some one don't research and print so, what will happen after it?

Sukanya: Again they have to print a fake news and tell about that it was a real or fake - by saying sorry! So, from that journalist face so much struggle.

Saba and Afreeen: Thank you.

Sukanya: Your welcome.

NAME: Tanisha
AGE: 23 years.
OCCUPATION: Lawyer

Interview:

Afreen and Saba: Is government make any laws for fake news?
Tanisha: Till now there have not make any laws against fake news. I think there will make laws against fake news later.

Afreen and Saba: Okay! Now, do you get any cases on fake news?

Tanisha: No! till now I didn't get any cases related to fake news.

Saba and Afreen: What type of cases do you get?

Tanisha: I get cases related to Property and divorce.



Saba and Afeen: Okay! what are the punishment when any body is caught spreading fake news?

Tanisha: The punishment are if any body is caught they will be put in jail and get punishment by police.

Saba and Afeen: Thank you! welcome!

Tanisha: you

Introduction

of

INM.

INTRODUCTION:

The liberty of the press is indeed essential to the nature of a free state: but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure upon criminal matter when published. Every freedom has an undaunted right to lay out sentiments he pleases before the public: to be illegal, he must take the consequence of his own temerity.

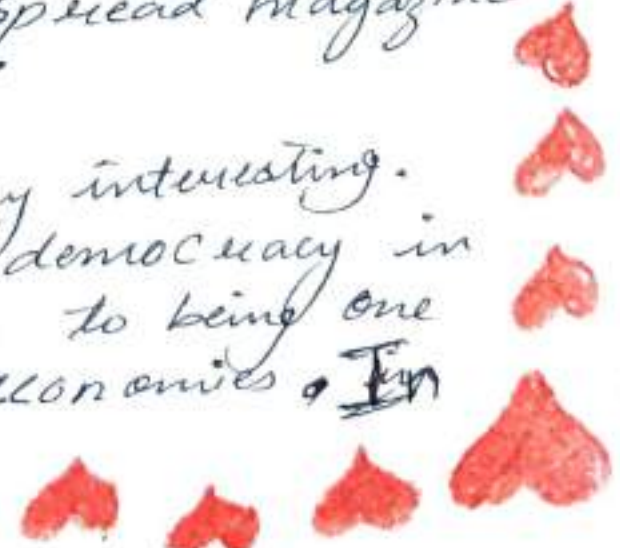
William Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England, Volume 4: A Facsimile of the first Edition of 1765 - 1769.

The media is often referred to as the "fourth estate of democracy". It plays a valuable role in modelling and moulding public opinion, changing the viewpoint through which the citizens perceive events, and acting as a whip to keep the government and its bodies from running arbitrary through holding them accountable. This has been especially so in the recent years, the last two decades or so,



due to the advent of cable television, radio networks, and the internet. These tools have enhanced the impact of mass media and have made the media a more powerful tool than it already was. Therefore, it is imperative that the media remains free, fair and truthfully reports events devoid of personally opinions, sensationalism, and prejudices. As it is so far reaching. It has to contribute significantly to the empowerment of people, as a catalyst in ~~evolving~~ consensus on issues of international, national, and local importance. It plays a pivotal role in influencing and mobilising the thinking capacities of millions of people. To put it simply, it would be adeyt to quote justice billings learned hand of the united states supreme court when he said, "The hand that rules the press, the radio, the screen and the far spread magazine rules the the Country."

The situation in india is very interesting. India is the largest democracy in the world, in addition to being one of the fastest growing economies. In



this transition period, curiously in
enough, it also has one the world's
fastest growing newspapers market it
is noted as being a "happy anomaly"
in the currently gloomy landscape
of print journalism?

:Quote:-

"We can't stop
Fake news
From being made
But we can stop
Sharing it."



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Synopsis of 'JNU' Case:-

Through this case study, the author aims to examine the following: the constitutionality and legality of media trials in India; its impacts on the individual and on the society; its ethical standing; and the instrumental role the media plays in their sort of a situation.

The case in point includes the JNU controversy. On February 13, 2016, the Delhi police marched on to the campus of the famous Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) to arrest the student union (JNUSU) president, Mr. Kanhaiya Kumar on charges of sedition. This case was filed in protest of the event organised by the JNUSU in protest of the event organised capital punishment meted out to Mr. Afzal Guru, a Kashmiri separatist who was convicted for his role in the 2001 parliament attack. It was alleged that organisers of the gathering raised Anti-India slogans.

What followed after was a bharo. The cases were registered. Sex moto by the police. They claimed to have done so after having watched the tapes being aired on television and on the insistence of several groups. The media coverage of the trial was extensive, unethical, biased, and took on an ugly shade of a media trial. The students of JNU and some of the professors protested the arrest. The government, in a knee jerk reaction, decided to support the action taken by the police and went on to make biased statements. The students and the teachers were tired and found guilty on the charges of sedition by the police, government, media and the common man even before the Delhi police could file a charge sheet.

- Paper published in the annual council college research journal

My Opinion

on fake news

Name: Arjun Jaiswal

For me fake news is a thing created to fool people and to have fun. But fake news is daily increasing and people are wasting their time by trusting fake news. By this thing we can't develop our

country.

Fake news is affecting human health, their brain, and their time. It affects

human health because:- When in our school

some people came to give us vaccination to help us. Many students didn't take because of

what up! a news was spread that some people are coming and giving us vaccination which

is not good for our health so many students didn't take this by believing in that fake news.

If they would have taken then they will not get ill

it affects brain:- People are getting fake news and they are only thinking about it and a bad effect is coming on their brain.

So, fake news is a waste of time and not good for us.

So, please don't spread fake news.

My opinion on fake news:

For me fake news is good also and bad also because some time people see only bad thing. So, I am seeing both the side. If not because when someone is not happy and upset and taking depression to make the situation his person happy the fake news will help him and one time the person live his/her life.

Bad way means fake news sometime not suitable on serious moment and situation. Example: when some one is angry and when that time he/she see the fake news he become more angry and it effect his/her health.

The fake news also effect the psychology means our brain means if some one make a fake news and send to that person. He will be scare and it hurt his/her emotion.

Sometime we make a mindset that
one time we see a fake news
and we think that the real
news also a fake news.

FAKE NEWS

STOP.

How To

FAKE

STOP

NEWS



Teach people how to Spot

Fake news themselves

The previous solution are technical fixed, but bill do-let has taken a different tack. His proposal would incorporate digital literacy into school curriculums.

"We already have a curriculum right now that teaches critical thinking skills but it hasn't kept up with the digital age," says Dodd, a democratic lawmaker who has introduced a bill in the California state senate.

Sen. Senator Dodd admit not all the detail has yet been worked out, and it would be the job of the California board of education to update the curriculum. But he has some of what might be included, including "trying to discern what the reputation of different sources are."

"If you are dealing with the BBC or the New York Times, chances are you don't have to go any further - but if you are dealing with some unnamed source, you are going to have to go in a little deeper to determine whether or not that's fact or fiction," he says.

The Columbia Gazette
THE MOST RELIABLE NEWS IN THE UNIVERSITY
PUBLISHED THE WEEK ENDING NOV 6, 2011

5 WAYS TO SPOT FAKE NEWS!



common
sense

There's so much news coming at kids, and many adults have their as well, but you got to start somewhere," Dodd says.
- www.bbc.com.

Stop the Creation of fake news in the first Place.

During the US election, many fake news stories were written not by politically motivated Donald Trump supporters, but by people looking to make some quick cash. And so one way to stop such output would be to eliminate the financial incentives that make fake news profitable.

"To make any decent money, and a lot of the fake news sites do make decent money, you need to start serving millions of ads," says Cliff Lampe, an associate professor at the University of Michigan, "which is why the viral content market has been so important over the last few years".

In November, Google and Facebook announced moves to restrict advertisements on fake news stories.

But fake news producers, like others making content designed to go viral, are quick to adapt to platform rule changes.

I think this will work for the moment, but believe that people are going to be able to come up with a workaround and be able to manipulate that attention market in the future.

Lampe says:

In addition to removing the carrot, there's some big sticks being considered. In Germany, for instance, lawmakers are even proposing criminalising people who post fake news.

What is one thing the average person can do to fight disinformation on social media?

Check before you share! Take the extra few seconds to look over the source, or go read the article in full to make sure the title accurately reflects the content and that the site is reputable.

CONCLUSION:

Fake news is a type of wrong information spreading day by day. It is important to stop it because it affects our lives.

- Freedom of press, basically means that every normal person should have the right and freedom to express their feeling about fake news, etc.
- Fake news is a news which causes people killed, effect our brain etc.
- Fake news should spread on the situation of the person whether he or she is in a good condition or not.
- What is one thing that a average person can do to fight disinformation on social media. Check before you share and take the etc few seconds to look over the message or go read the article.
- Not only a normal person should look after the information police should also research on the source on any cases on fake news.