Dissemination of Misinformation & disinformation through WhatsApp

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Fake News or junk News may be a form of fourth estate or information that consists of deliberate misinformation or information unfold via totally different form of medium, like print electronic or new media that's social media like WhatsApp Facebook twitter.

Misinformation: When people spread information unknowingly, and they believe that they are sharing information which is true to their knowledge.

Disinformation: Disinformation is often shared with the goal of misleading others. It means here Fake News spread intentionally, people share information that they know to be false story or edited picture

Fake News refers to intentionally and verifiably false stories that are largely known through social media network. It is not a new concept It can have the power to induce action and therefore it is necessary to develop strategies to identify and critically assess News you read on social media, Fake News is an inaccurate, sometimes sensationalistic reports that is created to gain the attention, mislead people to damage reputation of someone or something the misinformation which is inaccurate because a reporter has confused or wrong facts. Fake News is created with the intention to manipulate someone or something.

Fake News spread quickly than the real News because they are very shocking and unbelievable and it became the talk of the town

In recent years the internet has provided a low cost distribution channel for Fake News. social media website in particular have proved to be an easy mode for the distribution of Fake News for example Facebook WhatsApp etc. some creators and distributor of Fake News provide News related to political or social things but the more Fake News is regarding entrepreneurial to make money from the digital advertising placed around the content . Sometime when Fake News is spread it became dangerous for people, society, country

etc. Fake News can cause mistrust, encourage the creator of Fake News, it reduce the reputation of the particular things, place or a person.

On the internet, News that is created with the intention to believe something which is not true open has for grammar and misspelled words, it may also use racial language or have excessive number of capital letter and exclamation points. To verify the accuracy of the News story it can be useful to do a thorough research is to check the host site domain name and URL and recently much technique launched by the google to do cross check.

No matter that has started the "Fake News thing" Fake News in its modern forms it different from the historical form. In modern time the speed at which it is spread and the way of its influence, place it in a different category as compared to historical form. There are three unique parts to modern Fake News that make it different from older verities or internationally false reporting, the who, the what, and the how

Who are the people who spread Fake News?

Fake News is created and spread by either those who are especially concerning economic or political theories and policies such as Russian agent computers savvy individuals looking to make some money it's not a Newspaper publisher this time

What is fake news?

It often involves distortion and description of the News source, not just the content. In one tragic. Example A video that was originally part of public service announcement to help people to keep careful watch on children kidnapping in Pakistan " was edited to look like a real kidnaping …… went viral," leading tool deadly attack on innocent people suspected to kidnaping

Process of spreading fake news

Now days the characteristic of social media presentation of News make people more likely to fall for Fake News i.e. they collect and present News story from a wide variety of outlet regardless of their quality, reliability etc. . . . . Many News story get conveyed to people on social media via their friend or people they follow along with their implicit or explicit action of the story. False story have often appear to come from family and friend

In India, the platform WhatsApp, which counts 160 million Indians as part of its customer base, 74 has been identified by policymakers as the primary vehicle responsible for the spread of (mis) information

History of Fake News

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False and distorted or the News which misinterpretation people isn't exactly a new thing it's been a part of media history long before, since the invention of printing press. Social media for providing or printing sensational News they add more Flakiness in the News that actually didn't happen

There is lot of example of false News throughout history it was used by Nazi to spread the information for the purpose of promoting some of the causes to build a feeling of great warmth and intensity among the people.

In 1800s in the US, racist sentiment led to the publication of false stories about Africans Americans supposed deficiencies and crime

In the 1890s rival Newspaper publisher's joseph Pulitzer and William hearts completed over the audience through the sensationalism and reporting rumours as though they were facts and real, and this was known as yellow journalism. their un believing News played roll in leading the US into the Spanish- American war of 1898 eventually there was strong negative reaction by a large number of people regarding the Fake News so the public demanded more objective and reliable News sources

Yellow journalism become less common until the rise of web based News bought it all back on full force at the early time it was common that the exaggerated News and shocking headlines which were unbelievable get attention and sales papers. In the form of traditional News media, most people have learned better than the shocking and unbelievable articles as seriously as they did at the time of yellow journalism. More recently small article like the national enquirer and the New York sun, and the magazine like the freak and the wet dog are generally known as false News sources

Unlike the previous generation of Newspaper reader, reporters do not dispose of the same time to carefully go through the problem and provide real fact and follow up reporting that may take days or even weeks to make clarify. now a days computer generated images, picture and misleading facts are made, to show anything the designer wants and make it look believable

Off course Fake News has also been used as a term to try to harm the good reputation of News stories that individuals don't like

1.2 Example of Fake News in History

World War 1

Propaganda played a crucial part in the recruitment effort, appealing to nationalism and patriotism: "Your country needs YOU"; "Daddy, what did YOU do in the Great War?

1933 – Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda established

With the rise of Nazism, Joseph Goebles established the Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment to spread Nazi messages of hatred-inciting violence against Jews, using all mediums - including theatre and the press. "Nazi propaganda was...essential to motivating those who implemented the mass murder of the European Jews and of other victims of the Nazi regime. It also served to secure the acquiescence of millions of others

2003-2011 – The Iraq War

In the run-up to the 2003 US-led coalition invasion of Iraq, as part of the post-9/11 'War on Terror', The New York Times published a series of articles including an account in 2001 that was "never independently verified" of a camp where "biological weapons were produced". Reporter Judith millers articles containing misinformation about destruction of mass by weapons are said to be among those that had "the greatest consequences for America" and were cited by joy w Bush administration officials as one of the reasons to go to war with Iraq. It has been argued that The New York Times "presented the notion of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction as fact". This episode became known as 'Weapons of Mass Distraction'.

Weapons are aforementioned to be among those who had "the greatest consequences for America" and were cited by George W. Bush administration officers in concert of the explanations to travel to war with Asian nation. It's been argued that the big apple Times "presented the notion of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction as fact". This episode became referred to as 'Weapons of Mass Distraction'. Discussion continues regarding the Newspaper's predisposition at the time to believe its sources while not enough due diligence and thereby open itself up to manipulation by purveyors of misinformation.

A former Iraqi diplomat, Muhammad Said al Sahhaf was Saddam Hussain's info Minister throughout the war.

His info ways were therefore vibrant that he was treated sort of a parody, changing into referred to as 'Comical Ali' and 'Baghdad Bob' among Western media attributable to wildly inaccurate claims he created regarding the conflict. For instance, he was recorded denying USA tanks were in capital of Iraq at the same time as they were seen rolling across town behind him whereas he did a TV interview

2004 – The New York Times problems apology over reportage of weapons of mass destruction. "Editors at many levels World Health Organization ought to are difficult reporters and pressing for a lot of scepticism were maybe too bent speeding scoops into the paper. Accounts of Iraqi defectors weren't continuously weighed against their sturdy need to own leader ousted." This was the reflective critique of the big apple Times' editorial board concerning the paper's coverage of 'weapons of mass destruction'. "We think about the story of Iraq's weapons, and of the pattern of info, to be loose end.

2011-Syrian warfare (on-going)

and data war was waged aboard armed hostilities in Syria as adversaries unfold info via social media and different digital channels so as to discredit each other. A proponent for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Syria, delineate an environment of "information chaos". Following incoming US President Donald Trump's preparation of the term 'Fake News' in 2016, Syrian President Bashar Assad aforementioned "we reside in a very pretend News era" in response to 2017 report of a "calculated campaign of illegal execution" in a very Syrian jail. The report claimed that between 2011 and 2015 up to 13,000 people opposed to Assad's government were in secret hanged. In Apr 2017, President

Assad aforementioned reports of a chemical attack that killed eighty nine folks were "100 pic fabrications". He instructed that pictures showing kids World Health Organization had died within the attack on a rebel-held city were staged, describing the whole incident as "fabricated" and "unconvincing." However, cooperative rhetorical reportage by the New York Times fact-

-checked Assad's claim that the incident was 'fabricated', concluding that the Syrian government had dropped a chlorine bomb on an apartment building

2016 U.S. presidentialElection

Following the 2016 U.S. presidential election, several have expressed concern concerning the results of false stories ("Fake News"), circulated for the most part through social media. We have a tendency to discuss the economic science of faux News and gift new knowledge on its consumption before the election. Drawing on net browsing knowledge, archives of fact-checking websites, and results from a brand new on-line survey, we find:

1) social media was a vital however not dominant supply of election News, with fourteen % of USA citizens job social media their "most important" source.

2) Of the famed false News stories that appeared within the 3 months before the election, those pro Trump were shared a complete of thirty million times on Facebook, whereas those pro Clinton were shared eight million times

3) the typical yank adult saw on the order of 1 or maybe many faux News stories within the months round the election, with simply over half those that recalled seeing them basic cognitive process them.

4) Folks area unit far more possible to believe stories that favour their most well-liked candidate, particularly if they need ideologically integrated social media networks. Whenever a faux News is disseminated it overall mean to concentrate power it doesn't mean from wherever it started or wherever it finish however last it focused towards power and cash .

Now let's point out gift scenario of Republic of India however Republic of India altogether take pleasure in the entice of faux News through social media (WhatsApp) Recently WhatsApp contend a vital role in prime minister election 2014 WhatsApp is one amongst the key platforms wherever misinformation is spreading in Republic of India, the study disclosed. In India, there's a stronger culture around exploitation WhatsApp— user-curated public and personal teams area unit a standard thanks to connect with friends, family, and also the broader community," Bradshaw aforesaid. The recognition of the Facebook-owned instant traveller is why distorted campaigns breed on that, she said. With over two hundred million user's WhatsApp is that the most widely-used electronic communication app in Republic of India.

During the 2014 elections, once social media 1st emerged for Indian political parties.

The BJP was defendant of giving birth and faux pic forwarded. Even throughout some state elections this year, WhatsApp reportedly housed rampant information and misinformation from multiple political actors. The chatting app isn't the sole supply of faux News in Republic of India

On Twitter, the researchers discovered evidence of political parties using bots to boost their follower counts, or to retweet, like, or share content that supported their campaigns. "Automated accounts allow you to reach more audiences, and if you can generate trends, you can generate truth," Bradshaw said.

Examples:

In India dissemination of pretend News through WhatsApp it results several riots and mob execution too. Which causes countless death?

Example of Utter Pradesh

In Gregorian calendar month 2015, Hindu extremists within the northern state of province unfold word that a Muslim man had killed a cow —which is sacred to orthodox Hindus —and unbroken it in his icebox. A mob after barged into his house and lynched him. Police filed charges within the killing against nearly twenty folks, most of whom area unit out on bail.Indian political parties have used WhatsApp to rally followers, and radical teams area unit exploitation it to push communal emotion during a country progressively divide between majority.

April 27, Tamil Nadu: a person, incorrectly suspected to be a baby marketer supported WhatsApp and different social media messages, was caught, beat up by villagers then handed over to the police. Upon ascertaining that the person was actually innocent and mentally unsound, police discharged him.

May 27, Andhra Pradesh: A transgender was killed once when 3 people were crushed up by a mob in Chandrayangutta once rumours circulated on WhatsApp alleging that the victims were a part of a child-trafficking gang. The victims had, however, reportedly requesting alms within the area throughout Ramadan.

June 8, Assam: 2 men were lynched to death in Assam by a mob once WhatsApp messages alleging that the boys had a baby captive within the SUV that they were travelling in went viral. Reportedly the 2 men were dead once police received the scene. Later that week, an ugly video of 1 of the young men pleading was wide shared and seen.

June 27, Gujarat: A 45-year old lady of a peregrine tribe from Rajasthan was crushed to death in Ahmedabad once a mob turned up accusing her and the tribe is kid kidnappers. An equivalent message that triggered this attack, additionally LED to four different killings within the state on the exact same day. The message alleged that a group of foreigners had entered Gujarat to kidnap and sell children.

June 28, Tripura: 2 separate killings occurred within the state; all connected to viral WhatsApp messages. Sukanta Chakraborty was attacked and lynched to death, whereas spreading awareness concerning incorrect rumours. Another man was killed in West Tripura on an equivalent day, once around thousand people fashioned a mob to 'catch' four men, purported to be kid kidnappers. They were hawkers hailing from province.

July 1, Maharashtra: 5 men were bludgeoned to death once a mob of over twenty folks descended on them in Dhulia. One amongst the targeted men was seen reprimand a neighbourhood kid that is once a gaggle of individuals gathered round the men popping out the attack. The boys were truly from a peregrine community in another district, having arrived in Dhulia searching for work

Muzaffarnagar riots

2013 Muzaffarnagar riots. The clashes between the Hindu and Muslim communities in Muzaffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh, India in August–September 2013, resulted in a minimum of sixty two deaths as well as forty two Muslims and twenty Hindus and injured ninety three and left over 50,000displaced.

The investigation into the origin of the violence that gripped muzaffarnagar for four days has led police to a popular
Look out for messages that look totally working application WhatsApp. The police believe a video of 2 young men being allegedly lynched, that was truly recorded a minimum of 2 years ago, was passed from phone to phone across the district through this application
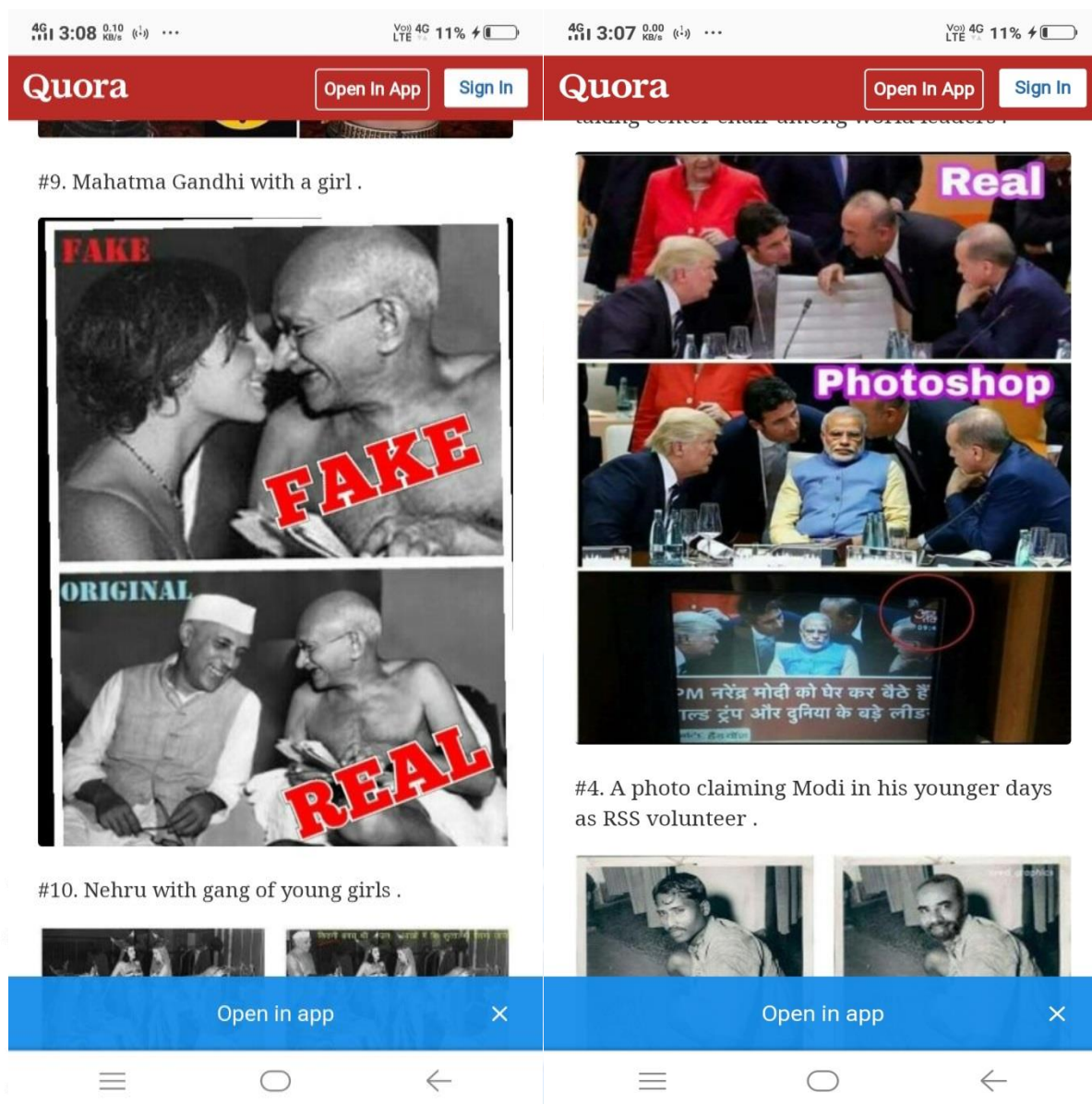
1.3 MESSAGE

The message in these cases is often a false video, audio or text content that alleges that a child-trafficking gang is loose within the town. A number of the photographs used, as reportable by the CNN, are of children in destroyed in India or maybe from Rohingya refugee's camps.

According to reports, police declared that these rumours surfaced out of the blue in several regions, with no link to any actual reports child kidnapping or trafficking.

How we have a tendency to should use WhatsApp to prevent faux News.

Some edited images:

Messages with the "Forwarded" label assist you verify if your friend or relative wrote the message or if it originally came from somebody else. Check the facts once you are not positive who wrote the initial message.

Check photos and media carefully

Photos, audios, and videos are emended to mislead you. Look at News sources to check if the story is being reportable elsewhere. Once a story is reportable in multiple places, it's more likely to be true. Many messages or web site links you receive containing hoaxes or faux News have orthography mistakes. Hunt for these signs thus you'll check if the knowledge is correct... Check your biases watch out for info that confirms your pre-existing beliefs and review the facts before sharing info. Stories that appears onerous to believe square measure usually untrue. Fake News usually goes viral

Even if a message is shared again and again, this doesn't build it true. Do not forward a message as a result of the sender is urging you to do so verify with other sources

If you're still not sure if a message is true, search online for facts and check trusted News sites to see where the story came from. If you still have doubts, ask fact-checkers or people you trust for more information.

After radio, WhatsApp will now run a television ad campaign in India -- a global first for the Facebook-owned company -- as it looks to crackdown spread of Fake News on its platform ahead of the general elections in the country next year?

"The three films will be available on TV, Facebook, and YouTube in nine languages

These languages include English, Hindi, Bengali, Kannada, and Telgu... Assamese, Gujarati, Marathi and Malayalam.

The government had warned WhatsApp that it will treat the messaging platform as abetter of rumour propagation and legal consequences will follow if adequate checks are not put in place.

Sections related for spreading Fake News

Section – 153 and 153A promoting enmity between different group on ground of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony

Section 505 – punishes person who spread rumour through their statement to cause public disorder.

Section 120 –criminal conspiracy

Section 34 – in the Indian penal code acts done by seven people in furtherance of common intention

PROTO launched new feature called "Checkpoint Tipline" which allow user to report the suspicious message that they receive this initiative launched by proto an Indian based media skilling start up and technically assisted by WhatsApp. This feature has been launched to understand and respond to misinformation during election India. A project commissioned and technically assisted by WhatsApp. It was launched only for the Lok Sabha Election 2019.

This is the project for finding how Fake News circulated from where it started Checkpoint Tipline currently cover 4 regional languages which includes Hindi, Telugu, Bengali, and Malayalam, other than the English

How to check authenticity of a News using " checkpoint tipline"
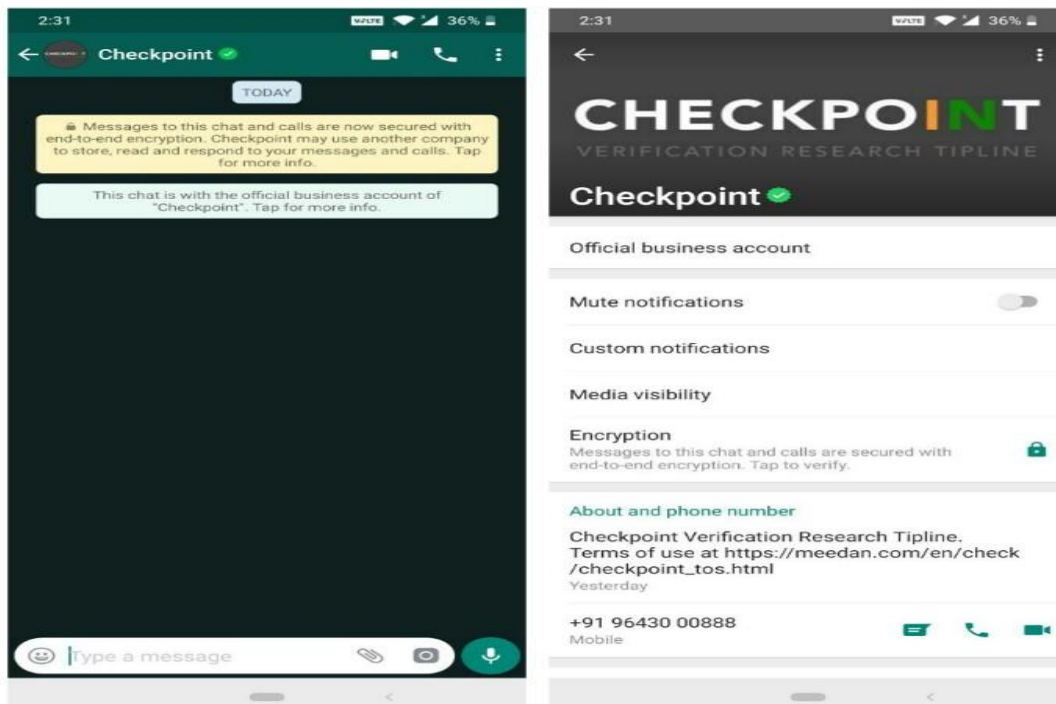
Step 1- create new contacts and save Checkpoint Tipline number on your phone +91-9643000888
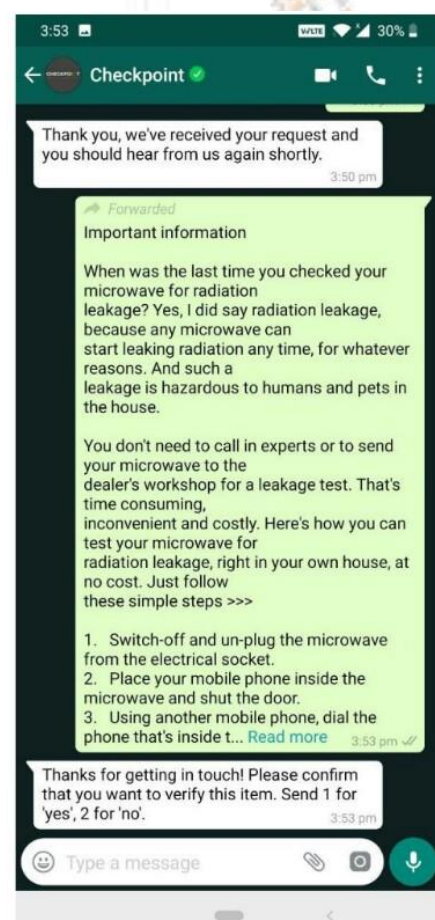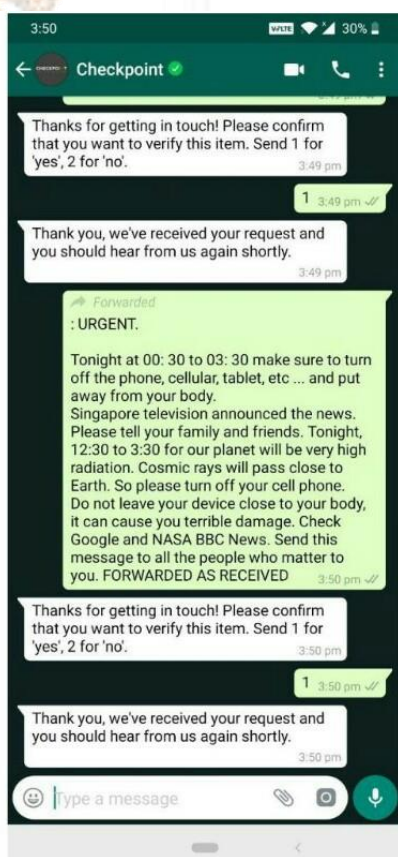
step 2- go to contact and paste the suspicious message or link or forward the message or link or forward the message you received to the contact.

Step 3 - Upon posting the link, it will prompt you with confirmation message. If you wish to the verify the News send 1 otherwise 2.

Step 4- the response will indicate if the information is classified as true, false, misleading, and disputed or out of scope include any other related information that is available. it might take some time to get result

1.4 Objective

To check the awareness about Fake News among youths

To find out how people spread Fake News through WhatsApp

To know whether these spreading of Fake News is intentional or unintentional

1.5 Research problem

Due to these social media a lot of Fake News is disseminated in the society specially WhatsApp

Due to these Fake News people die and sometime also give birth to communal wrights in the society.

The virtual word is interfering in real life and creating too many problem in the society and disturbs our surrounding

1.6 Significance of the research

It will help to create awareness about Fake News and through these research we will know in the better way that how much Fake News effect the life of common people. It includes destruction of life of innocent people through forwarding Fake messages, Fake videos, Fake photographs, which results in mob lynching and riots.

It will allow people to do cross check of each and every message. Spreading of Fake News can reduce. If we know that this message is not authentic by doing cross check then it will not be further forwarded.

It will help in removing blind faith because everyone has at least one group or family, friends, relatives, whom we trust more, it means that he/she may be your ideal and may be they always right but in this situation also you should cross check because may be this time he/she not read the whole message carefully and unintentionally they share there misinformation up to you and through you to others.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

The science of Fake News

Addressing Fake News requires a multidisciplinary effort: By David Lazer, Matthew Baum, Yochai Benkler, Adam Berinsky, Kelly Greenhill, Filippo Menczer, Miriam Metzger, Brendan Nyhan, Gordon Pennycook, David Rothschild, Michael Schudson, Steven Sloman, Cass Sunstein, Emily Thorson, Duncan Watts, Jonathan Zittrain

The above article has help me in creating a understanding about Fake News and how the concept of Fake News work like what is Fake News? The historical setting of Fake News, prevalence of Fake News and impact and potential interventions. The article also to promote awareness about Fake News and how can we make our society a better place to live in which Fake News does not exist

Duty, Identity, Credibility

Fake News and the ordinary citizen in India. Lead author: Santanu Chakrabarti, Ph.D, Head of Audiences Research team, BBC World Service

This research paper tells about the conditions for sharing News without verification, the motivations behind sharing, What is Fake News? the effective narratives of Fake News messages, Fact-checking and verification: Limited and specific.

Wisdom of the Crowd: Multistakeholder perspective on Fake News debate. By Vidushi Marda And StefaniaMilan 21 may 2018 A report by the Internet Policy Observatory at the Annenberg School, University of pennsylvania

Fake News and their consequences, how Fake News has become problem due to digital media, also mentioned about a swift step towards, Regulation and regulation through government, Regulatory innovation to counter Fake News. This paper set out with the intent of taking stock of the current debate on online content regulation, taking Fake News as a case study. It also sought to determine the governance capabilities at our disposal to address such a complicated set of issues at the intersection of the social, technological and legal realms.

Is Fake News Real in India? By Amila Banerjee and Mehrazun Neesa Haque, 4, December – 2018, Amity University, Madhya Pradesh

In the above research paper the researcher has tried to basically pick up several examples on highlighting the massive problem prevailing in the nation for this study. This paper also discusses in general the precautions taken by social media platforms to curb the existing issue of Fake News and privacy concerns in the nation.

JOURNALISM, 'FAKE NEWS' & DISINFORMATION By Cherilyn Ireton and Julie Posetti

The research paper tells about 'information disorder' i.e. formats of misinformation, disinformation, and mal-information, News industry transformationi.e. digital technology, social platforms and the spread of misinformation and disinformation, Combatting disinformation and misinformation through Media and Information Literacy (MIL), Fact-checking, Social media verification i.e. assessing sources.

MEDIA LITERACY & FAKE NEWS By Kerry Gallagher, J.D. & Larry Magid, Ed.D.

This research paper explain about the difference between factand opinion in the News, the difference between, mistakes & lies, emotional intelligence andmedia literacy. Moreover it tells there is a need to distinguish between healthy skepticism and unhealthy cynicism. It's good to question media, regardless of how well established it may be, but it's also essential to learn how to glean truth and insight from the media around us so that, together, we can develop a better understanding of our world and how to make it better.

Politics of Fake News: How WhatsApp Became a Potent Propaganda Tool in India By GOWHAR FAROOQ Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, India

This paper looks into how political propaganda is peddled through the WhatsApp in the form of 'News' (Fake News). It also explores what makes the WhatsApp such a powerful application in Indian context, how do people use it and how existing laws in India make it difficult to trace the origin of the Fake News .

Chapter 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

➢ Quantitative research is 'Explaining phenomena by collecting numerical data that are analyzed using mathematically based methods (in particular statistics).' Aliaga and Gunderson (2002). Quantitative research is all about explaining phenomena by collecting quantitative data which are analyzed using mathematically based methods. The fact that the data have to be quantitative does not mean that they have to be naturally available in quantitative form. The qualitative data are converted into quantitative data through measurement instruments. (MUIJS, 2004)

3.1 Research Methods

Survey: A Survey is defined as a research method used for collecting data from a pre-defined group of respondents to gain information and insights on various topics of interest. Surveys have a variety of purposes and can be carried out in many ways depending on the methodology chosen and the objectives to be achieved.

The data is usually obtained through the use of standardized procedures whose purpose is to ensure that each respondent is able to answer the questions at a level playing field to avoid biased opinions that could influence the outcome of the research or study. A survey involves asking people for information through a questionnaire, which can be distributed on paper, although with the arrival of new technologies it is more common to distribute those using digital media such as social networks, email, QR codes or URLs.

Sampling : Cluster Sampling has been taken, to get a clear idea of youth age group between 18 to 24, and the participants belongs to under graduate or post graduate, because WhatsApp is commonly used by youth and if the student want to stop these News then they can. They are capable to read the message and they have capability to understand which one is real and which one is Fake. Sample size is of 80 students because it is for academic purpose dissertation not for PhD and through this no. of sample we can analyse at least what the student group think about Fake News and how they perceive the message received by WhatsApp.

Research Process: Topic of Fake News through WhatsApp has been selected as it is a prominent issue prevailing in the society. After studying different research papers I got a clear idea about the seriousness of this issue. After that I studied about WhatsApp and used WhatsApp for observing its feature for one month. After that I had few discussions with my friends and family. Further I prepared a questionnaire for gathering the data. After that I collected data from 80 students from 4 different universities and colleges. After the data collection I converted the data into qualitative tables and pie charts and bar graph. After that each table and graph has been analysed and interpretation has been given.
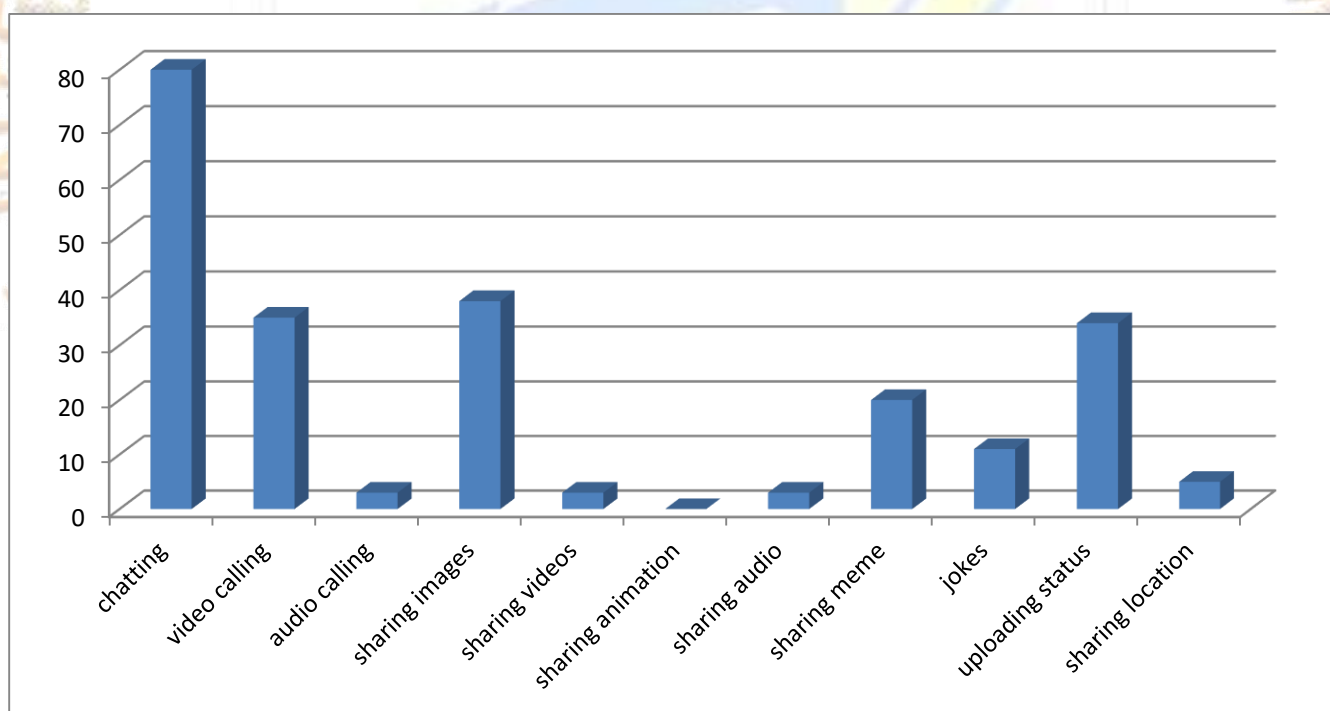
Chapter 4

DATA ANALYSIS

Do you use WhatsApp?

Frequency		Percentage	
Yes	No	Yes	No
80	0	100%	0%

whatsapp users

0, 0%

100, 100%

- yes
- no
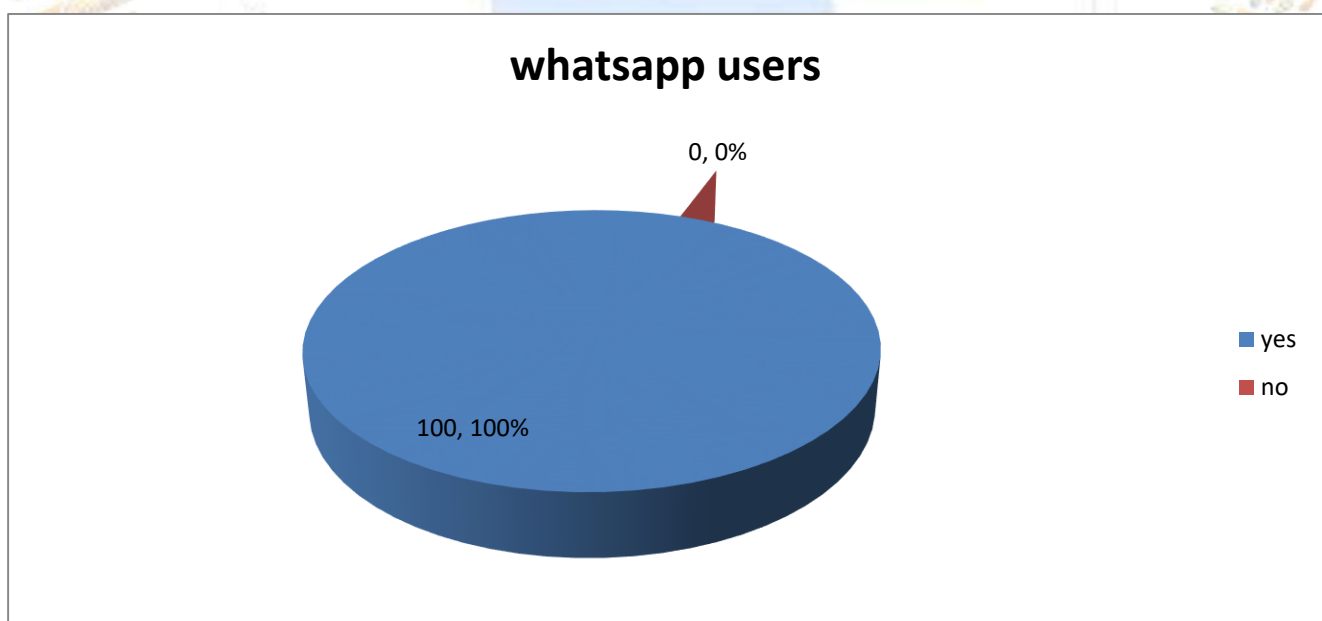
100% respondent use WhatsApp. From this data we can conclude that WhatsApp is popular medium of communication among youth. It means that the respondent give more priority to WhatsApp then the other medium of communication.

Which of the following facilities/services/features do you use most in WhatsApp?

|	Chatting	Video calling	Audio calling	Sharing images	Sharing videos	Sharing animation	Sharing audio	Sharing meme	jokes	Uploading status	Sharing location
Frequency	80	35	3	38	3	0	3	20	11	34	5
Percentage	100%	43.7%	3.75%	47.5%	3.75%	0%	3.75%	25%	13.75%	42.5%	6.25%

From the above data we can say that WhatsApp offer us many facilities like chatting, video calling,Audio calling,sharing images, sharing videos, sharing animation, sharing audio sharing meme, jokes, uploading status, sharing location, and others in which if an individual usethree or more then three facilities then each respondent filled mostly three facility use by them.

100% respondent use chatting feature 47% of respondent use sharing image facilities, ehre as 0% people use to sharing animation. Which shows that 100% of respondent use WhatsApp for chatting/conversation .

How often you used WhatsApp?

	Around 20 Times A Day	Around 10 Times A Day	5 Time Days Or Less	More Than 20 Times	Don't Know
Frequency	10	19	14	27	10
Percentage	12.5%	23.7%	17.5%	33.75%	12.5%
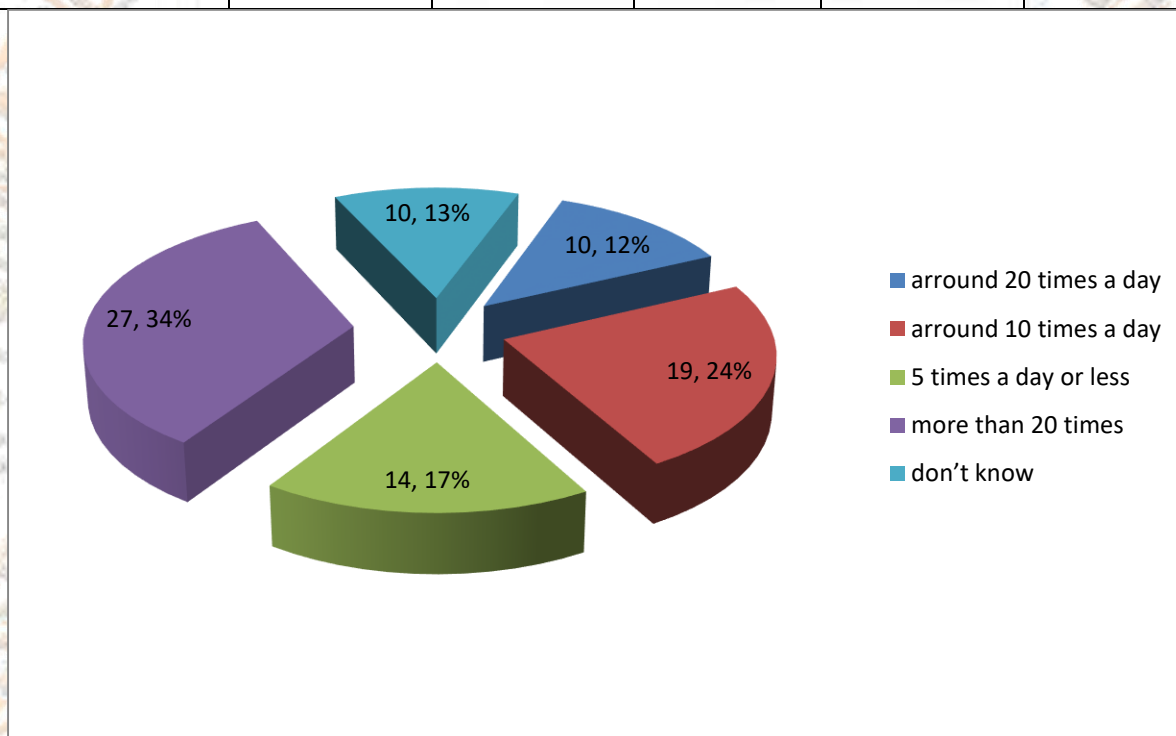
Here we can see that 33.75% respondents use WhatsApp more than 20 times in a day, it indicate that how much people spent their time on it and due to use of maximum there are more chances of forwarding News meme image and etc. . which may be false.And youth are also invest their precious time by using WhatsApp. It alsso increase the chances of get addiction of phone which also led towards our health like eyes infection and stress.

Have you ever heard the term 'FAKE NEWS' before?

Frequency		Percentage	
Yes	No	Yes	No
69	11	86.25%	13.75%
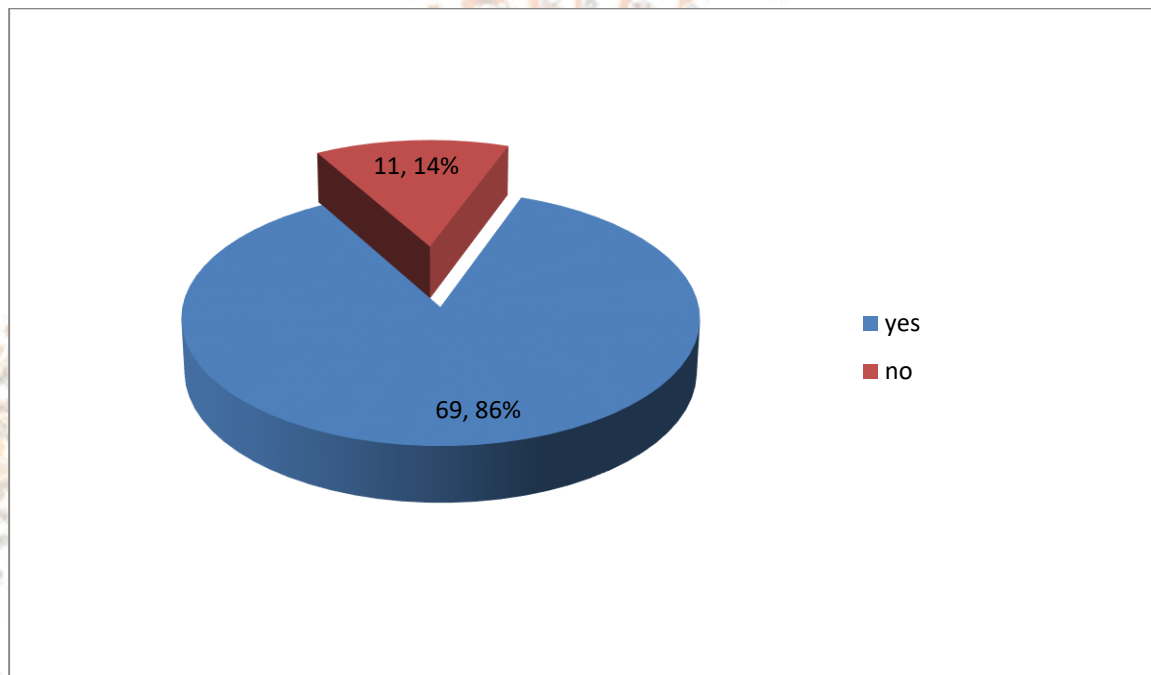
We can see here there are 86.25% who know the term Fake News but there are 13.75% who still don't know the term Fake News. They are youth and if the youth don't this term that how we can fight against Fake News .there are lot of campaigning organized by google, advertisement instead people don't know.so here need to know the term FAKE NEWS each and every people who are directly or indirectly connected with social media.

73.75% of them said that they know the term Fake News and then they explained according to them what Fake News is

According to respondent Fake News are

o 1 which have no authentic source, Fake News is just about to blame someone or something which is not much important,

o political,

o chowkidar Narendra Modi calling himself chowkidar is the greatest Fake News I have heard,

o Fake News is not real but spread fastly

o that News which is intentionally prepare for some reason

o about Fake News is false News which is spread through social media

o it was regarding religion,

o spreading Fake News of political parties or religious lines, which has nothing to do with reality, rumors about public issues or in a sensitive matter

o inappropriate News which mislead people

o to provide someone wrong News

o it a false and inappropriate News provided to people

o spreading Fake News to people

o false News given to the people

o irrelevant information which is of no use

o always same message will be forwarded

o about different ads which help to earn money early

o always some message will be circulated every year,

o about different application which help to earn money easily,

o News that has no real fact #modi ,

o Fake News is something which deviate people from reality ,

o Fake News is the News which is not true,

o always some message will be forwarded Fake News is a type or yellow journalism or propaganda that consider or deliberate disinformation or spreading social media

o Fake News related to uncertainty activity which doesn't occur on that time , publishing a story with false content ,

o any News without proper reference link or footnotes intended to fool or misguide the person at other end ,

o Fake News is anything which is used to spread rumors or for creating unnecessary chaos,

o about different application which helps to earn money easily

o intentionally forward wrong News

o sharing or forwarding unknown needy ,

o Fake News is sharing false News ,

o pay money or do charity for human type News

o rumors

o because they are rumors

o rumors unreliable information ,

o un reliable information ,

o Fake News are the News which is not exist in basic life

o wrong News provided

o anything which is not true but spread fast

o false information spread as being authentic News

o News which are un real and false but portrayed as true

o un reliable information

o a story widely circulated on social media under the garb of truth ,

o Fake News is the News which is not true ,

o Fake News which spread misinformation to divert people attention from some critical issue to a less important issue ,

o the News that is not true

o any wrong or misplaced piece of information

o anything which is not true but spread fast

o it is News whose motive is wrong

o News that is not at all relevant

o people sharing Fake News about small kids and their health

o Fake News is that which manipulation and mislead masses without any proper facts

o Fake News is the News that is not true

o Content which mislead people

o Fake News are pseudo News that do not come from legitimate sources and are spread to make chaos in the society

o Fake News are News or information which has no facts or wrong facts which generally mislead the users

o information with misleading content

o miss leading someone by providing inappropriate information

o Sharing wrong information or misleading information ,

o something which is not true

o misleading information

**Is WhatsApp a primary source of News/information for you?**

Frequency			Percentage		
Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know
23	56	1	28.75%	70%	1.25%
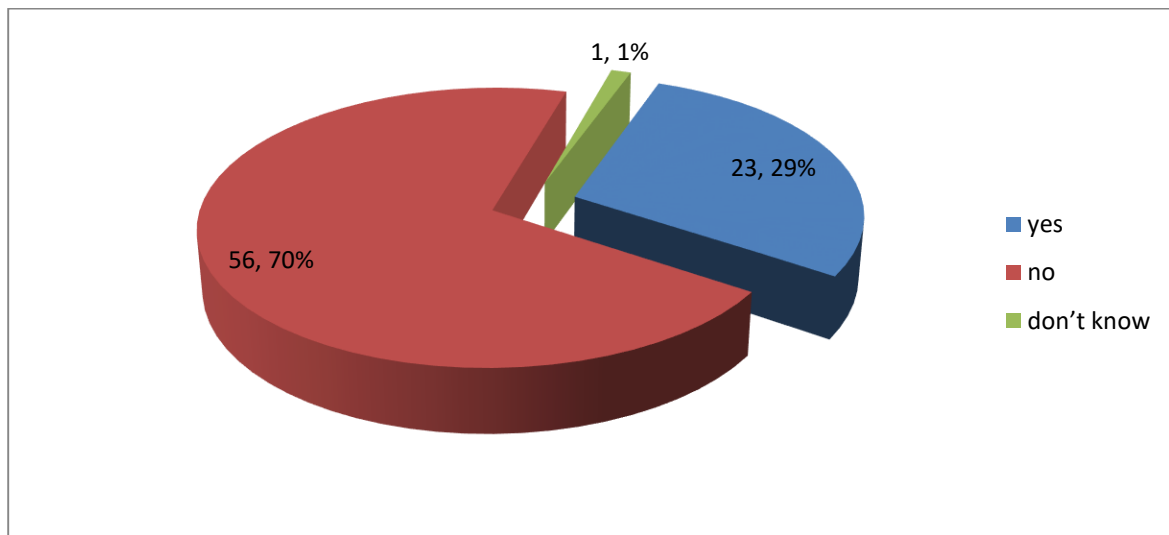
70% of youth do not consider WhatsApp as a primary source for News which means that they do not depend upon WhatsApp for News. But however from the data we can also see that 30% youth still depend upon WhatsApp for News. So there is a chance of spreading Fake News. May be unintentionally because they consider the news is facts genuine .

**In your opinion, is WhatsApp a credible source for News/information?**

Frequency			Percentage		
Yes	No	Don't Know	Yes	No	Don't Know
13	57	10	16.25%	71.25%	12.5%
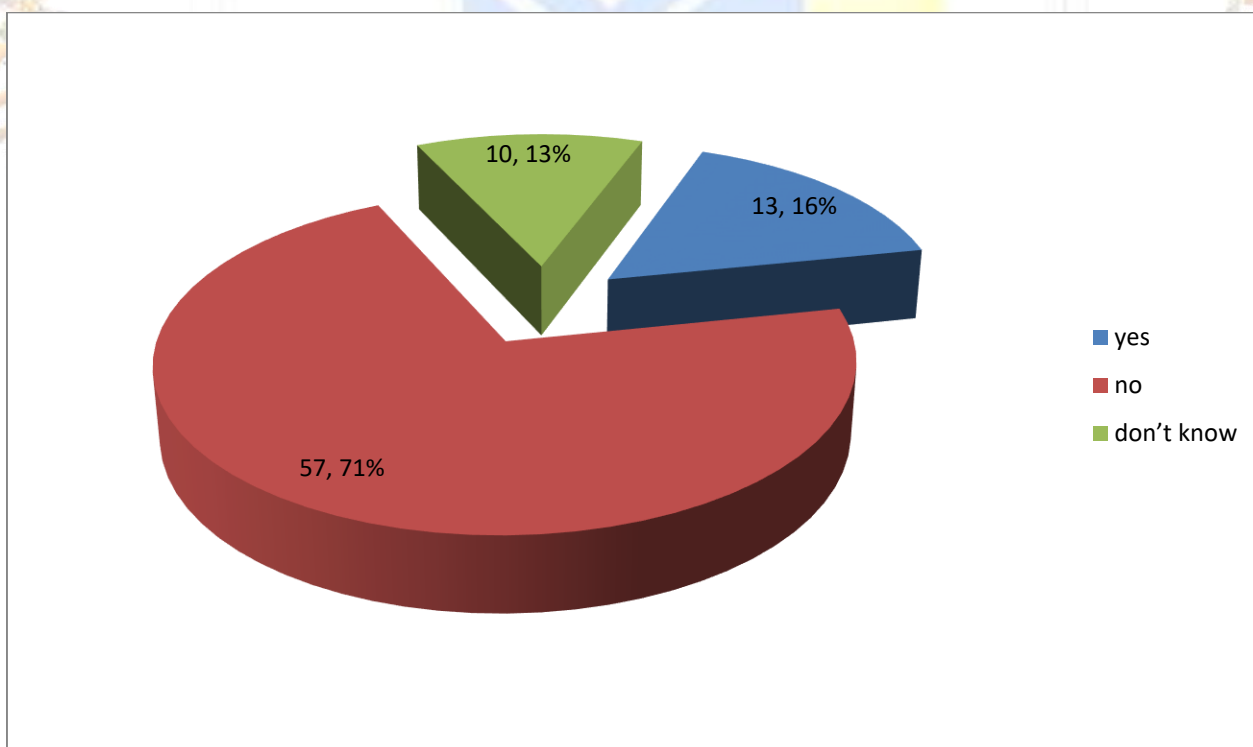
Here we can see that 71% people don't relay whatever they get though WhatsApp. But there are still 16% people who trust whatever receives on WhatsApp so here are more chances of spreading disinformation. And 13% of youth unable to know that either WhatsApp is credible or not so totally it depends upon the understanding mind set perception social back ground education level, which leads to the chances of spreading Fake news.

Can you differentiate between Fake News and Real News?

Frequency		Percentage	
Yes	No	Yes	No
45	35	56.25%	43.75%
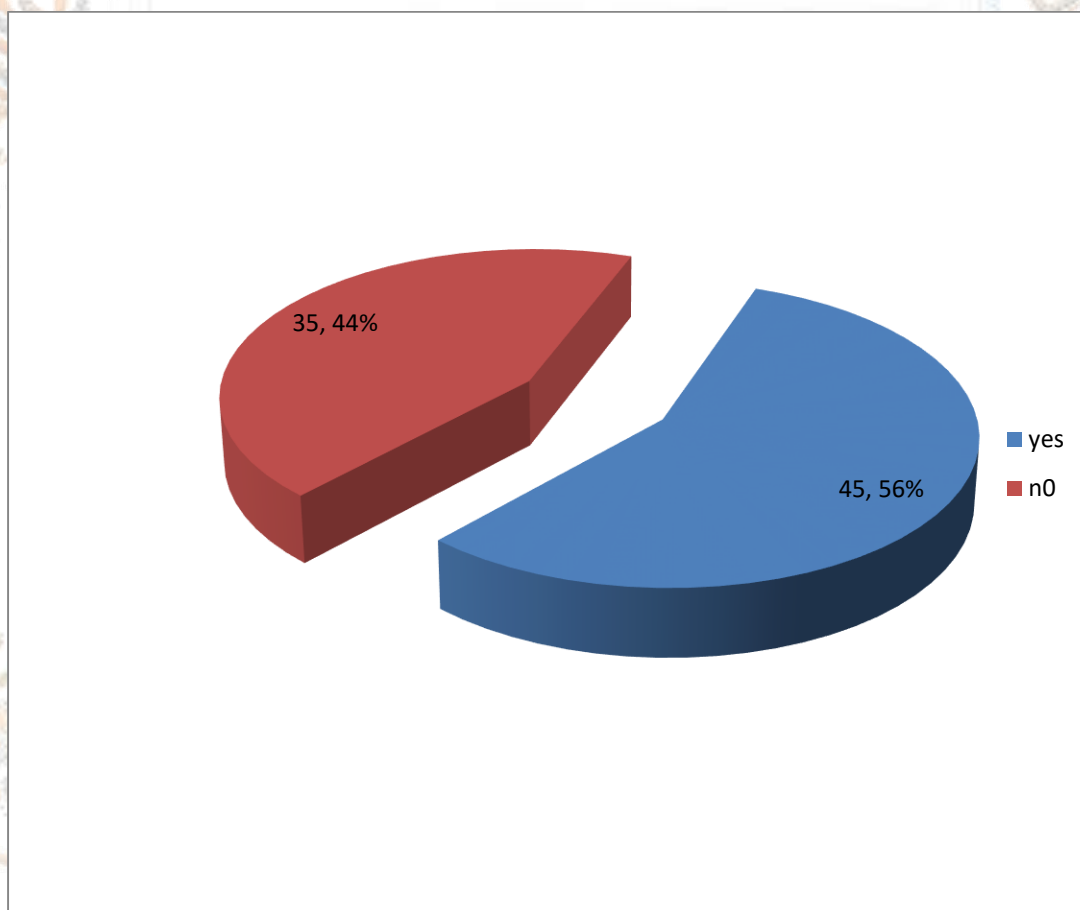
From the above data it is clear that 56% people have idea that how to differentiate between Fake News and real News. And 44% people are not able to differentiate between Fake News and real News.

It is satisfactory to know that 56% people can differentiate but there are still 44% people who can't. Which again leads to a conclusion that youth may spread Fake News unintentionally? So here need to aware people regarding Fake News and how to differentiate.

Here 56% of respondent differentiate between Fake News and real News 52.5% respondent explained that how they differentiate

o Searching about it in google

o Searching on google

o First I search about the whole issues then I decide whether it is Fake or true

o Generally Fake News have appropriate language manipulated image through Photoshop and manipulated videos

o I search every time as well as I watch News daily

o I am able to recognize Fake images

o Because it is completely understood where the News is manipulated or not

o By crosschecking through net

o Real News not harm the society but Fake News may harm to society

o Google search about it

o By surfing the internet

o I searched each News on google

o Always concern with government website or trusted News reporter and government information

o By keeping I updated aware and conscious. read and assimilate logically

o By cross checking it on google

o Fake News spread fast and it always wrong information but real News spread by the recognized publication and it is nationalized and worldwide valid

o News created to misinform to the people (readers)

o Fake News are unreliable information

o Fake News like – giving 1 like or donating money will bring happiness or success real News change in color of the currency note also some videos clips of harassment terrorist attack etc. are sometime real

o Google the News to clear the Fake News

o By searching somewhere else

o Because I crosscheck with google and others News channel

o By using mine perception

o To differentiate between Fake News and real News I go through the references or simply google it

o By crosschecking from the other sources

o Fake News related to uncertainty activity which don't happen and real News related certain activity / topic which happen

o Because I crosscheck with google and other channel

o The News which is true is real News the News which is not true which doesn't exist actually

o Fake News is an article or videos carry untrue information or whereas real News has proven fact or state that shows News is real

o Because I cross check with google

o Data of Fake News is always incorrect

o Because I cross check with google and other channel

o Fake News are mostly exaggerated and not to the point

o I always keep myself updated by all News

o Real News have authentic source and verified opinion but Fake News is just like propaganda of particular sections for their benefit

o Real News give the knowledge about truth Fake News doesn't mean anything about News

o Unnecessary politically driven News

o After doing crosscheck

o Never believe on any News blindly always first enquire then believe

o Real News can be verified by recognized genuine channel or at internet

o Fake News spread fatly and real News are always true

o By learning from true reliable sources

**Do you crosscheck your content before sharing on WhatsApp?**

	Always	Sometime	Rarely	Never
Frequency	36	32	12	0
Percentage	45%	40%	15%	0%
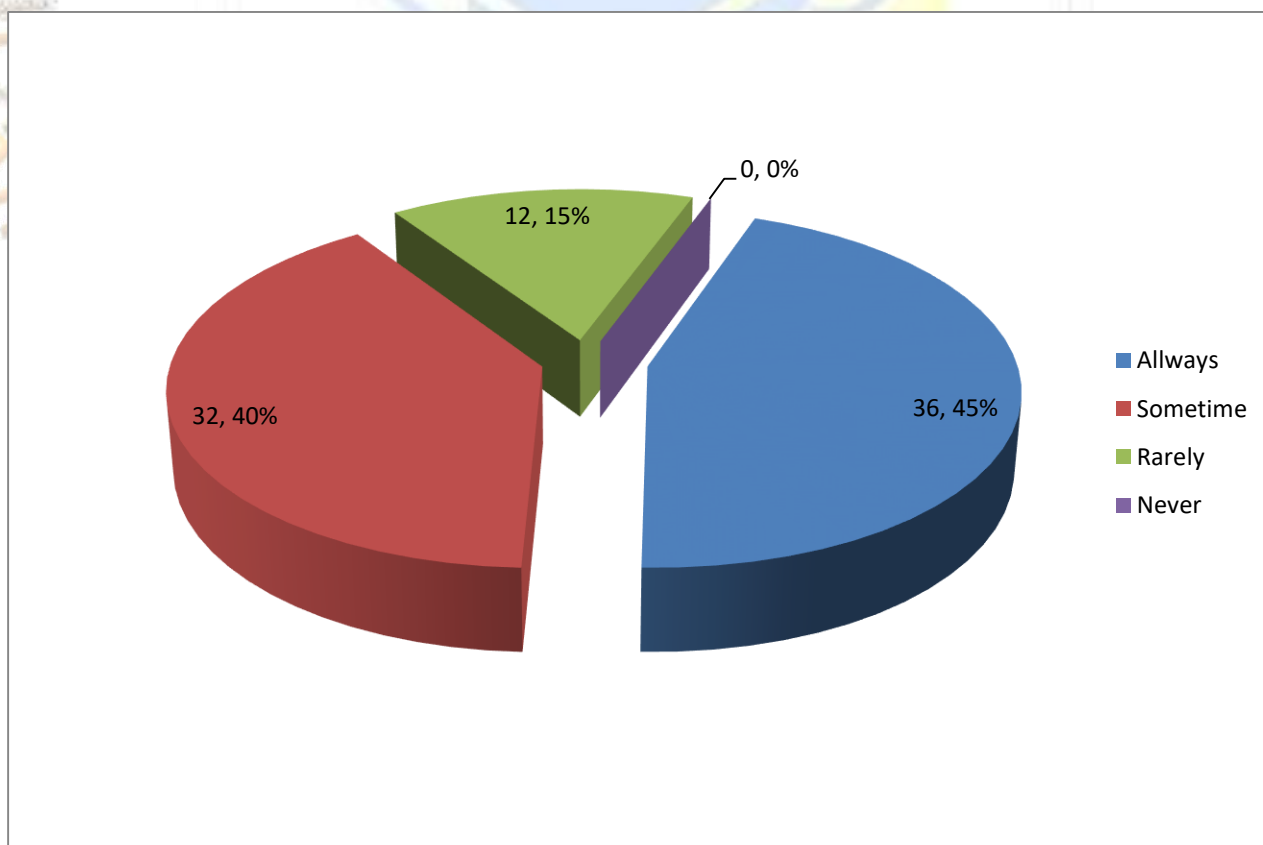
From the above data it is clear that 45% people do crosscheck always and 40 % people who do some time but there are 15% people who rarely do cross check their content before sharing.

Which type of content you receive most on WhatsApp?

|	Political	Social	Cultural	Sports	Religious	Patriotic	Humorous	Others
Frequency	24	45	17	14	23	8	37	2
Percentage	30%	56.25%	21.25%	17.5%	28.75%	10%	46.25%	2.5%
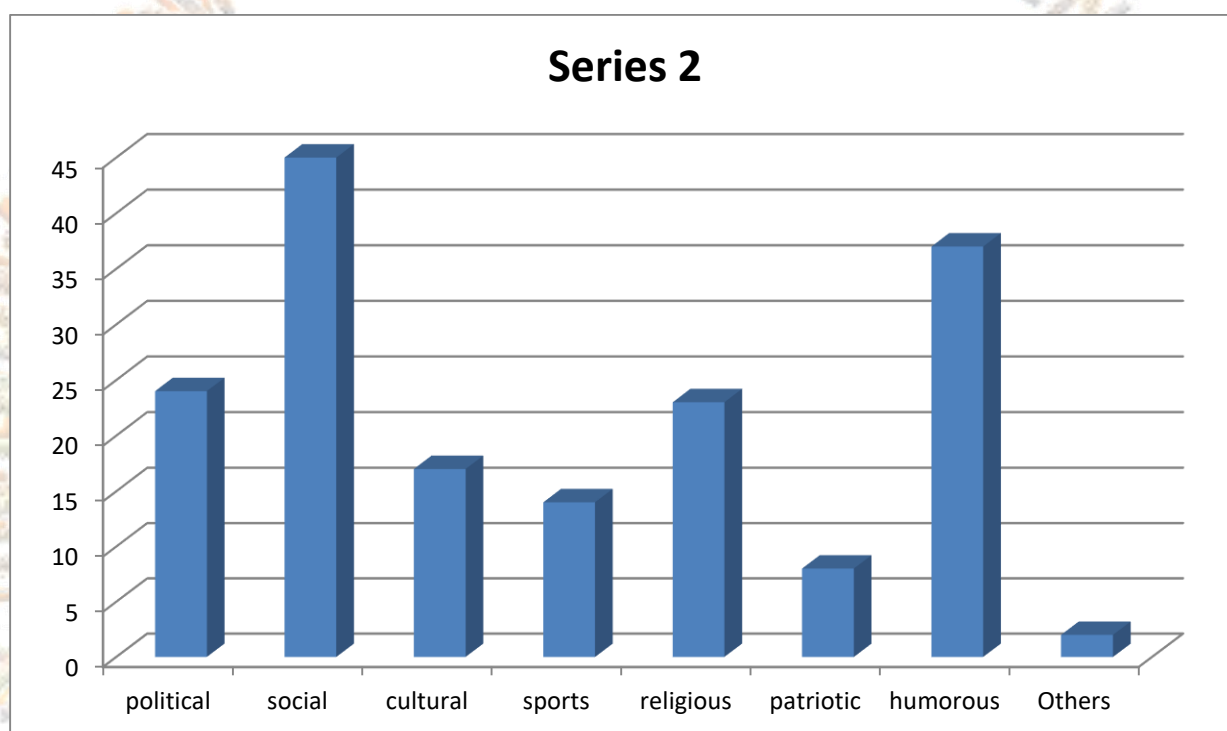
From the above data I have given many options in which they mark mostly 3 type of content receive on WhatsApp. That is 30% political, 56.25% social, 21.25cultural, 17.5% sports, 28.75% religious, 10% patriotic, 46.25% humorous and 2.5% others.it indicates whatever is the news either true or false with highest percentage 56.25% of social so there is more probably of spreading news regarding social issues if the news is genuine then its very fine but if it is fake then it effect more so here is very good that all are concern about social issues but foremost thing is that it must be true,genuine and authentic.

Although there 2.5% of respondent who said others which are explained below

o Information related to college or digital learning portal
o Related to family and relatives

How frequently do you share or forward message to your friends, family or group?

|	Always	Sometime	Rarely	Never
Frequency	18	32	28	2
Percentage	22.5%	40%	35%	2.5%
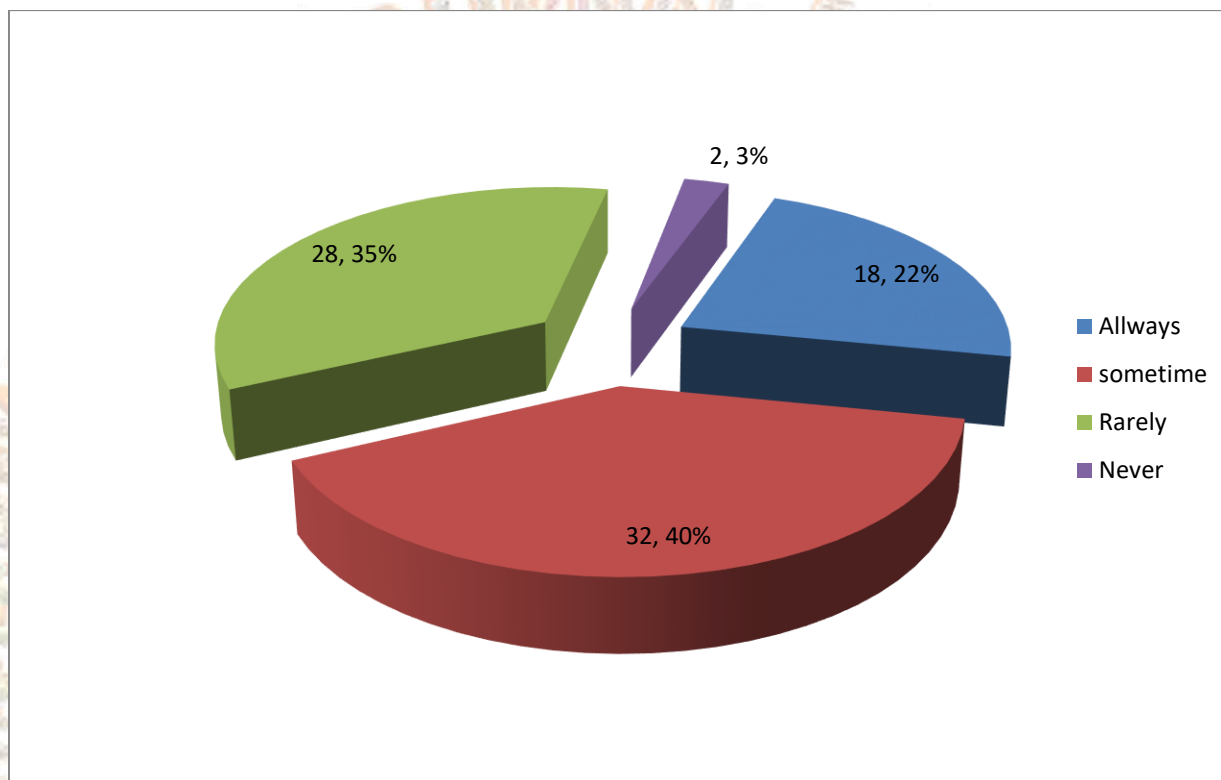
From the above data it is clear that 22.5% people do always, 40% sometime, 35% rarely, 2.5% never.

It leads that 40% people are forwarding message to their group's family or friend which conclude people are more aware to make other people aware. But it matter of concern if you are forwarding you are forwarding to whom how he/sge perceive the message . because we all know that we perceive messages according to our background, culture, education level ,thought, mindset.

Suppose one send messge to thier peer that

Which type of content of medium you share most?

	Text	Videos	Images	Animation	Audio	Memes	Hyperlink
\Frequency	47	26	55	8	20	14	10
percentage	58.75%	32.5%	68.75%	10%	25%	17.5%	12.5%
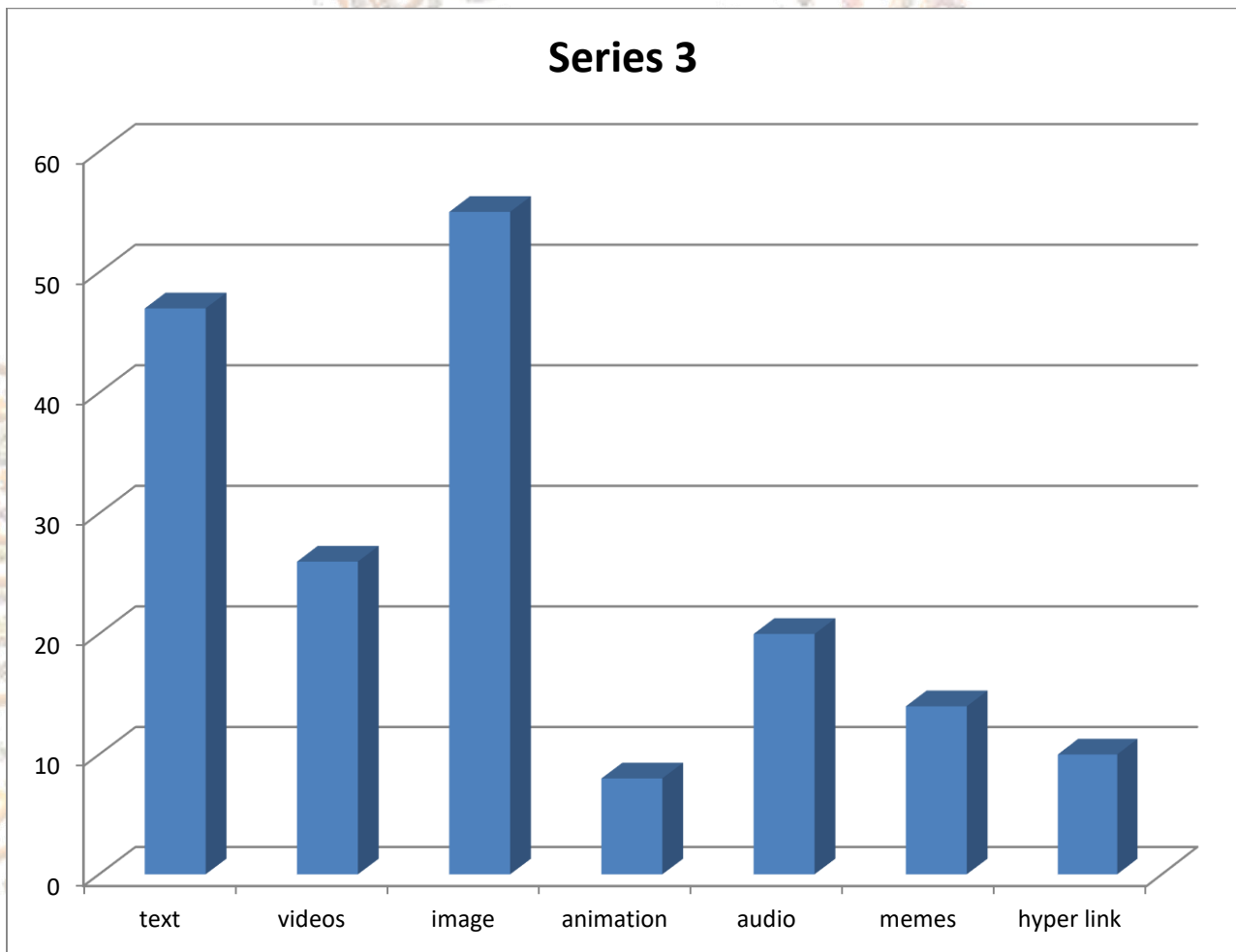
From the above data it is very clear that people are forwarding images with 68.75% and with 58.75% text and video 32.5%. when we talk about content people are forwarding images and text videos and meme .

Do you have any group or person on WhatsApp whom you trust blindly?

| Frequency		Percentage	
Yes	No	Yes	No
42	38	52.5%	47.5%
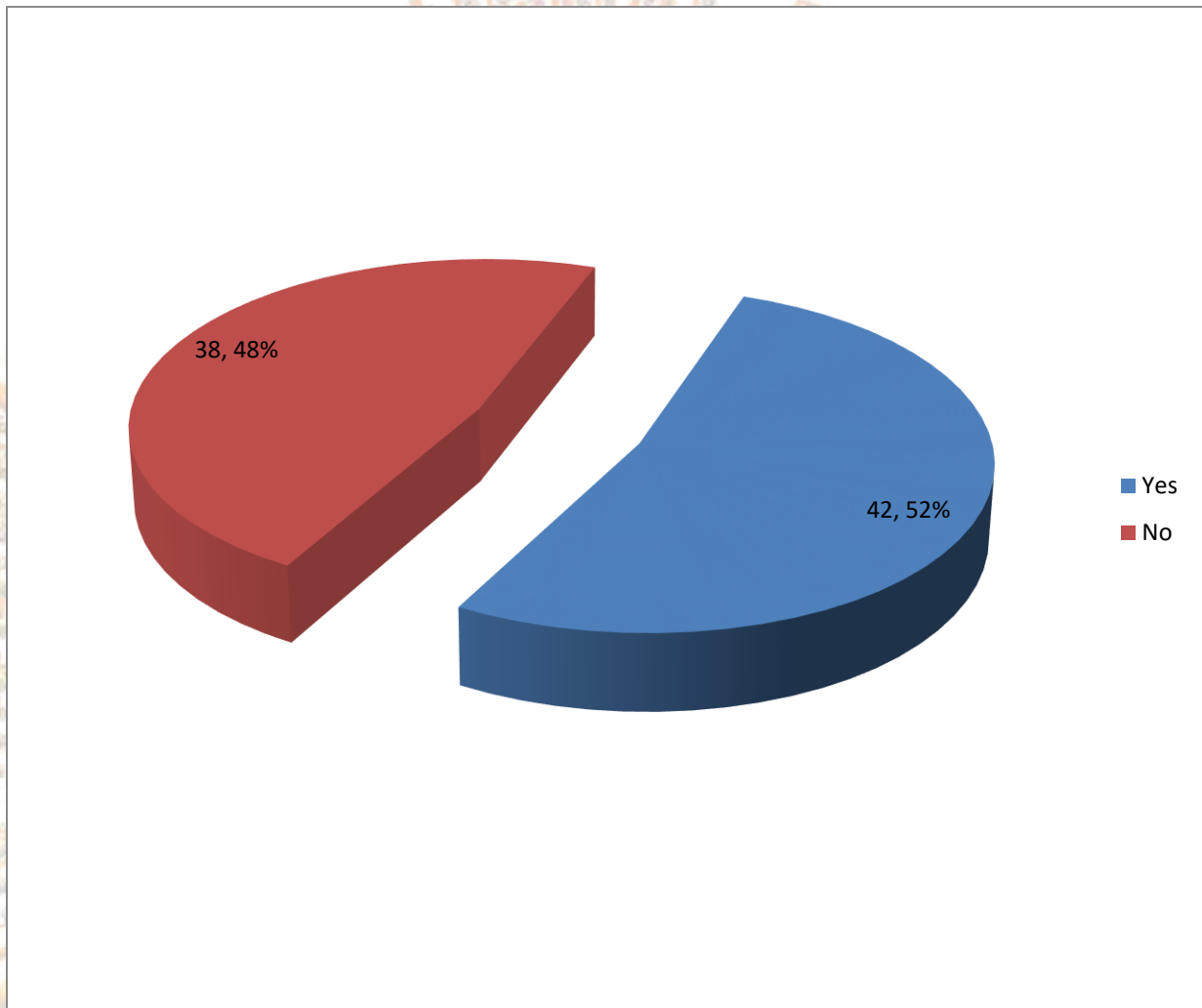
From the above data it is clear that 52% of people have a group or person whom they trust blindly. But 48% people who don't believe blindly on any group.

It is quite satisfactory that with 48% of people don't believe blindly on any one.

If yes then how frequently you share their content without validating?

	Always	Sometime	Rarely	Never
Frequency	17	12	5	8
Percentage	21%	15%	6.%	10%
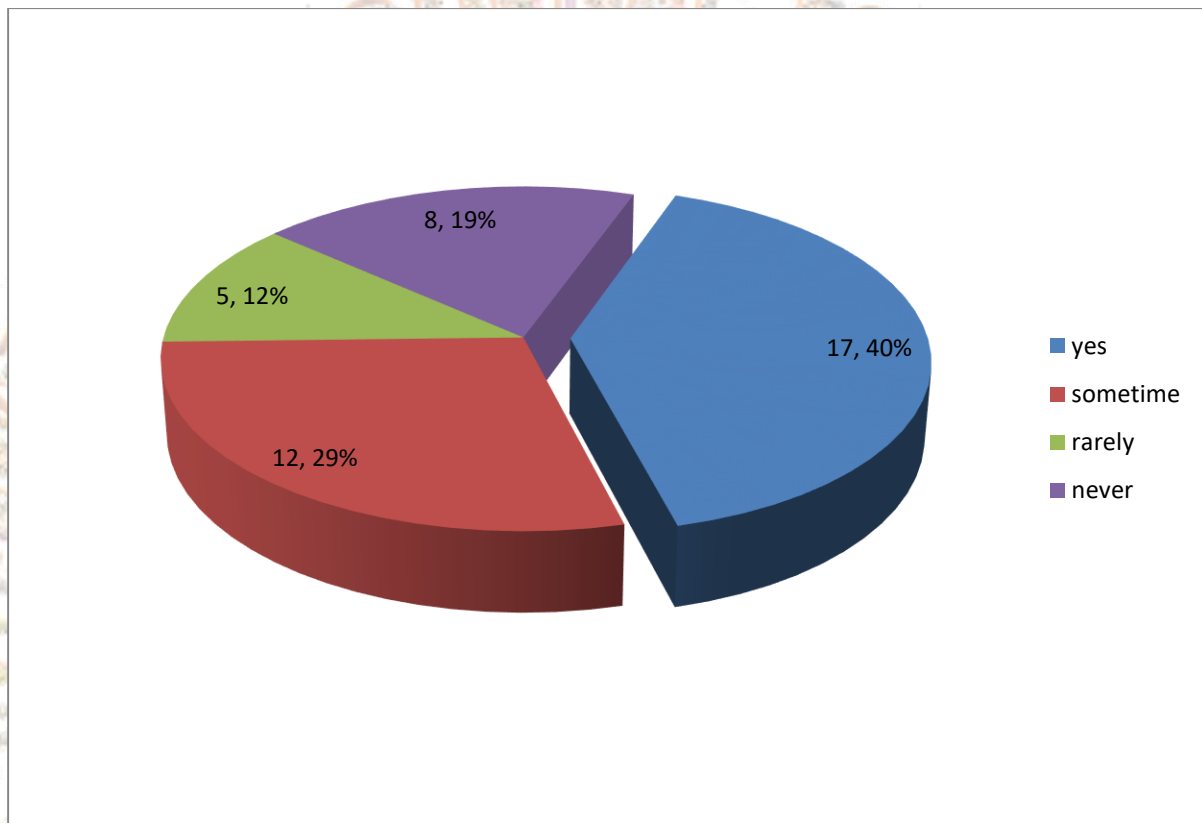
From the above data 52% people having group or person whom they trust blindly and from that 52%. 21% people forward messages without validating and 15% people do some time, and 6% do rarely and 10% never forward without validating.

Have you ever been fooled by Fake News thinking it as real?

Frequency		Percentage	
Yes	No	Yes	No
22	58	27.5%	72.5%
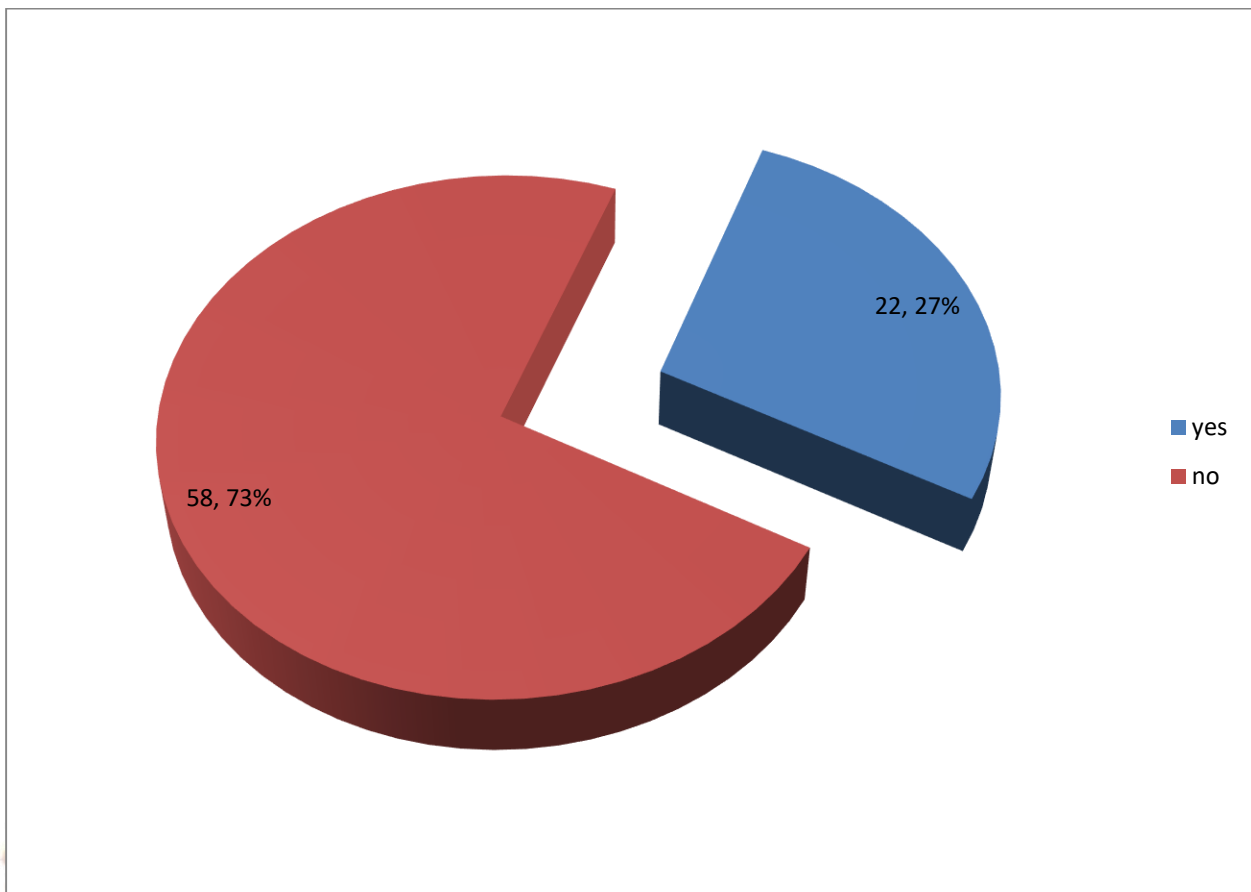
From the above data 27.5% people fooled by Fake News where 72.5% people don't get fooled.

There are only 20% of respondent explain their past experience that they fooled by Fake News thinking at as real

o April fool some issues

o I got a WhatsApp message which said that laptops and some other products will be gifted if I play that particular game but later nothing as such happen

o Once I heard the News that gate exam has become compulsory for all engineering students in order to get degree

o One of my friend message me bus strike so no need to come bus stand and later on some of my friend there was no strike and after that I didn't go my home

o That there is end of world in 2012 but now it is 2019

o Exam schedule of bpsc pre exam

o Jio providing unlimited data for one year

o Sometime my friends send me some photo edited pics and memes which are very close to the real one

o Getting some News on WhatsApp that all bank will remain close on every Saturday, outcome rbi had to give out a circular regarding this

o Fake News of college closed

o Every time I receive message on WhatsApp that exam date was fixed by BPSC but its facts

o A Pakistani child performance circulated as a martyr soldiers singing in memory of his father

o University result and BPSC results

o The end of world in 2012

o The death of Mr. bean

o May be sometime but don't remember exactly when

Have you ever forwarded the Fake News intentionally?

Frequency		Percentage	
Yes	No	Yes	No
9	71	11.25%	88.75%
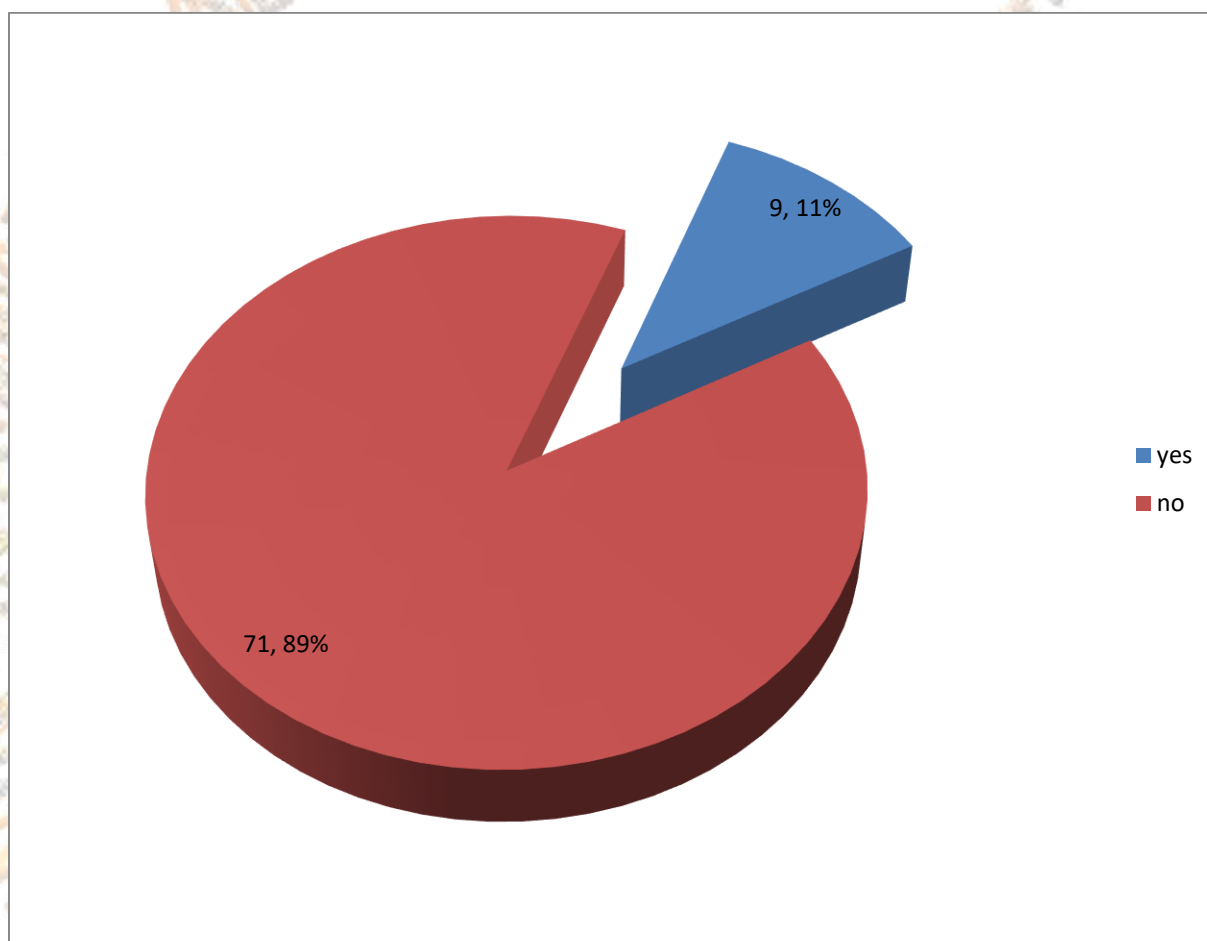
From the above data 11% people forward Fake News intentionally, where 89% people don't forward Fake News intentionally.

89% respondent who never forward Fake News intentionally 73.75% of them explained why

o If I know that this is Fake News then we don't forward to others

o If we send particular Fake News in a social networking in a different type of social media it will be bad impact on society

o Because Fake News can cause any type of problem to others

o Because I always crosscheck the content before forwarding it

o Because I don't want to share false News and manipulated by it

o Because I don't want to convey any type of wrong News

o Because I don't want spread wrong information

o Because Fake News is irrelevant misleading so I don't want to people get wrong News

o If we will provide Fake News to people then they will get wrongly influenced by it

o I don't want to get any kind of Fake News so I do same with others

o Because I recheck the News

o I don't want to spread rumours in the society

o It misguide people

o I don't want to share all these nonsense so I didn't

o I don't want to make fool others and also don't want to spread Fake News

o Don't want to share all these non-sense

o Because it is unrealistic which effect the society

o Don't believe in forwarding Fake News

o Just ignore those type of News

o No haven't forwarded Fake News intentionally I think it create disturbance in the society

o Don't want to share Fake News

o The Fake News deviate our mind in neat and clean society as well as rising of myth between us

o I don't trust it

o I generally do not forward any message or News till I come sure about that News or I feel that message is relevant for that person

o To not spread chaos

o Because there are many people who also forwarded any messages these may effect society

o Don't want to harm any society or religion

o By doing this ill not known as responsible citizen of my country

o Don't want to frustrated any one because it may cause headache of any one

o I forwarded without actually knowing the truth however I haven't shared Fake News intentionally

o I always think about impact of our society

o It may mislead people

o It is not in my nature to spread Fake News

o Don't have the time spread Fake information

o Don't wan t to mislead people

o It can create chain of wrong information which have negative impact on society

o Never found it relevant and worth sharing

o Don't sharing anything

o Not interested

o Circulating Fake News don't make any sense

o Because it may be harmful it effect someone in some ways

o Social media also frustrated the people so I don't harm any people or society or religion

o Don't like to waste anyone's time in be fooling

o It effect may be impact someone else

o It might lead to social unrest or any other chaos mong the denizen

o It gives miss conception about me

o Miss conception about me

o Don't want to share all these non-sense I didn't

o It can cause a major problem in some one life

o Don't want to people misinformed

o It create wrong mind-set

o Not the matter of concern that have to share

o It can create disturbance and unrest in the society

o Don't believe News sharing on WhatsApp

o I am responsible citizen

o Don't want spread rumours in our civilised society

o Against my personal value

o Not appropriate for any one

o No need of spreading Fake News

There are 29% respondent who forward Fake News intentionally and 10% of them explained why they forward Fake News intentionally

o For fun

o For fun

o doing prank

o For fun

o Usually forwarded Fake News as a memes or jokes just for entertainment

o To fool some one

o Only on April fool days

o I want to made people fool that's why

Have you ever heard about any campaign to create awareness about Fake News?

frequency		Percentage	
Yes	No	Yes	No
21	59	26.25%	73.75%
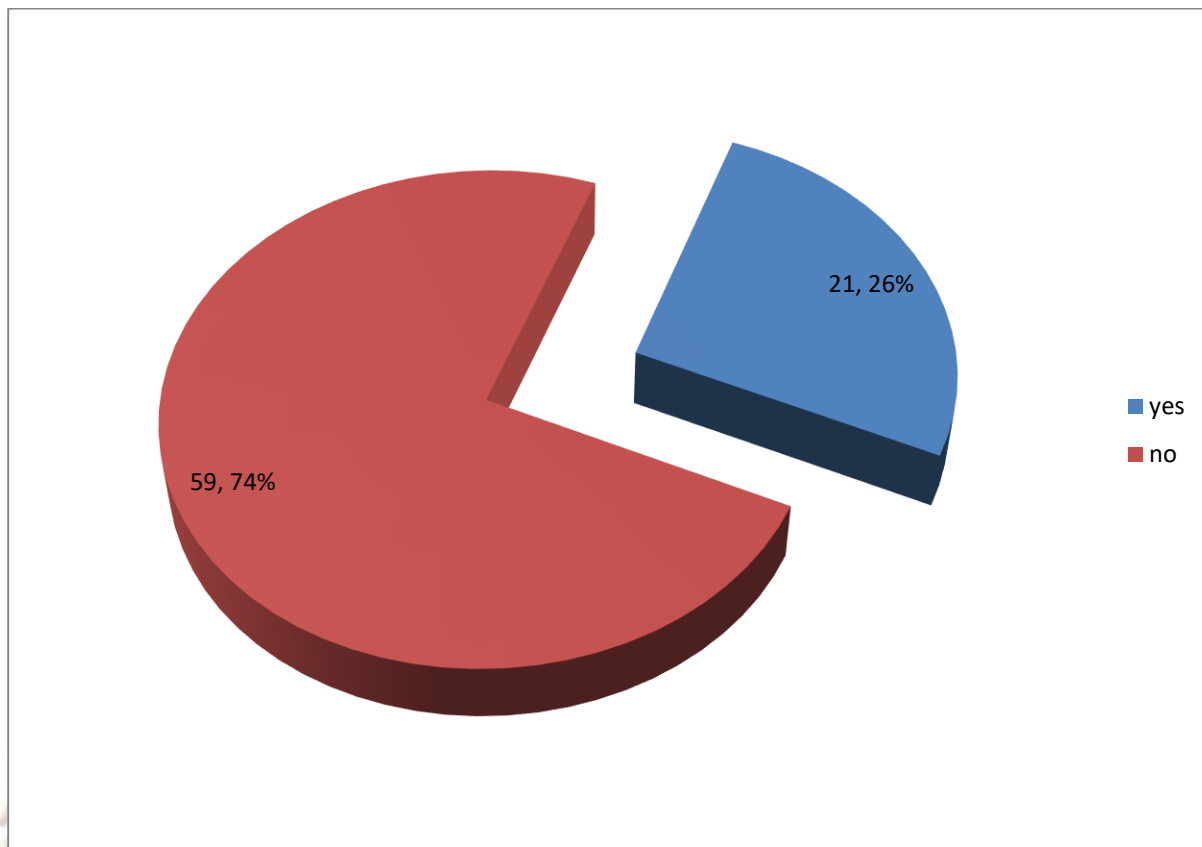
26.25% people heard about campaign regarding Fake News where as 73.75% people don't heard about any campaign

26.25% heard about campaign 23.75% of them explain how they know about any campaign

o All social media campaigns in titter Facebook and WhatsApp

o On television about campaign of WhatsApp Fake News

o Sometime on Facebook

o Heard about bbc campaigning to create awareness about Fake News and its impact

o Many YouTube channel and Facebook pages keep on creating awareness to check the authenticity of any News which you encounter on social media

o By advertisement

o YouTube

o By the government of India by the electronic in TV adds

o WhatsApp is currently advertising against Fake News on social media

o On internet false on group

o Google News initiate WhatsApp itself has started campaign on radio social media like Facebook

o On advertisement by prajkta koli about Fake News

o Saw video related to this

o Google and Indian government campaign

o Ceo of fb and twitter were called parliamentary on taking initiative to stop Fake News

o Add on YouTube

o Through advertisement

o You tube

o In Newspaper and heard about seminar on Fake News

Chapter 6

CONCLUSION

WhatsApp is popular medium of communication among youth. Which is used by all the youth. In this study one thing is clear that today's youth have idea about Fake News. 86.25% of respondents know the term Fake News according to the respondent Fake News is a false and inappropriate News provided to people, false News given to the people, irrelevant information which is of no use, News that has no real facts, which deviate people from reality, News which is not true, propaganda that consider or deliberate disinformation or spreading through social media, etc. the response of participants lead to a conclusion that Fake News mislead the population who are unaware about the credibility of the information.70% of youth do not consider WhatsApp as a primary source for News, which means that they do not depend upon WhatsApp for News. More than 50% participants does not consider WhatsApp as credible source of information and don't rely on WhatsApp for information.

But if we talk about cross checking of the facts before forwarding it then people rarely cross check their facts. 45% people do always crosscheck and 40 % people who do it sometime but there are 15% people who rarely do cross check their content before sharing. So, it is difficult to say that youth do not share Fake News through the intelligence they judge the content and decide where the News is Fake or true. But there is less chances of forwarding Fake News because they don't forward the message of their peer group also. Only 17% respondent always shares the content of their peer group.

30% of youth still consider it as a credible and treat it as primary source of information which is a large number, because Fake news has very negative impact on our society. They trust the information they get through WhatsApp and forward it to their family and friends. People can rely on the information provided by them because they are educated people.

So we can conclude that youth don't spread Fake News though WhatsApp. If so they do it for fun and does not share the serious issues like politics and communal news intentionally. Youth only spread misinformation and none of youth spread disinformation. Here it important to create awareness about how fake news can be traced. In society also people do not want to spread fake news, but they do it unintentionally. For this purpose government should take necessary steps to minimize it.

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learningenglish.voanews.com

ANNEXURE

Questionnaire

Awareness about Fake News (misinformation & disinformation) among youths

Researcher: **Shwet Kamal**

10th Semester, Department of Mass Communication, Central University of Jharkhand

The research is purely for the academic purpose

Name of the Respondent:………………………………………………..Gender: ☐ Male ☐Female

Age:…………………………   Class: ………………Institution: …..……………………………

1. Do you use WhatsApp?

☐Yes   ☐No

2. Which of the following facilities/services/features do you use most in WhatsApp?

☐Chatting   ☐Video Calling   ☐Audio Calling   ☐Sharing Images

☐Sharing Videos ☐Sharing Animation   ☐Sharing Audio   ☐Sharing Meme

☐ Jokes   ☐Uploading Status   ☐Sharing Location

If other explain…………………………………………………………………………………………..

3. How often you used WhatsApp?

☐Around 20 times a day   ☐ Around 10 times a day   ☐5 times a day or less

☐ More than 20 times   ☐Don't know

4. Have you ever heard the term **'FAKE NEWS'** before? ☐Yes   ☐No

If yes then according to you what is Fake News?

……

5. Is WhatsApp a primary source of News/information for you?

☐Yes   ☐No   ☐Don't Know

6. In your opinion, is WhatsApp a credible source for News/information?

☐Yes   ☐No   ☐don't know

7. Can you differentiate between Fake News and Real News?   ☐Yes   ☐No

If yes, then how?

……

8. Do you crosscheck your content before sharing on WhatsApp?

☐Always   ☐Sometime   ☐Rarely   ☐Never

9. Which type of content you receive most on WhatsApp?

☐Political   ☐Social   ☐Cultural   ☐Sports   ☐Religious

☐Patriotic   ☐Humorous

If others………………………………………………………………………………………………

10.   How frequently do you share or forward message to your friends, family or group?

☐Always   ☐Sometime   ☐Rarely   ☐Never

11.   Which type of content of medium you sharemost?

☐Text   ☐Videos   ☐Image   ☐Animation   ☐Audio   ☐Memes

☐Hyper Links

12.   Do you have any group or person on WhatsApp whom you trust blindly?   ☐Yes   ☐No

If yes then how frequently you share their content without validating?

☐Always   ☐Sometime   ☐Rarely   ☐Never

13.   Have you ever been fooled by Fake News thinking it as real?

☐Yes☐No

Example………
………………………………………………………………………..

14.   Have you ever forwarded the Fake News intentionally?

☐Yes   ☐No

If Yes then
why……
……………………………………………………………..………………

If No then
why……
…….…………………………………………..……………………………

15.   Have you ever heard about any campaign to create awareness about Fake News ☐Yes   ☐No

If Yes, then Explain……………………………………………………………………………..

Signature