

**J C BOSE UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, YMCA,
FARIDABAD**

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

**Report on Workshop on
“Detection of Mis-information and Fake news”**

in association with Factshala

30th October 2020

The department of management studies organized a webinar on “**Detection of Mis-information and Fake news**” on 30th October, 2020. The workshop was organized by Dr Manisha Goel and Dr Anushree Chauhan. Prof. Umesharya Sir Trainer from “ Factshala” assisted by Dr. Gazala Yasmin shared valuable knowledge on how to detect misinformation’s and fake news which is forward by people to people without checking authenticity of information. The students of MBA and BBA program attended the workshop with great zeal and enthusiasm. There are two kinds of fake news; stories that aren't true and stories that have some truth, but aren't 100 percent accurate.



Motives For Sharing False Information

- ★ **Mistake** - printing error, genuine judgemental mistake, unintentional & wrong attribution
- ★ **Satire** - Harmless entertainment just for fun.
- ★ **Publicity** - To seek attention for a cause
- ★ **Financial** - To make money out of attention economy by monetization.
- ★ **Ideological** - To propagate the ideology of some religious or political group.
- ★ **Political motives** - To serve the political needs like elections and exercising power.
- ★ **Psychological biases** - Deep personal likes and dislikes
- ★ **Cultural backgrounds** - Family orientation, cultural settings and values.

Social media platforms allow almost anyone to publish their thoughts or share stories to the world. The trouble is, most people don't check the source of the material that they view online before they share it, which can lead to fake news spreading quickly or even "going viral."

Most Common Types of Online Misinformation



1. Mis-information: false information disseminated without harmful intent.
2. Dis-information: created and shared by people with harmful intent.
3. Unscientific claims
4. Hoax and rumours
5. False context
6. Impostor content
7. Manipulated content
8. Satire or parody
9. Propaganda

But, not all fake news stories are found online. Co-workers who gossip by the water cooler or while browsing print publications that fail to check their facts, for example, are also guilty of spreading misinformation, even if inadvertently.

Ways to Spot Fake News

1. **Develop a Critical Mind set:-** Ask yourself, "Why has this story been written?"
2. **Check the Source:-** Check the web address for the page you're reading. Spelling errors in company names, or strange-sounding extensions like ".infonet" and ".offer," rather than ".com" or ".co.uk," may mean that the source is suspect.



Checklist for verifying websites

- Check ownership - Is it disclosed and credible?
- Assess content - Is it ideology-driven? Are authors disclosed and credible?
- Check history - when and where the site was registered
- Look for click-baits/too many advertisements
- Check if any articles have been fact-checked

3. See who else is reporting the story :-

Example:

Identifying the 'unknown'

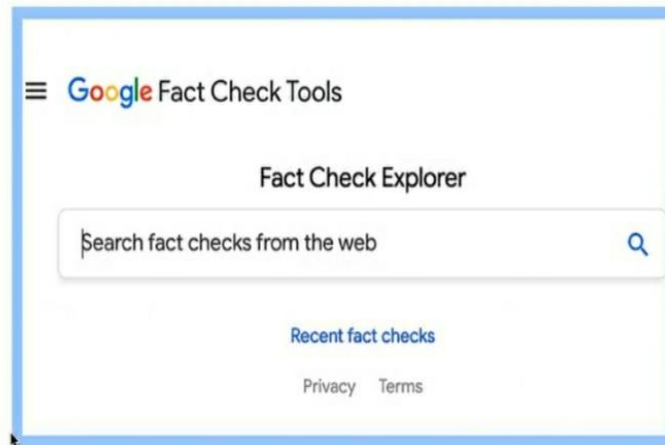
Wire agency IANS and other outlets fell for a fake Twitter account impersonating Sushant Singh Rajput's father.

The account tweeted demanding CBI investigation on Rajput's death.

4. Examine the Evidence :- A credible news story will include plenty of facts – quotes from experts, survey data and official statistics, for example. Or detailed, consistent and corroborated eye-witness accounts from people on the scene. If these are missing, question it!

Google Fact Check Explorer

A Search Engine ONLY of fact check stories!!!



5. Don't Take Images at Face Value :- Modern editing software has made it easy for people to create fake images that look real. In fact, research shows that only half of us can tell when images are fake. However, there are some warning signs you can look out for. Strange shadows on the image, for example, or jagged edges around a figure.

You can use tools such as Google Reverse Image Search to check where an image originated and whether it has been altered.



Beyond simple searches - Cropping a photo is used:

- If there is text on the image (memes) that could throw off a reverse image search
- If it's a collage or if two or more pictures are photoshopped together

Invid tool is used to distinguish between fake vs real

InVID
IN VIDEO VERITAS

ANALYSIS KEYFRAMES THUMBNAILS SEARCH MAGNIFIER METADATA FORENSIC ABOUT

Video contextual verification

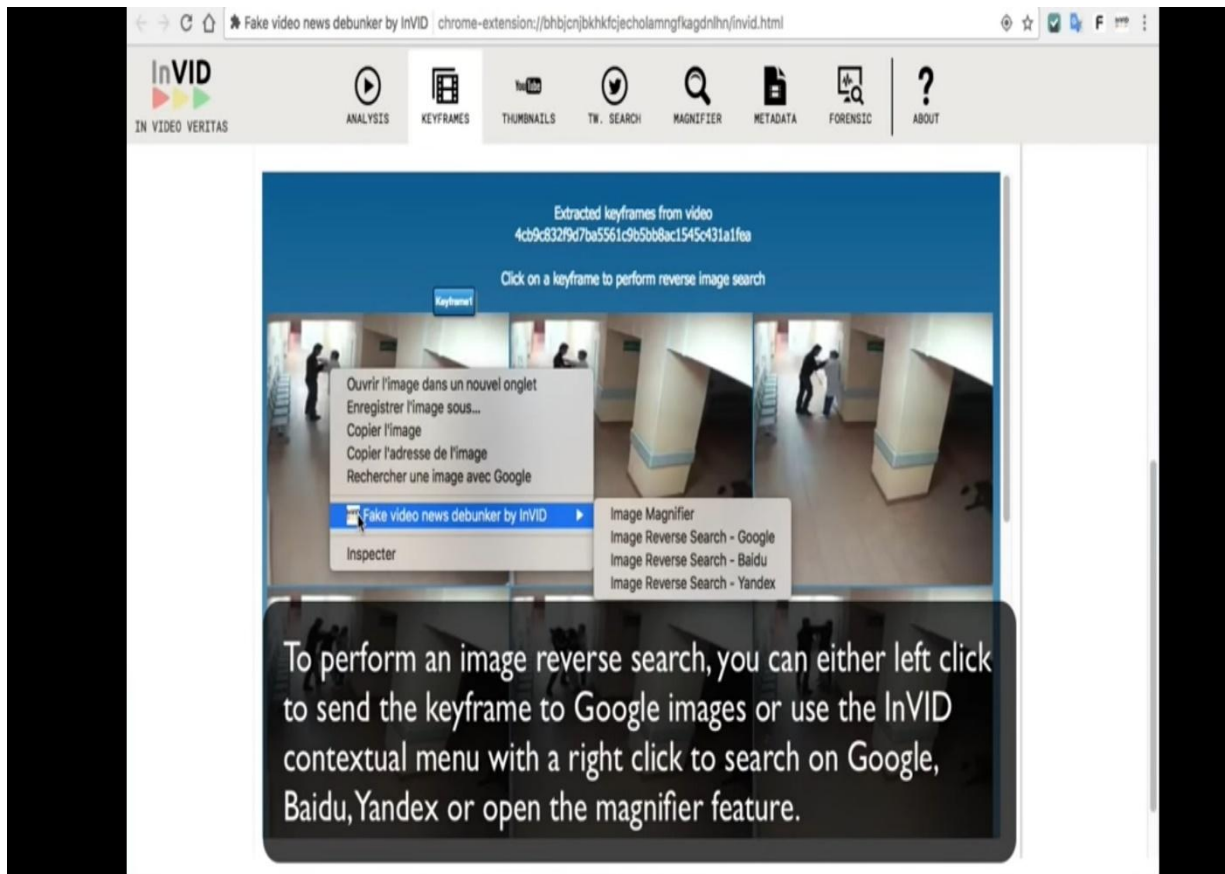
Copy and paste a Youtube or Facebook url

Submit

**A plugin to debunk fake news
and to verify videos and images**

Lens zoom / Inner zoom





हमें फर्जी खबरों से दूर रहने की आवश्यकता क्यों है?

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

Section 505 - punishes persons who spread rumour through their statement to cause public disorder.

Section - 120 – Criminal Conspiracy

Section - 34 in The Indian Penal Code. (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.—When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.)

Section – 499 – Defamation

Approaches of detecting of fake news



Fact-checking Websites

Fact Checking Websites:

Alt News: www.altnews.in [WhatsApp: +91 76000 11160]

AFP Fact Check: <https://factcheck.afp.com/>

BBC Reality Check: realitycheck@bbc.co.uk

Boom Live: www.boomlive.in [WhatsApp: +91 77009 06588]

First Check : <https://firstcheck.in/>

Vishvas News (Hindi) : www.vishvasnews.com

Checkpoint for whatsapp fake news: [+91- 9643-000-888],

PIB (for Govt. Information - <https://pib.gov.in/factcheck.aspx>)

" In last, it's bitter truth that fake news is spread 6 times fast than real news. "

The workshop was very informative and beneficial for the students and faculties as well.