

COLLAPSE OF DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM BY FAKE NEWS: A REMEDIAL STUDY

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Abstract

Fake news is nothing new there. In order to maximize materiality, history is full of endless examples of the fabrication of facts, called disinformation, commonly called lying, or bending the truth for political gain. Fake news is commonly considered to be as old as journalism itself, and "Gatekeeper" suggests that in respectable media outlets, trustworthy data has scarcely ever played a part. This position was questioned in the fast-moving era of the Internet, when rumors and false information became viral, often leading to disastrous consequences. With the rise of mass media and the development of the internet, the fourth pillar of capitalism's obligation has multiplied. With respect to fake news and the creative face of politics, the purpose of the research in front of us is to highlight the role of digital media across social media campaigns. This study paper also addresses a few incidents that have led to dissension in the country due to misinformation being disseminated by social media. In essence, the investigator has gathered several examples of the enormous problem that prevails in this research, the country. This article also addresses the steps taken by social networks in general..

Keywords: *Fake News, Digital Era, Social Media, Politics, Journalism, Awareness.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Fake news is a problem, however, in over-populated countries such as India. It can become harmful, almost. Video clips, jokes, tweets, photographs that are used commonly to polarise cultures and to create trouble by propagating violence. There was still no understanding of social media's validity, particularly between time limits and talking about various stories. The truth is that, in the current case, social media appears to be more authoritative than mainstream media. The truth is, information no longer has the power of classical newspapers to manipulate understanding and gain attention. Online media also basically trumped mass media to a larger degree [1].

The two words 'Fake News' appeared as a 'Word of the Year' after Mr. Donald Trump (U.S. President) started discussing this word in 2017, and the news outlets began to flash both the photo shopped images and Whatsapp forward. Undoubtedly, fake news still exists, but just a few years ago, it gained recognition in India [2]. False news turns out to be a large parable for the immediate propagation in India of myths attached to it with various meanings and definitions. A popular fake news slayer declared that "true news can be a little bit disappointing that is might mean a few things- news sowing confusion, error, fabrication of knowledge, deliberate twisting of a story of news, etc.

So in this highly confused setting, the description must first be perfectly expressed, if one also needs to condemn the dissemination of half-truths and discourage that. India's Press Council (PCI) acknowledged the need for the moment in 2018 and issued a summary of fake news in relation to the country's well-being [3]. Justice Chandramauli Kumar Prasad, chairman of the PCI quoted: "false information mean headlines, story, and facts, aware of the data this is, or is, in whole or in part wrong.

It was noted during the preliminary review that not many studies were done in order for the Indians to better understand fake news and its effects. Scholars have therefore been concerned with trying to examine fake news across numerous examples in order to understand its effect on society in a secure manner. The main focus of the current study is on the current scenario of this deadly national crisis. Figure 1 has been showing that a normal news is become viral via passing through a person. This is very common that when a news passing through a one person to others person ,there is a multiple chain relation established to pass the news from a one person to many persons [4].

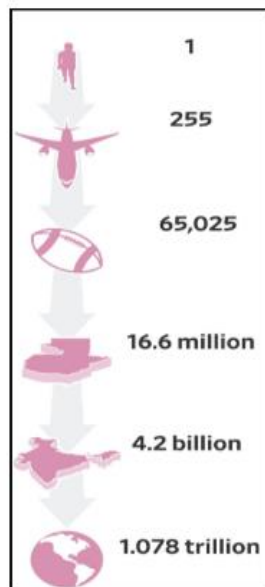


Fig.1 Spread of News from a Person to Many

II. ROLE OF DIGITAL COMMUNICATION IN INDIA'S ELECTIONS

Digital media is one of the most significant components of any form of national contest. To organize its motives, the Party of Politics spends a huge amount of money, time and tools.

Several large amounts of campaign donations were spent on various social media advertisements that the Election State Commission correctly pointed out. The electoral commission has urged political parties and candidates to share their spending specifics, similar to the conventional social media ads strategy, as the campaigns have been digitalized. Candidates must also state that its social media accounts and the parties involved must certify the ads before publishing on their official site [5].

Indian politicians care a great deal about promote yourself through various digital means champagnes. Election in 2014, current opposition leaders resisted being part of Twitter and Face book. Mr Shashi Tharoor, former President Minister of State for Human Resource Development was previously a Twitter adopter of others nation's leaders. Milind Deora, pro-State information minister is also considered one Tweeterian prolific [6].

The new Prime Minister of India, Mr NarendraModi, is one of those lovers of digital politics. Quite early on, he understood the influence of the digital media. He has a vast number of followers on numerous social media platforms, and several studies indicate that, thanks to his digital presence, his popularity has managed to gain so much traction. The Party now has a dedicated team to deal with its social media policies and through various chat groups and WhatsApp to spread its nationalist and democratic opinions. There is also an enormous number of parties run by these young techno lovers. The sides have different divisions to deal with varying ages concurrent groups [7].



Fig. 2 The Way to Spot a Fake News

The website niticentral.com (NIT) was launched by new government supporters with innovative goods to transform India. In essence, followers are trained to become 'ekaryakartas.' It is presumed that through targeted texts, the problems listed by the opponents and are agreed to launch video updates to various phones and social media for a coordinated

coherent solution. The opposition party is increasingly becoming involved on various digital platforms and has established a Fekuexpress.com website to combat government attacks. The platform is structured essentially to highlight promises that were made by the ruling party that are not being fulfilled. Figure 2 has been showing the way to identifying news whether it is real or fake? Young people are generally hired, and highly paid to execute by various national parties/politicians. For their Image and Digital Strategies. They get involved range of graphic designers, and IT professionals as well as communication experts are responsible for creating authentic electronic information between the public [8]. AAP was one of the most powerful users of social media and during the movement for India Free from Corruption. They also effectively galvanized the users of the middle class to challenge them to lose out on a call to help register the campaign themselves. The database was created by missed calls made, which were later used via SMS to support their party agenda. With the shift in dynamics about the dissemination of political views within the citizens of the Indian mentality, misinformation is spreading and this takes the nation to a precarious situation. At the nation now seems fundamentally divided in national and anti-state groups highlighting complex political agendas the country parties [9].

Political Communication Highlighting Social Media Usage:

As the 2014 Lok-Sabha election is a case in point, social media and politics are connected to diversified and regulating policy change. The party's online campaign was fantastic. The social media became a political battleground where Mr Amit Shah emerged as leading fighters, eminent leaders such as Mr NarendraModi. It has also expanded to encompass a wider range of mass media and has made a positive shift in public policy over the past few years [10].The underlying reason for NaMo waves is instigated to be the existence of social media by different analyses. With online promotion, regional parties have also received strong reactions. In Maharashtra, for instance, ten long years have passed since the former ruling party was defeated. As international campaigns that were created by social media and positive presence, the key reason for this is foreseen.

III. CONCLUSION

The government uses Internet blackouts as a way to monitor the spread of social media rumours. Ideas such as linking Aadhaar to social media sites have been submitted by the state attorney to India's Supreme Court. In some parts of India, such as Kannur in Kerala, the government has been conducting false news classes in school systems. Some suggest that the government should take more public education initiatives in order to make people more aware of fake news. In the form of social media posts about unverified herbal remedies, an unfounded advice and conspiracy theory, virus-related disinformation comes in. At least two people were arrested for spreading false news regarding the pandemic coronavirus. Prime Minister Narendra Modi made an appeal on 7 March 2020 not to believe any pandemic-related rumors. On 24 March, the Press Information Bureau published a fact check that reports of a financial emergency being declared in India are inaccurate.

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