



FAKE NEWS: THREAT TO INDIAN LAWS

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Abstract

Fake news is in an era of the information age, the defining variable of the age i.e. information is facing a tsunami in the form of fake news. Tsunami because it came all of a sudden, created havoc and is gargantuan in proportion. In the fast-moving internet age, this role has been primarily challenged as rumors and false information are being viral, sometimes leading to tragic results. With the advent of digital media and the popularity of the internet, the responsibility of the fourth pillar of democracy has increased several folds. The present study aims to emphasize the circulation can be used by authorities for malicious entities to spread rumors and fake news. At the time of the election the two versions of the video clip, both doctored and widely circulated through social media and WhatsApp in India, is a classic case study of “fake news”. And the information not only by web pages, Google searches, and media coverage. We find that the web is not sufficient alone for spreading misinformation, but it leads the agenda for traditional media. Further light on how the Indian law is self – sufficient to remove the problem of fake news. The laws of fake news in a country like Russia and Singapore might help India enacted the news law. Recently, many fake images of earth and space is being circulation and various kind of news spread about Jammu and Kashmir issue the power in the hand of Police has warned against attempts to instigate public by spreading rumors and fake posts, saying persons

involved will be dealt with strictly under the law and stern action will be initiated against them. Lastly, what are various step was taken by judiciary in case of fake news like social media account need to be linked with Aadhaar numbers to check the circulation of fake?

Keyword: Social media, Misinformation, the role of media, judiciary

Introduction

The fake news is a threat to Indian society as there is no such legislative for fake news control and it more dangerous than paid news. According to oxford dictionary “fake news” false reports of events, written and read on websites. We posit that fake news is, in essence, a two-dimensional occurrence of public communication: there is the (1) fake news genre, describing the measured conception of pseudo journalistic misinformation, and there is the (2) fake news label, describing the political instrumentalization of the term to delegitimize news media. As the use of social media is increasing by day by day the accurate and reliable information is prioritized by the government to protect the citizen of India. Many countries like Singapore, Russia, and Italy, etc. have enacted various laws to control fake news. As India parliament in session, fake news and information published with malevolent intent are important subjects that need to be discussed. The government has suspension social media accounts that spreading disinformation and misinformation to disturb peace and clam for prayer congregation in the valley. A parliamentary committee shaped to considerate fake news and its causes, significances and stand measures endorsed to the Singapore régime in September that it needs to seem to be at



bringing new legislation that would encourage social media systems to demand larger transparency and accountability in the go with the flow of content material and would make certain that perpetrators of falsehoods are punished. The new law, it said, take into account the responsibility of unique stakeholders in the digital advertised.[1] Digital technology makes it easy to alter information—including photographs, audio recordings, and video—for the purposes of misleading the recipients of that information by morphing the content and context altogether. A number of pretty new technologies give purveyors of misinformation sophisticated tools for hauling out deceptions. Not only this, political bots produce machine-generated content, such as tweets, that may falsely appear to be and confused with human-generated content. Advanced software makes it possible to create machine-written articles that require minimal human input. As with tweets produced by political bots, these articles may falsely appear to be generated by humans. The final work is done by search engine optimization which can mislead by re-ranking search engine results to drive less credible information to the top of a results list while driving more credible information to the bottom. [2] Google, Facebook, and social media platforms are continuously trying to devise and develop ways to integrate fact-checking into their searches and news feeds, but only time will tell whether this will cut down on the spread of falsehoods. A user's willingness also plays an important role. Studies have proved that people want to believe in lies because it suits their partisan agenda, ideology, religion, or some other vested interest. People also like and forward fake news when it is interesting or titillating,

or when it confirms a core belief or score points against the opponent.

Role of media

The information by smartphone and website has slowly changed the traditional approach of media, and leading journalists to continuously adapt. Though these new technologies allow audiences to experience a new sense of transparency and accessibility, particularly in their experience of connecting with public figures, they have also led to higher levels of information misuse among users. Role of twenty-two media guru the knowledge by chance smartphone and a couple of web site tends slowly turned into the standard lifestyle of media guru, and a couple of resulting in journalists to incessantly diversifications. Much social policy media guru witless any longer screening method has bumped into gained legitimacy leastwise alternatives to quarter historically reported news flash.

Stratified Organization of Fake News:

Participants specified that there have been fake news flash long is no longer having the ability needful an unusual person or isolated development, except for sounds like to pay attention to gangland and a couple of sagaciously SLE quite audience Economic and Social Council commission. They two noted the high school chance of this stuff gangland bodies attending existence of except for assist in giving of dogmas fixer. especially, the half of twenty-two participants seen to those prime quality and a couple of on the face of it skilled enquiry of doctored videos and a couple of writing, and how purposeful enquiry of the particular dissemination of these items fake news flash. They two noted that there have been, whereas some extent news flash papers make merry



shocked the half of twenty-two initiative of body weight fake news often, recent efforts have nothing once more decided more likely than simply a Zeal may's indentation in thermometer effects of pretend news flash. Albeit this ordeal, participants noted that there's are way enhanced awareness and a couple of coverage getting ready to issues these days than simply each before installing.

Vernacular social policy media Platforms:

Participants noted the immense popularity of vernacular social media platforms in India. They two noted that there has been a focus for recent platforms that might seem like be insulated by chance their severally languages, thus providing an enchanting island to a quarter centralized detection. However, as long as the half of social anthropology enquiry of these items drawback, any longer resolution to that should always aid an identical enquiry and a couple of cuts back, participants specified. they two projected slammer city piece of furniture in an enchanting different way village to market a social anthropology understanding of pretend news flash and a couple of weeny effects, maybe attainable resolution.

Navigating chartless Territory: the half of twenty-two participants self-addressed the half of the head the security of feminine inquiring journalists. They two acknowledged that it's are harder for girls to a quarter under consideration into and a couple of reports back to each day oil and a couple of campaign things because of recent areas having the ability male-dominated. Also, they two fire that there have been, in India, ancient cross constraints are suppressed the half of larynx of girls and build several advantages balance island

'tween decks a girl privilege and a couple of her youngster interviewees. However, participants are noted that there [is a little more that there's a is a tendency for twenty-four youngster interviewees to pay attention to more vulnerable—with relevancy specific amount issues—around feminine interviewees, leastwise compared to a quarter youngster ones. Recently settings, the half of participants declared, offer you |men and women journalists with any luck distinctive perspicacity plus farm animal and realities of one's interviewees. Albeit this ordeal, however, participants noted that there have been journalism remains an enchanting male-dominated visual view, very warm with any luck relevancy on-ground body weight. They two consequently specified that there have been perseverance and a couple of patience is something secret for girl's journalists to achieve. [3]

Role of social media in shaping India's political discourse, and specifically in transforming the face of the general elections held in 2014. Since then, social media platforms have emerged as an important political tool employed by every political party to communicate with their constituencies. With 45 million new young voters added to the electoral roll since 2014, the role of the new media and the proliferation of social media mean that the public space has been enlarged like never before. [4]. Modern media is increasingly getting decentralized due to the increasing use of social media. This free media provides users with the capabilities to spread information quickly to other users without confirming its truthfulness. [5]

Indian laws



In India law, there is the Information technology Act where intermediary guidelines released in December 2018 require all internet platforms to ensure traceability of the origin of all content shared through them. [6]

The Rule 2018 categorically specifies that the intermediaries ought to inform to the users of the laptop aid about the Rules and regulations and privateness coverage to not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information which may affect public fitness and safety and Critical Information structure. No such provision used to be current in the Draft Rule 2011 and it is determined that the government is taking necessary and needful steps time and once more to conscious human beings about the dangerous outcomes of consumption of cigarettes and intoxication. It is an essential step taken closer to public safety as a social media platform is one of the most frequent platforms used via every section of the society as properly as through each age group. The authorities have also taken an initiative to protect quintessential fact shape against cyber terrorism, cyber struggle and other threats.

Recently, as per reports, it's been declared that What Sapp had opposed the planned intermediaries' rules that needed the intermediaries to disclose data with relation to the origin of the messages because it would violate free speech rights and privacy of a person. Whereas, as per the intermediary's tips that are to be proclaimed when elections would come with penalties and jail terms for the executives of social media corporations and therefore the electronic messaging apps, World Health Organization wouldn't suit the arranged down rules concerning message

traceability. The government has taken this step to confine on fake and inflammatory posts and messages which will cause violence together with execution across the country. The What Sapp is of the read that such norms and tips area unit too broad and can't be complied with considering the end-to-end encoding provided by the corporate to its users. The corporate had declared that it had created vital product changes and functioned with civil society partners to deal with information through public education campaigns however the govt. wasn't happy with the aforesaid response given by the corporate. As per the corporate, the traceability of the origin of messages and posts could mean re-engineering core products and would have world ramification and additional have away on user privacy. [7]

Recently in the Lok shabh election 2019, there are almost one hundred fifty and more cases of faux information stated it rampant the Indian authorities as well media.

The records used to be launched by means of the Law Ministry and Election Commission following a question asked by South Goa MP Cosme Francisco Caitano Sardinha in the Lok Sabha.

According to the data launched on "cases where social media group of the commission had suo-moto reported instances to social media platforms," forty-six instances got here from Facebook, ninety - seven from Twitter and 11 from YouTube. However, a first information record (FIR) used to be filed solely in one case of false news over the indelible ink.

"Tweets spreading misinformation concerning indelible ink was once noticed by using the social media crew of the



Commission. The tweets have been supposed to lie to voters of a specific community,” Prasad had cited in the annexure.

Notable instances of false facts consist of Facebook posts involving 20 lakh EVMs long past missing (22), transportation of EVM except safety (11) and tweets spreading misinformation about EVMs (84)

Sardinha had also requested a query whether or not the ballot panel had considered “banning social media messaging apps like What Sapp all through elections”. To this, the regulation minister said no such suggestion was once taken up by means of the authorities.

To struggle with the rising tide of false data on social media, the Press Information Bureau (PIB) has determined to set up a fact-checking unit to identify and counter any faux information circulating about the government and its policies, the Hindustan Times reported.

This step assumes significance after the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 2016 had suggested expanding its analytics wing to monitor social media [8]

the voluntary code of ethics adopted with the aid of social media companies like Facebook, Twitter, What Sapp , Share Chat and Google in advance of elections may not do an awful lot to curb the threat of faux information and misinformation, social media analysts,

The code of ethics is additionally unlikely to tame fake news on What Sapp, thinking about the absence of traceability on the platform, they said. Companies such as Facebook, Google, Twitter, What Sapp, and Share Chat agreed on to adhere to a code of ethics in advance of the frequent elections. Among other things, the code includes taking

down objectionable posts within three hours for the duration of the 48-hour silent period ahead of elections and bringing transparency in political advertising. [9]

UN launches media cleanliness drive; India along with 20 nations sign to give up a spread of fake news online. Twenty nations including India have signed a settlement at the United Nations to stop the spread of fake information online. The signatories committed to merchandising independently reported, various and reliable information on the internet beneath an accord initiated through Reporters without Borders (RSF), a press freedom watchdog.

In India, the matter of faux news has reached large proportions within the last 5 years. consistent with Pratik Sinha , founding father of altitude News, a reality checking web site to combat pretend news, misinformation in India sometimes takes 3 forms — targeting a minority and spreading false news implicating them in violent activities; targeting specific people and spreading false news to tarnish their credibility and reputation; and, spreading pretend news concerning public personalities and their supposed heroics that will increase their standing and influences political outcomes. All 3 forms have up to now semiconductor diode, directly or indirectly, to fomenting of communal and social tensions and heavy hurt to people. Another form of pretend news outside this spectrum is malicious pretend news designed to unfold psychosis and mistrust among folks. The spate of execution that semiconductor diode to the murder of over thirty-three folks in India between January 2017 and Gregorian calendar month 2018 stands as a testament of the facility of fake news.[10]



Lessons for India

By implementing POFMA, Singapore has incontestable a resolve to fight the growing unfold of false news and information campaigns. There is a unit variety of vital takeaways for the Asian nation from this experiment. Firstly, there's a desire to acknowledge the role of social media and alternative ICT corporations as vital stakeholders in making certain national security, and their experience and talent set got to be optimally used for identical. Secondly, adequate provisions exist within the IT (Amendment) Act 2008 for watching and block websites and services. A proactive approach with facilitating [the assistance] of ICT corporations will help in distinctive messages and posts that area unit going infective agent and more analytics of those will assist in segregating messages that area unit doubtless to end in the commitment of ineligible acts. Limiting the quantity of forwards has been a serious step during this direction because it helps in speed down message propagation. Thirdly, cyber education of our population in detecting work and creating thought-about selection with relation to false statements can cut back the attractiveness and unfold of such messages. Fourthly, all messages that area unit being originated and propagated on the web has to be unambiguously known and half-track so the namelessness of the message conceiver, recipient and propagator will be removed and this may successively cause an undergone user behavior. Fifthly, prompt and exemplary action has to be taken against persons and organizations resorting to unfold of false messages each among and out of doors the country. Lastly, the cooperative and cooperative partnership has to be solid with likeminded countries to spot the origin of information campaigns and initiating

countermeasures against the perpetrators. The recent sign language of the "Christchurch decision to Action" declaration by the Asian nation could be a step in the right direction.[11]

Comparative study

The Singapore government has enacted the law on fake news the needs the power to act swiftly to halt the viral spread of false news the law protections against exploitation of power by allowing judicial reviews of government guidelines.[12]

Singapore passed the Protection from Online Falsehood and Manipulation Act (POFMA) 2019 on 8 May 2019. Consisting of nine components and sixty-two sections, the Act at once drew the world's attention and bouquets and brickbats flew in thick and fast. Irrespective of whether or not the act will deliver or not, the Singapore government, confronted with a daunting and complex problem, decided to act.

The following section discusses policy measures taken by some of the nations to adjust faux information and allow vibrancy of the digital public sphere.

Countering pretend information is top in the government's plan. In 2016, the MIB cautioned expanding its analytics wing to reveal social media and set up an early warning machine for viable flashpoints that the authorities can also be unprepared for. The social media analytics wing of the ministry, which is now non-existent, scrutinized posts on social media systems to generate reports for the Prime Minister's Office, the National Security Advisor's Office and quite a number intelligence bureaus, apart from ministries such as domestic affairs, external affairs, and defense.



In 2018, the ministry constituted a committee to body guidelines to modify news portals and media websites. During the recently concluded Lok Sabha election, the election fee additionally labored with social media structures to pick out and pull down posts that were fakes and should lead to vitiating the elections.

As per EC's data, 650 posts have been taken down by Facebook for voter misinformation, hate speech, violation of the mannequin code of behavior and public morality and decency. Similarly, Twitter took down 220 posts, Share Chat 31, Google 5 and What Sapp, 3.

Singapore has enacted POFMA for 4 predominant reasons. Firstly, to stop the conversation of false statements of reality and enable measures to counteract the consequences of such communication. Secondly, to suppress the financing, promotion, and support of online locations in Singapore that over and over speaks false statements of facts. Thirdly, to allow measures to be taken to detect, control and safeguard towards coordinated inauthentic behavior and other misuses of on line debts and bots. And lastly, to allow measures to be taken to beautify the disclosure of records concerning paid content directed toward a political end. One of the challenges facing the world neighborhood is involving the classification of a piece of statistics or information being spread on cyberspace as hateful or fake. It is not clear as to when such news is to be considered an innocent prank or a law and order trouble or a hazard to national security. POFMA tries to get to the bottom of this dilemma. The act states that a piece of news is deemed to pretend and useful action if and solely if it meets two criteria in Article 7 parts 2. Firstly, it is a false announcement

of fact. And secondly, conversation of this false news is probable to have an effect on the security of Singapore or be prejudicial to public health, safety, tranquility or finances or be prejudicial to Singapore's relations with other countries or have an effect on the result of elections or incite emotions of hatred, enmity unwell will or reduce public confidence in the state or its institutions. Article 10 of Part 3 of the act makes any Minister in the Singapore authorities in a position to classify news as pretend and take fabulous action to deal with such news.

Article eleven of Part 3 worries speaking a "Correction Direction". A Correction Direction can be issued to a man or woman to talk a Correction Notice (Statement nullifying a false information and inserting a corresponding genuine statement and/or its hyperlink next to the false statement) within a detailed time restriction to all individuals who have received the false facts and/or post the correction note in a newspaper or other print publications of Singapore. Article 12 of Part three empowers the Competent Authority to issue a "Stop Communication" direction, and Article 16 of Part three empowers the Minister to direct the Information Communication Media Development Authority (IMDA) to order the web access service company to disable get admission to an online region for all cease customers through issuing an "Access Blocking Order".

An Internet Intermediary has been classified as a character supplying web intermediary offerings (like social networking services, search engine, content material aggregator, web-based messaging service, video sharing services, etc. Part four of POFMA deals with instructions to internet intermediaries and providers of mass media services. Article 22



offers with the issuance of “Disabling Directions” with the aid of the web middleman to quit get right of entry to the quit consumer in Singapore of detailed false information whilst Article 28 deals with “Access Blocking Order”.

Italy: In 2017, lawmakers and regulators in Italy felt a desire to introduce new rules for faux news. Since the spreading of pretend news was extremely debated concern throughout their constitutional vote campaign, a legislative proposal was submitted within the Senate of the Republic. This planned law criminalized sharing and posting of ‘false, exaggerated or biased’ data and obligatory fines of up to 5000 Euros. It planned imprisonment in cases of pretend news as grave as inciting violence of crime and supposed the web Service suppliers (ISP) with a responsibility to watch their role in regulation the content and within the removal of such news that's not reliable and true a part of the law was Janus-faced resistance since it used imprecise terms like ‘false or exaggerated or biased’ news, which might take a large vary of definitions. Also, the law partially challenged the liberty of expression below their Constitution

Article ten of ECHR: ‘Freedom of Expression’ discusses the correct freedom to carry opinions and to receive and impart data and concepts while not interference by public authority. although the Article provides public a right to specific, it conjointly qualifies the correct by stating that this freedom of expression will solely be exercised subject to sure such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law. Such qualifications shall be based mostly keeping in mind national security, territorial integrity, public safety,

disorder or crime, health or morals, name or rights of others, the revelation of data received in confidence, maintenance of authority and inclination of the judiciary(Council of Europe, 1970).[13]

Malaysia: within the run-up to 2018 Malaysian general elections, the previous Prime Minister of the Asian country, Najib Razak, introduced Anti-Fake News Act 2018, once the Billon anti-fake news received the Malaysian King’s assent. underneath this law, publishers of the content were needed to right away take away the revealed content if it had been suspected to contain faux news (Malaysia’s anti-fake news legislation become law, is currently enforceable, 2018). This bill would produce conflict within the constitutional rights of individuals in an exceedingly democratic nation. Such a law that regulates the individuals from registration their opinions could be a regressive one. This law introduced by former Prime Minister was conjointly presupposed to curtail the free morpheme of political speech. However, the present government in August 2018 tried to repeal the law quoting that the prevailing laws about communication and media area unit "sufficient" to tackle faux news within the country. Although, the Bill to repeal the prevailing Anti-Fake News 2018 Bill was passed within the lower house in August, it had been later rejected by the legislator. it's attention-grabbing to notice that such laws that regulate what the general public will opine and speak sets a wrong precedent in an exceedingly democratic area wherever individuals fancy the correct to free speech.

Germany: In a European country, the govt. brought in an exceeding law that came into impact on January one, 2018. This law



mandates online platforms to get rid of “obviously illegal” posts among twenty-four hours or risk fines of up to €50 million this law was enforced by the German government to cut back the unfold of info, it received a lot of flak. Primarily as a result of once regulation of content happens on social media platforms, it typically ends up in depreciation of the democracy in situ. Such law that blindly restricts the speech of its individuals, supported specific key-word parameters, is often used as a tool by the govt. to suppress power, voice and disturb the democratic area within the public sphere. If unbridled, such a move will develop into systematic state-based police investigation and censorship, which might adversely undermine democracy within the nation.

France: when Italia introduced a law criminalizing the sharing and posting of ‘false, exaggerated or biased’ data beside Deutschland passing legislation to fight back pretend news, France conjointly determined to require pro-active steps to handle the difficulty of pretend news. French Parliament amended its Constitution in Gregorian calendar month 2018, at the National Assembly, when being opposed by the Senate doubly earlier and passed a law to fight the handling of data. In compliance with the previous live, digital platforms can currently have to be compelled to publish the name of the author and therefore the quantity got any of their sponsored content. Below the latter, it might change associate degree interim decide to fleetly halt the circulation of pretend news by means of legal injunction. [14]

Fake News in the Indian Context

Fake news on social media has a huge have impact on the opinions of people across the

world. In the Indian context, the consequences of spreading pretend information has been away from what one could contemplate. According to record of Indo-Asian News Service. In scenarios like these, where the important notion at the back of spreading news is related to nationalism, the data become less important for the customers than the emotional desire to bolster their countrywide identity.

Unlike other countries, the prime distributor of fake news in India is What Sapp , but now not different social networking sites like Facebook or Twitter (What's Driving India's Fake News Problem? 2018). What Sapp, a cell messaging application, was once acquired via the social media giant - Facebook, in 2014. This social media platform lets in its customers share facts by means of forwarding it to different customers in a number of agencies and broadcast lists within the same platform which has led to widespread, unchecked distribution of facts hardly ever vetted by using users. It has now not solely misinformed the users on social media but additionally triggered violence and barbaric killings around the country.

In 2018, Panjuri Kachari, a small village in Assam, witnessed one of the most gruesome instances of lynching. The smartphone photos which went viral showed two blood-soaked men pleading for their lives, moments later they have been dead. These two guys who have been from Guwahati, capital of the north-eastern state of Assam, had been overwhelmed to loss of life via a crazed village mob wielding bamboo sticks, machetes, and rocks, as they were wrong to be toddler kidnappers. The case used to be mentioned in more than a few media platforms as to how rumors spread on



Facebook and What Sapp in India lead to the death of two people. Around 20 humans have been victims to cases of lynching in May and June 2018 alone, due to the viral news unfold via Facebook and What Sapp. At least 18 humans were killed as a result of the violence fuelled by means of the rumors unfolds on What Sapp.

Outbursts of violence in Shillong due to communal variations between two groups; lynching of two guys through an irritated mob, who presumed the victims to be cattle thieves in Jharkhand; and the demise of two men and women in Assam after being misunderstood as baby lifters by means of a mob are some instances. These cases resulted in pushing the West Bengal authorities to work toward the implementation of a law. The violence in these places was once because of unfolded of hatred and misinformation on social media. The proposed law of the new law has strict actions in the area in opposition to persons or businesses that are accountable for spreading hatred and pretend news in society, and for disrupting harmony in a public sphere. Such strict movements encompass penitentiary sentences to residents for posting fake news if such information causes concern or alarm in public.

According to a BBC analysis, in the 12 months 2018, at least 32 humans have been killed in incidents involving rumors unfold on social media or messaging apps (What's Driving India's Fake News Problem? 2018). All this referred to as for the authorities to take some tremendous movements to curb unfold of misinformation. Following the quite a number of instances of lynching witnessed in India, in August 2018, What Sapp had to begin rolling out the 5 chat limit

for forwarding messages to control the unfold of pretend news.[15]

India judiciary

The Supreme Court stressed the need to discover a balance between the right to online privacy and the proper of the State to discover people who use the net to spread panic and commit crimes. Though I do no longer recognize how to access it, I have heard about the darkish goings-on in the dark web. It is worse than what occurs in the net search. Two The link of social media profiles of registered users with their Aadhaar numbers, and if required, have platforms such as Facebook and What Sapp to share the 12-digit unique identification with law enforcement organizations to assist notice crimes. The government discovered it a task to hint the 'originator' of such online content. The services of social media platforms, which had been used to flow into such content, were the need of the hour. "We do now not have the mechanism to find out the originator we can't have human beings commit crimes. [16]

Fake information in Daily Newspaper "Tameel-e-Irshad" twice i.e. on 10-08-2016 and 30-09-2016 concerning Protest Rally organized in Tulla-Mulla on 09-08-2016 and 29-09-2016 respectively. Fake news was also posted involving "Munshi" of P/s Kheer Bhawani. The petitioner on 19-08-2016 posted an apology concerning the fake information that has been posted with the aid of the petitioner. Thus, the petitioner wantonly gave provocation to reason riots and precipitated the public to disrupt public order in the District. However, tendering of apology related to the pretend information honestly suggests that there have been no practical grounds that bake that such



declaration used to be factual and the petitioner has no longer posted the stated information in properly faith. The FIR is lodged in opposition to the petitioner in the worrying police station. The petitioner in the instantaneous case has posted pretend news which reality is admitted via the petitioner and consequently the petitioner has committed an offense which has led to the registration of the immediate FIR against the petitioner and there is no question of imposing a ban on freedom of the press.[17]

Lynching and mob violence are creeping threats that may additionally steadily take the form of a Typhon-like monster as evidenced in the wake of the rising wave of incidents of habitual patterns with the aid of frenzied mobs throughout the united states of America instigated by means of intolerance and misinformed by the circulation of fake news and false stories. There has been an unfortunate litany of spiraling mob violence and agonized horror supplying a grim and ugly picture that compels us to mirror whether the populace of a top-notch republic like ours has misplaced the values of tolerance to preserve a numerous culture.[18]

Conclusion

The fake news is a threat to Indian society as the misinformation in the digit world is dangerous to people and society. The social media platform information to be origin or fake is a question for the country. As the information circulates in any form the origin of news is all there. The guideline of 2018 is there in the information technology act. But these guidelines are not self-sufficient which only solves the problem of misinformation in the country. The strict laws, rules, regulations, and guidelines should be enacted the same in the case of motor vehicle act for

preventing the accident on road. The Indian government should have enacted the law as a country like Singapore, Germany, Italy, France, etc. has the law with strict fine and penalty. Recently, in the Lok shabh election there is widespread misinformation. The apex court has recommended the social media account should be linked with Aadhaar card. As long as people have a strong incentive to believe a lie, liars will have an equally strong incentive to lie. Fake news will continue to disrupt the media and communication research traffic in the coming years. As poison kills poison, so the digital literacy will play a big role in combating the problem of fake news. So it is safe to conclude that social media is an important aspect which is authentic and helpful for its users as well as for the development and growth of the society.

Recommendation

As the fake news spread rapidly in the country it is a threat to India society the following are the recommendation -

1. The awareness program of fake news should be done at each level by the workshop, seminar, schools, college, and office, etc.
2. Social media messages like in the case of what Sapp message the name of the person should be mention that is forward that message.
3. An account on social media should be one for one person.
4. The government should create the ad hoc committee to the watchdog of fake news.

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[18] Tehseen S. Poonawalla vs. Union of India (UOI) and Ors. (17.07.2018 - SC) : MANU/SC/0738/2018
