**CONCLUSION**

In this work we successfully summarized, compared and analyzed the different aspects of spurious news that go around in social media. The current trend of news consumption, the scenario of fabricated news and state-of-the-art methods for the identification of fake news as well as rumors are being discussed. Five different supervised machine learning models are being trained and tested on two different text news datasets. The highest accuracy 96.61% on the Fake News Detectiondataset in classifying fake news using the SVM Classifier looks very promising.

Even though a lot of work has been done by researchers specifically since 2016 to reduce the malice of information pollution from human society still a lot more is to be done. The data could be pre-processed differently; other feature extraction methods such as sentiment analysis, the polarity of the document can also be explored