

The dissemination of false or defamatory information online

Name: IQRA MUNAWAR STUDENT ID. 22037159

INTRODUCTION

Information sharing and consumption have undergone a radical change as a result of the widespread usage of the internet and social media platforms. People begin to withdraw their aid from a country when inaccurate information about it damages that nation's reputation, for instance. According to the study, it was found that individuals in two age groups, specifically 21-35 and 36-50, tend to disseminate misinformation on social media platforms. Notably, those within the latter age range, in particular, exhibit a tendency to share information on social media platforms without verifying its accuracy beforehand. These age group people share news without verifying and as the result of this the news spreads faster than the fire. The audience-based review is conducted in order to make this topic clear. With an emphasis on two age groups—21–35 and 35–61—this research aims to investigate the prevalence, causes, and effects of sharing false or defamatory material online.

Background & Research

According to Allcott and Gentzkow (2017), the spread of false or defamatory information online has become an alarming trend. According to studies, false information can take many different forms and propagate more easily by preying on cognitive biases and emotional responses (Benkler Y, Faris R, Roberts H (2018)). The consequences of disseminating false information include erosion of trust, distortion of public discourse, and potential social unrest (Campan A, Cuzzocrea A, Truta T (2017)). Misinformation, rumours, and libellous content can spread readily in this atmosphere because to the online platforms' explosive expansion. False or slanderous information can have a variety of negative effects, including social turmoil and reputational harm. For successful efforts to mitigate its detrimental consequences, it is essential to comprehend the variables influencing the spread of such content. The world is more like a global village, so if anyone is affected by such incidents there is a chance that another country will also suffer economically (Conroy N, Rubin V, Chen Y (2015)). Therefore, we need to work together to stop such false information from spreading further because it affects all of us equally.

References

1. Allcott H, Gentzkow M (2017) social media and fake news in the 2016 election. *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 31(2): 211–236.
2. Benkler Y, Faris R, Roberts H (2018) *Network Propaganda*. New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Campan A, Cuzzocrea A, Truta T (2017) Fighting fake news spread in online social networks: actual trends and future research directions. In: 2017 IEEE international conference on big data (big data)

Research Questions

1. How do the attitudes and behaviors related to false or defamatory information differ between the age groups of 21-35 and 35-50?
2. Is there any way to stop the false information on online platforms?
3. What are the main motivations behind the dissemination of false or defamatory information online?
4. Defamatory news crashes the country in front of whole world.?

Data Analysis

The entire set of data is gathered via the Facebook platform in order to analyse it, and only the valuable and pertinent information is kept.

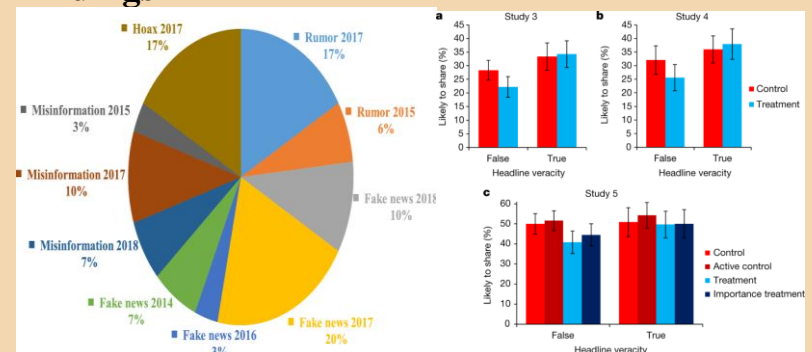
https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02mmKwWwWNWZJbbFiFprLvCoagRHgzBDDZ73SKYtBHNfd6wPxX8YL1eM4pZILzcSDYl&id=100093582137235&mibextid=Nif5oz

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid02eo2kwRqbrDG4GciNvwK154vvMPFCsN7amG8ZFDZparmh3zNT7jE9aGJ2gmC3vJX1l&id=100001411985083&mibextid=Nif5oz

Methodology

The study discovered that people in two age categories, especially 21–35 and 36–50, have a propensity to spread false information online. Conduct a literature review to explore existing research on false or defamatory information dissemination, motivations, and impacts. Develop interview protocols and survey questionnaires. Analyze the collected data using appropriate qualitative and quantitative methods. Compare the results between the age groups and draw conclusions.

Findings



RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSION

- Enhance media literacy programs to educate the public about identifying and verifying information.
- Encourage online platforms to implement stricter content moderation policies and fact-checking mechanisms.

In conclusion, False information can cause market instability and impede economic growth, which has serious ramifications for the world economy. News that is defamatory can harm a nation's reputation, which can affect overseas investments and diplomatic ties. Implementing strategies like media literacy programmes, stronger content monitoring, and regulatory frameworks might assist prevent the spread of misleading information online, even though doing so is difficult.

Note: kaggle datasets download -d thedevastator/bot-activity-and-credibility-scores-on-social-me