

Fake News Analysis Report

Query ID: 35

VERDICT: FAKE NEWS

Query News Sample



"40 years old Naga temple attacked by peaceful people at Guntur constituency of Andhra Pradesh 17th ward. Police have no information about registering an FIR"

Top Visual Evidence



"Temples under attack in Andhra Pradesh: Hindus must be granted autonomy and the chance to defend themselves from external attacks"

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Final Unified Reasoning

- Detailed Reasoning:

The overwhelming evidence points towards the news post being fake. The strongest indicator is **Evidence 3 (Web Search)**, which assigns a low support score of -20.0, indicating a strong refutation of the claim. This means that web searches do not support the claim that a Naga temple was attacked in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh.

- Arguments FOR FAKE classification:

- Strong Web Search Refutation (Evidence 3):** The negative score from the web search is the most decisive piece of evidence. It directly contradicts the claim made in the text.

- Sentiment Mismatch (Evidence 1 & 2):** Both the image-text analysis and the image-image comparison highlight a significant sentiment mismatch. The text attempts to portray a positive event, while the image (and the comparison image) depict a destructive act. This suggests deliberate manipulation to mislead.

- Event/Action Mismatch (Evidence 2):** The image-image comparison shows a stark contrast in the events depicted – one of construction/improvement, the other of destruction. This further undermines the credibility of the post.

- Entity Ambiguity (Evidence 1):** While the image does show a temple-like structure, the lack of verifiable details about the specific "Naga temple" and the location makes it difficult to confirm the claim.

- Arguments AGAINST FAKE classification (and why they are weaker):

- Event/Action Alignment (Evidence 1):** The image does show someone spray-painting, which aligns with the text's mention of an "attack." However, this alignment is overshadowed by the deceptive sentiment and the lack of supporting evidence from web searches.

- Visual Similarity (Evidence 2):** Both images depict religious structures, which provides a superficial similarity. However, the vastly different contexts and actions negate this minor point. Given the strong refutation from web searches, the clear sentiment and event mismatches, and the lack of verifiable details, the final classification is FAKE with **High** confidence.

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Image vs. Text Analysis (Query)

Okay, let's break down this image and text sample according to the requested 4-step analysis.

STEP 1: Sentiment Alignment

1. Text Sentiment: The text has a negative sentiment. It describes an act of vandalism ("temple attached") and mentions a lack of police action (no FIR registered). While it uses the word "peaceful," this is likely sarcastic or an attempt to downplay the severity of the event.

2. Image Sentiment: The image shows a person spray-painting something onto a structure. The text overlay "PEACEFUL COMMUNITY SPREADING LOVE AND HARMONY" is clearly ironic given the action depicted. The overall visual tone is unsettling and potentially destructive.

3. Comparison:

- Classification: Sentiment Mismatch
- Reasoning: The text attempts to portray a positive sentiment ("peaceful," "love," "harmony"), while the image depicts a destructive act and the text overlay is clearly sarcastic.

STEP 2: Entity Consistency

1. Text Entities:

- Naga temple
- Guntur constituency
- Andhra Pradesh
- 17th ward

2. Image Entities:

- A temple structure is visible in the image.
- The architecture suggests a location in India, potentially Andhra Pradesh.
- The presence of a building in the background could be a building in Guntur.

3. Comparison:

- Classification: Entities Ambiguous/Unverifiable
- Reasoning: While a temple is present, it's difficult to definitively confirm it's the "Naga temple" mentioned in the text. The location is also not explicitly verifiable from the image alone. The 17th ward is impossible to verify.

STEP 3: Event/Action Consistency

1. Text Event/Action: The text describes the vandalism of a Naga temple.

2. Image Depiction: The image shows a person spray-painting a structure, which is consistent with

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the act of vandalism described in the text.

3. Comparison:

- Classification: Event/Action Aligned
 - Reasoning: The image visually depicts an act of vandalism (spray-painting) that aligns with the text's description of a temple being "attacked."
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STEP 4: Final Judgment

- Judgment: FAKE
- Brief Reasoning: The most significant factor in this judgment is the **Sentiment Mismatch**. The text attempts to frame the event as positive, while the image clearly shows a destructive act. The sarcastic overlay further reinforces the disconnect. While the Event/Action is aligned, the deceptive sentiment makes the pairing appear misleading and likely intended to spread misinformation. The Entity Consistency is ambiguous, but the sentiment discrepancy is a stronger indicator of potential falsehood.

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Query Image vs. Evidence Image Analysis

Okay, let's analyze the two images step-by-step.

- STEP 1: Sentiment Alignment
 - **Image 1 Sentiment:** The image shows a person painting a building with the text "PEACEFUL COMMUNITY SPREADING LOVE AND HARMONY" and a smiley face. This conveys a positive and hopeful sentiment.
 - **Image 2 Sentiment:** The image shows a burning structure, likely a religious building, illuminated by flames. This evokes a sense of destruction, fear, and sadness.
 - **Comparison:** Sentiment Mismatch
 - **Reasoning:** Image 1 promotes a message of peace and harmony, while Image 2 depicts a scene of destruction and potential tragedy. The sentiments are directly opposed.
- STEP 2: Entity Consistency
 - **Entities in Image 1:** The image shows a building, possibly a church or community center, and a person. The text overlay suggests a community context.
 - **Entities in Image 2:** The image shows a religious structure, likely a church or temple, engulfed in flames.
 - **Comparison:** Entities Mismatch
 - **Reasoning:** While both images likely depict religious structures, the context and state of the structures are vastly different. Image 1 shows a building being improved, while Image 2 shows it being destroyed.
- STEP 3: Event/Action Consistency
 - **Event/Action in Image 1:** A person is actively painting or renovating a building, seemingly as part of a community effort to promote peace and harmony.
 - **Event/Action in Image 2:** A building is on fire, representing a destructive event.
 - **Comparison:** Event/Action Mismatch
 - **Reasoning:** The actions depicted are completely opposite. One shows construction and improvement, while the other shows destruction.
- STEP 4: Final Judgment
 - **Judgment:** FAKE
 - **Brief Reasoning:** The combination of these images is highly misleading. The positive sentiment and action in Image 1 are juxtaposed with the destructive scene in Image 2. This pairing is likely intended to create a false narrative or to misrepresent the situation. The sentiment, entity, and event analyses all point to a significant inconsistency and a potential manipulation of the images to convey a deceptive message.

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Text vs. Text Factual Consistency Analysis

Evidence Snippet #1

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A describes a specific incident: a 40-year-old Naga temple being attacked in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, with police not registering an FIR. Sentence B discusses a broader issue of temples under attack in Andhra Pradesh and calls for autonomy and self-defense. While both relate to temple attacks in Andhra Pradesh, they do not describe the same specific event or situation. Sentence B is not a fact-check of Sentence A.

Evidence Snippet #2

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A describes a specific incident: a 40-year-old Naga temple being attacked in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, and the police not registering an FIR. Sentence B discusses temple attacks in Andhra Pradesh in general, which is a broader topic and does not refer to the specific incident described in Sentence A. Therefore, they describe different facts.

Evidence Snippet #3

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A describes a specific incident: a 40-year-old Naga temple being attacked in Guntur constituency, Andhra Pradesh, ward 17, with police not registering an FIR. Sentence B reports on multiple instances of temple vandalism in Andhra Pradesh and a demand for action from opposition parties. While both relate to temple vandalism in Andhra Pradesh, they do not describe the same specific event or situation. Sentence B is a broader report, while Sentence A details a particular incident.

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Text vs. Text Analysis (cont.)

Evidence Snippet #4

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A describes a specific incident: a 40-year-old Naga temple being attacked in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, with police not registering an FIR. Sentence B discusses a broader pattern of alleged hate crimes against Hindu temples in Andhra Pradesh. While both relate to attacks on Hindu temples in Andhra Pradesh, they do not describe the same specific event. Sentence B does not confirm or deny the specific details of the temple attack mentioned in Sentence A.

Evidence Snippet #5

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A describes a specific incident: a 40-year-old Naga temple being attacked in Guntur constituency, Andhra Pradesh, ward 17, with police not registering an FIR. Sentence B reports on multiple temple vandalizations across Andhra Pradesh. While both relate to temple vandalism in Andhra Pradesh, they describe different events and locations. Therefore, they do not convey the same factual information.

Evidence Snippet #6

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A describes an incident involving a Naga temple being attacked, while Sentence B describes the demolition of a dargah to build a mosque. These are different events and locations, therefore they do not describe the same real-world situation.

Evidence Snippet #7

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A describes an incident of a Naga temple being attacked in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, and the police not registering an FIR. Sentence B refers to a broader discussion about attacks on temples in Andhra Pradesh. While related, they do not describe the same specific event. Sentence B does not confirm or deny the specific details of the attack mentioned in Sentence A.

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A.

Evidence Snippet #8

Factual Score: -1

Rationale: Sentence A claims a Naga temple was attacked by peaceful people and that police have not registered an FIR. Sentence B is from BOOM, a fact-checking website, and the title states the video of the temple vandalism is viral with a false communal claim. This directly debunks the claim in Sentence A.

Evidence Snippet #9

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A describes a specific incident: a 40-year-old Naga temple being attacked in Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, and the police not registering an FIR. Sentence B provides a general list of temple attacks in Andhra Pradesh. They do not describe the same event; Sentence B is a broader category to which the event in Sentence A *might* belong, but it doesn't confirm or deny the specific details of the incident.

Evidence Snippet #10

Factual Score: 0

Rationale: Sentence A describes the alleged attachment of a Naga temple by peaceful people and the police's lack of action in registering an FIR. Sentence B describes the demolition of a dargah. These are different events, even though they both relate to religious structures and occurred in Guntur.