

# Fake News Analysis Report

Query ID: 52

**VERDICT: FAKE NEWS**

## Query News Sample



"Mahishashur railway station in Murshidabad West Bengal destroyed saying that sound of train whistle is disturbing their namaz. We are able to see through the future of India."

## Top Visual Evidence



"Fact Check: Vandalism of railway station in West Bengal in viral video was not due to namaz"

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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. Multiple credible sources have debunked the claim that the Mahishashur railway station was destroyed due to a disturbance during prayers. Investigations revealed the incident was related to a political clash, not a religious one as the post alleges.

- Evidence 2 (Image-Image) further reinforces this conclusion. The presence of a fact-check label on a similar image strongly suggests that the original claim is misleading. While both images depict a chaotic scene at the railway station, the fact-check label casts serious doubt on the narrative presented in the original post.

- Evidence 1 (Image-Text) also contributes to the "FAKE" classification. The text attempts to link the destruction to a religious practice ("disturbing their namaaz"), which is not visually represented in the image. This disconnect between the visual and textual elements raises suspicion and suggests a deliberate attempt to fabricate a narrative. The sentiment alignment between the image and text is a minor point and doesn't outweigh the significant factual inconsistencies revealed by the web search and the image comparison.

- Arguments FOR the FAKE classification:

- Strong Web Search Refutation:** The low support score from web search is the most compelling evidence against the claim.

- Fact-Check Label:** The presence of a fact-check label in the image comparison strongly suggests the claim is false.

- Lack of Visual Evidence:** The image does not depict any religious activity or provide any context to support the claim of a disturbance during prayers.

- Arguments AGAINST the FAKE classification:

- Image Depicts Destruction:** The image does show a scene of destruction, which aligns with the text's claim that the railway station was destroyed. However, this is a superficial alignment and doesn't address the core issue of the fabricated motivation.

Given the strong evidence from web search and the image comparison, the confidence level is **High**.

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## Image vs. Text Analysis (Query)

Okay, let's break down this news sample with the requested 4-step analysis.

### STEP 1: Sentiment Alignment

**1. Text Sentiment:** The text expresses a strongly negative sentiment. It describes a destructive act ("destroyed") and uses inflammatory language ("disturbing their namaaz," "future of India") suggesting anger, condemnation, and potentially fear-mongering.

**2. Image Sentiment:** The image depicts a scene of destruction – rubble, debris, and what appears to be a damaged structure. The low lighting and chaotic scene evoke a sense of devastation and potentially violence.

**3. Comparison:**

- Classification: Sentiment Aligned

- Reasoning: Both the text and the image convey a negative and destructive sentiment. The text describes destruction, and the image visually represents it.

### STEP 2: Entity Consistency

**1. Text Entities:**

- Mahishashur railway station
- Murshidabad, West Bengal (Location)
- India (Location)
- Namaz (Religious practice)

**2. Image Entities:** The image shows a railway station (likely Mahishashur), with debris and damage consistent with destruction. It's difficult to confirm the specific location (Murshidabad, West Bengal) from the image alone, but the setting appears to be a railway station. The image does not directly depict "Namaz" but the text links the destruction to it.

**3. Comparison:**

- Classification: Entities Mismatch

- Reasoning: While the image depicts a railway station, which aligns with the text's mention of "Mahishashur railway station," the text's claim that the destruction is linked to a religious practice ("disturbing their namaaz") is not visually represented in the image. The image doesn't show any religious activity or individuals engaged in prayer.

### STEP 3: Event/Action Consistency

**1. Text Event/Action:** The text describes the destruction of Mahishashur railway station, attributing it

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to a perceived disturbance of a religious prayer.

**2. Image Depiction:** The image shows the aftermath of a destructive event – a railway station in ruins. It depicts damage and debris, suggesting an explosion or forceful demolition.

**3. Comparison:**

- Classification: Event/Action Mismatch

- Reasoning: The image shows destruction, which aligns with the text's claim of the station being "destroyed." However, the reason given in the text (disturbance of "namaaz") is not depicted in the image. The image doesn't provide any context or evidence to support the specific motivation described in the text.

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## STEP 4: Final Judgment

- Judgment: FAKE

- Brief Reasoning: The most significant factor in this judgment is the **Event/Action Mismatch** and **Entities Mismatch**. While the image depicts destruction, the text provides a specific and potentially inflammatory reason for the destruction that is not supported by the visual evidence. The text attempts to link the event to a religious practice, which is not visible in the image. This suggests a deliberate attempt to misrepresent or fabricate the context of the event. The sentiment alignment, while present, doesn't outweigh the lack of factual consistency.

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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 text accompanying Image 1 expresses anger and outrage ("disturbing their Namaaz"). The image itself shows a chaotic scene with people seemingly engaged in a confrontation. The overall sentiment is negative and charged.
  - **Image 2 Sentiment:** Image 2 shows a similar scene, but with a "fact-check" label overlaid. The presence of this label suggests a critical or skeptical perspective. While the scene itself is still chaotic, the label introduces a sense of doubt or debunking.
  - **Comparison:** Sentiment Mismatch
  - **Reasoning:** Image 1 conveys a strong negative sentiment of anger and outrage, while Image 2, with its fact-check label, introduces a more skeptical and questioning sentiment.

- STEP 2: Entity Consistency
  - **Entities in Image 1:** The text mentions "Mahishashur railway station in Murshidabad, Bengal." The image shows a railway station platform with people.
  - **Entities in Image 2:** The text mentions "Mahishashur railway station in Murshidabad, Bengal." The image shows a similar railway station platform with people.
  - **Comparison:** Entities Aligned
  - **Reasoning:** Both images depict the same location (Mahishashur railway station in Murshidabad, Bengal) and a railway platform.

- STEP 3: Event/Action Consistency
  - **Event/Action in Image 1:** The image depicts a chaotic scene on a railway platform, with people seemingly confronting each other. The text claims this is related to a disturbance during a "Namaaz."
  - **Event/Action in Image 2:** The image shows a similar chaotic scene on a railway platform. The fact-check label suggests the event might be misrepresented or misleading.
  - **Comparison:** Event/Action Aligned
  - **Reasoning:** Both images show the same event - a chaotic scene on a railway platform. However, the context and interpretation of the event differ due to the fact-check label in Image 2.

- STEP 4: Final Judgment
  - **Judgment:** FAKE
  - **Brief Reasoning:** While the entities and event are aligned between the two images, the sentiment mismatch is significant. Image 1 presents a narrative of outrage and religious disturbance, while Image 2 explicitly labels the claim as potentially false. The fact-check label in Image 2 strongly suggests that the original claim (as presented in Image 1) is misleading or fabricated. Therefore, the pairing is designed to be deceptive.

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## Text vs. Text Factual Consistency Analysis

### Evidence Snippet #1

**Factual Score:** -1

**Rationale:** Sentence A claims that a railway station was destroyed because the sound of a train whistle was disturbing prayers. Sentence B is from a fact-checking source and explicitly states that the vandalism in the viral video was *\*not\** due to prayers. Therefore, Sentence B directly debunks the claim in Sentence A.

### Evidence Snippet #2

**Factual Score:** -1

**Rationale:** Sentence A claims a railway station was destroyed due to disturbance of prayers. Sentence B is from Fact Crescendo, a fact-checking website, and states that a video from 2019 is being shared with a communal spin. This implies that the claim in Sentence A is false and being debunked.

### Evidence Snippet #3

**Factual Score:** 0

**Rationale:** Sentence A describes the destruction of a railway station due to claims about noise disturbing prayers. Sentence B describes violence at a church. These are different events and locations, therefore they do not describe the same real-world situation.

### Evidence Snippet #4

**Factual Score:** 0

**Rationale:** Sentence A describes the destruction of a railway station in West Bengal due to concerns about noise during prayers. Sentence B describes an attack on a church in Bethlehem. These are entirely different events and locations.

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## Text vs. Text Analysis (cont.)

### Evidence Snippet #5

**Factual Score:** -1

**Rationale:** Sentence B is a fact-check headline indicating an investigation into a claim of vandalism at a railway station due to train whistles disrupting prayers. This directly addresses the claim made in Sentence A, suggesting it is being investigated for potential falsehood. Therefore, Sentence B explicitly debunks the claim in Sentence A.

### Evidence Snippet #6

**Factual Score:** -1

**Rationale:** Sentence A claims that Mahishashur railway station was destroyed because the sound of train whistles was disturbing prayers. Sentence B is from Newschecker, a fact-checking website, and explicitly states that the viral video depicting this event is false. Therefore, Sentence B debunks the claim made in Sentence A.

### Evidence Snippet #7

**Factual Score:** -1

**Rationale:** Sentence A claims a railway station was destroyed due to the sound of train whistles disturbing prayers. Sentence B, from Alt News, a fact-checking organization, states that old videos of vandalism in a West Bengal railway station are viral with a false anti-Muslim claim. This explicitly debunks the claim made in Sentence A.

### Evidence Snippet #8

**Factual Score:** -1

**Rationale:** Sentence A claims a railway station was destroyed because the sound of train whistles disturbed prayers. Sentence B, from Radio Free, states that a video of vandalism at a West Bengal railway station is circulating with a false anti-Muslim claim. This indicates that the claim in Sentence A is being debunked as false.

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## Text vs. Text Analysis (cont.)

### Evidence Snippet #9

**Factual Score:** -1

**Rationale:** Sentence A claims a railway station was destroyed due to disturbance during prayers. Sentence B is from lighthousejournalism, a fact-checking website, and explicitly states that a video of a railway station being vandalized is circulating with false claims. This directly debunks the claim made in Sentence A.

### Evidence Snippet #10

**Factual Score:** 0

**Rationale:** Sentence A describes the destruction of a railway station in West Bengal due to a dispute about train whistles disturbing prayers. Sentence B describes an incident of mob violence in Bihar. These are unrelated events occurring in different locations.