**LITERATURE SURVEY**

**[1] A. Douglas, “News consumption and the new electronic media,” 7e International Journal of Press/Politics, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 29–52, 2006.**

Recently, the print and television news media have begun to question the future of their industries. From newspaper executives at the New York Times who have asked whether there will be a print version of their paper in ten years, to television news executives who openly speculate on whether there will be network nightly news,the stated cause for alarm is the competitive threat of the Internet. This article looks at the hypothesized shift of news consumption from the traditional media to the online news media. The hypothesized mass migration of news consumption behavior is not supported by the facts.Some migration from offline to online news consumption has occurred, but this number (12 percent direct substitution) is less than many believe. Another 22 percent of U.S.adults have substituted some online news for offline news, but for a substantial portion of this group,the online news media acts as a complement rather than as a substitute.Most significant is the fact that two-thirds of the U.S.adult population have not shifted to online news consumption and appear unlikely to do so. The author also examined the advertising markets for the traditional news media and for the online media and found that online advertising is an imperfect substitute for advertisers.Despite declining television viewership and newspaper circulation,advertising revenues are not only staying with the traditional news media but are also increasing, albeit slowly. The author has found no major impact on the economics of the news industry due to the online news media.This is not to say that pressures are not being felt, but they are not felt to an extent that warrants predictions of the demise of the traditional news media

[2] J. Wong, “Almost all the traffic to fake news sites is from facebook, new data show,” 2016.

Sites that publish fake or hyperpartisan news are almost completely reliant on Facebook for their readership, according to data collected by the marketing analytics firm Jumpshot.The company found that several of these sites get over 70% of their desktop-device traffic from Facebook referrals. By contrast, established news sites, like the New York Times, get less than 30% of their desktop traffic from the social network. Jumpshot collected data from over 20 fake, hyperpartisan, and established news sites between September and November.

**[3] D. M. J. Lazer, M. A. Baum, Y. Benkler et al., “)e science of fake news,” Science, vol. 359, no. 6380, pp. 1094–1096, 2018.**

**Abstract**. At the beginning of the novel coronavirus another phenomenon was observed: the dissemination of false information on a large scale. The World Health Organization (WHO) stated that the coronavirus pandemic is not the only threat that the world is facing, but there is also an infodemic that needs to be controlled. For example, false articles claiming that SARSCoV-2 was man-made or that the EU is going to be eradicated are invading the health sector. This pilot study aims to analyze several COVID-19 related fake news disseminated in Romania that was identified as fake by traditional media outlets. A content analysis of N=22 COVID-19 related fake news was conducted using a coding scheme adapted from Keselman et.al. (2019). The articles were written in a colloquial language, and the majority of them included criticism towards the government and their measures against the pandemic. Some of the distinguished features of fake news according to previous literature in the field were identified in the examples that we chose.

**[4] S. A. Garc´ıa, G. G. Garc´ıa, M. S. Prieto, A. J. M. Guerrero, and C. R. Jimenez, “)e impact of term fake news on the scientific ´ community scientific performance and mapping in web of science,” Social Sciences, vol. 9, no. 5, 2020.**

Nowadays, multiple phenomena have promoted an impact on society, constituting in some cases, not only a contribution of benefits but also of risks. Among them, the fake news phenomenon is considered one of the most burning phenomena today due to the risk it poses to society. In view of this situation, the research community has carried out numerous studies that seek to address this issue from a multidisciplinary perspective. Based on this, the objective of this work was to analyze the productivity and, therefore, the impact of this topic in the research community. To this end, this work advocated a scientometric-type methodology, through scientometric laws, impact indicators, and scientific evolution of 640 publications of the web of science (WOS). The results showed the impact of the fake news discipline today, which is considered an emerging issue that is of interest to many knowledge disciplines around the world. Likewise, the results showed that the publications not only have a focus on analyzing the veracity or not of the news, but that it begins to vertebrate a new line of an investigation directed to the informational education and towards the prevention of the consumption of this type of news through the internet.

[5] A. D. Holan, 2016 Lie of the Year: Fake News, Politifact, Washington, DC, USA, 2016.

Conspiracy theories and hoaxes have always been part of America’s political conversation, but in 2016 they took off online. Fake news found a willing enabler in Donald Trump, who at times repeated and legitimized made-up reports. We defined fake news as fabricated information, manipulated to look like credible news reports, then easily spread online.

**[6] S. Kogan, T. J. Moskowitz, and M. Niessner, “Fake News: Evidence from Financial Markets,” 2019, https://ssrn.com/ abstract=3237763.**

Using a unique dataset of fake stock promotion articles prosecuted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, we examine the impact of fake news. In addition, we use a linguistic algorithm to detect deception in expression for a much larger set of news content using the fake articles as a training sample. We find increased trading activity and temporary price impact from fake news about small firms, but no impact for large firms. Using the SEC investigation as a shock to investor awareness of fake news, we find a marked decrease in reaction to news, particularly content deemed less authentic, but also legitimate news. These findings, including the indirect spillover effects on other news, are most pronounced for small firms with high retail ownership and for the most circulated articles. Understanding the motivation behind the fake articles, we find that small firms engage in corporate actions and insider trading designed to profit from the fake articles, consistent with concerns of coordinated stock price manipulation. No such patterns are observed for large firms. The setting offers a unique opportunity to quantify the direct and indirect impact of fake news.

**[7] A. Robb, “Anatomy of a fake news scandal,” Rolling Stone, vol. 1301, pp. 28–33, 2017.**

This story was reported in partnership with [The Investigative Fund](http://www.theinvestigativefund.org/) and [Reveal from the Center for Investigative Reporting](https://www.revealnews.org/). Additional reporting: Aaron Sankin, Laura Starecheski, Michael Corey, Jaime Longoria and Jasper Craven.

The revelations overcame Edgar Maddison Welch like a hallucinatory fever. On December 1st, 2016, the father of two from Salisbury, North Carolina, a man whose pastimes included playing Pictionary with his family, tried to persuade two friends to join a rescue mission. Alex Jones, the Info-Wars host, was reporting that [Hillary Clinton](https://www.rollingstone.com/t/hillary-clinton/) was sexually abusing children in satanic rituals a few hundred miles north, in the basement of a Washington, D.C., pizza restaurant. Welch told his friends the “raid” on a “pedo ring” might require them to “sacrifice the lives of a few for the lives of many.” A friend texted, “Sounds like we r freeing some oppressed pizza from the hands of an evil pizza joint.” Welch was undeterred. Three days later, armed with an AR-15 semiautomatic rifle, a .38 handgun and a folding knife, he strolled into the restaurant and headed toward the back, where children were playing ping-pong. As waitstaff went table to table, whispering to customers to get out, Welch maneuvered into the restaurant’s kitchen. He shot open a lock and found cooking supplies. He whipped open another door and found an employee bringing in fresh pizza dough. Welch did not find any captive children – Comet Ping Pong does not even have a basement – but he did prove, if there were any lingering doubts after the election, that fake news has real consequences

**[8] J. Soll, “)e long and brutal history of fake news,” Politico Magazine, vol. 18, no. 12, 2016.**

)e advent of the World Wide Web and the rapid adoption of social media platforms (such as Facebook and Twitter) paved the way for information dissemination that has never been witnessed in the human history before. With the current usage of social media platforms, consumers are creating and sharing more information than ever before, some of which are misleading with no relevance to reality. Automated classification of a text article as misinformation or disinformation is a challenging task. Even an expert in a particular domain has to explore multiple aspects before giving a verdict on the truthfulness of an article. In this work, we propose to use machine learning ensemble approach for automated classification of news articles. Our study explores different textual properties that can be used to distinguish fake contents from real. By using those properties, we train a combination of different machine learning algorithms using various ensemble methods and evaluate their performance on 4 real world datasets. Experimental evaluation confirms the superior performance of our proposed ensemble learner approach in comparison to individual learners.

**[9] J. Hua and R. Shaw, “Corona virus (covid-19) “infodemic” and emerging issues through a data lens: the case of China,” International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, vol. 17, no. 7, p. 2309, 2020.**

Abstract: Coronavirus (COVID-19) is a humanitarian emergency, which started in Wuhan in China in early December 2019, brought into the notice of the authorities in late December, early January 2020, and, after investigation, was declared as an emergency in the third week of January 2020. The WHO declared this as Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on 31th of January 2020, and finally a pandemic on 11th March 2020. As of March 24th, 2020, the virus has caused a casualty of over 16,600 people worldwide with more than 380,000 people confirmed as infected by it, of which more than 10,000 cases are serious. Mainly based on Chinese newspapers, social media and other digital platform data, this paper analyzes the timeline of the key actions taken by the government and people over three months in five different phases. It found that although there was an initial delay in responding, a unique combination of strong governance, strict regulation, strong community vigilance and citizen participation, and wise use of big data and digital technologies, were some of the key factors in China’s efforts to combat this virus. Being inviable and non-measurable (unlike radioactive exposure), appropriate and timely information is very important to form the basic foundation of mitigation and curative measures. Infodemic, as it is termed by WHO, is a key word, where different stakeholder’s participation, along with stricter regulation, is required to reduce the impact of fake news in this information age and social media. Although different countries will need different approaches, focusing on its humanitarian nature and addressing infodemic issues are the two critical factors for future global mitigation efforts

[10] N. K. Conroy, V. L. Rubin, and Y. Chen, “Automatic deception detection: methods for finding fake news,” Proceedings of the Association for Information Science and Technology, vol. 52, no. 1, pp. 1–4, 2015.