

Summary:-

Fake news can be extremely dangerous and misleading in a society. According to stats in the last ten years, there are several brutal incidents reported due to the spread of falsified news in social network platforms which are considered as the easiest media for spreading rumors. Mostly clumsy and innocent people are used to lead these violences because they are prone to believe these rumours. To help mitigate the negative effects caused by fake news-both to benefit the public and the news ecosystem-It's critical to develop methods to automatically detect fake news on social media.

Fake news is an oxymoron that undermines the credibility of reporting that actually meets the verifiability standard and the public interest specifically for real news. And in this electronic era, it's one of the biggest challenges to control the spreading of false or misleading news due to the free flow of information through social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, blogging sites and others. A new report says citizens of US, Spain, Germany, UK, Argentina and South Korea claim they have seen false or misleading information on social media related to CoVID-19. Because of the abundant spreading of false and unreliable information, some commentators are now referring to the latest wave of misinformation that's accompanied by the COVID-19 pandemic as a disinfodemic.

Research in intelligence shows that the rumors spreading in social media leave a particularly lasting impact on less smart people and keep them away from making the right decisions. False news is used to build people's fears, raise racist ideas and lead to bullying and violence against innocent people. Even fake news has great democratic impacts. For example, some fake news was just created to trigger people's distrust and make them confused, impeding their abilities to differentiate what is true from what is not. American presidential election shows how it disrupts fallacy people's opinions. In the last few years, there have been many tragic incidents in Bangladesh due to rumors. In July 2019, five people were beaten to death and ten injured by mobs as a result of widespread rumors about the expected human sacrifice in the construction of the Padma Bridge. In September 2012, a series of attacks happened on Buddhists, shrines, and houses of Buddhist inhabitants in Ramu Upazila in Cox's Bazar by local mobs at midnight. The mobs destroyed 12 Buddhist temples and 50 houses in reaction to a tagging of an image depicting the desecration of a Quran on the timeline of a fake Facebook account under

a Buddhist male name. The actual posting of the photo was not done by the Buddhist who was falsely slandered. The Buddhist was innocent of the accusation. The violence later spread to Ukhia Upazila in Cox's Bazar and Patiya Upazila in Chittagong where Buddhist monasteries and Hindu temples were targeted for attacks.

So, we can see that fake news is a very dangerous problem. In societies like ours, this evil can do much more damage than anywhere else. Because people here are less critical and more prone to believe any kind of campaign. To help mitigate the negative effects caused by fake news-both to benefit the public and the news ecosystem-It's critical to develop methods to automatically detect fake news on social media.

Slides:-

- What is Fake News?
- Why it is challenging to control
- Which kind of people may get affected by Fake News?
- How society can get violated by spreading Fake News
- Why solving this problem will benefit