FACULTY OF DEFENCE AND STRATEGIC STUDIES
GENERAL SIR JOHN KOTELAWALA DEFENCE UNIVERSITY
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SYNDICATE - 14

FAKE NEWS, DISINFORMATION AND HATE SPEECH IN SRI LANKAN MEDIA

<u>CONTENT</u>

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3. **ACADEMIC DS**   - MR. HMN HERATH

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DECLARATION

6.   We declare that this does not incorporate, without acknowledgement, any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any university and to the best of our knowledge and belief, it does not contain any material previously published and written by another person but by the members of the syndicate group, except where due reference is made in text. We also hereby give consent for our dissertation, if accepted, to be made available to any outside organization.

Date: **…………………....**   ……………………………………

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CERTIFICATION OF SUPERVISORS

4

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ABSTRACT

7.   We live in a world full of false stories, unexplained rhetoric and hate speech at a time when people are looking at this and making money from it and most of those lies and hate speech are the cause of espionage and war. Simulation of real media fake media and websites created by publishers. Any criminal who uses this method of deception and distorts official documents as part of fraudulent schemes because of such misinformation, misinformation and hate speech causes 30 years of civil war in Sri Lanka and has been a major national security issue. As bad news reports, ignorance and hate speech are a special area where problems seem to be more complex. More and better use of national communication can solve this problem. Currently the influence of false news, misinformation and hate speech has gripped third world countries such as Sri Lanka with its equal share of distribution on social media remains not limited to the western world. News and cyber media experts agree that the millennium media revolution has faced leaders and people to believe, comment on, write and pursue content that fits their ideas and expectations.

<u>ACKNWOLEDGEMENT</u>

8.   We owe a great debt of gratitude to the DS military Lt HMTP Halahakoon and DS academic Mr. HMN Hearth for the guidance, encouragement and valuable advice given to us over the courage of this study. Much of the work of the cases would not have been complete without the foresight and foresight of those who encouraged us. Many thanks to the academic staff for giving us time to talk to them on a regular basis. We take this opportunity to appreciate the workings of the public library to produce this work. The assistance, cooperation and experience of the graduates were also important in the completion of these courses. Therefore, we would appreciate the support provided by all 37 cadets.

Members of Syndicate 14

INTAKE 37

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

What is media

9.   Media is the network of communication tools or tools used to store and deliver data or data. The term refers the segments of the media, such as media printing, publishing, photography, cinema, broadcasting (radio, television), digital media, and advertising. Media technology has made viewing easier over time. Children are encouraged to use media tools in school and are expected to have a general understanding of the various technologies available today. The internet is obviously one of the most effective tools for the media. E-mail, Skype, Facebook, and other services have brought people closer together and built new online communities. However, some say that certain types of media can block face-to-face contact.

What is fake news

10.   Fake news is false or misleading information presented as news. We can describe untrue stories as false or misleading content presented as news and transmitted in formats that include verbal, written, printed, electronic, and digital communications. for political purposes, or to undermine social cohesion in targeted societies. Many strategies need to be linked to non-existent types of stories, depending on whether fake news is intentional, or unintentionally and unintentionally produced and you catch yourself in the conversation, you found it "not enough" to explain the issues. obo of information content problems.

What is disinformation

11.   False information means "false information, such as national power or tactics, which is being disseminated by the government or an intelligence agency in a hostile political act." It is also commonly used to mean "knowledge that is deliberately misleading or biased; misrepresentations or facts; propaganda." Disinformation, then, is deliberately spreading false information.

What is hate speech

12.   Hate speech, speech or expression that demeans a person or persons based on (suspected) membership of a community group characterized by traits such as race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, religion, age, physical or mental disability, and so on.

13.   Common hate speech includes slogans and insults, statements that promote extremist views, and expressions that are intended to incite hatred or violence in the community. Hate speech may also include non-verbal cues and signs. For example, the Nazi swastika, the Confederate Battle Flag (of the Confederate States of America), and pornography were all viewed as hate speech by individuals and groups.

14.   Critics of hate speech not only argue that it causes psychological harm to its victims, but also the physical harm that fuels violence, but also that it undermines the social equity of its victims. This is especially true, since social groups that are prone to hate speech have historically suffered from social discrimination and oppression. Hate speech poses a challenge to today's liberal society, committed to freedom of expression and social equality. Thus, there is an ongoing debate in those communities about how hate speech should be controlled or tested.

Disinformation VS Misinformation isn't the same thing

15.   Disinformation has great power, is destructive, and divisive, and is a common spy tool. When distinguishing between nonlinear details and disinformation, keep in mind one very important word in mind: purpose. Although both terms refer to types of information that are incorrect or false, only disinformation is intentionally wrong. While this distinction may seem simple enough, false information and erroneous information are the same and sometimes connected, so used differently. Inappropriate information.

16.   When it comes to false information, False information is that is spread, even if it is intended to mislead. The spread of false information often occurs in our daily lives. We humans the light of the news - are imperfect. We can all make mistakes. We all forget things. We misunderstand or misinterpret details. We tell our friends about something we heard on TV or saw on social media that was not true. If you are distributing incorrect information but you do not know it is incorrect, then you are in effect, distributing incorrect information. And if we say that false information is every day, we mean it. For example, suppose a party starts at 8pm but you forget or misread the invitation and tell your friends it starts at 9pm giving them the wrong information. But fear not: we are not calling the true police! The key, here, is to unknowingly spread false information; you didn't mean to do it, or maybe you thought the details were true. False information does not care about the purpose, and so it is the name of any kind of wrong or false information. Today, false information is easily spread because of technology.

History of disinformation, fake news and hate speech in Sri Lankan media

17.   When it comes to the content of Sri Lankan history even in ancient times that can also be said, false stories and hate speech have had an impact on the social, political, and economic stability of Sri Lanka. As we all know that the 30-year civil war began from the explanation of information in the Sri Lankan community that the Tamil people had a plan to fight the Sinhalese which was a bad idea displayed by the media at that time. Also, where there is hate speech and false stories directed at other insurgents in Sri Lankan society through the media most of the time Muslims and Tamil are the ones involved in this. The worst tragedy that has befallen those who hate speech and lies is the war that lasted for 30 years in Sri Lanka. Those hateful speeches and false stories have resulted in the death of thousands of innocent people and soldiers simply because of little knowledge.

CHAPTER TWO

BACKGROUND

Why disinformation, fake news and hate speech happing among Sri Lankan media

18.   The spread of false information on the Internet is a cause for great concern to all members of the public, including government, policy makers, organizations, businesses, and citizens. Fake stories are designed specifically to sow the seeds of distrust and perpetuate existing social and cultural practices by exploiting subordinate political, regional, and religious methods. Argue that misinformation has a negative impact on individuals and society as they are deliberately entire consumers to accept the false beliefs shared to convey certain agendas. The spread of false news poses great challenges to organizations and sectors.

19.   In fact, propaganda promoting a certain idea or opinion about a product, product, or organization, which may not be true, may be deliberately designed to mislead consumers. For example, consumers have threatened to boycott McDonald's after non-news reports about its use of ground worm filler on its burgers became viral. Some recent research has also noted the impact of non-product issues on products and organizations. Such false information may harm sellers' interests by negatively affecting consumer intentions. On the other hand, consumers may be misled into buying certain products based on false reviews, which have been accepted as fraudulent means online. Therefore, non-news coverage of HIV has become a major concern in the age of social media, where anonymity, user-generated content and local content can promote misinformation.

20.   While research studies on the dark aspects of social media use, including overloading of data, communication fatigue, fear of missing out and coping strategies, have strengthened ideas and behaviors that are fundamental to the distribution of vague news. In fact, little is known about the motives for sharing unspecified information on social media. We say that understanding the reasons and associated behaviors that entice people to share lies online can help identify a solution to address the growing threat. In addition, better understanding can also be seen as helpful to advertisers, marketers, product managers, policy makers and experts. Thus, the lack of lessons in things that enhance the ethics of sharing untrue stories indicates a gap in texts that need to be closed. Current research seeks to address this gap by evaluating the performance of SMP users in relation to validation and sharing of false information. Research questions (RQs) that guide this study.

What are the sources of disinformation, fake news and hate speech?

21.   Over the past five years, the rapid growth of social media has been seen as an indication of its importance and integration into the daily lives of many people in Sri Lanka. At the same time, there has been a growth in digital journalism through the internet. But the availability of social media is much higher compared to traditional online media. As a result, social media becomes an online media. There are many types of social media platforms, and many services can fall into different categories. Some of the main types are shown below, as well as other examples. As we all see social media as a major source of misinformation, false news and hate speech. There are other sources as well.

    a.   Social Networks

        Social media focuses on connecting and exchanging ideas, ideas, and content with other users, often with users sharing their likes and dislikes. Facebook and Twitter are examples of social networking. While more professional than others, LinkedIn can also be considered a social networking site.

    b.   Media Networks

        Unlike social networks, which specialize in allowing users to share and share immature thoughts and ideas, media networks specialize in distributing content such as photos and videos. Instagram and YouTube are examples of this. Communication conversations.

    c.   Communication Conversations

        Like Reedit it is an ideal place for posts that can generate in-depth conversations between users. Users can leave detailed responses in the comments section, while other users can respond directly to those comments, allowing conversations to grow and grow physically. Update networks.

    d.   Update Networks

        Such as Yelp and Trip Advisor add social media features to user reviews of products and services. Users can communicate directly with those who leave updates, as well as companies reviewing them.

The main reasons to spread disinformation, fake news and hate speech in Sri Lankan media

22.   A typical vector for distributing non-communication news. This method of person-to-person transmission is not only surprisingly fast, but it breeds a great deal of trust. For the most part, we are friends on social media with the people we love and trust. Therefore, we tend to trust and trust whatever information is shared with you. Simply put, untrue stories use the trust we have in our friends and family to motivate us to trust ourselves too. In one UK study, one in six participants admitted that they believed whatever their friends shared on social media. The same research shows that the information seen on Facebook was considered more reliable than information from real experts.

23.   The proliferation of social media helps counterfeit stories in another way. On the Internet, we spend most of our time interacting with people we agree with. Pair this with algorithms that give you consistent content, and the result is what is called bubble media. This feeds directly on the will of affirmation, which enables us to look at and believe anything that supports our ideas and beliefs. In short, people don't like to do wrong and social media reduces how often they deal with challenging ideas and information. This means that, when a person encounters false information on social media, it is likely to reinforce their preconceived notions and will not be scrutinized if it contradicts what they already believe. This creates more opportunities for them to then accept the stories as fact and share them with others so that the process can start all over again.

24.   In addition to consolidating our theories, false stories use another bias against us: A bias that favors a guaranteed view. This is often referred to as publishing bias in the study of studies. It is a problem when subjects with a negative effect, which means they fail to prove their ideas, often struggle to get published. This is true even though studies with insignificant results are often as important as those that prove their point. False stories never fail to provide proof of their claims, even if the evidence is completely fabricated. Since we tend to take a lot of interest and invest heavily in such results, it makes it very interesting and compelling.

25.   In the end, most important issues are quite common. Things like city council hearings or discussions about tax policy can have a big impact on your life, but it's very interest to watch or read about. Fake stories are almost always impressive. It always tells a story and is amazing at that. Stories that bring up non-simple stories are extremely good. In fact, one of the tricks of the illegal media is to take a casual event and promote it with exaggerated language and false information. The most popular headlines are often shocking and annoying because they evoke emotional response and encourage us to avoid details, but to share and pass on.

26.   Fake stories do not require you to think and having simple but interesting stories encourages everyone not to think too hard about it. And the rapid growth of media users can be added to this and over the past five years, the rapid growth of social media has been shown to reflect its importance and integration into the daily lives of many people in Sri Lanka. At the same time, there has been a tremendous growth in digital journalism through the internet. But the availability of social media is much higher compared to traditional online media. As a result, social media becomes an online media.

    a. There were 10.10 million internet users in Sri Lanka in January 2020.

    b. The number of internet users in Sri Lanka increased by 399 000.

    c. Internet access in Sri Lanka stands at 47% in January 2020.

    d. There were 6.40 million social media users in Sri Lanka in January 2020.

    e. The number of social media users in Sri Lanka increased by 491 thousand.

    f. The penetration of social media in Sri Lanka stands at 30% in January 2020.

    g. There were 31.80 million mobile communications in Sri Lanka in January 2020.

    h. The number of mobile connections in Sri Lanka increased by 2.2 million.

    i. The number of mobile connections in Sri Lanka in January 2020 was 149% of the total population.

How dose social media supporting to spread disinformation, fake news and hate speech in society

27.   Digital Age has been described as a 'golden age of journalism'. Indeed, it has enabled access to important data repositories leading to down to earth investigative journalism, new boundary reporting models, and access to a wealth of information teams and various resources at the click of a mouse. It also brought unprecedented, ongoing challenges and constructive changes to the media industry. Journalism is 'on fire', facing a 'complete storm' of pressures that meet the 'data disruption'. These include Increased computer propaganda and 'distrustful use of weapons' Digital advertising disruption, resulting in the collapse of the traditional business of publishing business, and mass unemployment of digital advertising). Digital integration that transforms content delivery, production, publishing, and distribution, which greatly increases deadline pressure and leads to further job losses is the online harassment of journalists (especially women), their sources and their audiences. Social media platforms put audiences ahead of content acquisition and distribution and enable them to collaborate on production.

28.   Expectations of 'much-needed' audience, mobile delivery and real-time involvement in social media continue to increase the pressure on media professionals facing limited resources in the never-ending news cycle. Traditional, and compete for attention including powerful politicians who want to undermine the credibility of critical reporting. The limited impact and benefits of many of digital-only innovations that fill the gaps created by newspaper failures Decreased trust in journalists and mainstream media that keep audiences spread, reduce profits, and perpetuate the spread of 'misinformation' and the myth is fading.

29.   Misunderstandings are published, the social media system, which is based on peer-to-peer sharing, often posts infected content, making it impossible to retrieve it, even if journalists and other critics are successful. This module will inform participants that the digital collapse of Most of the business models of commercial media, in line with digital transformation processes and the advent of social media, has legitimized the spread of disinformation virus and false interference'. In addition, it should inform stakeholders in emerging sectors of the best ways to deal with the problem. It will also help participants to critically analyze media responses to 'data.

30.   Sri Lanka Police said that a picture flowing via web-based media professing to be the Senior DIG in the ICU, isn't Ajith Rohana yet truth be told a picture acquired from Tik Tok of an obscure person who is living abroad (Figure 1.1) (www.newsfirst.lk, 2021).

31.   Numerous posts on Facebook guarantee that Vietnam has recorded no passing from Covid-19 because of boundless utilization of hot lemon tea in the populace. The case is bogus: as of February 22, 2021, Vietnam has recorded 35 Covid passing. Wellbeing specialists said there is "no proof" that hot lemon tea is a powerful Covid-19 treatment (Figur1.2) (https://www.voanews.com, 2021)

32.   Sri Lanka's Health Ministry has denied claims that the "dark organism" contamination had been identified in the nation after tales that one patient had created it in the Eastern Province, nearby media announced here Monday. State Minister of Primary Health Care, Epidemics and COVID Disease Control Sudarshani Fernandopulle, was cited by nearby media as saying that there had been no reports of any "dark parasite" patients while wellbeing authorities said they were observing the circumstance after cases had been accounted for in adjoining India.Fernandopulle said that after claims that a youthful COVID-19 patient had fostered the contagious contamination in Ampara, the Health Ministry had led a test and tracked down that the said patient was experiencing tuberculosis and henceforth had fostered a parasitic disease which was not dark growth(Figure 1.3) (www.xinhuanet.com, 2021).

33.   Today it has been confirmed that those prescriptions which were said to be suitable for Covid-19 on social media are never suitable (Figure 1.4) (www.xinhuanet.com, 2021).
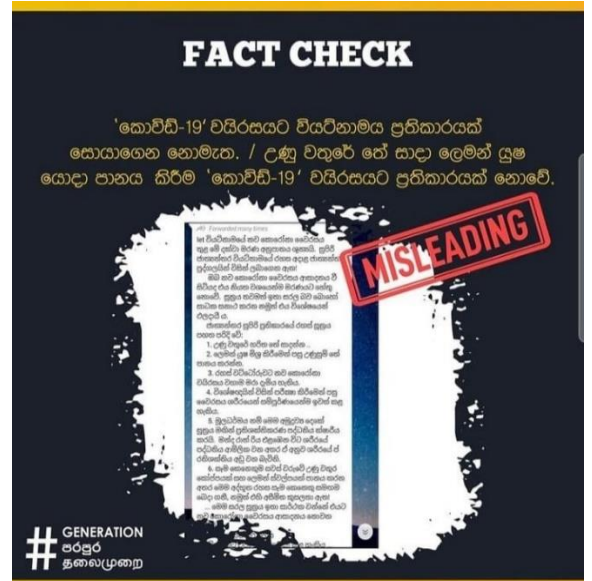
Figure 1.1

(www.newsfirst.lk, 2021)

Figure 1.2
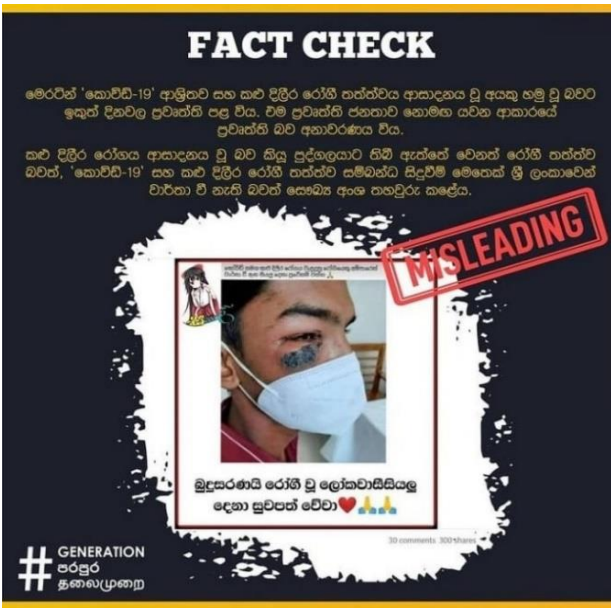
(www.newsfirst.lk, 2021)

Figure 1.3

(www.xinhuanet.com, 2021)

Figure 1.4

(www.xinhuanet.com, 2021)

CHAPTER THREE

IMPACTS

Impacts of Disinformation, Fake News and Hate Speech for the Economics

34.   Virtually unlimited freedom has made social media vulnerable to misuse, misinformation, and, as a result, "fake news".

35.   Over the past few years, social media has become a major player in influencing public speaking in a democratic process and governments around the world are facing a possible collapse in political elections. Despite the pressure from policy makers on service providers /platforms to clean up their rich economic machinery, nothing concrete has put the burden on users or owners of platforms to manage abuse.

36.   In India, misinformation has led to many horrific incidents in which "false stories" and rumors circulated on WhatsApp have led to gang violence and massive loss of life because of misinformation. Often, peaceful citizens acted as guardians and while the lack of education and understanding in the communities was blamed, which led to them becoming social media. With more than 200 million users, India is the largest market on WhatsApp and, to stop the flow of this deadly trend, WhatsApp debt has quickly limited the number of times a message can be sent.

37.   Today Facebook uses artificial intelligence (AI) to detect and remove bots, fraudulent accounts and pages, and Google has taken various steps to change its search system to prevent non-intrusive content from top notch SEO management. Google has partnered with the International Fact Checking Network to combat illegal content to ensure that accurate articles are submitted. There are some online companies among many others that fight Fake News such as business Snopes, Alt News, and Check for spam, SM Hoax Slayer.

38.   Going forward to 2020 and it is the false news of Covid-19 that has been in the news. One piece of false news that has had a profound and widespread impact on the Indian economy claims that eating chicken has created COVID-19.

39.   The impact on the poultry industry in India resulted in a dramatic loss of crores of Rs 1500-2000 per day with prices falling from 200 rupees per kg of chicken to 70-60 rupees. The vigorous action of the farmers saw the one-day-old chicks buried alive to avoid further feeding when future demands were expected to drop dramatically. The defeat of the massive eradication of this affected the Indian maize and soybean industries as the poultry industry was a major consumer of these crops so at this time too many farmers and businesses were badly affected by "fake news".

40.   This is just one example and a study conducted by security company Cyber CHEQ and the University of Baltimore found that the online cybercrime cost $ 78 billion annually in the global economy. The report also analyzes direct economic costs arising from false news and estimates that false news contributes to the estimated market loss of $ 39 billion a year.

41.   While the platforms need to continue to improve and make the necessary changes, some governments in the region have passed legislation to help deal with issues that are not. India has no specific laws and the closest to the pertaining to disasters and the purpose of false news is more than that.

42.   Clearly, counterfeit stories have far-reaching effects, ranging from disabled jobs to serious injuries in people's lives. Perhaps the most important thing any government can do is to pass a law that would deal with strict laws regarding false issues such as those of several Southeast Asian countries that have already passed laws. While the law helps to take immediate steps to eliminate false news, the real need is to educate our citizens to recognize the threats of false news and its deadly consequences.

Impacts of Disinformation, Fake News and Hate Speech for the Security

43.   We live in a time of fraudulent news when cyber criminals have been intruding on this phenomenon and turning it into a viable business. Fake and fictional media sites are made to look like real media. A few criminals use tactics such as altering real archives and disseminating them as part of, for example, information wars. Meaningful appreciation is inevitably linked to public safety and is dangerous to it. Since counterfeit news is an amazing region where it seems that difficulties, in all accounts, can be extremely confusing, it should be managed through the best use of public safety books. And again, it is not uncommon for Collins Dictionary to announce "fake news" as a sign of 2017. An EU-level inquiry into the amount of counterfeit news that endangers the EU and has indicated regardless of whether it is possible to follow the normal order in this regard.

44.   There are so many problems that can be initiated and further affect public safety in the country. Sri Lanka is not uncommon in subordinate laws that tend to abuse. Forty years ago, there was a draconian Prevention of Terrorism Act in the text, which was used to identify a few and is one of the main drivers of violations of fundamental freedoms - including concealment of differences. Currently, a government official is looking to discard "fake news." In a nation where columnists have been killed and reduced keywords, what would you think might be the worst?

45.   The "false news" bill was introduced after the Easter Sunday massacre, in which an armed group blew up three Catholic churches and three hotels, taking the lives of more than 250 people. Following the bombing, anti-Muslim violence erupted on May 13, when crowds marched on Muslim-run homes, businesses, cars, and churches. Many social networks have been blocked for nine days in the latest round of normal social networking.

46.   Many false stories have been published and some of them,

    a. Using the ambassador's letterhead there are non-published articles regarding the issuance of a work visa.

    b. There is illegal news published on social media about the deadline for home placement on the island in 2020.

    c. There are false posts made and published by a person using the name of a government medical organization about the smell of smoke that you can use to protect against corona virus.

    d. In 2019 there are non-published media on social media about the attack on Easter Sunday due to this false news the government introduces new prison sentences. Regarding the attack on the Passover, some false stories were made in the form of counterfeit images. As a result, Sri Lanka has enacted new laws.

Impacts of Disinformation, Fake News and Hate Speech for the Sri Lankan Political

47.   To see why and why Fake news has become a chronic problem in Sri Lanka, it is important to understand a little bit about the political situation. Sri Lanka is still recovering from nearly three decades of common conflicts that, among various language, land issues, national government issues, education, and business, have created deep divisions and suffering between large parts of the Sinhalese and a small group of Tamil people.

48.   For a long time, legislatures have deliberately contributed to much of the Sinhala area and their needs to get a political degree from as far back as 1956, when Prime Minister SWRD Bandaranaike passed the Sinhala Only Act, making Sinhalese the official language of regulatory aid. In the decision-making process, lawmakers, media, and online media have all produced data that has been edited for the purpose of fraud.

49.   During the 2015 Presidential political race, at the time, Former President Mahinda Rajapaksa went to the checkpoint with another President competitor RA Sirisena, who looked unexpectedly like Former President Maithripala Sirisena, and wore a white public suit, that Sirisena always wore.

50.   After a while, Mahinda Rajapaksa said "Sirisena even went with me to the checkpoint" an undeniable attempt to trick the citizens into accepting that the Opponent of the Opposition had chosen to accept all assumptions. One month before the political race, RA Sirisena, (the media 'nicknamed' Sirisena ') also placed political decisions in the papers, promising to cancel the Presidency if elected in 115 days - imitating Sirisena's assurance to end the presidency within 100 days. In the political contest itself, Rajapaksa has used more than 150 web-based media accounts, deliberately pursuing the purpose of his opponents.

51.   A report submitted by the Center for Policy Alternatives "Saving Sunil: Investigation of Harmful Speech on a Facebook Page for Sgt. Sunil Ratnayake" referred to a Facebook post on the sentencing of Sergeant R. M. Sunil Rathnayake of the Sri Lanka Army. Ratnayake has been charged with the murder of eight people, including a five-year-old child in Mirusuvil, Jaffna in 2015, while four charges have been filed for lack of evidence. The decision by Sergeant Rathnayake was overturned the day before Parliament was dissolved by President Sirisena in June 2015, seeking tribalism.

52.   This Facebook page, which had 16,000 devotees politically incorporated and used as a segment of the machine that captured the rhetoric that was emphasized by former Mahinda Rajapakse, who promised to secure and protect the military and interests of the Sinhala Buddhist group.

53.   Heads of the Facebook page praised Sergeant Ratnayake as a saint of controversy and used images depicting many wars and losses by officials, sparking an outrageous and insulting speech to any skeptic who was willing to scrutinize this interpretation of the times. This is a view of military honor, which means limited freedom.

54.   After the war, the Army continued to play an important role in the daily life of the North and East in particular, where most of the fighting took place. In addition to the fact that they are found in large military camps, they also run hostels and shops. They also continue to include large tracts of land that have been sought after by ordinary people, regardless of whether the supported civilizations of ordinary citizens want the arrival of their area and their homes. And there is a high level of military respect and intimidation.

55.   Sergeant Ratnayake's case makes sense because it was unusual for one of the perpetrators to be blamed for his actions - and the insulting remarks made on his own Facebook page show how well Mahinda Rajapaksa's technical camp was ready to shed light on legitimate legitimacy concerns - to undermine the interests of 49.It's intriguing to take note of that this report likewise cites police insights such that 20% of Sri Lanka's Facebook accounts out of a sum of 1.2 million (in 2012), were phony.

56.   In an analysis conducted from June 2015 by the Western-led Center for Policy Alternatives, the island's most closely related part, a high percentage of those surveyed said they would relocate after seeing something on the web and 61.5% of those people gave the job. It also deals with low communication education in some way (the ability to basically access media) without the high levels of technology in Sri Lanka.

57.   Counterfeit news is no longer circulated by online media in Sri Lanka, but sometimes even in established newspapers. The ideal model later was a blood donation story, which saw the main daily paper, the Daily Mirror quoting the Director-General of Jaffna Teaching Hospital, saying that people from the top refused to donate blood for fear of giving the patient a lower status. A newspaper reporter from Jaffna phoned the Director-General, who immediately denied the allegations, saying he had told the Daily Mirror reporter what the opposite was.

58.   At the time, by then, the injuries had occurred - cited in a few Sinhala papers, recalling the Rivira, a paper with the rank of central government, which noted that the Society had later donated blood to the North, met with the alleged blood shortage. Even after this discovery, the Daily Mirror had an explanation that did not recognize the sincerity of the mistake they had made.

59.   As of late, there has additionally been a flood of assaults on strict minorities, especially Muslims, with more than 20 assaults on Muslim claimed shops and business environments since April alone, by allies of the Buddhist radical gathering the Bodu Bala Sena. The gathering is practically identical with Myanmar's Ma Ba Tha, headed by dubious priest Ashin Wirathu Thero. Truth be told, in September 2014, the Bodu Bala Sena held a Buddhist show at which Wirathu Thero was a key visitor. At the point when this gathering previously became dynamic, they spread disdain messages, chiefly through Facebook, guaranteeing, for instance, that well known Muslim-possessed shop No Limit was giving out toffees which, when burned-through, would deliver Sinhalese moms barren. These bits of hearsay continue even today.

60.   During a new visit to Dharga Town, Aluthgama, where three years before a crowd of BBS partners set fire to a home, caused extensive property damage and three were killed, one resident spoke of a highly circulated video showing a confrontation between a Sinhalese Muslim, on the grounds that the latter had scratched him by mistake. trying to get off the transport in Kandy. The Sinhalese accused him of trying to bring him fruitless.

61.   Three years earlier, in the wake of the Aluthgama attack, a former head of the Chief of Government's Daily News newspaper and former presidential representative Bandula Jayasekara used Twitter to mobilize columnists and social activists who provided information about Aluthgama's wrongdoing. Half of the authors have found the risks of dying because of this work. At the same time, the Minister of Energy and Energy, Champika Ranawaka has accused British civil society and media writers of distributing 'produced anecdotes' in connection with the brutality in Aluthgama.

62.   Then again, you see the Society and even people from the Government apologizing for the news as 'fake'. In 2012, a military class criticized the 'counter Sri Lankan diaspora' which spoke of the Sri Lankan record of rights, especially in the final stages of the war.

63.   "Another concern is the deliberate policy of ignorance and oppression used by the so-called" anti-Sri Lanka Diaspora "for nations around the world to scrutinize our record.

64.   This is just one image of the State, or arms of the State, which symbolizes the conflict between the mental warfare or the cursed system - an issue that Sri Lankan media presenters often deal with when writing essentially, especially on common freedom issues.

65.   In 2011, following the assassination of Osama Bin Laden, a full-length ad appeared in the Daily Mirror, sponsored by the "Free Mass Media Association" and "The International Accountability Network". The ad tactfully asked why no one then investigated President Obama in connection with any possible violations of human rights during his tenure.

66.   Another full-page trade set up by the same Accountability Network said the UN Darusman report on accountability was based on 'foreign lies.' While the election of President Maithripala Sirisena on January 8, 2015, increased the space for basic information and diversity, this form of communication continues to be used. Specifically, Non-Governmental Organizations have been treated fairly, as have bodies such as the UN. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillai, in September 2013 unveiled a shocking mandate against public officials and in particular the Secretary of Defense, Gotabhaya Rajapakse, for conducting a planned religious war on information about his visit to Sri Lanka.

67.   What strengthens the issue is the collection of responsibilities in organizations. An audit of the media in Sri Lanka has found that most media organizations have members of the Legislature, or they are directly controlled by the government. Lack of funding for media companies means that not many private companies are free.

Impacts of Disinformation, Fake News and Hate Speech for the Sri Lankan social media

68.   Shortly after the bombing of Sri Lanka, and the spread of false news began, public officials decided to block the web-based media. To curb the spread of "fake news reports", Facebook, WhatsApp managed by Facebook and Instagram, YouTube, Snapchat, and Viber were completely banned. Public officials have not yet said when the ban will be lifted. However, it comes at a time when online communication firms are struggling to control the spread of fraud.

69.   Normal life faces the risk of exposing patients to fraudulent and fraudulent information. It is widely acknowledged that such a miracle contributes to the well-being of social studies and the spread of disruptive clinical fears. Indeed, one study confirmed that Health Fake News comes with behavioral changes and is currently emerging as a real threat to overall well-being. The media, social organizations, and clinical reports have linked rising rates of measles and death to the spread of counterfeit news shared on web-based media. For example, the US has encountered two major episodes of measles in Minnesota and New York. Besides, the king's plan paints a very pressing pattern. On August 8, 2019, data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the USA showcases an episode of Masas in 30 provinces and announced cases set on two records for the past decade.

70.   Our social right is further enhanced by the spread of false information that often contradicts information about medical services and the fight against illness. Studies show that 40% of social media shared online is phony, with antibodies a great deal of anxiety. While choosing to vaccinate teens is one of the decisions of individuals in many countries, social authorities emphasize that deciding not to immunize children can bring other health issues. For example, the recent delusion that vaccination against measles, mumps, and rubella could cause mental inequality has led to a variety of presentations of general social problems, as demonstrated by the UN.

71.   Information about well-being and medication has also been used politically as the latest. Trump, Maduro and Bolsonaro have accidentally promoted the use of customized medications, over-the-counter drugs, or dyes to eliminate Covid. To shed light on the severity of the infection retained their political choice and the collected support of equitable allies who had been protesting the boycott of travel, closure, and wearing covers. However, this counterfeit advice has really affected the overall well-being, bringing 4 out of 10 Americans who take the Health Protection Agency measures considered dangerous.

72.   Finally, as the International Conference on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights mandates, everyone can live without discrimination or segregation. This right is undermined by the proliferation of counterfeit stories that are constantly centered on certain social media platforms, such as the past or the minority. Widespread deception often tarnishes the circles of young people, portraying them as a nationalist scandal or in any case, enabling segregation. Sadly, most of these cases are classified as a form of collecting criticism as a minor offense for hating offenses with minimal discipline. This means that opposing someone by spreading deceptive propaganda or supporting bias is a major challenge.

73.   In 2017, Germany responded to cyberbullying in the past by expanding its slander laws to include web-based goliaths such as Facebook, Twitter, and Google. The German government thought that Facebook and Twitter had neglected to erase 70 percent of defamatory online remarks, false charges, or misinformation about certain rallies within 24 hours, thus neglecting to meet public targets. While German experts took a positive step in dealing with the effects of counterfeit news, the case involved battles that Silicon Valley was looking to curb the spread of deception about minority gatherings and how it neglected to secure their right to non-discrimination.

74.   Apparently, the German election received a response from free speech campaigners who argued that the proposed law was infringing on policing in a developed country. Since web-based news accounts are similarly used for political cohesion, individual speaking, and expressing individual beliefs, the line between what is right and what is wrong should not be too difficult.

75.   It has taken advantage of online media and the level of counterfeit exchanges from ultranationalist factions that add a Muslim-owned business to the aftermath of the attack. Many counterfeit profiles, pages, and content to obtain fake names were created, all asserting that the Muslim business to support the terrorists who feared them and demanded a list of terrorists of Islamic organizations and their possessions. These dangerous posts also demanded that more Sinhala buyers look down on "Sinhala" organizations. Clients housed in Islamic Media-based Islamic organizations record an event for a Buddhist priest who expels customers from a (Muslim) shop and puts its owners at risk of not donating to non-Muslims. it dates to 2012 when the development of ultranationalist, Bodu Bala Sena initially spread the word about blasphemy against young people and organizations affiliated with Muslims in Sri Lanka.

76.   The post-Easter 2019 phony news crusades selected several major Muslim-related organizations, including the nearby passenger boarding organization Pick Me and goliath companies such as Hema's Holdings. Organizations that have contributed resources to Halal certificates, especially those sought after by Muslim clients, have also been nominated. Online media and temporary messengers have been used to spread illegal pieces of gossip that are suspected to be related to such things. This also happened when the government shut down online media to prevent the spread of false, fabricated, and shared stories to promote more jobs.

77.   Web-based news patterns show that contempt of speech at the time was a prominent issue in stages, even before the attack. However, it was the post-Passover attack when the volume of counterfeit stories, especially those focused on Muslim-linked organizations, increased dramatically.

78.   Pick Me, a petition to honor passengers, has focused heavily on allegations that it sponsors terrorist terrorist organizations in Sri Lanka and is targeted by non-Muslim partners. Counterfeit posts containing photographs included - since deleted or downgraded - were created and distributed through online media announcing, "Pick Me Owner is an ISIS sponsor". Some Muslim organizations were unfairly accused of plotting to overthrow the Sinhala race, reviving a claim made earlier in 2012.

79.   The literary organization Atlas Axilla previously acquired by Hema's Holdings which is clearly marked was also heavily attacked. As in the case of Pick Me, a counterfeit name was posted online at Atlas Axilla, claiming that Muslims bought Sinhala organizations and used profits to support psychological oppressors. As pointed out by the organization there are reports that teachers are paying attention to lower subjects so as not to bring Atlas items to homerooms, shippers underestimate the loading of Atlas items and the organization labeled "Islamic organization should not be given to business." even if you have a freely written combination.

Impacts of Disinformation, Fake News and Hate Speech for the Sri Lankan Privacy

80.   The concept of non-information information refers to false, misleading, or misleading information that is constructed, presented, and promoted with the intent to harm the public or to profit. Globally, disinformation information is spreading and becoming a more complex process.

81.   This reflects the rapidity of false technology, highly targeted small-scale information campaigns and various influential operations. False information also has a profound effect on human rights and democratic values around the world. It threatens freedom of thought, the right to privacy and the right to democratic participation, as well as to endanger a wide range of economic, social, and cultural rights.

82.   False information undermines human rights and many of the values of good democracy; but ways to combat misinformation can also have a negative impact on human rights and democracy.

83.   The COVID-19 epidemic has intensified these processes and problems. It has launched new, more powerful, and ever-expanding campaigns around the world.

84.   Hate speech refers to verbal and physical criticism of individuals or groups such as gender, race, religion, disability, or sexual orientation. For example, Facebook, about one-third of the world's population is active in this forum. As more people go online. Groups targeting racism, sexism, homosexuality, etc. It provides an opportunity to encourage the spread of hate speech and strong ideas. Expanding these ideas has led to hatred of others in the act of violence.

85.   In addition to this, YouTube's audio and video platform has a huge impact. As a result, the spread of hate speech has quickly spread.

86.   Hate Speech Spreads in the media and in public. Everyone's situation will be affected. Eventually, people's values in their lives are getting worse. The whole community was outraged and scarred.

87.   The spread of false information on the Internet is a cause for great concern to all members of the public, including government, policy makers, organizations, businesses, and citizens. false stories have a negative impact on individuals and society.

88.   The spread of false news poses great challenges to organizations and sectors. In fact, propaganda promoting a certain idea or opinion about a product, product, or organization, which may not be true, may be deliberately designed to mislead consumers. For example, consumers have threatened to boycott McDonald's after non-news reports about its use of ground worm filler on its burgers became viral.

89.   The impact of false news on social media is a major public health concern, as it can reduce or enhance the effectiveness of citizens' programs, campaigns and programs aimed at public health, awareness and well-being.

90.   False information and false information - false information such as inaccuracies and errors and false information such as intentional lying and its distribution by cruel people gain momentum in the desire to find a solution to a particular disease or illness of patients or their relatives, who unknowingly contribute to disseminating misleading information.

91.   False information is controlled by personal tones, negative and thoughtful, often creating fear, anxiety, and distrust of institutions. Once false information has been accepted in such cases, it is difficult to correct, and work effectively.

92.   Analysis of Twitter, Facebook and Reddit reveals various forms of communication in relation to evidence or false stories, but they all have a common pattern of showing multiple event messages or facts related to facts about Ebola, nutrition, and vaccines.

93.   In addition, the percentage of tweets and Facebook posts that provide information about potential or actual social impacts. If disinformation is already sown in its online creators, one of the ways it spreads is through the actions of users of each community. Ordinary people can distribute the material on their social networks by deliberately sharing - the main function of forums such as Facebook and Twitter.

Recommendation for Reduce Fake News, Hate Speech and Disinformation in Sri Lankan Media

94.   Adopt and enforce ethical guidelines for their representatives' behavior, particularly when it comes to public speech.

95.   Avoid employing intolerant messages or expressions that may promote violence, anger, or discrimination, and speak out strongly and quickly against intolerance, discriminatory stereotyping, and hate speech.

96.   Conduct public awareness campaigns and other measures to educate the general public and key officials about hate speech, the legal framework, and strategies to mitigate and avoid it.

97.   Pay more attention to, monitor, and report hate speech spread through social media channels, and notify the appropriate authorities.

98.   Assist hate speech victims by providing legal advice, counseling, and financial help.

99.   Regularly teach media employees, journalists, and reporters on how to report on incidences of hate speech in an ethical manner and how to engage with affected groups.

100.   Collaborate with the government, private companies, internet service providers, and social media platforms to develop the appropriate community standards and rules of conduct to combat online hate speech and discrimination.

101.   To efficiently identify hate speech being propagated on social media platforms, recruit or source content reviewers who are fluent in both Sinhala and Tamil.

<u>CONCLUSION</u>

102.   As we all see that the media can do something different socially, economically, politically, and privately. False stories, ignorance and hate speech can create a major problem within the Sri Lankan community. Sri Lankan media and social media play a major role in disseminating non-dis news and hate speech within the country because of these surveys is likely a third world country like Sri Lanka with more media and communications users than developed countries who believe media and social media. Fake news, false information and hate speech may confuse any information obtained by the public that may affect the day-to-day process or disrupt the state for national security purposes. Any false content that contradicts national security concerns could cause serious harm. It is a well-known fact that measures should be taken to prevent the spread of non-communications, as they could affect national security in Sri Lanka.

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