

# FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN THE AGE OF MISINFORMATION: EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF FAKE NEWS ON DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES IN INDIA

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**BEST CITATION** – SOUMYA DUBEY & DR. AISHWARYA PANDEY, FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN THE AGE OF MISINFORMATION: EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF FAKE NEWS ON DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES IN INDIA, INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW (IJLR), 5 (7) OF 2025, PG. 529-536, APIS – 3920 – 0001 & ISSN – 2583-2344

## ABSTRACT

This research paper examines the impact of fake news on democratic processes in India, focusing on the tension between freedom of speech and the need to regulate misinformation. Through qualitative analysis of case studies, including elections and public health crises, the paper highlights how fake news undermines democratic institutions by influencing voter behavior, inciting violence, and eroding public trust. The study also evaluates the role of social media platforms and legal frameworks in addressing misinformation. The findings suggest that while freedom of speech is a cornerstone of democracy, unchecked misinformation poses significant risks. The paper concludes with recommendations for a balanced approach to safeguarding free expression while combating fake news.

## Introduction

### Freedom of Speech in India

Freedom of speech is a fundamental right guaranteed under **Article 19(1)(a)** of the Indian Constitution. This right allows citizens to express their opinions, ideas, and beliefs without fear of censorship or retaliation. However, this right is not absolute; it is subject to reasonable restrictions under **Article 19(2)**, which includes grounds such as public order, decency, and sovereignty of the state.<sup>822</sup> The Indian judiciary has consistently upheld the importance of free speech in a democracy, emphasizing its role in fostering public debate and holding those in power accountable.<sup>823</sup>

### The Rise of Social Media and Misinformation

The advent of social media has revolutionized communication, providing a platform for individuals to share information and express

themselves freely. However, it has also become a breeding ground for **misinformation**—false or misleading information presented as news.<sup>824</sup> Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp have enabled the rapid spread of fake news, often reaching millions of users within minutes. This phenomenon is particularly concerning in India, where internet penetration has grown exponentially, with over **800 million internet users** as of 2023.<sup>825</sup>

### Fake News as a Threat to Democracy

Fake news has emerged as a significant threat to democratic processes. It undermines the integrity of elections, incites communal violence, and exacerbates public health crises. For instance, during the **2019 General Elections**, fake news about political candidates and parties circulated widely on social media, influencing voter behavior and creating a

<sup>822</sup> Constitution of India, Article 19(1)(a) and Article 19(2).

<sup>823</sup> Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras (1950):

<sup>824</sup> Wardle, C., & Derakhshan, H. (2017). Information Disorder: Toward an Interdisciplinary Framework for Research and Policy. Council of Europe.

<sup>825</sup> Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) (2023).

polarized electorate.<sup>826</sup> Similarly, during the **Delhi riots of 2020**, misinformation on WhatsApp fueled communal tensions, leading to widespread violence and loss of life.<sup>827</sup> The **COVID-19 pandemic** further highlighted the dangers of fake news, as false claims about cures and vaccines caused public panic and hindered government efforts to manage the crisis.<sup>828</sup>

### Objective of the Paper

This paper seeks to evaluate the impact of fake news on democratic processes in India and explore the challenges of balancing free speech with the need to regulate misinformation. It examines how fake news influences elections, incites violence, and undermines public trust in institutions. The paper also analyzes the role of social media platforms and legal frameworks in addressing misinformation, highlighting the tension between protecting free expression and curbing harmful content.

### Literature Review

#### The Dual Role of Social Media

Existing research highlights the dual role of social media as both a tool for democratization and a vector for misinformation. On one hand, social media has empowered citizens by providing a platform for free expression, enabling marginalized voices to be heard, and facilitating social movements.<sup>829</sup> On the other hand, it has also become a breeding ground for fake news, which spreads rapidly due to its sensational and emotionally charged nature.<sup>830</sup> Studies have shown that false information spreads **six times faster** than factual information on platforms like Twitter, primarily because it appeals to emotions such as fear, anger, and surprise.

<sup>826</sup> Gupta, A. (2019). "Fake News and Elections: A Case Study of India." *Journal of Democracy*, 30(2), 45-60.

<sup>827</sup> BBC News (2020). "Delhi Riots: How WhatsApp Fuelled Fake News Before the Violence."

<sup>828</sup> World Health Organization (WHO) (2020). "Managing the COVID-19 Infodemic: Promoting Healthy Behaviours and Mitigating Harm from Misinformation."

<sup>829</sup> Tufekci, Z. (2017). *Twitter and Tear Gas: The Power and Fragility of Networked Protest*. Yale University Press.

<sup>830</sup> Vosoughi, S., Roy, D., & Aral, S. (2018). "The Spread of True and False News Online." *Science*, 359(6380), 1146-1151.

### Fake News in India

In the Indian context, research has focused on the role of social media platforms, particularly **WhatsApp**, in spreading misinformation. WhatsApp, with its end-to-end encryption and widespread usage in India, has been a significant vector for fake news. During the **2019 General Elections**, misinformation about political candidates and parties circulated widely on WhatsApp, influencing voter behavior and creating a polarized electorate.<sup>831</sup> Similarly, during the **Delhi riots of 2020**, fake news and inflammatory messages on WhatsApp fueled communal tensions, leading to widespread violence.<sup>832</sup>

### Comparative Studies from Other Democracies

Comparative studies from other democracies, such as the **United States** and **Brazil**, provide valuable insights into the global nature of the problem. In the United States, the **2016 Presidential Election** was marred by the spread of fake news on Facebook, which was used to manipulate voter behavior and sow discord.<sup>833</sup> In Brazil, misinformation on WhatsApp played a significant role in the **2018 Presidential Election**, where false claims about candidates were widely circulated.<sup>834</sup> These studies highlight the common challenges faced by democracies in regulating fake news while protecting free speech.

### Gaps in Existing Research

Despite the growing body of research on fake news, there is a significant gap in studies examining the **long-term impact of fake news on India's democratic institutions**. While existing research focuses on specific events like elections and riots, there is limited understanding of how fake news erodes public trust in institutions like the judiciary, media, and electoral bodies over time. Additionally, there is

<sup>831</sup> Gupta, A. (2019). "Fake News and Elections: A Case Study of India." *Journal of Democracy*, 30(2), 45-60.

<sup>832</sup> BBC News (2020). "Delhi Riots: How WhatsApp Fuelled Fake News Before the Violence."

<sup>833</sup> Allcott, H., & Gentzkow, M. (2017). "Social Media and Fake News in the 2016 Election." *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 31(2), 211-236.

<sup>834</sup> Mozur, P. (2018). "In Brazil, WhatsApp Is Weapon of Choice for Fake News." *The New York Times*.

a need for more research on the effectiveness of India's legal and policy frameworks in addressing misinformation, particularly in the context of rapidly evolving social media technologies.<sup>835</sup>

## Methodology

### Qualitative Research Approach

This paper employs a **qualitative research approach**, which is well-suited for exploring complex social phenomena like the impact of fake news on democratic processes. Qualitative research focuses on understanding the "why" and "how" of human behavior, making it ideal for analyzing the motivations behind the spread of fake news and its societal consequences.<sup>836</sup> Unlike quantitative methods, which rely on numerical data, qualitative research uses non-numerical data such as case studies, interviews, and document analysis to draw insights.<sup>837</sup>

### Case Study Analysis

The study focuses on three key case studies that highlight the impact of fake news in India:

#### 1. 2019 General Elections:

- The 2019 General Elections were marked by the widespread dissemination of fake news on social media platforms like WhatsApp and Facebook. Misinformation about political candidates, parties, and policies influenced voter behavior and created a polarized electorate.<sup>838</sup>
- This case study examines how fake news was used as a tool for political manipulation and its implications for electoral integrity.

#### 2. Delhi Riots of 2020:

- The Delhi riots were fueled by misinformation and inflammatory messages circulated on WhatsApp. Fake news about religious groups exacerbated communal tensions, leading to violence and loss of life.<sup>839</sup>
- This case study explores the role of fake news in inciting violence and undermining social cohesion.

#### 3. COVID-19 Pandemic:

- The COVID-19 pandemic saw an unprecedented spread of fake news, from false cures to conspiracy theories about the virus's origin. This misinformation undermined public health efforts and led to vaccine hesitancy.<sup>840</sup>
- This case study analyzes the impact of fake news on public health and the challenges of combating misinformation during a crisis.

### Review of Legal and Policy Frameworks

The paper also reviews India's legal and policy frameworks for regulating fake news, including:

#### • Information Technology Act, 2000:

- The IT Act provides the legal basis for regulating online content, including provisions for blocking websites and punishing those who spread false information.<sup>841</sup>

#### • IT Rules, 2021:

- The IT Rules, 2021, introduced stricter regulations for social media platforms, requiring them

<sup>835</sup> Singh, R. (2021). "Regulating Fake News in India: Challenges and Opportunities." *Indian Journal of Law and Technology*, 17(1), 1-25.

<sup>836</sup> Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Sage Publications.

<sup>837</sup> Bryman, A. (2012). *Social Research Methods*. Oxford University Press.

<sup>838</sup> Gupta, A. (2019). "Fake News and Elections: A Case Study of India." *Journal of Democracy*, 30(2), 45-60.

<sup>839</sup> BBC News (2020). "Delhi Riots: How WhatsApp Fuelled Fake News Before the Violence."

<sup>840</sup> World Health Organization (WHO) (2020). "Managing the COVID-19 Infodemic: Promoting Healthy Behaviours and Mitigating Harm from Misinformation."

<sup>841</sup> Information Technology Act, 2000. Government of India.

to remove unlawful content and appoint grievance officers.<sup>842</sup>

- This review evaluates the effectiveness of these frameworks in addressing fake news while balancing free speech.

### Analysis of Social Media Content Moderation Policies

The study examines the content moderation policies of major social media platforms, including:

- **Facebook:**
  - Facebook has faced criticism for its role in spreading fake news, particularly during elections. The platform has implemented fact-checking programs and AI tools to detect misinformation.<sup>843</sup>
- **Twitter:**
  - Twitter has introduced labels and warnings for misleading content, but its policies have been inconsistent, especially in the Indian context.<sup>844</sup>
- **WhatsApp:**
  - WhatsApp has limited the forwarding of messages and partnered with fact-checking organizations to curb the spread of fake news.<sup>845</sup>
  - This analysis assesses the strengths and limitations of these policies in addressing misinformation.

### Data Collection and Analysis

The data for this study is collected from:

<sup>842</sup> IT Rules, 2021. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India.

<sup>843</sup> Facebook Newsroom (2021). "How Facebook is Tackling Misinformation."

<sup>844</sup> Twitter Transparency Report (2021). "Content Moderation in India."

<sup>845</sup> WhatsApp Blog (2020). "Limiting Message Forwarding to Combat Misinformation."

- **Primary Sources:** Government reports, legal documents, and social media platform policies.
- **Secondary Sources:** Academic articles, news reports, and case studies.
- The data is analyzed thematically to identify patterns and draw conclusions about the impact of fake news on democratic processes in India.

## 6. Analysis and Discussion

### 6.1 Impact on Elections

The **2019 General Elections** in India were a watershed moment in the use of social media for political campaigning. However, they were also marred by the widespread dissemination of fake news. Political parties and their supporters used platforms like **WhatsApp, Facebook,** and **Twitter** to spread false information about opponents, often with the intent of influencing voter behavior. For example, fake news about the abolition of **reservations for marginalized communities** led to widespread panic among voters, particularly in states like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.<sup>846</sup> This misinformation was designed to create fear and sway voters in favor of certain political parties.

The impact of fake news on elections is not limited to India. Comparative studies from the **United States** and **Brazil** show similar patterns, where fake news has been used to manipulate voter behavior and undermine the integrity of democratic processes.<sup>847</sup> However, in India, the scale and reach of fake news are amplified by the country's vast population and high social media penetration.

### 6.2 Communal Violence and Social Unrest

Fake news has also been linked to **communal violence** and social unrest in India. A prominent example is the **Delhi riots of 2020**, where misinformation and inflammatory messages

<sup>846</sup> The Hindu (2019). "Fake News on Reservation Policy Creates Panic Ahead of Elections."

<sup>847</sup> Allcott, H., & Gentzkow, M. (2017). "Social Media and Fake News in the 2016 Election." *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 31(2), 211-236.

circulated on WhatsApp exacerbated tensions between religious communities. False claims about attacks on temples and mosques fueled anger and led to violent clashes, resulting in the loss of lives and property.

The role of social media in spreading hate speech and inciting violence has been well-documented. Platforms like WhatsApp, with their end-to-end encryption, make it difficult to trace the origin of such messages, allowing fake news to spread unchecked.<sup>848</sup> This has raised questions about the responsibility of social media companies in preventing the misuse of their platforms for spreading hate and misinformation.

### 6.3 COVID-19 Misinformation

The **COVID-19 pandemic** highlighted the dangers of fake news in a public health crisis. Misinformation about the virus, its origins, and potential cures spread rapidly on social media, causing confusion and panic. For instance, false claims about **drinking cow urine** or **consuming garlic** as a cure for COVID-19 gained traction, leading to dangerous health practices.<sup>849</sup>

One of the most damaging effects of COVID-19 misinformation was **vaccine hesitancy**. False claims about the safety and efficacy of vaccines, such as the **Pfizer** and **AstraZeneca** vaccines, led to widespread reluctance to get vaccinated. This undermined public health efforts and prolonged the pandemic, demonstrating how fake news can have real-world consequences.

### 6.4 Balancing Free Speech and Regulation

The Indian government has attempted to regulate fake news through laws like the **Information Technology Act, 2000**, and the **IT Rules, 2021**. The IT Act provides provisions for blocking websites and punishing those who spread false information, while the IT Rules require social media platforms to remove

unlawful content and appoint grievance officers. However, these measures have been criticized for being **overly broad** and potentially stifling free speech. For example, the IT Rules have been accused of giving the government excessive control over online content, raising concerns about censorship.

Social media platforms have also faced criticism for their **inconsistent content moderation policies**. While platforms like Facebook and Twitter have introduced fact-checking programs and AI tools to detect misinformation, their efforts have been uneven, particularly in non-English languages. This has allowed fake news to thrive in regional languages, further complicating the challenge of regulation.

The tension between protecting free speech and curbing fake news is a global issue. Countries like the **United States** and **Germany** have adopted different approaches, from self-regulation by tech companies to strict government oversight.<sup>850</sup> India's experience highlights the need for a **balanced approach** that safeguards free expression while addressing the harms of misinformation.

## 7. Findings

### 1. Fake News Undermines Democratic Processes

The research reveals that fake news significantly undermines democratic processes by **influencing voter behavior** and **spreading fear**. During the **2019 General Elections**, fake news about political candidates and policies manipulated public opinion, leading to a polarized electorate. For example, false claims about the abolition of reservations for marginalized communities created panic among voters, influencing their decisions at the polls.<sup>851</sup>

<sup>848</sup> WhatsApp Blog (2020). "Limiting Message Forwarding to Combat Misinformation."

<sup>849</sup> World Health Organization (WHO) (2020). "Managing the COVID-19 Infodemic: Promoting Healthy Behaviours and Mitigating Harm from Misinformation."

<sup>850</sup> European Commission (2020). "Tackling Online Disinformation: A European Approach."

<sup>851</sup> Gupta, A. (2019). "Fake News and Elections: A Case Study of India." *Journal of Democracy*, 30(2), 45-60.

Moreover, fake news erodes public trust in democratic institutions such as the **Electoral Commission**, the **judiciary**, and the **media**. When citizens are exposed to a constant stream of misinformation, they become skeptical of official information, weakening the foundation of democracy.<sup>852</sup> This phenomenon is not unique to India; similar patterns have been observed in other democracies, such as the **United States** and **Brazil**, where fake news has been used to manipulate elections and sow discord.

## 2. Social Media Platforms: Enablers and Regulators

Social media platforms play a **dual role** in the context of fake news. On one hand, they act as **enablers** of misinformation by providing a fertile ground for the rapid spread of fake news. Platforms like **WhatsApp**, **Facebook**, and **Twitter** allow false information to reach millions of users within minutes, often without adequate checks. The **algorithmic design** of these platforms, which prioritizes sensational and emotionally charged content, further exacerbates the problem.

On the other hand, social media platforms also act as **regulators** of misinformation. Companies like Facebook and Twitter have introduced measures such as **fact-checking programs**, **AI tools**, and **content moderation policies** to detect and remove fake news. However, these efforts have been inconsistent, particularly in non-English languages and regional contexts, allowing fake news to thrive in certain demographics.<sup>853</sup>

## 3. Legal Frameworks in India: Reactive Rather Than Proactive

The study finds that India's legal frameworks for addressing fake news are **reactive rather than proactive**. Laws like the **Information Technology Act, 2000**, and the **IT Rules, 2021**, are often implemented in response to specific

incidents, such as the **Delhi riots** or the **COVID-19 infodemic**, rather than as part of a comprehensive strategy to combat misinformation.

For example, the IT Rules, 2021, require social media platforms to remove unlawful content and appoint grievance officers. However, these rules have been criticized for being **overly broad** and giving the government excessive control over online content, raising concerns about censorship and the stifling of free speech. Additionally, the enforcement of these laws is often inconsistent, with limited accountability for those who spread fake news.<sup>854</sup>

## Conclusion

The spread of fake news poses a significant threat to India's democratic processes, as it undermines public trust in institutions, manipulates voter behavior, and incites social unrest. While freedom of speech is a cornerstone of democracy, unchecked misinformation can have far-reaching consequences, from polarizing elections to exacerbating communal violence and public health crises. To address this challenge, a balanced approach is essential, involving collaboration between the government, social media platforms, and civil society. Key recommendations include **improving digital literacy** to empower citizens to identify and resist fake news, **enhancing transparency in content moderation** to ensure accountability from social media companies, and **developing proactive legal frameworks** that address misinformation without stifling free expression. By fostering a multi-stakeholder response, India can safeguard its democratic values while effectively combating the dangers of fake news.

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