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Role of Digital Platforms in Spreading Misinformation

The iconic Internet, as the great equivalent of the 21st century, has revolutionised how we communicate, share and consume information. In every corner of India, with smartphones and data access, the digital platform, especially social media, has been integrated into daily life. However, this unique connection has given it an equally powerful threat: the fast and unfiltered spread of misinformation.



A clear portrayal of it was recently seen during the Indo-Pakistan crisis, when the social media platform was filled with unacceptable videos, medical images and accidents. These viral posts stopped public anxiety, shaken emotions, and in many cases, were erected by mainstream media without confirmation. This is not just a technical problem; It is a democratic issue, which affects faith, governance and public discourse.

The Misinformation Ecosystem

Mischievous ecosystem: How fake news travels Incorrect information is spread deliberately or ignorantly.

- Lokniti-CSDS studies suggest that a large part of users on social media platforms do not believe in the news that is not compared to them. This trust deficit is the cause of a symptom and the virality of misinformation.
- **Comprehensive performance:** About 50% of both active users of the Internet and social media admitted that they had encountered fake news at some point. It was not a disposable experience was misled several times, either after text, image or video content.
- **Unknown spread:** About two to five-fifths of users said they had shared or forwarded false information and later felt it was wrong. This indicates that misinformation is not only, but also transmitted by general users, but also unintentionally part of the problem.
- **Platform-specific concerns:** Data from Table 8 shows that 21% of users expressed very little confidence in X (East Twitter), while 12% showed full distrust in the news and forum. This reflects the increasing public doubt about the content of social media.
- **CONCERN:** In active users, 21% were strongly concerned about receiving fake news, while another 31% were somewhat concerned. Among social media users were 20% were very concerned and 32% were somewhat worried.
- **General awareness increases:** Even among those who had never shared or been misled by fake news, the level of concern was gradually important, 44% and 39% respectively.





- This indicates an increasing digital awareness of the risk of misinformation.

The Consequences of Misinformation

- **Erosion of trust in institutions:** Like false stories, public belief in democratic institutions, media and government. People begin to question confirmed news, scientific facts and even constitutional principles, leading to erosion of social harmony.
- **Impact on national security and public system :** Indo-Pakistan can encourage incorrect information, violence under crisis, such as death guard or joint burden, can initiate violence, disrupt the public system and reduce national security. False information spreads faster than confirmed reports, accelerates fear and enmity.
- **Political polarisation:** Echo chambers strengthen ideological classification on social media. The resolution campaign and manipulated content can influence the election results, leave opposition votes and distort democratic dialogues.
- **Reduce public health and governance:** During the Covid-19 epidemic, India saw large-scale misinformation on vaccines, means and safety protocols, resulting in vaccine hesitation and public confusion. This indicates how control can be weakened by a sick informed audience.

Consumption of digital media: an increasing trend

The Reuters Institute Digital News report shows that more than 70% of Indians now prefer online sources for news, with platforms such as YouTube (54%) and WhatsApp (48%) becoming large news channels. Although it reflects access and convenience, it makes the audience vulnerable to irregular content and algorithm-operated echo chambers.



- The Reuters Institute Digital News Report is a comprehensive annual study by the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism that examines the state of online news consumption and trust.

For example, WhatsApp in the future, often from friends or relatives, is considered reliable, but may contain misleading information. Combined with fact-Zanchar culture and lack of media knowledge, incorrect information is more likely to spread.

Political implications and a forward-looking manner

Strengthen media skills: It is necessary to include digital reading skills in the school and college plan. Residents should be trained in verifying sources, to cross-check the facts, and seriously consider those who are consumed and divided.





- **Facts-band basic structure:** The government, civil society and independent media should work together to establish and improve fact-related equipment in real time, especially in regional languages.
- **Platform responsibility:** Social media companies should be held responsible for the content on their platforms. This includes improvement of algorithms transparency, dampens the raress of fake news and supportive facts.
- **Strengthen the legal structure:** Article 19 (1) (a) must update laws such as information technology, to effectively handle Deepfakes, AI-borne materials and coordinated resolution campaigns, and protect freedom of speech.
- **Public awareness campaign:** Large media campaigns, social searchers and government initiatives can help users educate about the loss of misinformation similar to polio or successful campaigns for COVID-19 vaccination.

Conclusion: To build a responsible digital future

The Internet has changed how India reaches information, but it has also presented new challenges. The spread of misinformation not only threatens public faith, but also affects governance, democracy and national security. The findings from the Lokniti-CSDS study act as an awaken, and expose both the boundaries of the problem and the increasing public awareness of it.

Q.. "Digital platforms have become a double-edged sword-doing information on one hand, enabling viral spread of misinformation on the girl." By using insights from recent studies, this statement is seriously examined in the case of India.

Q. Consider the following statements regarding the role of digital platforms in the spread of misinformation in India, as per the Lokniti-CSDS study and the Reuters Institute Digital News Report:

1. Nearly half of active Internet and social media users reported encountering fake news at least once.
2. Over 80% of social media users who unknowingly shared fake news expressed little or no concern about future misinformation.
3. Around 70% of Indians now prefer online platforms for accessing news, with YouTube and WhatsApp among the most used sources.
4. More than 30% of users on platform X (formerly Twitter) showed high trust in the accuracy of news received through it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 4 only
- C. 1, 3, and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3, and 4

Correct Answer: A. 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 Correct: As per the Lokniti-CSDS data, nearly half of the users reported encountering fake news.





Statement 2 Incorrect: Contradicted by the data — 88% of users who unknowingly shared fake news expressed high or moderate concern, not indifference.

Statement 3 Correct: The Reuters report confirms 70 %+ of Indians prefer online news, with YouTube (54%) and WhatsApp (48%) being key platforms.

Statement 4 Incorrect: The study shows 21% had very little trust and 12% complete distrust, not high trust.





Scheme-Based Workers: The Struggle for an Identity

In the enormous expansion of India's welfare architecture, the front-line worker depends on services on a large scale, but often on invisible, plan-based workers (SBW). Planned under major social welfare programs such as **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Health Mission (NHM) and the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) scheme**, these workers work as bridges between the state and society, which facilitates the distribution of health, nutrition and educational services. Nevertheless, despite its basic role, SBW is denied regular recognition, fair wages and social security.



The Backbone of Welfare

The government of India works with millions with different abilities. While ordinary and contractual employees are recognised under the workplace and are included in the formal wage structure, a significant part of the working group remains outside this safety net.

- Anganwadi workers and assistants, recognized social health workers (Ashas), and meal workers in the middle of the day, who are employed in all major schemes for the social sector, represent this invisible workforce.

According to Government Data:

- Anganwadi Worker (AWWS): 13.51,104
- Anganwadi Assistant (AWHS): 9,22,522
- Recognised social health worker (Ashas): 10.52,322
- Mid-Day Meal Workers (MDMWS): 25,16,688
- Together, this group forms a formidable section - about 60 million workers of India's social welfare machines.
- AWWS and AWHS provide nutritional help to children and breastfeeding mothers, monitor hair growth and provide education before school.
- Ashas facilitates society's participation in the public health system and plays an important role in mothers' and children's health services.
- MDMW -er prepares and distributes food to millions of schoolchildren daily, a plan that is credited to improve registration, storage and children's nutritional status.

An Unequal Social Contract: Denial of Rights

- Despite their inevitable contributions, the scheme-based workers are not recognised by the government as formal employees.
- Their commitment is described in nature as "honoured" or "voluntary".





They receive a fee, not pay; There are no provisions for minimum wage, social security or services such as Provident Fund or Health Insurance.

- This structural exclusion keeps them in the periphery of labour rights and reinforces their invisibility in political frameworks.

Three mutual relationships dominate their struggle:

- Legal identity as "workers": Compulsory minimum wage according to the workover
- Extensive social security benefits: This is not just financial requirements, but is an existing argument for recognition in the labour market in India - a recognition that legalizes their work, ensures their livelihoods and confirms their dignity.

The government's reasoning and development

- The primary argument presented by the government is tax controversy. The recognition of SBW as state employees will increase the expenses, especially the extent of welfare schemes. However, this attitude reflects a narrow concept of tax judgment that prefers budget control over social justice.
- In some quarters, attempts are made to privatise welfare schemes - a step that threatens to reduce SBW rights and dilute responsibility in service distribution.

- Proposals to outsource the middle of the day meal regulations for Anganwadi services and private institutions have strong opposition from trade unions and civil society.
- By preparing SBWs as "volunteers" and their remuneration, the state's employers absorb themselves from the responsibility. This semantic maneuver effectively provides these workers in formal work data and deprives them of access to legal rights.

Comparative Approach: Work recognition in informal and gaming economies

- The SBWS match reflects a large working phenomenon in the Indian identity crisis in informal and stage-based employment. Whether it is a gigantic worker of digital platforms or volunteers in society, these categories have emerged as a common strategy to ignore the working laws that refuse to recognise these categories as "workers".

The way forward: politics and ethically weakening

- A transformative change is required to remove the requirements of SBW. This change should be multi-dimensional, including legislative improvement, administrative involvement and moral reurement.

Legal recognition and codification: A statutory recognition of SBW in the form of "workers" is necessary. A separate legislative structure or change (for example, salary and social security code) in the existing workover should cover the scheme workers, guarantee minimum wages, drinking money, pension and health coverage.





- **Structured wage policy:** The current arbitrary system for the fee shall be in accordance with the minimum wage law, with a structured and time-time-revised payroll system. Regional inequalities in pay should also be taken up to ensure equal dignity in states.
- **Social Security Provision:** should be included under the Staff State Insurance (ESI) and Provident Fund (EPF) schemes for employees. Where direct integration is unforgivable, with sufficient budget distribution, tailor-made welfare schemes and portability of benefits should be introduced.
- **Representation and dialogue:** An institutional platform should be set up for regular communication between SBW, their unions and the government. The Tripartite model of ILC should be renewed and binding in its recommendations related to informal workers.
- **Stop privatising welfare work:** Public welfare should remain a state responsibility. Privatisation dilutes responsibility, increases uncertainty and weakens the state's constitutional mandate as a supplier of socio-economic justice.

Conclusion: recognised as a right, not a reward

The struggle for SBWs is not a fleeting resistance. It is a continuous movement for identity, dignity and justice. Their requirement for the status of the employee lies in the constitutional promise of equality and the instructions of state policies that aim to secure vibrant wages and human working conditions.

As a welfare state, India cannot take the risk of closing an eye for systemic utilization of those who are ahead of its public service distribution. A democracy honoring the inhabitants should start by honoring its workers - especially those who take care of their children fix the sick and feed their hungry.

Q: Which of the following best reflects the core issue faced by Scheme-Based Workers (SBWs) in India?

- A.** They receive irregular payments and often strike for better schedules.
- B.** They are recognised as state employees but lack skill development programs.
- C.** Despite delivering essential public services, SBWs are denied legal worker status and associated rights.
- D.** Their main demand is to privatise welfare services for efficiency.

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The central issue is the lack of recognition as formal employees, leading to the denial of minimum wages, social security, and basic labour rights.

Question: "Order-based activists (SBW) are the spine of India's welfare distribution, but are marginalised by labour rights." Analyse this statement regarding their legal status, socio-economic challenges and neglect of politics. In addition, measures are proposed to ensure proper recognition and security.





e-Zero FIR Initiative

(prelims)

Recently, the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) has launched the e-Zero FIR initiative, which automatically converts financial cybercrime complaints over ₹10 lakh into First Information Reports (FIRs)



E-Zero FIR Initiative?

- The e-Zero FIR initiative is a new mechanism where financial cybercrime complaints involving fraud above ₹10 lakh are automatically converted into FIRs if reported via the 1930 helpline or the National Cybercrime Reporting Portal (NCRP).
- This system has been launched on a pilot basis in Delhi by the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) under the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
- Objective: The initiative aims to speed up investigations into large-scale cyber frauds and ensure swift action against cybercriminals.
- Rationale: It addresses the longstanding grievance of victims who face delays in FIR registration and difficulty recovering stolen money.

- Legal framework: The system is aligned with the provisions of Sections 173(1) and 1(ii) of the newly enacted Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS).
- The e-Crime Police Station of Delhi has been officially notified for e-FIR registration and case transfer under these legal provisions.

Q: What is the primary objective of the recently launched e-Zero FIR initiative by the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)?

- A. To track mobile phones used in cybercrime activities
- B. To allow offline filing of cybercrime complaints
- C. To automatically register FIRs for financial cyber frauds above ₹10 lakh for faster investigation
- D. To create awareness about cyber hygiene among school children

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The e-Zero FIR initiative automates FIR registration for financial cyber crimes involving fraud above ₹10 lakh, aiming to accelerate investigations and victim redressal.



Govt to open up key spectrum for high-speed WiFi

Recently, the Indian government has proposed license-free use of a part of the 6GHz spectrum, enabling faster WiFi and better connectivity. This move benefits tech giants like Sony, Apple, and Meta by supporting high-speed performance for devices like PlayStation Pro and VR gear.



Wireless devices exchange data via radio waves, which are defined by wavelength and frequency. Frequency impacts: Data capacity, Speed of transmission, Range. Frequency Bands: 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, and 6 GHz

These bands represent specific parts of the radio frequency (RF) spectrum allocated for unlicensed wireless use.

2.4 GHz: Longer range, slower speed, more interference

5 GHz: Faster speed, shorter range, more congestion

6 GHz: Fastest speed, least congestion, shortest range, exclusive to the latest devices

6 GHz Spectrum: The New Frontier for Wi-Fi

- Offers 1200 MHz of spectrum—more than double that of 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz combined.



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- Supports seven 160 MHz channels for high-speed data transmission.
- Accessible only via Wi-Fi 6E devices.

6 GHz Band

- Ideal for real-time applications like gaming, 4K/8K streaming, video conferencing, and cloud computing
- Reduces network clutter by avoiding interference from older devices
- Enables multi-device homes with smooth performance

India's 6GHz WiFi Move – A Boost for Tech, But Not Without Concerns

- Licence-Free WiFi Access in 6GHz Band As per the proposal, no authorisation or frequency assignment will be needed for operating low-power indoor and very low-power outdoor wireless systems, such as WiFi networks, in the 5925–6425 MHz frequency band.
- A Boost for Next-Gen WiFi and IoT Tech companies believe the move will support the adoption of next-generation WiFi technologies like WiFi 6E and WiFi 7. These technologies offer significantly faster speeds and are crucial for the expansion of the Internet of Things (IoT). Sony May Reconsider PS5 Pro Launch in India
- Due to earlier regulatory uncertainty over the 6 GHz band, Sony had excluded India from the PS5 Pro launch. With the new draft rules, the company may now include India in its launch plans.





- **Industry Says Partial Spectrum Not Enough:** Despite welcoming the move, industry experts emphasised that just a fraction of the 6GHz band is insufficient to unlock the full potential of WiFi 6E and 7. The Forum urges the government to free up more of the band to fully support India's digital infrastructure goals.

Telcos vs Tech Giants

- Telecom companies (Reliance Jio, Bharti Airtel, Vodafone Idea) wanted the full 6 GHz band reserved for licensed 5G/6G services.
- In contrast, tech companies advocated for de-licensing to boost WiFi performance.

India's Middle Path

- Unlike the U.S., which has made the entire 1200 MHz of the 6 GHz band unlicensed, India has chosen a balanced approach by opening only the lower 500 MHz (5925–6425 MHz) for unlicensed use.

ITU Guidelines Influence Decision

- The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in December 2023 had allocated the upper band (6425–7125 MHz) for licensed mobile operations, which India has adhered to in its draft policy.

Global Approach to 6 GHz Spectrum: A Mixed Landscape

- Full Delicensing: U.S. and Canada Lead

- In April 2020, the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC) opened the entire 6 GHz band (1200 MHz) for license-exempt uses. Canada has adopted a similar policy, fully supporting next-gen WiFi technologies.

Partial Delicensing: Cautious

Optimism: Countries like Japan, Australia, and Singapore have only delicensed a portion of the 6 GHz spectrum for WiFi use, aiming to strike a balance between telecom and unlicensed wireless applications.

- **Revisions and Debates:** Chile and Mexico. Chile initially opted to open the full band for WiFi, but later reversed its decision. Meanwhile, Mexico is currently evaluating the possibility of broader harmonisation of the 6 GHz spectrum for unlicensed use.

Conclusion: While the global trend supports expanding WiFi access through the 6GHz band, approaches vary significantly, reflecting different national priorities and technological strategies.

Question: Why are tech companies advocating for full delicensing of the 6 GHz band in India?

- A.** To increase profits from mobile data subscriptions
- B.** To allow licensed use by telecom providers
- C.** To fully support high-speed WiFi technologies like WiFi 6E and 7, which require wider bandwidth
- D.** Because older WiFi devices operate only in the 6 GHz band





Correct Answer: C. To fully support high-speed WiFi technologies like WiFi 6E and 7, which require wider bandwidth

Question: Explain the significance of this move in the context of wireless communication. Discuss how it will impact the adoption of next-generation WiFi technologies like WiFi 6E and 7. What are the expected benefits for consumers, technology companies, and India's digital infrastructure?





Trade diplomacy: on India-Bangladesh trade-related tensions

Recently, India has taken a sharp turn from its traditionally cooperative trade approach by imposing restrictions on Bangladeshi readymade garments and other goods.



India imposes trade restrictions on Bangladesh

Bangladesh move to China: India imposed trade restrictions to express displeasure with Bangladesh's interim government led by Mohammed Yunus, which has moved closer to China and Pakistan, straining India-Bangladesh relations. E.g., Yunus's inviting Chinese access to India's northeast during his China visit triggered India's concerns.

Political statement against the North East:

India blocked access to its Northeast markets for Bangladesh's key garment exports in response to recent political comments that called Northeast India landlocked and claimed Bangladesh is its gateway to the sea.

Signalling Disapproval of Political Moves:

India seeks to signal its objection to the interim government's ban on the Awami League and its deviation from democratic norms promised to the international community.

What did Yunus say about India's northeast during his China visit?

Described India's northeast as landlocked: Yunus publicly referred to the northeastern region of India as lacking direct access to the sea, highlighting its geographical constraints. E.g.: He emphasised that the region is dependent on access through neighbouring countries like Bangladesh.

Invited China to access the region via Bangladesh: He suggested that China could use Bangladesh as a transit route to reach India's northeast, implicitly offering a strategic passage. Eg: During his March 2025 China visit, he proposed trade and connectivity links that would allow China to reach the northeast.

Undermined India's regional security concerns:

By involving China in a sensitive area, Yunus ignored India's strategic sensitivities and long-standing opposition to Chinese presence near its borders. Eg: His comments were seen as aligning with China's Belt and Road ambitions in South Asia, alarming Indian policymakers.

How could the trade move affect India's strategic interests?

- **May worsen anti-India sentiment in Bangladesh:** The restrictions could be seen as punitive and fuel nationalist or anti-India narratives, especially among radical groups.





For example, Elements opposing India's influence may use the trade ban to rally public anger and portray India as interfering in domestic affairs.

- **Limits diplomatic space for constructive engagement:**

Economic restrictions reduce India's leverage to influence political developments in Bangladesh through dialogue and soft diplomacy. Eg: Trade ties often help maintain dialogue even during political tensions restricting them weakens India's long-term strategic hold.

Which key political stakeholders in Bangladesh should India engage?

- **Awami League (AL):** Despite being currently banned by the interim government, the Awami League, led by Sheikh Hasina, has been India's most trusted ally and played a key role in maintaining bilateral stability and counterterrorism cooperation. E.g., India and the Awami League worked closely on cross-border security and infrastructure projects like the Akhaura-Agartala rail link.
- **Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP):** As a major opposition party, the BNP represents a significant voter base. India should maintain open lines of communication to understand its stance on regional issues and democratic reforms.
- **Civil society and democratic reform advocates:** Engaging with non-party actors such as human rights groups, independent media, and student movements can strengthen India's image as a supporter of democracy and people-to-people ties.

Way forward:

Engage All Political Stakeholders: India should maintain dialogue with all major political actors in Bangladesh, including the Awami League, BNP, and civil society, to encourage democratic transition and ensure long-term regional stability.

Balance Strategic Interests with Economic Diplomacy: India must ease trade restrictions while using diplomatic channels to address security concerns, preventing alienation and preserving influence in Bangladesh and the Northeast region.

[UPSC 2013] The protests in Shahbag Square in Dhaka in Bangladesh, reveal a fundamental split in society between the nationalists and Islamic forces. What is its significance for India?

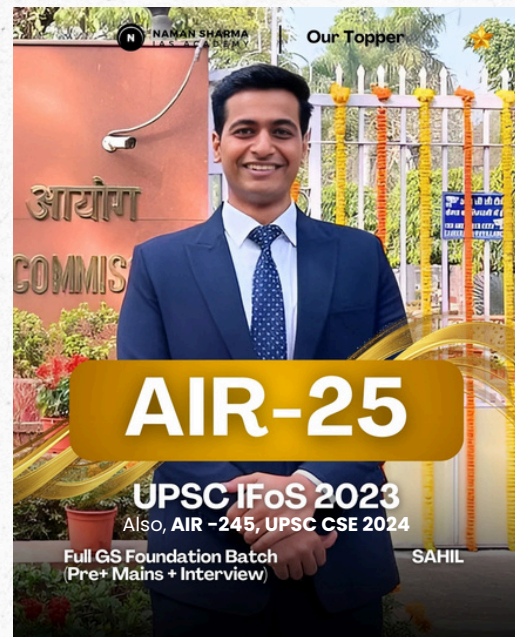
What was the primary reason behind India imposing trade restrictions on Bangladesh?

- a) Bangladesh's support for India's regional security initiatives
- b) Bangladesh's political alignment with China and Pakistan
- c) India's dissatisfaction with Bangladesh's trade policies
- d) Bangladesh's ban on the Awami League

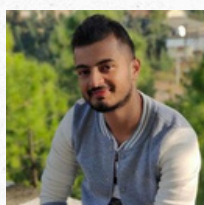
Answer: b) Bangladesh's political alignment with China and Pakistan



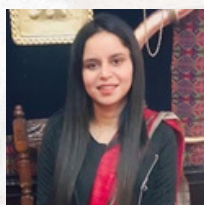
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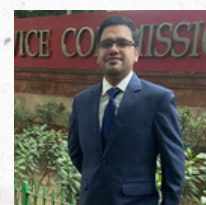
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