

# Governance for Handling Fake News: Structural Modeling Approach

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## ABSTRACT

The main aim of this research was to evaluate the effectiveness of government intervention in addressing the issue of Internet-based fake news, which poses a significant threat to national security. The study utilized statistical methods and employed a survey approach to gather data from a sample population. Simple random sampling was used as the sampling technique, and interviews were conducted with selected individuals who had relevant insights from organizations such as the national police, BSSN, Kemenkominfo, and BIN. The collected data was analyzed using the Partial Least Square (PLS) model with the assistance of the WarpPLS package. The findings of the study indicated a strong correlation between effective governance in combating the spread of fake news and the enhancement of national resilience. This implies that implementing robust and strategic governance practices is crucial for fostering a resilient nation. The study emphasizes the importance of government intervention in countering Internet-based fake news to protect national security. By addressing this issue effectively, governments can contribute to the overall resilience of the nation. The research highlights the significance of proactive measures and informed decision-making in tackling the challenges posed by fake news in the digital era.

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## 1. Introduction

According to data provided by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and cited by the World Bank, the global share of Internet users in 2017 accounted for approximately 49 percent of the global population. This percentage represents a significant increase compared to the year 2000, when the share of Internet users was merely around 6.7 percent. Projections from Internet World Stats indicate that in the first quarter of 2021, the global share of Internet users is expected to reach 64.2 percent of the population, totaling over 5 billion individuals. This astonishing growth represents a remarkable surge of approximately 1,300 percent since 2000. As the number of Internet users continues to escalate, the proliferation of fake news becomes a pressing concern, leading to widespread discussions in the realms of international politics and security studies.

The discourse surrounding cyber warfare and digital war has become increasingly prevalent due to the integration of technology into military operations. Modern militaries now rely on electronic devices, online platforms, and digital communication channels for strategic and tactical purposes (Libicki, 2014). The emergence of cyberwar and digital war introduces potential implications for international political landscapes as they pose threats to government systems and sensitive information. The inherent nature of cyberspace contributes to this vulnerability, as it is characterized by significant uncertainty, allowing individuals to execute actions while concealing their identities and potentially shifting blame to other entities (Clarke, 2009).

In light of these developments, the author is deeply intrigued by the prospect of conducting further research on cybercrime prevention, with a specific emphasis on the Indonesian context. More specifically, the research aims to investigate the dissemination of fake news, motivated by a real-life incident involving a demonstration against legislative amendments in September 2019. Despite the growing concerns regarding the spread of fake news via the internet and its potential implications for national security, there remains a dearth of comprehensive research in this domain. Furthermore, the conceptualization and governance models for addressing the dissemination of fake news, particularly in relation to national security risks, remain largely unexplored. This research gap presents a valuable opportunity to delve deeper into these unanswered questions, contributing to the existing body of knowledge in this field

## 2. Literature Review

The justification for limiting freedom of speech can find support in international legal doctrines, such as the Johannesburg Principles, as expounded by experts in the field (Mendel, 2003). These principles offer comprehensive guidance regarding the imposition of restrictions in the context of national security, establishing a framework for the curtailment of human rights. The Johannesburg Principles outline key factors that need to be taken into account when constraining freedom of speech.

Firstly, any limitations placed on this fundamental right must be clearly defined in legislation that is easily accessible and free from ambiguity. Moreover, the laws must be effectively enforced to ensure transparency and enable individuals to discern the legality of their actions. This requirement fosters a clear understanding of the boundaries within which individuals can exercise their right to freedom of speech.

Secondly, restrictions must serve a legitimate purpose and demonstrate their efficacy in safeguarding valid national security interests. The government is tasked with establishing a direct correlation between the imposed limitations and the protection of these essential interests. This criterion ensures that restrictions on freedom of speech are not arbitrary but are rooted in genuine efforts to secure national security objectives.

Thirdly, the government must provide substantial evidence that the disclosure of classified information poses a significant and genuine threat to legitimate national security concerns. This stipulation safeguards against unwarranted limitations and ensures that any curtailment of freedom of speech is proportional to the verifiable risks to national security.

By adhering to these principles, governments can effectively navigate the delicate balance between protecting national security and upholding individual rights. It allows for a nuanced approach that acknowledges the importance of both safeguarding national security and preserving the fundamental right to freedom of speech.

Kwanda and Lin (2020) conducted a research study that sheds light on the influence of organizational policies on the handling of fake news practices among Indonesian editorial staff. Their findings emphasize the significant impact of fake news, particularly during democratic processes. Another study by Wilson and Umar (2019) highlights the persistence of fake news and attributes it to cognitive loops that affect its creation and dissemination. Through their survey, they reveal a negative perception among respondents regarding the detrimental effects of fake news on democracy and the democratic process.

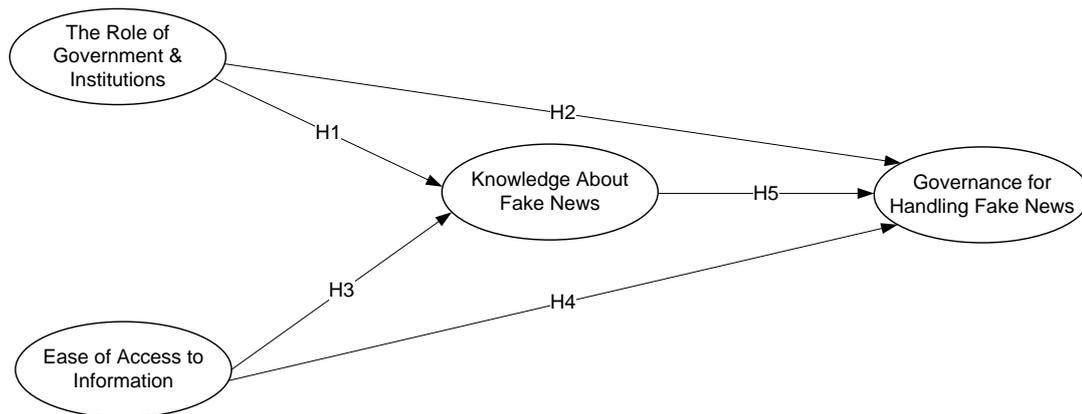
Furthermore, the research conducted by Diep and Van (2022) explores various perspectives on fraudulent behavior in publishing fake news. Their study uncovers external influences, corruption, political and economic motives, as well as different persuasive techniques employed in the dissemination of fake news. They underscore how fake news can lead to the propagation of false ideas, violate laws, and influence readers' opinions.

The implications of fake news on distortion and misinformation are further supported by the research conducted by Reuter et al. (2019). Their study reveals that a majority of participants recognized the threat and harm that fake news poses to democracy. This underscores the need to address the spread of fake news and its potential to mislead and misinform the public.

Meel and Vishwakarma (2020) also conducted research on the dangers of fake news, misinformation, and manipulation. Their study emphasizes the detrimental impact of information corruption, rumors, wrong information, and distortions facilitated by digital communication systems. They highlight the importance of addressing these issues to preserve the integrity of information and combat the negative consequences of fake news.

Overall, these research studies collectively shed light on the detrimental effects of fake news on democratic processes, the persistence of its dissemination, the various factors contributing to its creation, and the implications of distortion and misinformation. They provide valuable insights into the challenges posed by fake news and emphasize the need for effective strategies to combat its spread and protect the integrity of information in today's digital age.

The model in this study is presented in the following figure.



**Fig. 1.** Research Model

The hypothesis are:

H1 : The Influence of The Role of Government & Institutions has a significant effect on Knowledge About Fake News

H2 : The Influence of The Role of Government & Institutions has a significant effect on Governance for Handling Fake News

H3 : The Influence of Ease of Access to Information has a significant effect on Knowledge About Fake News

H4 : The Influence of Ease of Access to Information has a significant effect on Governance for Handling Fake News

H5 : The Influence of Knowledge About Fake News has a significant effect on Governance for Handling Fake News.

### 3. Method

This study utilized a quantitative approach, employing a survey method to collect data from a sample population. The research focused on latent variables, which were measured using a questionnaire as the primary research instrument. The survey involved distributing questionnaires to participants to gather data on the variables of interest.

To analyze the collected data, the statistical technique of structural equation modeling (SEM) was employed. SEM offers a powerful tool for examining the relationships between observed and latent variables. It allows for a comprehensive understanding of the underlying constructs and their interdependencies. By employing SEM, the researcher was able to explore the complex relationships among the variables in the study, uncovering both direct and indirect effects. This methodological approach provides a robust framework for examining the latent constructs and gaining insights into their relationships, contributing to a deeper understanding of the research topic.

By employing a survey methodology and utilizing SEM, this study was able to capture and analyze data on the latent variables of interest. This approach allows for a comprehensive exploration of the relationships between the variables and provides a solid foundation for drawing meaningful conclusions and making informed interpretations based on the data collected.

In this study, the data analysis was conducted using the Partial Least Squares (PLS) model with the WarpPLS package, as described by Solimun et al. (2017). The decision to use PLS was based on two main reasons. First, the analytical model employed in the study was hierarchical, and the structural equation model was suitable for examining the recursive relationships within the model. Second, PLS is well-suited for the measurement of latent variables, which are variables that cannot be directly measured but are inferred from observable indicators. PLS allows for the estimation of latent variable relationships and the assessment of their impact on the overall model.

The sampling method employed in this study is simple random sampling, where participants were selected randomly from the population. The data collection method involved conducting interviews with individuals who possess relevant information from organizations such as the National Police, BSSN, Kemenkominfo, and BIN. These interviews aimed to gather insights and data regarding the spread of fake news. The findings of the study revealed that a staggering number of 800,000 websites are involved in disseminating fake news via the internet in Indonesia, posing a significant threat to national security. This statistic underscores the scale and severity of the problem, emphasizing the urgent need for effective measures to address the issue and protect the integrity of the nation.

#### 4. Results and Discussion

In this study, the researchers utilized the WarpPLS method to estimate the model. Before delving into the parameter estimation, it was imperative to assess the validity and reliability of the questionnaire items and variables included in the study. Validity testing was conducted to ensure the accuracy and appropriateness of the survey data, while reliability testing aimed to confirm the consistency and precision of the measurement instrument used to assess the variables.

The validity assessment aimed to establish that the variables effectively measured the intended constructs. This involved examining whether the items in the questionnaire accurately reflected the underlying concepts they were intended to measure. The researchers assessed the content validity, convergent validity, and discriminant validity of each variable, ensuring that they captured the desired aspects of the constructs.

On the other hand, the reliability assessment focused on the internal consistency and stability of the measurement instruments. It aimed to determine the extent to which the items in each variable consistently measured the same underlying construct. This assessment involved calculating reliability coefficients, such as Cronbach's alpha, to ensure that the items were reliable and produced consistent results.

By confirming the validity and reliability of the variables, the researchers could establish that all variables in the study were both valid and reliable. This ensured the accuracy and robustness of the collected data, providing a solid foundation for subsequent data analysis. The validity and reliability testing enhanced the credibility and trustworthiness of the study's findings.

**Table 1.** Measurement Model Evaluation

Variable	Indicator	Loading Factor	P-value	Conclusion
<b>The Role of Government &amp; Institutions (X1)</b>	Socializing	0.819	<0.001	Significant
	Collaborating	0.851	<0.001	Significant
	Supervising	0.776	<0.001	Significant
<b>Ease of Access to Information (X2)</b>	The Level of User Satisfaction	0.618	<0.001	Significant
	Fulfillment of Needs	0.641	<0.001	Significant
	Ease of Access To Information Itself	0.631	<0.001	Significant
<b>Knowledge About Fake News (Y1)</b>	Understanding Related To Media Use	0.729	<0.001	Significant
	People's Literacy Skills	0.884	<0.001	Significant
<b>Governance for Handling Fake News (Y2)</b>	Transparency	0.402	<0.001	Significant
	Independence	0.392	<0.001	Significant
	Accountability	0.399	<0.001	Significant

Responsibility	0.541	<0.001	Significant
Fairness	0.434	<0.001	Significant

Table 1 presents the indicators for the latent variables, indicating that all variables have favorable indicators. This suggests that the measurement items effectively capture the constructs of interest. The table allows for a comprehensive assessment of the variables, enabling an evaluation of their validity and reliability. It provides valuable information for understanding the relationships among the indicators and the underlying constructs. Table 2, on the other hand, summarizes the results of the coefficient calculations in the WarpPLS analysis. It presents the coefficients that have been estimated for the relationships between the variables in the model. These coefficients provide insights into the strength and direction of the relationships among the latent variables. The table serves as a concise overview of the statistical results, allowing for a quick assessment of the significant findings in the analysis. Together, Table 1 and Table 2 provide a comprehensive understanding of the measurement and analysis aspects of the study. Table 1 highlights the quality of the measurement items, while Table 2 provides a summary of the estimated coefficients, indicating the relationships among the variables. Both tables are crucial in interpreting the results of the analysis and drawing meaningful conclusions from the data.

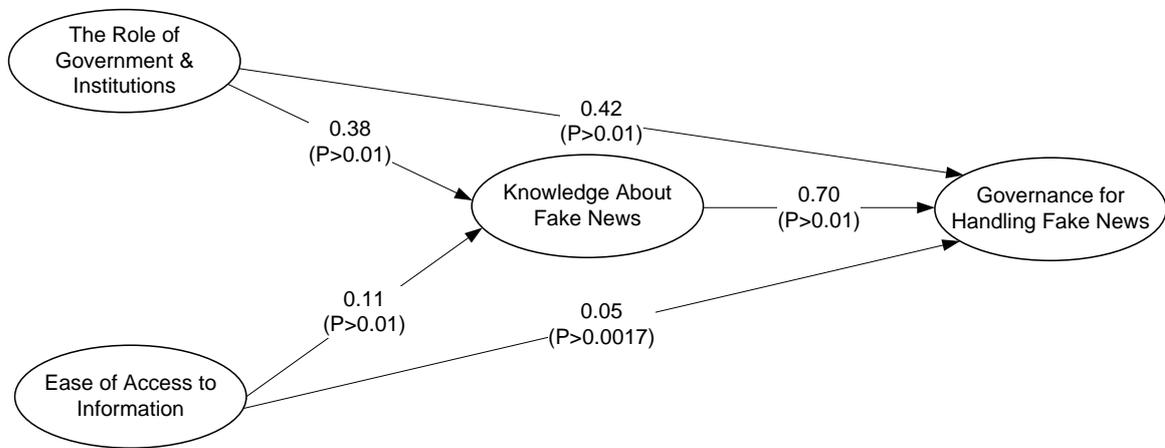


Fig. 2.Direct Effect

Table 2. Results of Estimation and Direct Effect Test

Hypothesis	Effect between latent variables		Coefficient	P-value	Conclusion
	Predictor	Response			
H1	The Role of Government & Institutions (X1)	Knowledge About Fake News (Y1)	0.384	<0.001	Significant
H2	The Role of Government & Institutions (X1)	Governance for Handling Fake News (Y2)	0.416	<0.001	Significant
H3	Ease of Access to Information (X2)	Knowledge About Fake News (Y1)	0.112	0.014	Not Significant
H4	Ease of Access to Information (X2)	Governance for Handling Fake News (Y2)	0.049	0.171	Not Significant
H5	Knowledge About Fake News (Y1)	Governance for Handling Fake News (Y2)	0.700	<0.001	Significant

### **The Influence of The Role of Government & Institutions on Knowledge About Fake News**

The statistical hypothesis testing, based on the obtained p-value of less than 0.005, indicates that the null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) can be rejected. This implies that there is a significant influence of The Role of Government & Institutions (X<sub>1</sub>) on Knowledge About Fake News (Y<sub>1</sub>). In other words, a higher level of The Role of Government & Institutions is associated with an increase in knowledge about fake news. This conclusion is further supported by the strong path coefficient value of 0.384 and a p-value of less than 0.001, suggesting a robust and statistically significant relationship between the variables. The path coefficient value of 0.384 indicates the strength and direction of the relationship, suggesting that for every unit increase in The Role of Government & Institutions, there is a corresponding increase in Knowledge About Fake News. The p-value of less than 0.001 further strengthens the significance of this relationship, indicating that the observed association is unlikely to occur by chance. These findings highlight the important role that government and institutions play in shaping individuals' knowledge about fake news. When The Role of Government & Institutions is strong and effective, individuals are more likely to possess a greater understanding and awareness of fake news. This implies the significance of governmental efforts and policies in combating misinformation and promoting a well-informed society.

### **The Influence of The Role of Government & Institutions on Governance for Handling Fake News**

The statistical hypothesis testing results reveal that the obtained p-value is less than 0.005, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>). This indicates a significant effect of The Role of Government & Institutions (X<sub>1</sub>) on Governance for Handling Fake News (Y<sub>2</sub>). In simpler terms, a higher level of The Role of Government & Institutions is associated with an increased level of Governance for Handling Fake News. This finding is further supported by the path coefficient value of 0.416 and a p-value of less than 0.001, indicating a strong and statistically significant relationship between the variables. The path coefficient value of 0.416 signifies the strength and direction of the relationship, indicating that an increase in The Role of Government & Institutions corresponds to an increase in Governance for Handling Fake News. The p-value of less than 0.001 reinforces the significance of this relationship, suggesting that the observed association is highly unlikely to occur by chance. These findings underscore the crucial role that government and institutions play in promoting effective governance strategies for handling fake news. When The Role of Government & Institutions is more prominent, there is a greater emphasis on implementing measures and policies to address the challenges posed by fake news. This implies that a stronger involvement of government and institutions can contribute to improving governance practices specifically tailored to tackling the issue of fake news effectively.

### **The Influence of Ease of Access to Information on Knowledge About Fake News**

Based on the obtained p-value of greater than 0.005, the statistical hypothesis testing leads to the acceptance of the null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>). This indicates that there is no significant influence of Ease of Access to Information (X<sub>2</sub>) on Knowledge About Fake News (Y<sub>1</sub>). In other words, a higher level of Ease of Access to Information does not necessarily result in an increased level of Knowledge About Fake News. This conclusion is supported by the path coefficient value of 0.112 and the p-value of greater than 0.005, suggesting a weak or non-significant relationship between the variables. The path coefficient value of 0.112 indicates a relatively small effect size, suggesting that any influence of Ease of Access to Information on Knowledge About Fake News is minimal. Additionally, the p-value being greater than 0.005 indicates that the observed relationship is not statistically significant and may have occurred by chance. These findings imply that although Ease of Access to Information may play a role in individuals' access to information, it may not directly contribute to their knowledge about fake news. Other factors or variables might have a more substantial influence on individuals' understanding and awareness of fake news.

## The Influence of Ease of Access to Information on Governance for Handling Fake News

Based on the p-value being greater than 0.005, the statistical hypothesis testing confirms the acceptance of the null hypothesis (H0). This indicates that Ease of Access to Information (X2) does not have a significant influence on Governance for Handling Fake News (Y2). In other words, a higher level of Ease of Access to Information may not necessarily result in an increased level of Governance for Handling Fake News. This conclusion is supported by the path coefficient value of 0.049 and the p-value being greater than 0.005, suggesting a weak or non-significant relationship between the variables. The path coefficient value of 0.049 implies a minimal effect size, indicating that any influence of Ease of Access to Information on Governance for Handling Fake News is negligible. Furthermore, with the p-value greater than 0.005, it suggests that the observed relationship is not statistically significant and could have occurred by chance. These findings indicate that while Ease of Access to Information may play a role in individuals' access to information, it may not directly impact the governance practices for handling fake news. Other factors or variables may have more substantial effects on the development of effective governance strategies for addressing the challenges posed by fake news.

## The Influence of Knowledge About Fake News on Governance for Handling Fake News

Based on the p-value being less than 0.005, the statistical hypothesis testing leads to the rejection of the null hypothesis (H0). This indicates that Knowledge About Fake News (Y1) has a significant influence on Governance for Handling Fake News (Y2). In other words, a higher level of Knowledge About Fake News will increase Governance for Handling Fake News. This conclusion is supported by the path coefficient value of 0.700 and the p-value being less than 0.001, indicating a strong and statistically significant relationship between the variables. The path coefficient value of 0.700 indicates a substantial effect size, suggesting that an increase in Knowledge About Fake News is associated with a notable increase in Governance for Handling Fake News. Additionally, the p-value being less than 0.001 reinforces the significance of this relationship, indicating a high level of confidence that the observed association is not due to chance. These findings highlight the importance of knowledge about fake news in the effective governance and management of fake news. When individuals possess a greater understanding and awareness of fake news, it contributes to the development of better governance practices for handling and addressing the challenges posed by fake news.

**Table 3.** Results of Estimation and Direct Effect Test

Mediation Effect	Coefficient	p-value
X1→Y1→Y2	0.269	<0.001
X2→Y1→Y2	0.291	<0.001

## The Indirect Influence of The Role of Government & Institutions on Governance for Handling Fake News with Knowledge About Fake News as Mediator

Based on the information provided, it is evident from the table that The Role of Government & Institutions (X1) has a significant positive effect on Governance for Handling Fake News (Y2), with Knowledge About Fake News (Y1) acting as a mediator. The statistical hypothesis testing, with a p-value of less than 0.05, supports the rejection of the null hypothesis (H0). This implies that Knowledge About Fake News (Y1) is indeed able to mediate the relationship between The Role of Government & Institutions (X1) and Sustainability (Y2), with a mediation effect of 0.269. This mediation effect suggests that the influence of The Role of Government & Institutions (X1) on Governance for Handling Fake News (Y2) is partially explained by the level of Knowledge About Fake News (Y1). In other words, when individuals have a higher level of knowledge about fake news, it helps to mediate and strengthen the positive impact of The Role of Government & Institutions on the sustainability of handling fake news. The findings highlight the importance of knowledge about fake news in enhancing the effectiveness of governance practices for handling fake news. By increasing individuals' knowledge about fake news, the role of government and institutions becomes more impactful in ensuring the sustainability of handling and combating the challenges posed by fake news.

## Indirect Effect of Ease of Access to Information on Governance for Handling Fake News with Knowledge About Fake News as Mediator

Based on the provided information, the table indicates that Ease of Access to Information (X2) has a significant positive effect on Governance for Handling Fake News (Y2), with Knowledge About Fake News (Y1) acting as a mediator. The statistical hypothesis testing, with a p-value of less than 0.05, supports the rejection of the null hypothesis (H0). This suggests that Knowledge About Fake News (Y1) is indeed capable of mediating the relationship between Ease of Access to Information (X2) and Governance for Handling Fake News (Y2), with a mediation effect of 0.291. This mediation effect suggests that the influence of Ease of Access to Information (X2) on Governance for Handling Fake News (Y2) is partially explained by the level of Knowledge About Fake News (Y1). In other words, when individuals have a higher level of knowledge about fake news, it enhances and strengthens the positive impact of Ease of Access to Information on the governance practices for handling fake news. These findings highlight the crucial role of knowledge about fake news in improving the effectiveness of governance strategies for handling fake news. As individuals gain more knowledge about fake news, it serves as a mediator that enhances the relationship between Ease of Access to Information and Governance for Handling Fake News. This underscores the significance of promoting accurate and reliable information access alongside fostering a well-informed society to combat the challenges posed by fake news effectively.

**Table 4.** Model Feasibility

Quality Indices	Statistic	Criterion	Information
Average path coefficient (APC)	0.332, P<0.001	Significant if P < 0.05	Significant
Average R-squared (ARS)	0.480, P<0.001	Significant if P < 0.05	Significant
Average adjusted R-squared (AARS)	0.476, P<0.001	Significant if P < 0.05	Significant
Average block VIF (AVIF)	1.172	acceptable if AVIF ≤ 5, ideally AVIF ≤ 3.3	Ideal
Average full collinearity VIF (AFVIF)	1.535	acceptable if AFVIF ≤ 5, ideally AFVIF ≤ 3.3	Ideal
Tenenhaus GoF (GoF)	0.541	small if GoF ≥ 0.1, medium if GoF ≥ 0.25, large if GoF ≥ 0.36	Large
Sympson's paradox ratio (SPR)	1.000	acceptable if SPR ≥ 0.7, ideally SPR = 1	Ideal
R-squared contribution ratio (RSCR)	1.000	acceptable if RSCR ≥ 0.9, ideally RSCR = 1	Ideal
Statistical suppression ratio (SSR)	1.000	acceptable if SSR ≥ 0.7	Acceptable
Nonlinear bivariate causality direction ratio (NLBCDR)	1.000	acceptable if NLBCDR ≥ 0.7	Acceptable

Table 4 provides the results of the analysis and includes the values used to evaluate the goodness-of-fit of the model. The evaluation of the overall model indicates positive outcomes, suggesting that the empirical data collected from the field supports the theoretical model developed in this study. This alignment between the proposed model and the observed data enhances the validity and reliability of the research findings. The successful validation of the theoretical model with the empirical data is a significant achievement. It signifies that the relationships and associations proposed in the model accurately represent the observed reality. This strengthens the credibility and robustness of the study's conclusions and contributes to the broader body of knowledge in the field. The favorable outcomes of the model evaluation demonstrate that the study's methodology and data collection processes have effectively captured and analyzed the relevant variables. The alignment between the theoretical model and the empirical data further validates the research findings and strengthens the confidence in the study's outcomes. Overall, the successful validation of the theoretical model with the empirical data underscores the reliability and credibility of the study's conclusions. It highlights the rigorous approach taken in developing and testing the model and reinforces the significance of the research findings within the academic and practical contexts.

Ease of access to information indeed plays a crucial role in the governance of handling fake news. When information is readily accessible, individuals have greater opportunities to verify the accuracy and truthfulness of disseminated news. This is particularly significant in the context of

combating fake news, as easy access to information empowers individuals to discern between reliable and misleading sources. Having easy access to information enables individuals to gather diverse perspectives, fact-check claims, and cross-reference information from multiple sources. It allows for independent verification and critical evaluation of news articles and sources. When individuals can readily access information, they become less susceptible to misinformation and manipulation. Moreover, easy access to information promotes transparency and accountability in the governance of handling fake news. It allows the public to scrutinize the actions and statements of news organizations, government bodies, and other institutions involved in news dissemination. This increased scrutiny acts as a deterrent against the spread of fake news and encourages responsible reporting practices. In addition, easy access to information facilitates the dissemination of accurate and verified information to counteract the effects of fake news. When reliable information is accessible to a wide audience, it helps to counteract the influence of false narratives and promotes informed decision-making. Overall, easy access to information empowers individuals, enhances media literacy, and contributes to the effective governance of handling fake news. It enables individuals to navigate the information landscape more effectively, make informed judgments, and actively participate in countering the spread of fake news.

Rahmawati (2013) highlights several indicators that contribute to the ease of accessing information, including user satisfaction, fulfillment of needs, and overall ease of access. These indicators play a crucial role in assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of information dissemination channels, platforms, and systems. User satisfaction is an important indicator as it measures individuals' level of contentment with the information they obtain. When users are satisfied, it indicates that the information provided meets their expectations, is easily accessible, and fulfills their needs. This ensures that individuals have a positive experience when seeking information, which in turn encourages them to actively engage in verifying and assessing the accuracy of news. Fulfillment of needs refers to the extent to which information dissemination channels address users' specific information requirements. It is crucial for governance in handling fake news to ensure that individuals can access the information they need to make informed decisions. By fulfilling users' needs, the governance system can empower individuals to access accurate and reliable information, thus equipping them with the necessary tools to identify and combat fake news effectively. The overall ease of accessing information encompasses various factors, such as the availability of information, the usability of information systems, and the absence of barriers or restrictions. This indicator measures how easily individuals can locate and retrieve information through different platforms and channels. When the overall process of accessing information is smooth and uncomplicated, individuals are more likely to engage in fact-checking and verifying the information they encounter. By addressing these indicators, the governance of handling fake news can create an environment that facilitates easy access to accurate and reliable information. When individuals can readily access such information, they are better equipped to discern between trustworthy and misleading sources, ultimately strengthening their ability to combat the spread of fake news effectively.

The role of government and institutions in effectively handling and managing fake news cannot be overstated. They have a critical responsibility in implementing measures and strategies to combat the spread of false information and its harmful effects on society. Several key efforts undertaken by the government and institutions include socialization, collaboration, and supervision.

Socialization plays a crucial role in preventing the dissemination of hoax information through online social media platforms. By actively engaging in socialization campaigns, the government and institutions can educate social media users about the potential risks associated with false information. These campaigns aim to instill good values and norms, encouraging users to critically evaluate the information they receive. By promoting media literacy and critical thinking, individuals become more aware and discerning consumers of news, mitigating the impact of racist, hate speech, and hoax content.

Collaboration is another vital aspect of addressing fake news. The government works in conjunction with other relevant agencies, such as communications services or regulatory bodies, to form a strong collaborative team dedicated to tackling the issue. By leveraging collective expertise and resources, these entities can develop comprehensive strategies and initiatives to effectively combat the spread of fake news. Collaboration also involves partnering with media organizations, fact-checking agencies, and other stakeholders to promote accurate and reliable information.

Supervision is an essential component of managing fake news on online social media platforms. Through monitoring and enforcement mechanisms, the government and institutions aim to prevent the dissemination of false information. By diligently monitoring online platforms, they can identify accounts or sources spreading fake news and take necessary actions to mitigate its impact. Supervision also involves establishing regulations and guidelines to ensure the responsible behavior of online platforms and users.

The efforts undertaken by the government and institutions, as highlighted by Nurlatun et al. (2021), demonstrate their commitment to addressing the challenges posed by fake news. By adopting a multi-faceted approach encompassing socialization, collaboration, and supervision, they strive to protect the public from the harmful effects of fake news and ensure the integrity of information circulated through online platforms. These efforts are essential in promoting a healthy and informed society and maintaining public trust in the information ecosystem.

## 5. Conclusion

The augmentation and reinforcement of national resilience in the face of evolving challenges and threats necessitate the implementation of highly effective and meticulously crafted management and governance strategies. The proliferation of misinformation, particularly in today's fast-paced and interconnected digital landscape, poses a significant risk to societal well-being and stability. Therefore, it becomes paramount to adopt and integrate comprehensive, multidimensional, and proactive governance practices that can deftly combat this pervasive issue.

These governance practices must be grounded in robust and strategic frameworks that not only anticipate and address the intricacies of misinformation but also safeguard the integrity of information dissemination channels. The findings emerging from this rigorously conducted study serve as a formidable testimony, further corroborating and affirming the veracity of these pivotal concepts by resoundingly confirming the validity of all the hypotheses postulated.

By conscientiously instituting and adhering to these governance practices, societies can ensure that accurate and trustworthy information is readily available to the public. This concerted effort effectively shields individuals from the snares of falling prey to deceptive narratives and safeguards the social fabric from the detrimental effects of misinformation. Consequently, the wider populace, armed with reliable information, can cultivate and enhance their critical thinking skills, fostering a heightened sense of discernment and astuteness in their consumption of news and media.

This collective cultivation of a well-informed and discerning populace plays a pivotal role in bolstering national resilience. As citizens become more adept at critically evaluating information sources, they can effectively navigate the intricate web of misinformation and disinformation, thus contributing to a more resilient and informed society.

The preservation of societal well-being and the consolidation of national resilience, therefore, hinge on the dedicated implementation of sound governance practices that prioritize accurate information dissemination, empower individuals to make informed decisions, and fortify the collective resilience of the nation.

## Limitation & Further Research

While the conclusions drawn from this study provide valuable insights into the relationship between governance, addressing fake news, and national resilience, it is important to acknowledge the limitations that may have influenced the findings. One limitation is the potential for sampling bias, as the study may have focused on a specific region or organization, which limits the generalizability of the results to a broader context. Future research could include a more diverse and representative sample to enhance the external validity of the findings.

Another limitation is the reliance on self-reported data, which may be subject to response bias or social desirability bias. Participants may have provided answers that they deemed more socially acceptable or aligned with their perceived expectations. To address this limitation, future research could incorporate objective measures or utilize alternative data collection methods, such as behavioral observations or experimental designs.

Additionally, this study primarily focused on the role of governance in addressing fake news and its impact on national resilience. However, there may be other factors and variables that contribute to national resilience that were not considered in the study. Future research could explore the influence of additional factors, such as socio-economic conditions, political stability, or cultural aspects, to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the complexities surrounding national resilience.

Based on the conclusions of this study, there are several potential directions for future research. Firstly, investigating the effectiveness of specific governance practices and interventions in addressing fake news and enhancing national resilience could provide valuable insights. Comparative studies across different regions or countries could further elucidate the impact of varying governance approaches on the outcomes related to fake news and national resilience.

Additionally, exploring the role of media literacy and education in strengthening the public's ability to critically evaluate and navigate information in the digital age would be beneficial. Research could examine the effectiveness of media literacy programs and interventions in promoting information literacy skills and reducing susceptibility to misinformation.

Furthermore, understanding the role of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, in detecting and mitigating fake news could be an area of future research. Investigating the potential of technological solutions to complement governance efforts in combating misinformation could contribute to more comprehensive strategies.

Longitudinal studies that examine the long-term effects of governance practices on the prevalence and impact of fake news and national resilience would provide valuable insights. Such studies could assess the sustainability of governance efforts and identify evolving challenges and opportunities in the dynamic landscape of information dissemination.

Overall, future research should strive to address the limitations, expand the scope, and explore new avenues to deepen our understanding of the complex relationship between governance, fake news, and national resilience. By doing so, research can contribute to the development of effective strategies and policies that can withstand the evolving challenges posed by misinformation and foster greater societal resilience.

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