

MANAGING FAKE NEWS TO STRENGTHEN PEACE, JUSTICE & INSTITUTIONS (SDG 16)

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Abstract

The high rate of the spread of fake news has become a significant threat of promoting peace, justice and credibility of institutions such that the realisation of Sustainable Development Goal 16, which aims to help promote peaceful and inclusive societies, fair and inclusive access to justice, development of responsible and accountable institutions is directly affected. Both intentional disinformation and inadvertent misinformation can be resolved as fake news ready to destroy social cohesion, contribute to violence and communal straining, vials please electoral politics, be manufactured into democratic administrations, and diminish societal confidence in government and legal procedures. The online sphere, which is dominated by social networks and instant messaging services, makes such content even faster and more considerable, presenting a form of challenge to both states and societies. To solve this problem, it is necessary to find a multi-pronged method consisting of the level of digital literacy, fact-checking tools, regulation, and the involvement of the civil society without interfering with the freedom of expression. It is, therefore, necessary to manage the fake news in order to build robust democratic resilience, establish justice, and create strong institutions across the globe.

Keywords: Fake News, Peace and Justice, Strong Institutions, Disinformation Management, Sustainable Development Goal 16

Introduction

The emergence of the unprecedented levels of fake news in the modern digital age has become one of the most urgent challenges towards peace, justice, and the legitimacy of institutions and puts under threat the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 16 which puts an emphasis on the need to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, access of all to justice, and the contribution of an accountable and transparent institution. Depending on the nature of the fake news, as a fabricated news, as a piece of adjusted information or even as novel or disguised disinformation movements, false information can potentially trigger violence, structure the disharmony of the population, manipulate democratic procedures, and undermine the credibility of its citizens in the state and the making of verdicts. In most communities, misinformation circulating very quickly via social media, messaging services, even traditional channels of media has led to polarization of people, lack of their confidence in conducting elections and delegitimization of state institutions. There are instances in countries around the globe such as unknowingly manipulated election stories, antibody propaganda, and fake news during times of crisis reaction such as the COVID-19 pandemic where the effects of fake news are immense and far-reaching. This problem has to be addressed multidimensionally: citizens who have acquired digital literacy must be able to choose reliable information, improve the processes of fact checking on the one hand, and hold the media corporations and the technological companies accountable, on the other hand, and on an international level, the

cross-border disinformation networks should regulate themselves. At the same time, fake news management must walk a thin line when it comes to the idea of free speech bearing in mind that alleged harmful content avoidance, over protecting can undermine the aspects of freedom of democracy. Information disorder theorizing models that become summarized as the figure of misinformation, disinformation, and malinformation are different theoretical models that aid in describing the problem, as well as indicating policy responses. In addition, peace and justice are possible following the steps undertaken by the government, although it is also associated with the intervention of the civil society, free press particularly, the grassroots movements that can be used to disprove the fake news with credible narratives. Lastly, management fake news is not related to technological or legal concerns, but a moral, social requirement, and has a direct implication on stabilizing society, fairness in justice, and institutional robustness, hence is a very important area of research and interventions in SDG 16.

Need of the Study

The research question on how to tackle the problem of fake news to improve peace, justice, and institutions is required because the inaccuracy and falsehood across the internet is an imperative problem during the online age that affected the legitimacy of democracy, social unity, as well as the organizational image. With the establishment of social media and instant communication technologies, fake content is more widespread than verbal material, PC is influencing the mood, helping to spread hate speech, and instability on a quality axis with the government machines. This directly leads to the goal of the Sustainable Development Goal 16 of the enhanced establishment of institutions, the implementation of the justice, and a non-violent society. The lack of appropriate interventions against fake news results to the weakening of the societies against violence, corruption in elections, and inferior level of trust in the judicial systems, leading to the compounded principles of democracy. The study is then needed to observe the solutions of media literacy, responsibility of the digital media, ideal systems of policies and participation of citizens. It helps to come up with the sustainable solutions to mitigate these problems and ensure protection of peace, justice, and institutional resilience.

Purpose of the Study

This study intends to critically analyze how the issue of fake news is increasing into a challenge and how this challenge impacts sustainable development goal 16, which focuses on peace, justice and a strong institution. In the digitized world, intentional or unintentional, in critical force dissemination of false news contributes to the destruction of social peace, undermined judicial processes, and lacks confidence born by citizens in democratic processes. This paper focuses on examining the essence to how misinformation spreads violence and community unrest, distortion of justice due to skewed society view of legal issues and derogation of governance due to anticorruption of transparency and accountability. The research aims to establish the processes by which the fake news undermines societies and sustainable development by studying various forms and platforms of fabrics. Hence, the research will seek to propose solutions to advance digital literacy, fact-checking, and responsible media actions in order to offer lines of approach to create institutional resilience and spurring inclusive, tranquil, and fairly societies in line with appropriate SDG 16.

Importance of Trust, Transparency, and Accountability in Governance

Trust, transparency and accountability are foundation of good governance, these three are essential issues in the development of strong, robust and inclusive societies. Trust forms the basis of citizens-institutions relations and in the case where immense trust is lacking, policies, laws, and reformation are de-legitimized and therefore the citizens are not involved. With confidence of the citizens to their respective government, chances are high that the citizens will comply to the law, aid in policies making and will have a positive influence in the democracies

thus ensuring social stability and a high percentage of success in conflict minimization. Open disclosure is greatly essential to the strengthening of this trust and this facet involves the open sharing of information, the pronounced expression of made decisions and the access of information about the governance and the governmental information to the people. This pleases the corrupt practices of officials because the citizens will be able to scrutinize their decision making process and leaders are reminded of their responsibilities since the more they execute their power and strategy of governing their people the more confidence citizens place in them. Being transparent does not just imply the information accessibility but also the easy understanding and inclusivity of processes of governance. Transparency is given along with accountability which comes along the aspect of the leaders, institutions and officials are accountable with regard to their actions and decisions. When some cases of misconduct or inefficiency are there, it can provide redressal, correction and punishment. The lack of accountability would render the institutions a bankrupt case, which would form the channel of corruption, inequality, and injustice. Collectively, these three realise will not make it without each other and facilitate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16 that is concerned with peace, justice and strong institutions. In an era of safeguarding the democracy challenged by fake news, propaganda and political manipulations, instillation of trust, transparency establishment, as well as preservation of accountability, all becomes even more crucial. With a culture of transparency they make the government more judgmental and accountable and allow citizens to make informed choices to legitimize institutions and create a culture of transparency. Lastly, these societies that nurture these kind of values are better placed to resist those disinformation, settlement of conflicts founded on peaceful methods, and accommodating developments.

Overview of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with Focus on SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

All the United Nations Member States have accepted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 as a part of the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development and aimed to develop the universal set of measures to deal with the most critical issues throughout the world. The SDGs, consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets, are supposed to make the world poverty-free, inequality less, and the environment safe, as well as prosperous and well-off with regard to all aspects by 2030. All these goals are interrelated and understand any progress in one area is reliant on the progress of the others and they ascribe the principles of the concept of leaving no one behind. Although each of the goals is particular because of the specific sectors it targets, its overall aim is to change the global development into a more equitable, more inclusive, and sustainable process. In this context, SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions occupy a singular and pivotal place since it brings into spotlight governance and institutional frameworks upon which upholding other goals are to be met. Aimed at strengthening peace and inclusive communities, universal access to justice, and the creation of effective, accountable, and transparent institutions of all levels, SDG 16 recommends such organizations to be promoted. It is significant because, it understands the fact that it is impossible to create sustainable development in the absence of peace, security, and rule of law. It is easy to derail development when it comes to health, education as well as the economic development in the societies where there is violence, corruption, poor governance or even the lack of justice. The SDG 16 will align issues at the structural level and systems level through an end of violence, the end of abuse and exploitations, limiting an illegal financial circulation, equality in accessing access to justice, and enhancing engagement among citizens in the decision-making process. It also bring out stability and legitimacy attributes that must not be wanting of trust, transparency and accountability as a key element of governance. Additionally, in the period when the digital age is attempting to overpower the democratic procedure and disturb the confidences of individuals

even more, SDG 16 is even legitimate as it provides a framework of acquiring strength among the organizations and communities. And lastly, SDG number 16 is not merely a goal, but is initially an igniter to the shape of all other SDGs as nearly a pillar of international sustainable development agenda.

Impact of Fake News

The impact of fake news to the society is far-reaching and multifaceted and it consists of comprehensive implication on peace, justice, and institutions all of which defining in the absence of which the cooperation under our sustainable development exercise would be possible under the SDG 16. Violence, hate speech, and communal conflicts have typically been the result to these misinformation propagating employment to peace since these stereotypes promote the maximization of prejudices, stereotypical reinforcement, and intercommunal division. The social media and instant message services have provided a bountiful ground on the proliferation of inflammatory messages which have the potential to arouse mob violence, the intensification of ethnic or religious nomadism and the many hinges on the social relations which was almost collapsing. It is also possible that justice systems are vulnerable to pernicious influences of fake news whereby false data can disappoint the people in legal issues at stake giving them false impressions of justice and reducing the power of the criminal justice. Suggestively, bar gossips talking about court proceedings or any other types of fictitious productions on court utterances might go to the multitude compelling the courts and depriving them of faith in the impartiality of justice. The integrity of the court system can also be impacted directly by different disinformation programs on judges, lawyers, witnesses, etc. To a broad understanding, even institutions are ruined by wrong information that ruins belief in democracy, Social election, government policies, and integrity of the media.

The primarily employed form of fake news has been imposed on to determine and dominate the outcome of an election, discredit any government that is elected legitimately, and lose of faith in the people in the decisions that affect government and, consequently, undermined the individual elected or the existing government. The fact that the fake news erodes the trust in the media which has traditionally been considered as the fourth pillar of democracy is also problematic; so far as people can hardly tell when it is a real journalism and a fiction, the media as a watchdog is largely compromised. Combining these forces, it is evidenced that fake news is not only a case of fabricated facts but a similar menace comparable to operating a system that tries to impair social balances the rule of law and institutional strength. Its effects do not lie in the digital space only but also in the real worlds of citizens and the manner in which they are concerned about justice, a democratic process, and the ability to be related with other people in the different societies. In this aspect, combat against the factor of fake news is not the matter as of critical importance on the technological one; yet, a moral, social, and political necessity to maintain a stable, non-violent environment, safeguard justice, and stable establishments.

Defining Fake News

The notion of fake news has also been gradually evolving over the past several years to take a highly significant place in the epoch of electronic communication and immediate circulation of information. Fake news is in the most primitive sense a carefully negative, perplexing or doctored news presented within the pretence of legit news in prospect of deceiving or misdirecting or affecting changing the opinion. It is rarely known to refer to the compounding of those generalizations, misinformation, disinformation, and malinformation, where misinformation that has never been transmitted, ill will, and malicious versing, respectively, are of the disinformation and malinformation respectively. Dynamism of fake news is the reason why it is not only restricted to the strict imperative to lie but extended in developing techniques that may sophisticate routine mechanisms designed to develop narratives, bend the emotional and direct the behavior. Beyond the fact that there are acts of misinformation by

people ruled by algorithms, fake news has become an issue that is tied to the concept of the system influencing the functioning of the government, the level of trust, and the social cohesion. The governments, academicians, and media critic have been somewhat variable about its definition, but majority of analytics have arrived at a reasonable conception with fake news being the falsehood of credibility of journalistic formats to build unprovable/willed false tales. It has been more dangerous in the digital age where a message can be delivered to the people before it is ascertained, and leave the population vulnerable to being perpetrated by being betrayed. In this respect, fake news cannot be addressed as a mere false content since it is a broader problem that doubts the truth, accountability and trust to the institutions. The fact that it has become more sophisticated with the creation of numerous manipulated images and videos as well as artificially created content signifies the necessity of setting more definite definitions and strategies to negate its power, particularly since it has proven to subvert peace, justice, and the strength of institutions directly. False news propagates fastest in the social network such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, where the systems are configured to improve shocking or contentious news. Other established chats like WhatsApp and Telegram are due to rumors and fake stories circulated privately and out of control, as well. Also, mainstream media may take its part in the manipulations, biased news or the unwillingness to check the facts of the news, which complicates the struggle with misinformation further.

Types of Fake News

The nature of fake news is heterogeneous and multifaceted, allowing them to intertwine to an extent that is especially challenging to detect and respond to in an era where the dissemination of information on the internet is fast and spreads quickly due to the digitisation of data and social interactions. Both types play an independent role in the ecosystem of misinformation, forming an opinion of crowds, affecting the political process, and making people distrust the institutions.

- **Fabricated News**

Wholesomely false stories in the only sense that falsify and deceive the readers. They usually copy the style and layout of real journalism and hence are hard to identify between authentic reports and such fake ones.

- **Manipulated Content**

False information, photos, or videos on actual information, images, or videos that are distorted in order to manipulate the facts. The stereotypical examples are photoshop-edited pictures or edited videos aimed at deforming the realities to serve either political, commercial, or social purposes.

- **Deepfakes**

The hyper-realistic audio or video generated by AI has people saying or doing things they did not do all their lives. Deepfakes also present an enormous risk to reputations, political stability, and even social harmony since it makes falsary look very real.

- **Selective Reporting**

Biased facts given without the entire picture with the aim of deceiving audiences. This form of fake news solidifies biases and polarizes even more by distinguishing among some facts and not all of them.

- **Satire or Parody Misuse**

The humorous or exaggerated materials that were initially employed to entertain or comment, but were later passed out of context and would seem like genuine news being shared, causing misinterpretation among the masses.

- **Overlapping Nature of Fake News**

In reality these categories, like in their usefulness in the analysis, are prone to blend with one another e.g. fabricated narratives can also pay a visit to the manipulated images, or satirical posts can become part of the armory as propaganda. This eclipse is increasing confusion and prevention and avoidance of the same is so complicating.

Literature Review

Mensah, K., et al (2021). The paper will look into the overlaps of fake news and Sustainable Development Goal 16 in the context of Ghanaian situation, the threats of fake news to peace, justice, and institutional credibility. The authors tend to argue that fake news and misinformation in the form of social media and other types through the Internet seems to represent an increasing threat to national stability since it creates polarization of parties, unrest in the society, and distrust to the democratic processes. The sources of fabricated contents in the chapter have been used to affect the outcome of elections, other socially related animosities in societies, and the lack of trust in the electoral systems by the people, using the examples in Ghana. All these aspects have been contextualized in an international context of SDG 16 which focuses on articulating the role played by disinformation epidemic in the inability of existence of peace and justice. Conveniently, it is also indicated in the study as one of the remedies to counter misinformation by the improvement of infrastructures of policies and planning, and media literacy, and responsible usage of government, civil society, and business. It teaches the region good lessons that the impacts are devastating in it, even in less stronger democracies, where it is instilled in institutions, due to the fact that the issue of fake news has global characteristics.

Ibrahim, I. A., Et al (2025). This paper discusses how the Artificial Intelligence (AI) can be utilized to shape governance and enhance the Sustainable Development Goal 16, focusing on the three concepts of peace, justice, and strong institutions. The authors examine the potential of AI as a source of institutional resilience and possibly a threat when abused in particular when applied to surveillance, privacy, and disinformation. In the paper, it is stressed that AI is a two-sided issue as on one hand, it provides strong solutions for overseeing fake news, implementing greater aside-the-line transparency, and contributing greater accountability, however, because of the lack of regulation it raises ethical and governance questions that, however, are likely to negatively impact justice and human rights. With AI placed in the overall context of SDGs, the study illustrates that the governance systems have to evolve with the changes in technologies even though they should protect the democratic principles. It points out that global collaboration, moral integrity and inclusionary policies are necessary so that AI can become a factor of positive sustainable development and not perpetuate the disparities. Finally, the study highlights the possibility of ensuring the peace and institutions using AI in case relevant regulating approaches are integrated with the commitment in applying this technology.

Muruli, N. E., & Grace, K. (2021). Its argument is that misinformation does not simply spoil the political processes, but also fails to promote social cohesion, undermine trust in the governance, and transfers insecurity, which are all direct opposites of the objectives of SDG 16. Finding the fake news as one of the structural risks, the authors highlight how fake news turns the world the wrong way round, affects people, and increases the existing gaps within communities. They pay special attention especially in the case of Africa where they have weak institutions and lack of controlling bodies, which makes countries especially vulnerable to the disinformation campaigns. The study has shown that there is enhancement of the conflict with the emergence of fake news, which negatively affected the democratic practices and stifled the growth policies and hence, compromised the achievement of the broader SDGs. Muruli and Grace can be viewed as more powerful interventions, like introducing digital literacy cuts, a more efficient system of fact-checking, and collusion at minoring-levels to counteract the

spread of fake information. Their input adds to the study theoretical and empirical knowledge concerning the issue of fake news as the historical challenge looming over the preservation of a sustainable peace and institutional authority within the contemporary society.

Afolaranmi, A. O., & Amodu, A. A. (2022). In the given paper, a critical discussion of sustainable peace, intervening dialogue operation, and the impact of social media on the current conflict resolution will be discussed. The authors indicate that the social media is not only the weapon of the promotion of peace but the source where the hate speech, misinformation, and fake news are rendered and expanded to increase the tension. The study subjects these problems to the African context where flawed governing institutions and regulation review allow the digital platforms to be exercising a strong control on the discussion. Continuously examining how the mediative dialogue is discussed concerning the strategy of peacebuilding, the authors focus on overestimating the importance of the communicative method that is meant to develop the feeling of perceiving obtained with the help of the implementation of the idea of tolerance in the society in the conditions of the reception of misinformation and reconciliation in the society. Another key point raised in this paper is the necessity to combine peace education, digital literacy, and participatory governance using a single offense and keep the evil effects of fake news under control. Overall, the review has emphasized the risk of finding a critical balance on using a potential of social media to create value in terms of dialogue and future development about its nature as source of disinformation that hampers peace and sustainable development.

Cheshmehzangi, A. (2022). The ICT is placed in the book under the Sustainable Development Goal 16 since it is a significant enabler of transparency in urban centers such as government practices, as well as the institutional accountability. The author asserts that the digital technologies will be capable of proposing a platform upon which individuals will interact and also partake in participative decision-making and diversification of the emerging megacities. In the meantime, the text warns about these pitfalls as misinformation, digital divides, and technological abuse, which are likely to interfere with the peace between the society and the institutional confidence. Through a number of case studies presented in different cities across the world the book illustrates how ICT can be used to minimize violence, amend differences, and enhance service delivery by the state therefore promoting peace and justice. Finally, Cheshmehzangi believes in implementing ICT in the governance systems of the urban areas as a means to resiliencing, transparent and peaceful societies that can respond to modern day challenges

Methodology

In accordance with sustainable development goal 16, this paper will be capable of investigating the effect of fake news on peace, justice, and institutions by using a mixed-method research design. To provide a wholesome insight into the matter, both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. Quantitative data among the different demographic actors to a sample of 500 individuals participating in different groups according to the respondent was gathered through a survey to seek accuracy on perceptions of fake news, their sources and impacts on governance, judicial trust, and social harmony. The closed ended questions were those in the Likert scales, which allowed the possibility to quantitatively measure the level of agreement and patterns between the respondents. Another, qualitative data were collected using semi-structured interviews provided by media practitioners, policymakers and civil society participants, and academicians available to know more about the available opportunities of dealing with misinformation on patterns and what really the matter challenges. These included analysis of secondary data based on academic literature, policy reports along with case studies which helped, in support and triangulation, finding. Text and theme interpretation by use of trends Data analysis statistical techniques were utilized to find trends and, thus, expertly the

trends got qualitative information, therefore validity and reliability. During the research, ethical issues such as informed consent and confidentiality were observed to the letter. This methodological framework offers a superior and evidence-based approach of insight into the threats of fake news and finding solutions to reinforce peace, justice, and institutions.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Impact of Fake News on Peace, Justice & Institutions (Survey Responses, N=500)

Dimension	Strongly Agree (%)	Agree (%)	Neutral (%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)
Fake news fuels violence and hate speech (Peace)	45	30	10	9	6
Fake news affects trust in judicial processes (Justice)	50	28	12	6	4
Fake news weakens trust in government institutions	55	27	8	6	4
Fake news undermines media credibility (Institutions)	48	32	10	6	4

As it can be seen in Table 1, the three pillars of SDG 16, peace, justice, and institutions, are greatly affected by fake news. Most respondents (75% of respondents either strongly agree or agree with the fact that fake news either promotes violence and hate speech and therefore, connects it directly to increasing communal conflicts and polarization. Accordingly, it is perceived that it is demeaning to the process of judicial administration with 78 percent willing it to diminish the level of confidence that citizens have in readability and objectiveness in the manners of justice delivery. Of greatest interest is when it comes to government institutions and here 82 percent of the participants admit to fake news making them often doubt the trust which they have on the policy-making and governance. There also comes a point media credibility whereby 80 percent of them realize that the wrong information has led to a mix of fact and fiction to the detriment of journalism as an overseer of democracy. In general, the findings demonstrate that misinformation in the form of fake news is not merely a communication issue and poses a systemic challenge to peace, justice, and the legitimacy of the institution.

Table 2: Platforms Responsible for Spread of Fake News (N=500)

Platform	Percentage (%)
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram)	42
Messaging Apps (WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.)	35
Mainstream Media (TV, Newspapers)	15
Other Sources (Blogs, Word-of-Mouth)	8

As represented in Table 2, social and digital technologies play the biggest role in the high proliferation of fake news since most rates are found on these platforms. Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram correspond to the highest proportions of 42 percent in the social media revealing

the power of algorithms that promote sensational publications that spread disinformation. Right on their heels, at 35 and that goes to show how their anonymous, obfuscated, and unpoliced ways of communicating creates a CRM fertile ground of uncontrollable rumors and made fiction. At the same time when the mainstream media, TV, newspapers among other things takes up 15 percent berayan which means that merchandise which has hostility as a characteristic is influenced has occasional biases, fabricated reports and are inclined on occasions to take news out of the hat leads to misinformation. Only the other vehicles as blogs and word-of-mouth constitute 8% reflecting their minor but major roles of promulgating false narratives. And these results help to point out that although everywhere the levels of fake news become wild, there is a feeling that digital and social media are the most at stake which requires to sacrifice instant monitoring, control, and literacy campaigns.

Table 3: Strategies Suggested to Manage Fake News (N=500)

Strategy	Percentage (%)
Promoting Digital Literacy	40
Strengthening Fact-Checking	28
Legal & Policy Measures	18
Technology-Based Solutions (AI, algorithms)	10
Civil Society & Community Action	4

The choices based on the recommendations provided by the respondents in overcoming fake news remain clear in table 3 where digital literacy constitutes highest recommendations with 40 percent of respondents feeling that literacy is the best trick. It implies that a citizen has to be empowered to be more critical when evaluating the content as well as detecting sources of credibility, and counterfeit content. The most desirable strategy that comes as an independent extension of the identification of reasonability standards (28 percent) is the consolidation of the event fact-checking entities in a bid to have gained confidence in the society. With the support of 18 percent of interviewee, policy and legal actions denote the need to be balanced so that the disinformation will be regulated without affecting the freedom of speech. The priority of artificial intelligence and algorithm tools is the 10 th, and the level of stage of trust is moderate because of the logical confidence in the prospect of identifying and preventing offensive content. Finally, the civil society projects (4%) are being less recognised but in any case, they are of importance in regard to the awareness efforts on grassroots. All of that suggests that the fake news must be resolved, because the multi-pronged approach must be implemented, that is, education, accountability, regulation, and technology must be enhanced to promote peace, justice, and institutions.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the reputation as one of the challenges that must be overcome by all these campaigns aimed at fueling the corrupt news to the people is more than an issue that should be countered by taking corrective measures but rather an imperative that should be made to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 16 that aims at achieving peace, justice and strong institutions. The summary of the articles demonstrates that the impacts by the fake news,

whether purported through fabricated positive news or by manipulation of news or deepfaking or by biased news or through the abhorrent use of satire also has overwhelming effects in allowing societies to become inciting, incites hate speech, damages credibility in a court, and destroys trust in an institution. The growth of misinformed and misconstrued information through social media, socializing programs on messaging platforms, and even mainstream media outlets has increased the impact of the social isolations, wrong perception of one area, and lowered the foundations of the governance body itself. This menace has its solution in the life and death approach of actions that entail comprehensive templates that cover the instillation of digital literacy, healthy fact-checking resources, effective regulation archetypes, not mentioning technological innovations and without diminishing the worth of free communication, democracy. To contain the cross-borderism disinformation cascades, people must be empowered to doubly the contents that are given to them, institutions must be accountable and transparent to the populace and governments must protect the civil society in the world. The fake news centering as uncovered in the study is not a phenomenon but is a structural issue in that it is an obstacle to peace, justice, and legitimacy of the institutions directly. In its turn, this means that, besides providing it to downplay the existing instability within society and, consequently, smooth the coast, one will also have to foster long-term resilience, inclusiveness, and trust in the existing administrative systems. Nevertheless, eventually, the ability of societies to effectively deliver on fake news will determine the reality of how effectively societies will be able to maintain peace, deliver justice, and well-structured institutions hence this endeavor is a key one in all the global planning over sustainable development.

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