

IRSTI 19.01.07

<https://doi.org/10.26577/HJ202576206>

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INDICATORS OF DISINFORMATION AND CHALLENGES OF FACT-CHECKING IN KAZAKHSTAN

In the modern world, with the spread of information, the task of identifying true and false information, as well as the fight against pseudo-information, is becoming more and more difficult. The article analyzes the methods of identifying signs of fake information in Kazakhstan, considers the difficulties of fact-checking, studies the impact of fact-checking on society, as well as different approaches to the verification of information.

The study aims to identify the main signs of fake information in Kazakhstan and to consider the difficulties of fact-checking. This publication presents a deep analysis of the consequences of fake information in the social, political, and economic spheres.

In the preparation of this article, both domestic and foreign fact-checking were analyzed in the form of a comparative analysis method. The novelty of the study is the relevance of the study of the issue in the scientific field of journalism. The concluding part of the article is devoted to the consideration of the problems of combating the phenomenon of fake information in Kazakhstan and the development of recommendations on ways to combat it. It determines the possibilities of raising the level of media literacy among citizens and the effective verification of information. The aim of the study is to popularize the issue of combating fake information in Kazakhstan and to actively engage in combating it.

Key words: disinformation, false information, fact-checking, social network, media ethics, CiteSpace.

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Дезинформация индикаторлары және Қазақстандағы фактілерді тексеру мәселелері

Ақпараттың қолжетімділігі арта түскен қазіргі заманда дәлдікті тексеру және дезинформациямен күрес мәселесі күннен-күнге күрделене түсуде. Бұл мақала Қазақстандағы жалған ақпарат индикаторларын анықтау әдістемелерін зерттейді, фактілерді тексеруге байланысты мәселелерді қарастырады, оның әлеуметтік әсерін зерттейді және ақпаратты тексерудің түрлі тәсілдерін талқылайды.

Зерттеудің мақсаты – Қазақстандағы дезинформацияның негізгі индикаторларын зерттеу және фактілерді тексеруге байланысты мәселелерді шешу. Бұл жарияланым жалған ақпараттың әлеуметтік, саяси және экономикалық салалардағы салдарын мұқият талдауды қамтиды.

Мақаланы жазу барысында салыстырмалы талдау әдісін қолдана отырып, қазақстандық және халықаралық фактілерді тексеру бойынша күш-жігерге талдау жасалды. Бұл зерттеудің жаңалығы журналистиканың ғылыми саласына қосқан үлесінде. Мақаланың қорытынды бөлімі Қазақстандағы дезинформация мәселесімен күресу бойынша шешімдер мен ұсыныстарды ұсынуға арналған. Ол халықтың медиа сауаттылығын арттыру және ақпаратты тексерудің тиімді әдістерін енгізу стратегияларын сипаттайды. Бұл зерттеудің мақсаты – Қазақстандағы дезинформацияға қарсы іс-қимыл туралы хабардарлықты арттыру және осы мәселені белсенді түрде шешу.

Түйін сөздер: дезинформация, жалған ақпарат, фактілерді тексеру, әлеуметтік желі, медиа этика, CiteSpace.

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Индикаторы дезинформации и проблемы проверки фактов в Казахстане

В современную эпоху, когда доступность информации продолжает расти, задача проверки точности и борьбы с дезинформацией становится все более сложной. Эта статья исследует методологию выявления индикаторов ложной информации в Казахстане, рассматривает проблемы, связанные с проверкой фактов, изучает ее социальное воздействие и обсуждает различные подходы к проверке информации.

Целью исследования является изучение основных индикаторов дезинформации в Казахстане и решение проблем, связанных с проверкой фактов. Эта публикация включает в себя тщательный анализ последствий ложной информации в социальной, политической и экономической сферах.

При написании статьи был проведен анализ как казахстанских, так и международных усилий по проверке фактов с использованием метода сравнительного анализа. Новизна этого исследования заключается в его вкладе в научную область журналистики. Заключительный раздел статьи посвящен предложению решений и рекомендаций по борьбе с проблемой дезинформации в Казахстане. Он описывает стратегии повышения медиаграмотности населения и внедрения эффективных методов проверки информации. Целью этого исследования является повышение осведомленности о противодействии дезинформации в Казахстане и активное решение этой проблемы.

Ключевые слова: дезинформация, ложная информация, проверка фактов, социальные сети, медиаэтика, CiteSpace.

Introduction

It is natural for a person to want to be informed about events in society, about what is happening in the environment, with which he contacts. The emergence of the Internet can be understood as an attempt to satisfy these needs. Social networks have become an integral part of our lives; they have entered our daily routine. And everyday people who use gadgets, smartphones, transfer a huge amount of information to each other, to communities, from what kind of dishes they like, what stores they often visit, to what places they travel, what music they listen to, and what books they read.

Currently, according to the data from Datareportal.com for 2022, more than 4.47 billion people use social networks all over the world, that is, more than 59.3% of the world's population. In 2023, the analytical company App Economy Insights updated the ranking of the 20 most used online platforms by audience share. The social network Facebook takes the leading positions, as well as YouTube – a video hosting service, WhatsApp – a messenger service, the social network Instagram. In addition to familiar friends, people communicate in social networks for entertainment, education, to get news, and search for products. Nowadays, the high speed of development of information technologies has increased the potential for the spread of disinformation.

Disinformation constitutes a rather unique category in the field of information. Various channels of dissemination, such as newspapers, television, and radio, can all serve as a means to spread false information. If one selectively alters the facts or conceals specific information, it can lead to an inaccurate description of reality. A large amount of information keeps pouring in daily, which has brought society to a stage where distinguishing whether information is true or false has become a challenging task. The consequences brought about by false information are also crucial to society. The spread of false information online has created a sense of distrust among individuals. When people's trust in information decreases, this may cause problems in various departments, such as healthcare, politics, education, sports and business.

When conflicts occur among countries and during wars, disinformation often spreads. This tactic was first used to deceive and confuse the opponent during World War I. Some publications even spread misleading information, saying things like no victory was achieved. In that era, an information war against the other side broke out. This includes releasing disinformation and manipulating the public's perception. Against the backdrop of World War I, disinformation can be utilized in the following ways:

In terms of publicity measures, both sides organized some activities to boost the morale of the

military and civilians and exert certain influence on the opponent at the same time. These activities attempted to exert psychological influence by using deceptive information or exaggerating the achievements made.

In terms of disinformation and espionage activities, the dissemination of false news is aimed at deceiving hostile troops. It also involves providing misleading information to enemy spies to cover up or confuse military strategies.

In terms of secret operations and military exercises, secret operations have been organized at all stages of the conflict to confuse the opponents involved in the conflict.

The strategies of “false intelligence” and “propaganda” initiated during World War I have continued to be used in the conflicts of the following years. These strategies are still being employed in various fields up to now. This historical example provides a crucial illustration for us to understand the impact of information warfare and false information on society.

During the period of COVID-19 pandemic, the disinformation was spreading everywhere in Kazakhstan, which became a social challenge. In fact, this also reflects that other countries are facing similar problems. Let's take a closer look at the false information about the coronavirus that often circulates on social networks. There is such disinformation, claiming that Chinese aircraft release radioactive substances, and that people with type II blood are more likely to be infected with the coronavirus. Even some people say that drinking water every 15 minutes can prevent coronavirus infection. Some people also claim that garlic is the most effective drug against the coronavirus. Even more absurdity is that some people say that the coronavirus can be spread through flowers and flower shops.

All the information mentioned above is false. Misleading information like this keeps circulating on social networks. Such false information has an impact on the activities carried out by the World Health Organization and also has a certain impact on the well-being of individuals. “Inaccurate information” makes it impossible for people to obtain accurate information and make wise decisions. At present, Kazakhstan is actively making efforts to combat false information. This country has a long history, rich culture and a certain position in geopolitics. These factors make it have a unique existence in the global information pattern. This article intends to explore the indicators of the spread of false information in Kazakhstan. Study the reasons

for the challenges faced by fact-checking and the consequences it may cause and offer some suggestions for establishing an effective fact-checking mechanism.

Literature Review

The peculiarity of this study lies in its examination of the contributions made by news in the fields of science and society. This paper conducts a comprehensive review of the materials related to this topic in Kazakhstan and internationally. The study also includes a comparative analysis of the efforts made to combat disinformation at the Kazakh level and the international level.

Ai.K. Izenkova, A.E. Bukharbayeva, et al (Izenkova, 2022), when assessing the degree of trust of the Kazakh public in information sources, reached such a conclusion that young people in Kazakhstan trust social networks that generate fake news and disinformation. And it has also reduced the trust in official information sources. A. O. Dadakhonov examined the impact of aid from other countries on the formation of information literacy in Kazakhstan and other Central Asian countries (Dadakhonov, 2024), and G.S. Sultanbayeva's research explored the role of fake news in shaping the image of Kazakhstan. This authors also compared the characteristics of the media space in Kazakhstan, Russia and Japan (Sultanbayeva, 2021). B. Musayeva, G. Nurettin and N.T. Shyngysova suggested that fact-checking be studied as a component of media literacy (B. Musayeva, 2018). The article by A. B. Alimzhanova, N. K. Kuantayev, Z. Avsar and A. K. Ayapbergenova describes the research on digital media audiences and their gender specificity and establishes the relevant characteristics of media literacy issues in creating high-quality content (Alimzhanova, 2023). We can cipher that after the content analysis, it becomes able to find that the research on this issue is not enough, and the media space as a comparison with European countries has never been on the level (for example, in Kazakhstan).

Some interesting data were obtained from the analysis report (OSCE RFoM's Media Freedom Literacy Roundtable, 2022; Kepios, 2023; Statista, 2023). These data contain statistical situations of various aspects of the issues under study, such as trust indicators for various news sources, the dissemination of unreliable information, etc. The UNESCO report “Journalism, Fake News and Disinformation: Handbook for Journalism Education and Training” (2018) contains very crucial information.

The first draft work “Information Disorder” (Braesel, S., & Karg, 2023) attempts to define the concept of “information disorder”, as well as all its significance for the development of democracy and public order, and the decline in trust in the media and public institutions.

As an example, one can also mention the Digital Information Literacy program, as well as the NORDIS program and related guidelines of the European Digital Media Observatory (Faktabaari DIL, 2022).

For instance, in Ireland, the “Media Literacy” course has been incorporated into the curricula of schools and higher education institutions, enabling students to critically analyze media content and enhance their responsible information consumption skills. Non-profit organizations have played a crucial role in coordinating mass media literacy education, but the government has also participated in these advocacy activities (Media Literacy Ireland, 2020).

You may as well refer to the BE SMART Company (since 2019), that has people to “stop, think, and check” since standing against the fake information exclusively in the domain of the Internet and in the information of all the media (Tandoc & Kim, 2022).

Just as ORF (Austrian Broadcasting Corporation) actively participates in educational activities and has launched special programs and projects on media literacy (Österreichischer Rundfunk, 2022), in Belgium, the European Association for Journalism Training (EJTA, 2022) later became an international association and initiated a fact-checking project (EUFACTCHECK, 2021), in African countries, the podcast “What’s Crap on WhatsApp?” is very popular among everyone. This is to battle the spread of misinformation on WhatsApp. After all, there are numerous negative consequences to the dissemination of misinformation, and we need to find a way to put an end to it. This work is sponsored by some agencies. Organizations like African Inspection, File and the International Fact-checking Network are all onboard and have contributed significantly to the battle against misinformation. In the Baltic countries, critical thinking is developed through educational content. With the help of some specific educational content, people can think and judge, and enhance their critical thinking ability (Eesti Rahvusringhääling, 2024). In Croatia, Hrvatska radiotelevizija has carried out some educational programs and campaigns. These educational programs and campaigns are aimed at enhancing

people’s media literacy (HRT, 2024), enabling them to distinguish the authenticity of media information more accurately. In France, France Telecom and France Radio have participated in combating fake news. They have contributed in simple ways from their own tools and channels to move their work forward. There has been non-profit involvement in education in the Netherlands (Nederlandse Publieke Omroep, 2022). They improve media literacy through multiple educational events and programs as well. Enable more people to keep clear minds in the face of media information.

Materials and Methods

Fact-checking, also known as fact verification, is a modern tool of research with technical nature. The main emphasis is to reveal manipulations of the media and to hold media representatives to account for presenting false information of speakers of the time. Fact-checking as a genre has roots as far back as the 1930s. There are currently 114 fact-checking outlets worldwide, and in the LAC region, Africa and Western European countries have their own specific outlets. The largest dataset is from the US. With this knowledge in hand, let’s review some key moments in the history of fact-checking.

1942 (Fact Magazine): In 1942, Fact Magazine in America established models for political statements as well as the practice of the left/right checking of facts.

1950s and 1960s (American Politics): 1950s and 1960s (American Politics): In the 1950s and 1960s, a number of fact-checking efforts were launched in the United States to evaluate the validity of claims in political campaign advertising, which were run by newspapers and media outlets. The ‘68 demonstrations were in public for the first time, largely thanks to TV.

2003 (FactCheck.org): Founded in 2003, FactCheck.org is an independent, nonpartisan fact-checking organization that works to monitor the factual accuracy of what is said by major U.S. political players in the form of TV ads, debates, speeches, interviews and news releases. This group has helped to elevate the profile of online fact-checking.

A variety of fact-checking organizations have followed since the mid-2010s, especially from around the world. The International Fact-Checking Network (IFCN) is a consortium of fact-checkers, whose code of principles was also used to guide this research. This was also the beginning of new and social media. The new media also indicates the in-

creasing importance of monitoring and validating disinformation.

Playing fast and loose with the truth When it comes to disinformation, politics has been a popular target in recent years, followed by healthcare, immigration and climate change. And by early 2022, news seekers in Latin America, Asia, North America and Europe were especially concerned about “false or misleading” information about COVID-19.

Overall, social media has become a primary source of news about COVID-19 for the American population. In 2021, approximately one-fifth of adults in the United States indicated that they primarily obtained news related to the COVID-19 vaccine from social media. The social network Instagram, in particular, has emerged as a prevalent platform for the dissemination of false information impacting society. From July to August 2020, during the initial months of and following the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of followers of anti-vaccination accounts on Instagram increased by over 620,000. Major social media platforms such as Facebook and YouTube supported the growth of anti-vaccination accounts, with Instagram undergoing significant changes during this period. Posts related to the coronavirus constituted 57.7 percent of the misleading information disseminated on Instagram, and 21.2 percent of news posts on the platform focused on vaccines. The use of social media varies between individuals who have been vaccinated or plan to be and those who have not. In August 2021,

unvaccinated social media users in the United States of America demonstrated a higher propensity to use Facebook and YouTube compared to their vaccinated or intending-to-be-vaccinated counterparts.

Public Safety: Misinformation is a threat to public safety, including health, security, and human rights. For instance, misinformation was a factor in the transmission and the rate of infection of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Disinformation and Public Opinion Manipulation: False information can even be fabricated to influence public opinion or political and social activities. It can impact elections, the public’s understanding and how citizens decide.

Media credibility: Lies can distort credibility in the media and the journalism industry as a whole. This blurs the line between fact and imagination – which is threatening the quality of journalism in general.

Cybersecurity Risks: False information can be used as a conducive form for malware, phishing and different attacks on computer systems. Fighting fake cyber security news is necessary to tackle this menace in the cyberspace.

Combating disinformation requires the concerted efforts of citizens, the media, government, and educational institutions. This includes initiatives such as information literacy education, enhancing fact-checking capabilities, improving media ethics, and promoting transparency in media practices.

Social Networks as a Tool for Disinformation



Figure 1 – Social Media and Messenger Usage

The graph in Figure 1 is derived from a poll amongst 100 people. These questions were as follows:

- Do you spend time on social media?
- If so, which social media sites are they on?

Disinformation in the News

Here are several notable instances of disinformation in the media:

Misinformation on COVID-19: In the early days of COVID-19, fake news started to spread in Russian news, reports of people getting infected with the virus was falsely reported and published. This disinformation can sow fear and misunderstandings among the public.

Some clear cases of the disinformation in the media can be seen and discussed: Taking the Disinformation during the COVID-19, it can be noted that the beginning of the spread has created many fakes about the contaminated people especially in the Russian media sources. Thus, the chaos was caused by mankind. Also, some political actions of various characters starting from elections taking place in other states or the interstate conflicts were distributed in a false form affection the nation. The most suitable example is the Ukrainian conflict which is being used as a tool for brainwashing through displaying wrong images of certain events. The consequences of this type of disinformation can be felt both in Russia as well as outside of its territory. An independent evaluation ability along with being able to scrutinize is crucial when facing disinformation.

Disinformation on International Events: Russian media promoted false information on international events, for example in foreign conflicts or elections, with a growing influence on public opinion.

Propaganda and Disinformation in the Ukraine Conflict: During the Ukraine conflict false accounts arose, depicting a false picture of what was happening. That disinformation can have consequences not just in Russia, but beyond its borders as well.

When battling disinformation, it is important to think critically and cross-examine from multiple sources. Several countries and institutions work on policies and instruments against fake news.

Fact-checking is a growing field that's all about verifying the truth in what people say and do and combating misinformation worldwide. Fact-checking groups, news organizations and social media platforms are working to do their part to make more accurate information available to more people. The basic tenet of journalism is the need to verify facts,

and that means cross-referencing official accounts with more than one official source.

Factcheck.kz is a media network working to verify the credibility of information circulating in Kazakhstan. The online outlet was founded in 2017 with the help of the International Center for Journalism Media Net. This initiative aims to fight against disinformation. Right now, the site isn't blind to information that has become more important each day. The facts are the responsibility of the time-shifter. The editor (Factcheck.kz, 2024) is the check of the critically important information for the population of Kazakhstan. This is part of an initiative to improve media literacy in the nation.

In the course of preparation for this article the analytical method of research of materials published in scientific articles, monographs, collections, and issues from foreign periodicals dealing with disinformation in the mass media was used.

The main fact-checking methods are analysis, alternative data cross-verification and determining the accuracy of images. Of these, the most common methodology is the comparative method. The research method of comparison compares nuances of a particular phenomenon or data set while observing it (without comparing it with other phenomena or data from the past). By contrast, comparison reveals the characteristics, data variables, data merits, trends and similarities in the domains under comparisons. In doing so, we compare documents and statistics sources with a methodology which is based upon classical research of journalism.

An analysis of key trends in research on misinformation and fake news can be cited. The CiteSpace tool was used in this study. CiteSpace made it possible to identify key topics by fact-checking, as well as to track the evolution of scientific fields. The analysis of research publication data from 2012 to 2025 (forecast) identifies key trends and areas shaping the research landscape on disinformation, fake news and its impact on society. The analysis is based on four charts showing the dynamics of keyword citations, the interconnections of scientific disciplines, the structure of the keyword network and the geographical distribution of research.

Dynamics of attention: keyword citation spikes

Chart #1 representing the Top 10 Keywords with the highest citation dynamics clearly demonstrates the evolution of interest in different aspects of the topic. The leading position of the keyword "False information" with the longest and most pronounced citation spike (2012-2020) emphasizes

the growing concern about misinformation during the mentioned period. Interestingly, terms such as “beliefs”, “online”, “memory”, and “cues” reached a citation peak in 2020-2021, which is likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic entailing an intensification of online communication and discussions. At the same time, the keywords “media literacy” and “diffusion” show a spike starting in 2022, con-

firmed the continued relevance of topics related to media literacy and diffusion. Finally, the growing attention to “Deception” (citation spike from 2023 to 2025 (forecast)) signals a growing scientific interest in deception as a phenomenon requiring in-depth study. “Health communication” and ‘news’ are also in focus, which is quite natural in the context of recent events.

Top 10 Keywords with the Strongest Citation Bursts



Figure 2 – Chart: Top 10 keywords with the strongest citation spike (2012-2025)

Interdisciplinarity of research: Overview of fields and disciplines.

Figure 2, an Overview of Disciplines and Research Areas, emphasizes the interdisciplinary nature of the subject matter under study. The field of “Communication” appears as the central and probably the most frequently mentioned node, confirming its role as a link between different research areas. Psychology” and ‘Political Science’ also carry significant weight, emphasizing the importance of psychological and political aspects in the research context. Other prominent areas include *Informa-*

tion Science & Library Science, Computer Science, Medical Informatics, and Philosophy, illustrating the breadth of disciplinary engagement. Notably, the strong connections between nodes—particularly among *Communication, Psychology, and Political Science*—point to active research efforts that integrate psychological and political perspectives into the study of communication processes. The color gradient of the nodes, ranging from blue to yellow, visually represents a temporal shift in focus from well-established areas to emerging research directions.



Figure 3 – Overview of Research Disciplines and Fields

Problem Structure: Keyword Co-occurrence Network.

Figure 3, illustrating the Keyword Network, visualizes the structural dynamics of the research topic. The term “*Fake news*” emerges as a dominant node, emphasizing its central role in the context of disinformation studies. Other significant terms in the network include “*Misinformation*,” “*Information*,” “*Social Media*,” “*Disinformation*,” “*News*,” “*Media Literacy*,” “*Fact-checking*,” “*Communication*,” “*Truth*,” and “*Impact*,”

highlighting the key concepts that underpin the academic discourse surrounding the issue. The connections between the nodes reflect the interrelationships among these concepts. For instance, the dense network surrounding “*Fake news*”, incorporating “*Disinformation*,” “*Social Media*,” and “*News*”, highlights the importance of research on the spread of fake news through social media platforms. The color gradient (from blue to yellow) further represents the evolution of the research themes over time.

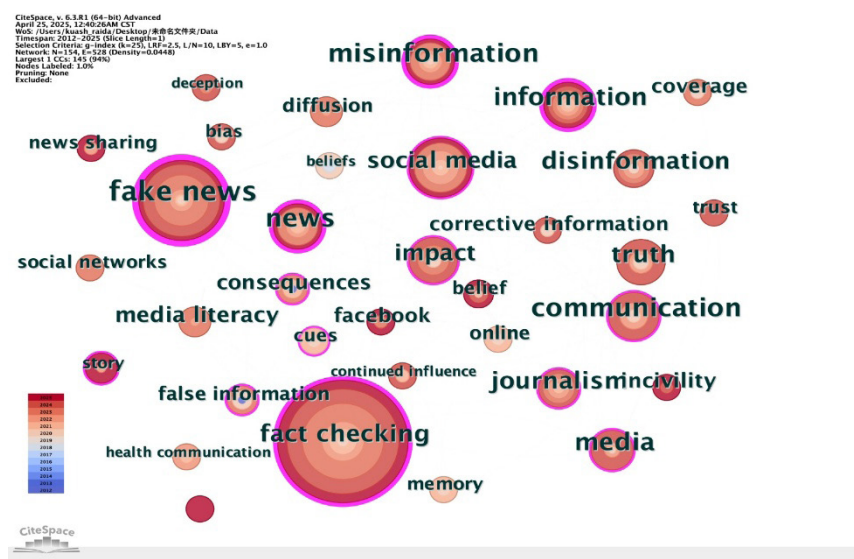


Figure 4 – Keyword Network. Geographical Distribution of Research

Figure 4, illustrating the Geographical Distribution of Research, emphasizes the global nature of the disinformation problem. The *United States* stands out as the largest node, indicating a high concentration of studies on this topic within the coun-

try. Other significant contributors include *England*, *Germany*, *the Netherlands*, *the People's Republic of China*, and *Australia*. The connections between countries suggest patterns of academic collaboration and mutual citation.

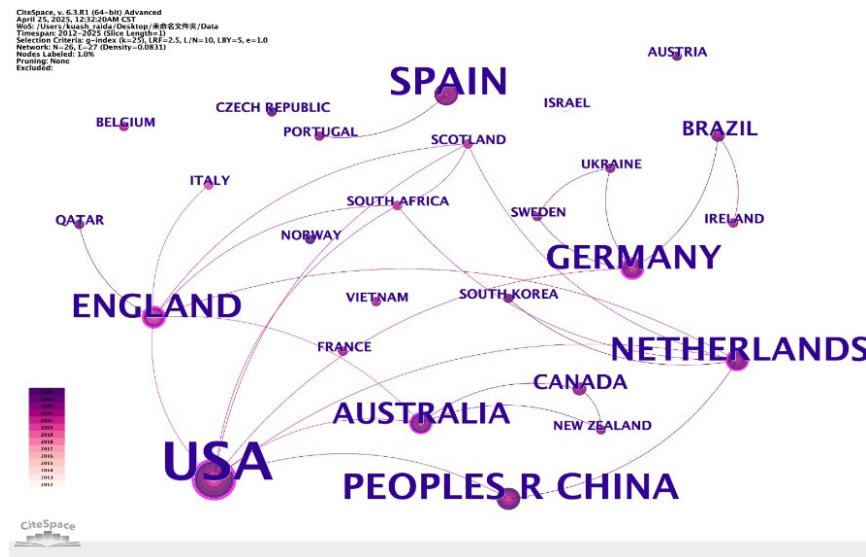


Figure 5 – Global Reach: Geographical Distribution of Research

Key Findings: Focus on Disinformation, Interdisciplinarity, and Global Context The analysis of all four diagrams leads to several important conclusions: Focus on Disinformation and Fake News: All four diagrams, to varying extents, point to an increased emphasis on topics related to disinformation, fake news, and their dissemination. The significance of communication and social sciences is evident in the concentration of research within these areas.

Importance of Communication and Social Sciences: The key factor of understanding the nature of the distribution and how people interpreted the information is closely connected with the main subjects of Psychology and Communication. The worldwide influence of the problem has made the research relevant and raised to the international scale.

In summary, it is important to note that the conducted research reveals the main points of disinformation and fake news study showing that the integrated and worldwide scale of the topic.

Discussion and results

Wide range of social issues are caused by deceptive information that has a name of fake news usual-

ly circulate fast in the different social networks. Inaccurate information can fuel political tensions and contribute to religious divisions around the world.

Given that social networks serve as primary channels for information dissemination, media outlets can manipulate public perception by distorting information. The advancement of digital technologies enables the editing and alteration of any video, photo, or audio content. Social networks, acting as a powerful tool, rapidly propagate disinformation, influencing the collective consciousness of millions of individuals.

Disinformation undermines public trust in the political sphere. The spread of disinformation through social media platforms and traditional media sources fosters skepticism regarding the statements of political figures during elections, influencing decision-making processes and contributing to the destabilization of the country. Among the most widely read materials on social networks and messaging applications during elections were:

- Awards will be distributed after the elections are concluded.
- A bomb has been planted at a polling station in Almaty.

- Every citizen of Kazakhstan receives 193,000 tenge for participating in the elections.

These are all examples of false information. Furthermore, not only is it an invention to call anything that happens at a polling place a violation of the law. The news that R. Erdoğan called presidential candidate Kossanov in order to support him did not happen. Videos showing violations on the day of elections on March 19th were confirmed during the fact-checking.

The Factcheck.kz platform in Kazakhstan significantly contributes to acknowledging the correct information and distinguish it from disinformation with the help of the thorough fact-checking. It is also important to highlight that this site has been part of the prestigious International Fact-Checking Network (IFCN, 2024) project.

Methods for Verifying Reliable Information

It is essential to the acquisition of knowledge for people to have access to accurate information. First off of course, they need to check the flow of information, double check with other sources, etc.

- Get the same message from as many different types of sources as possible to authenticate news. Validating the information by checking out the sources gives you access to opinions that are varied.

- Trust respectable news organizations: By and large, going to news from respected media organizations is a way to get reliable and true information. Creditable media institutions verify reports from multiple sources before they publish them.

- Asking the experts can be a useful way of ensuring that you get accurate information, particularly on complex or specialized areas. Ask for information from: Academics Researchers Experts in that field.

- Information should be confirmed through official sources, including official documents, reports, or public statements. Let's be honest, government websites, research finding and corporate paper report that could be your best trusted information.

- There are independent fact-checking sites, which can offer corroboration for facts and their truth-value. These platforms vet the news and information sources to ensure reliable information for the public.

- Even the highest level, most reputable sites can change, and no site is 100% flawless! Credibility and past reputation of the information provider can be a clue to the reliability of the information.

- It's essential to verify the date and the cropped significance of the information to get the best accuracy. Ensure that the content is up to date especially for high-frequency topics.

The methods above can serve to analyze and assess if the information is worth the attention.

The economic sectors can get under the influence of disinformation causing the entrepreneurs make the wrong decision that leads to the decline of the economy of a whole country.

Misinformation doesn't just affect politics – it can quietly spread through ethnic communities, creating misunderstandings, division, and a loss of trust. In Kazakhstan, this kind of disinformation can have a deep impact, not only politically, but also on the economy and everyday social life. That's why it's so important to take real, thoughtful action. To start addressing these problems, we can consider a few practical steps:

Media literacy training: a) Teach people how to spot fake news and think critically about what they read and share online.

Working together with social media: a) Partner with platforms to take down fake accounts and stop the spread of false information.

Enhancing fact-checking: a) Support fact-checking groups with funding and tools. b) It also encourages people to get involved in spotting false information.

International collaboration: a) Work with other countries and global organizations to exchange ideas. b) share reliable information on a common platform. Improving the legal framework: a) Create laws that protect media freedom and open access to information b) Introducing clear penalties for spreading false news. These steps can help fight disinformation in Kazakhstan, nevertheless, the real success depends on active support from both the public and key organizations.

Conclusion

The problems posed by disinformation in Kazakhstan have far-reaching consequences across various sectors of society. This article has presented a structured analysis that traces the initial instances of its application, its consequences, and potential remedies for these problems. Accordingly, a comprehensive strategy will be adopted to effectively address and eliminate the problem of disinformation.

Firstly, it is crucial for media outlets to operate in accordance with ethical standards, ensuring the

impartial dissemination of news. Adhering to obligations to provide the public with accurate and reliable information serves as a deterrent to the spread of disinformation. Furthermore, educational initiatives aimed at enhancing media literacy should strive to instill critical thinking skills in the public when encountering disinformation.

In the Conclusion, the disinformation issues in Kazakhstan leads to the comprehensive consequences affecting the different areas. This article presents a structured analysis tracing the first instances of its use, consequences and possible ways to address these problems. Accordingly, a comprehensive strategy will be adopted to effectively address and eliminate the problem of disinformation. Firstly, it is very important that the media operate in an ethical manner to ensure impartial news dissemination.

Respecting the obligation to provide accurate and reliable information to the public serves as a deterrent to the spread of misinformation. In addition, educational initiatives aimed at increasing media literacy should foster critical thinking skills when confronted with misinformation. At the policy level, governments and relevant institutions need to develop effective approaches to counter disinforma-

tion. Such strategies include monitoring social media platforms, authenticating information, strengthening public awareness campaigns and developing international cooperation to strengthen decision-making processes in this area. As it is seen, the false information in Kazakhstan can easily shake up the country's social, economic, and political systems.

While these challenges are significant, they're not insurmountable. With the right approach and focused effort, they can be tackled. Governments and relevant organizations need to develop strong strategies to fight disinformation. This includes monitoring social media, verifying information, raising public awareness, and working together internationally to improve decision-making. While misinformation can have an impact on Kazakhstan's society, economy, and politics, these problems can be managed effectively with the right policies and cooperation.

This research has been funded by the Science Committee of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan «Development of Information Resource in the Sphere of Digital Literacy to Identify Indicators of Incorrect Information and Disinformation in Kazakhstan» – Grant No. AP19679909»

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Келін түсті: 14 наурыз 2025 жыл

Қабылданды: 26 мамыр 2025 жыл