



Information Governance during Pandemic: Experiences in Managing Fake News

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Background



- WHO has put infodemics as similar threat as the Covid-19 itself
 - Infodemics: information about pandemics
- Infodemics threat medical workers in doing their jobs and possibly affects government in managing pandemics
- Controlling information about pandemics is crucial to save lifes

Aim



- Study aim:
 - Getting to know on how government handle misinformation and disinformation
 - Compare various countries experiences in handling misinformation and disinformation during Covid-19
 - Get more insight on misinformation/disinformation handling in Taiwan and Indonesia
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Stages



- Stage 1:
 - Systematic Literature Review
 - Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA)
- Stage 2:
 - Content Analysis
 - Analyzing web on Covid-19 issues
- Stage 3
 - Thematic analysis
 - Key Informants Interview



STAGE 1



- Systematic Literature Review
- PRISMA

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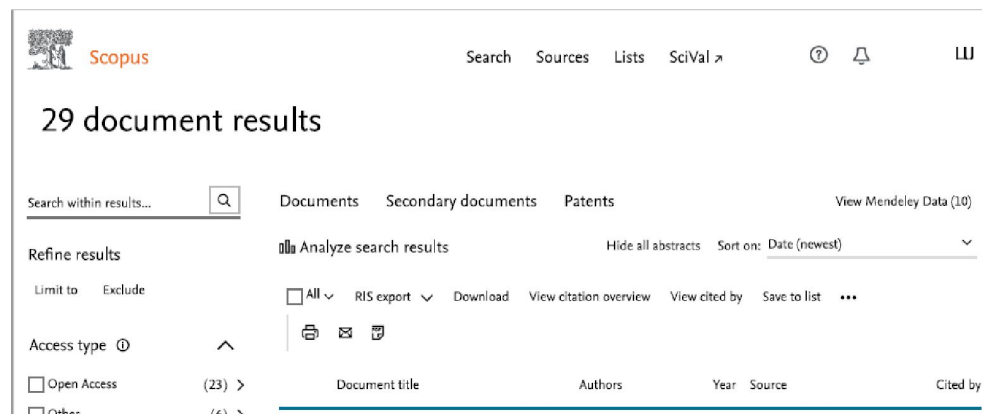


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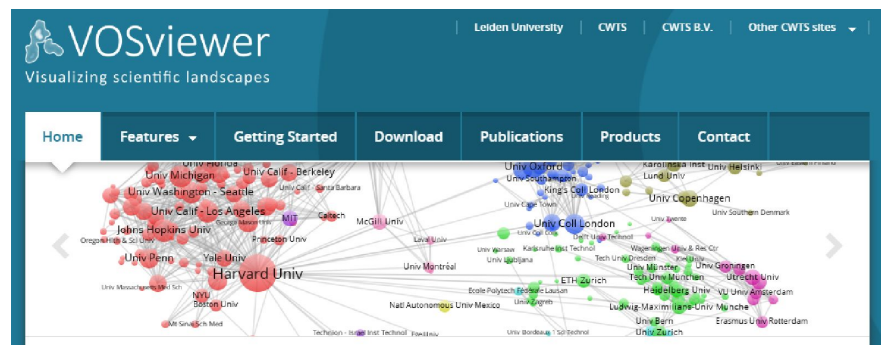
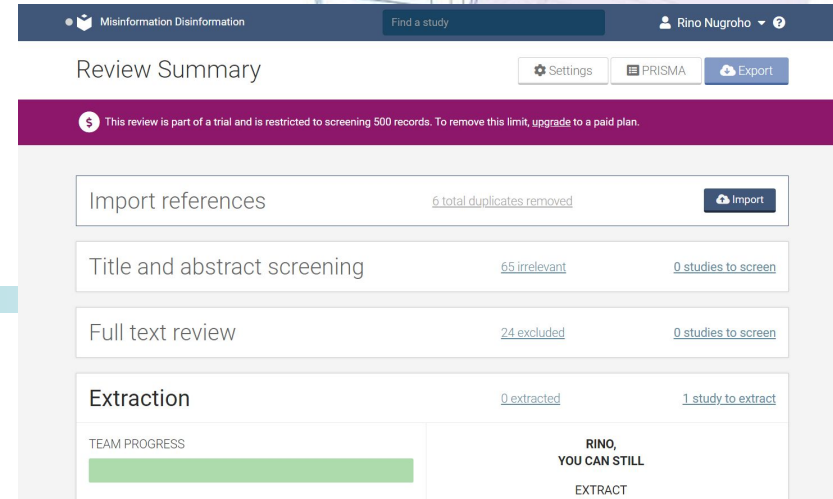
Methods

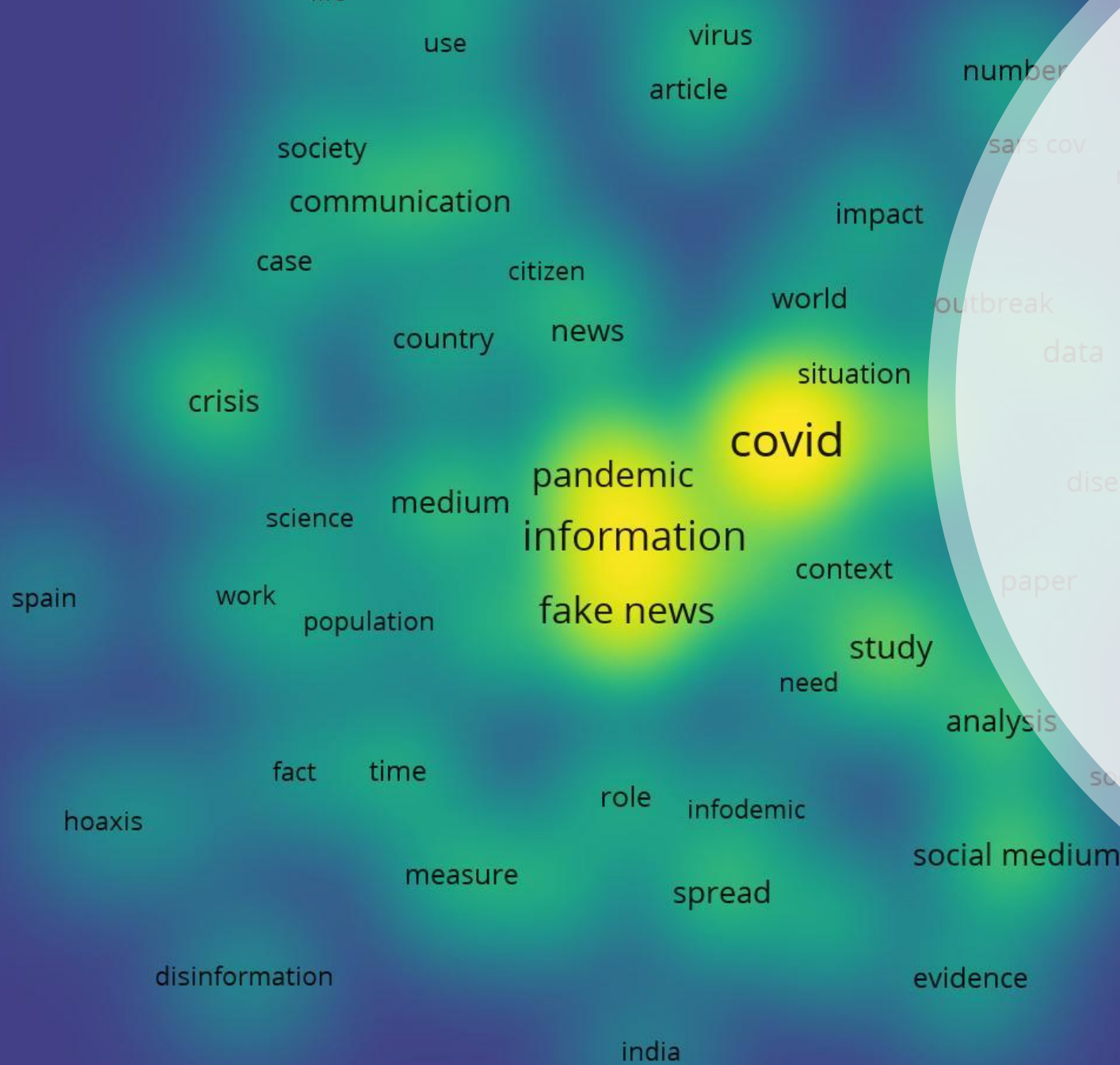
- Data Collection
 - Data collected from Scopus Indexing Database
 - Keywords:
 - Covid-19 AND Misinformation AND Disinformation,
 - Covid-19 AND “Fake News”



Methods: Data Analysis

- Data visualization
 - Vosviewers software used to depicts the result for easier interpretation
- Systematic literature review using PRISMA procedure
 - Covidence software used to mapping the systematic literature procedure



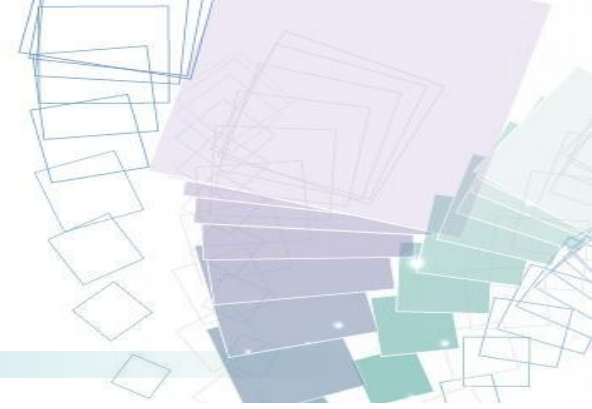


Result – Density Visualization

•Dense Terms:

- Covid
- Pandemic
- Information
- Fake news

Result - Systematic Literature Review



- 125 references imported for screening as 125 studies
 - 6 duplicates removed
- 119 studies screened against title and abstract
 - 65 studies excluded
- 54 studies assessed for full-text eligibility
 - 24 studies excluded
 - 8 No Government Policy/Action
 - 5 No emphasis on infodemics or information
 - 5 Non Government Policy/Action
 - 2 Covid-19 only act as time frame / catalyst
 - 30 studies included



Result – Thematic analysis

Theme	Amount
Urging the importance of government policy	16
Government Policy in practice	5
Other party than government should regulate	2
Government Misinformation	1
Not relevant (fake news description only, etc)	6

Result – Thematic analysis

- Variety of government policy for controlling infodemics are:
 1. Strict policy: put in jail (ex: Peru)
 2. Use counter issue strategy using coordinated tweets
 3. Partnership between government sector, private sector, citizen, academics



STAGE 2



- Content Analysis
- Analyzing web on Covid-19 issues

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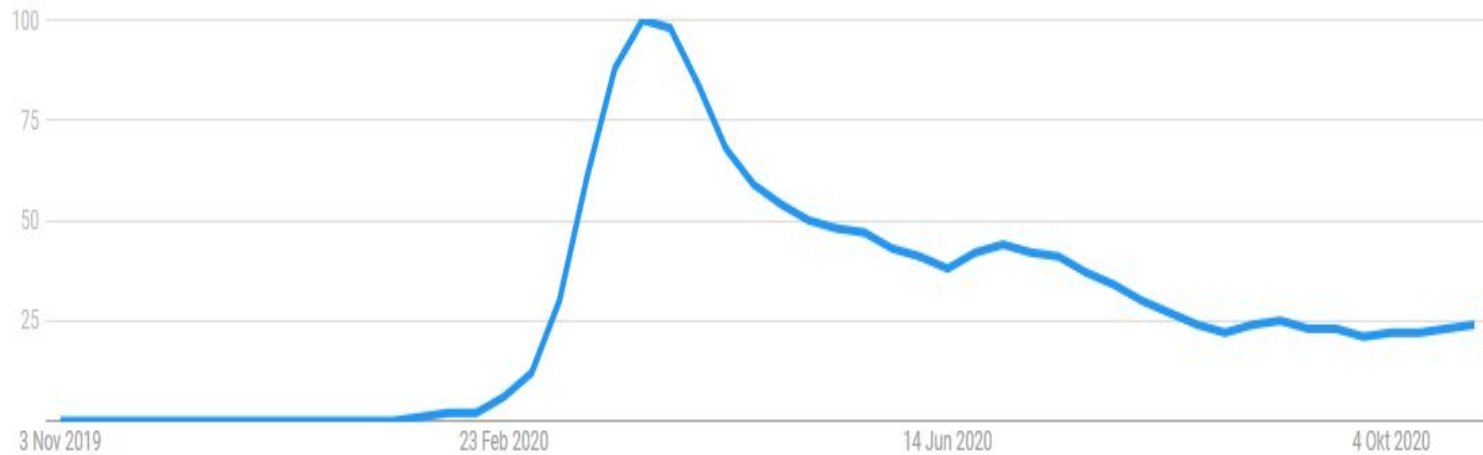


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Data Collection

Minat seiring waktu ?



- Website: Worldometer
- Google trends check
- Keyword: Worldometer Coronavirus

Data Analysis



- Forty nine (49) from Asian Countries websites were analysed using content analysis approach
- Only three (3) countries that have “hoax busters/ fact checker”:
 - Indonesia,
 - Bahrain,
 - Lebanon

Further Discussion

Country	Social/Political Context
Indonesia	diverse society (ethnics, religion, tribes)
Lebanon	segregated society (based on religion)
Bahrain	minority domination (Sunni royal family over Shia majority)



STAGE 3



- Thematic analysis
- Key Informants Interview

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Data Collection

- Interview with key informants
- Location: Indonesia (RI) and Taiwan (R.O.C)
- Respondents two (2) policy makers and two (2) scholars
- Medium:
 - R.O.C:
 - Direct interview, semi-structured questionnaire,
 - Conducted 8 – 9 Dec 2020
 - RI:
 - Zoom interview, semi-structured questionnaire
 - Conducted 29 Nov 2020 and 10 Dec 2020

Respondent description

Respondent Code	Description
PMT-1	Policy maker in Digital Ministry of R.O.C Taiwan, have responsibility in policy and action equally in politics and administration
PMI-1	Policy maker in Ministry of Communication and Information of Republic of Indonesia, have responsibility in policy and action mostly in administration
ST-1	Scholars in R.O.C Taiwan that oftentimes oppose government policy.
SI-1	Scholars in Republic of Indonesia that actively educate people about fake news by providing social network analysis on social media to counter fake news.

Fieldnote

- PMT-1

- Word using to describe fake news is **disinformation**
- No special agency provided by government to tackle disinformation
- Taiwan Fact Check, MyGoPen as a member of IFCN (International Fact Check Network)
- Government emphasize on using social innovation to counter disinformation example: humour over rumour
- Protecting democracy by using third party in countering disinformation



Fieldnote

- PMI-1

- Word using to describe fake news is **hoax**
- Ministry of Communication and Information tackle hoax
- Government emphasize on using law to combat hoax spreading
- Protecting democracy is vital but regulation should be enacted to preserve social order \
- “echo chambers phenomenon”



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a news article from kominfo.go.id. The URL is kominfo.go.id/content/all/laporan_isu_hoaks. The article title is "Menkominfo Dorong Mitra Libatkan Masyarakat dalam Digitalisasi Penyiaran". The article content includes a quote from a police officer: "...Pemberitahuan Buat Saudara2 smua... Untk Bsok mulai Tgl 15 Desember jangan Berpergian Dlu ke Kota Solo...Himbauan Bok Kapolresta Solo..Slapapun yg lukan Orang Solo..klo Ada yg Masuk Ke kota Akan D karantina selama 14 hari..Mohon Sisebarkn Ke Tetangga dn Saudara2 Anda, trus Tmn2 terdekat DI grup Anda...". The article has 279 reactions and 129 comments. A large red "HOAX" stamp is overlaid on the text. The page also features a "KATEGORI BERITA" sidebar with categories like "Berita Kementerian" and "Berita Pemerintahan", and a "TERPOPULER" section with a thumbnail image.

Fieldnote



- ST-1

- Using term fake news
- Government has a special agency in combating fake news
- Admit that government has succeed in combating infodemics but short in other issues
- Misinformation might be issued by government or agency that has strong bond with government

Fieldnote



- SI-1

- Using hoax as terminology
- Indonesia have fact check that is self-funded
- Political contestation (政治論争) in 2014 and 2019 trigger all of hoax circulation
- Person tends to believe information that is spread by his/her political clicks □ including Covid-19

Conclusion

- Infodemics have worsened the Covid-19 pandemics
- Different issues have been introduced along the year 2020
- Less studies discuss about the information governance during pandemic
- Information Governance has treated differently in managing misinformation/disinformation on Covid-19

Post Presentation



- After seeing this presentation, please fill in this online questionnaire
 - <https://bit.ly/3nfEB5u>



Acknowledgement

MOFA Taiwan Fellowship 2020

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