

Peer Review

Review of: "When Checkers Mislead: A Study of (Dis)information Flows in Fact-Checking Practices in Poland"

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The study differs from existing literature by questioning the neutrality of fact-checking organizations. While most previous studies view fact-checking as an effective mechanism for reducing misinformation and improving information accuracy, this study highlights how fact-checking practices may themselves be influenced by political, ideological, or institutional biases. It shifts the focus from misinformation producers to the role and accountability of fact-checkers, examining whether fact-checking can also function as a form of agenda-setting or narrative control.

This work showcases the actual trends that are in practice. They talk about how social media becomes the accelerator for the spreading of fake news and misinformation. There are different ways of fact-checking. Everyone should follow some specific fact-checking practices before they share any news articles with any person or make a social media post. If the information is half-true and half-false, then it is most likely to harm people mentally. There are many psychological effects of misleading information. It creates anxiety and panic situations; it can influence people. This comprehensive study gives all these facts and discusses them thoroughly. A good review article.

Unlike much of the existing literature, which views fact-checking as a tool to combat misinformation, the article critically examines the fact-checkers themselves, focusing on potential biases, agenda-setting behavior, and the influence of political and institutional factors on fact-checking practices.

The above examples give a detailed explanation of how the fact-checking process is carried out.

Declarations

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.