An AI-Driven Framework for Fake News Detection Using NLP and Deep Learning

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***Abstract*—The rapid growth of digital media platforms has significantly increased the spread of fake news, creating serious social, political, and economic impacts. Detecting fake news manually is difficult due to the huge volume of online information generated every day. This paper proposes an AI-driven framework for fake news detection using Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Deep Learning techniques. The proposed system performs text preprocessing, feature extraction, and classification to identify whether a news article is fake or genuine. NLP techniques such as tokenization, stemming, stop-word removal, and word embedding are used to process textual data. Deep learning models including Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks are utilized for effective classification. Experimental analysis demonstrates that the proposed framework achieves high accuracy and improves the reliability of automated fake news detection systems. The framework can be integrated into social media platforms and news applications to reduce the spread of misinformation.**

***Index Terms*—Fake News Detection, Natural Language Processing, Deep Learning, Artificial Intelligence, LSTM, Machine Learning.**

I. INTRODUCTION

The internet and social media have transformed the way people access and share information. Although digital platforms provide quick communication, they also facilitate the rapid spread of fake news and misinformation. Fake news refers to false or misleading information presented as genuine news with the intention of influencing public opinion or creating confusion

Traditional methods of fake news verification require human experts and fact-checkers, which is time-consuming and inefficient for large- scale data. Therefore, automated fake news detection systems using Artificial Intelligence (AI) have become increasingly important. Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Deep Learning techniques enable computers to analyze textual information and classify news content effectively.

This paper presents an AI-driven framework for fake news detection using NLP and Deep Learning methods. The framework processes news articles, extracts important linguistic features, and applies deep learning algorithms to classify the content accurately.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Several researchers have proposed machine learning and deep learning approaches for fake news detection.

Rubin et al. [1] discussed the role of deceptive language analysis in identifying fake news content. Wang [2] introduced a benchmark dataset for fake news detection and evaluated various machine learning algorithms. Shu et al. [3] analyzed social context and user behavior for misinformation detection on social media platforms.

Recent studies have focused on deep learning methods such as Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN), Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks for improved classification accuracy. Deep learning models automatically learn semantic relationships from textual data, reducing the

need for manual feature engineering.
Despite significant advancements, challenges such as sarcasm detection, multilingual content, and evolving misinformation patterns still affect detection performance.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

A. System Architecture

The proposed fake news detection framework consists of the following modules:
1. Data Collection
2. Data Preprocessing 3.Feature Extraction
4. Deep Learning Classification 5. Result Analysis
The framework architecture is shown in Fig. 1

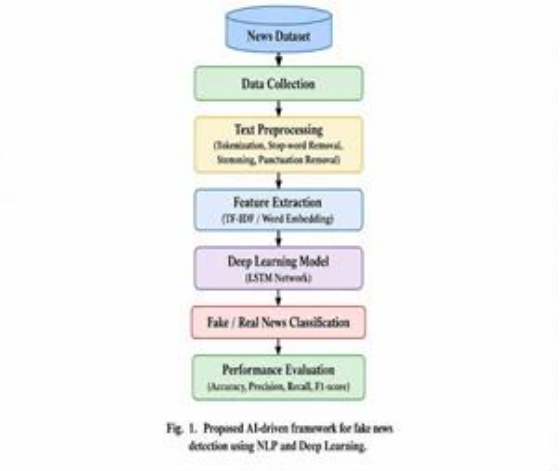


Fig. 1. Proposed AI-driven framework for fake news detection using NLP and Deep Learning.

Data Collection
News datasets are collected from trusted online repositories containing both fake and real news articles
Data Preprocessing
Preprocessing improves data quality by removing unnecessary information. The following NLP operations are performed:
Tokenization
Stop-word Removal Stemming
Lowercase Conversion Punctuation Removal Feature Extraction
Textual features are converted into numerical vectors using:
TF-IDF (Term Frequency–Inverse Document Frequency)
Word Embeddings Word2Vec Techniques
Classification Using Deep Learning
The processed data is fed into an LSTM-based deep learning model for classification. LSTM networks effectively capture long-term dependencies in textual sequences.

The output layer predicts whether the news is fake or real.

IV. METHODOLOGY

A. Dataset Description

The dataset contains labeled news articles categorized as fake or real. Each record includes:
News Title News Content Label

TABLE I
DATASET DESCRIPTION

Dataset Feature	Description
Total Articles	20,000
Fake News	10,000
Real News	10,000
Language	English
Source	Kaggle Dataset

B. NLP Processing

Natural Language Processing techniques are applied to clean and standardize textual data.
Example:
Original Text: “Breaking News! Scientists confirm shocking hidden facts.”
Processed Text: “breaking news scientist confirm shocking hidden fact”

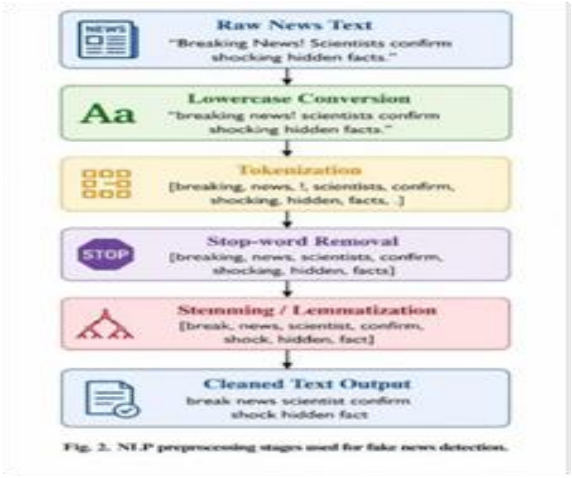
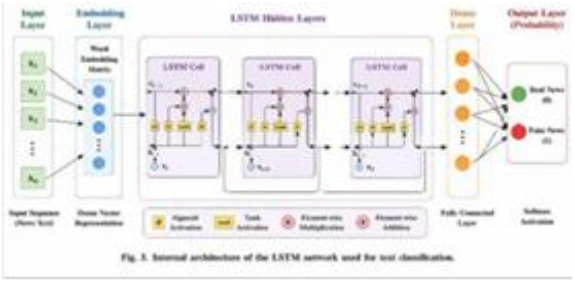


Fig. 2. NLP preprocessing stages used for fake news detection.

C. LSTM Model

Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks are used because they handle sequential text data efficiently.

The mathematical representation of the LSTM forget gate i



ft=σ(Wf·[ht−1,xt]+bf) where:

ft = forget gate output wf= weight matrix

ht-1 = previous hidden state xt = current input

bf=bias term

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed model was evaluated using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score metrics.

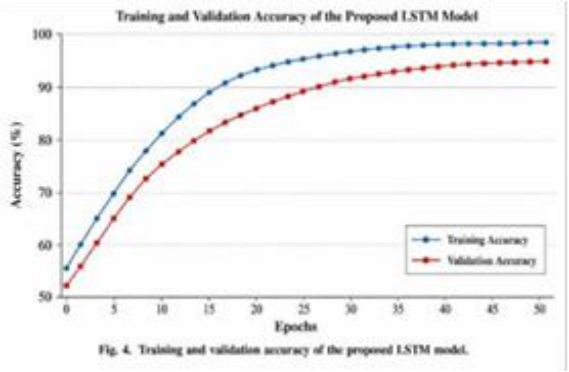


Fig. 4. Training and validation accuracy of the proposed LSTM model.

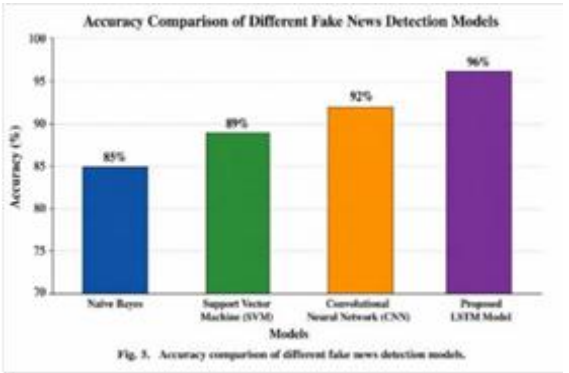


Fig. 5. Accuracy comparison of different fake news detection models.

Model	Accuracy
Naïve Bayes	85%
Support Vector Machine	89%
CNN	92%
Proposed LSTM Model	96%

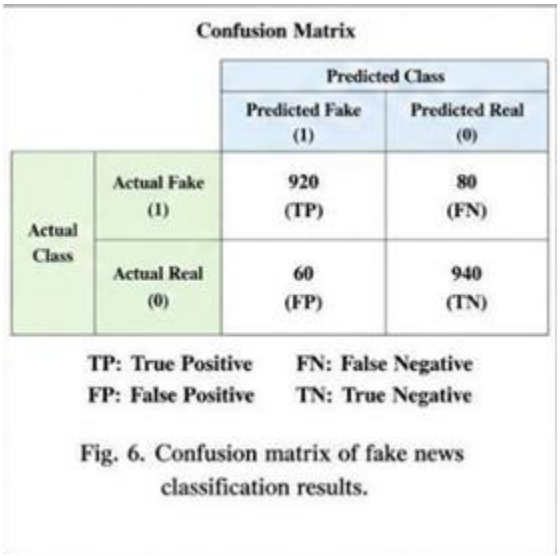


Fig. 6. Confusion matrix of fake news classification results.

TABLE II
PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF PROPOSED MODEL

Metric	Value
Accuracy	96%
Precision	95%
Recall	94%
F1-Score	95%

A. Performance Analysis

The LSTM model achieved higher accuracy compared to traditional machine learning methods due to its ability to understand contextual information in text.

B. Advantages of Proposed System High detection accuracy

Efficient text processing

Reduced manual effort Scalable for large datasets Suitable for social media monitoring

VI. APPLICATIONS

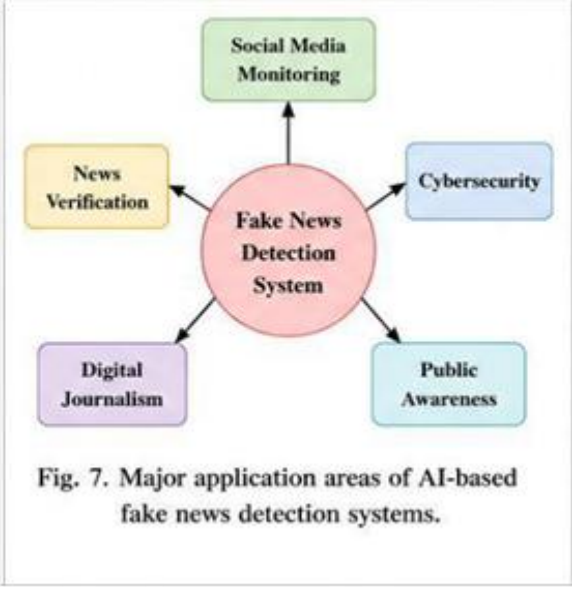


Fig. 7. Major application areas of AI-based fake news detection systems.

The proposed fake news detection framework can be applied in:
Social Media Platforms
Online News Verification Systems Digital Journalism
Cybersecurity Systems
Public Information Monitoring

VII. CONCLUSION

This paper presented an AI-driven framework for fake news detection using NLP and Deep Learning techniques. The proposed system combines NLP preprocessing methods with an LSTM-based classifier to effectively identify fake news articles. Experimental results demonstrate improved classification accuracy and reliable performance. Future work can focus on multilingual fake news detection and real-time misinformation monitoring systems.

VIII. FUTURE SCOPE

Future enhancements of the proposed system include:
Integration with real-time social media APIs
Multilingual fake news detection
Hybrid Deep Learning architectures Explainable AI for transparent predictions Detection of manipulated multimedia content

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors express sincere gratitude to the institution, faculty members, and project guides for their valuable support and encouragement throughout the research work.

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