**ABSTRACT**

Social networking, information sharing, knowledge imparting, discussions on current happenings etc. are always a part of human society. With the fast pace of life and advancement in technology; people rely more on online information, as a result of this web platforms have become a dominant place for social interactions. This has given rise to unverified and unauthenticated news that has extremely negative effects. Fake news, rumor, misinformation, disinformation, satire, hoax, clickbait, propaganda are all different flavors of the same malice of information pollution. The research community is constantly trying to figure out a viable technical solution to this problem in different ways. In this work, we designed a framework based on five independent supervised machine-learned classifiers Support Vector Machine, K-Nearest Neighbor, Logistic Regression, Naïve Bayes and Random Forest for trustworthiness assessment of web information contents. The classifiers are being trained and tested on two different datasets: Fake News Detection (Jruvika/FND) and Real or Fake News that contains full news articles in the form of headline and body. Experiments and result analysis verify that the highest accuracy attained by the projected method is 96.61% on the Fake News Detection dataset using the SVM classifier. The work is also compared with other contemporary techniques.