The Role of The Ministry of Communications and Information In Preventing The Spread of Hoaxes During The 2024 Election

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Abstract: According to the Indonesian Constitution, general elections (Pemilu) must be held in order to transfer power from one administration to another. The public's perceptions are distorted as a result of the propagation of hoaxes during elections. In addition to undermining a nation's political stability, hoaxes can harm the standing of the candidates and political parties involved. They can also compromise the integrity of the democratic process. According to Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2023 concerning the Ministry of Communication and Information, the Ministry of Communication and Information is the body in Indonesia that oversees the regulation of information and communication on social media and online media. In this study, we will look at Article 3 of the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2023, which relates to the Ministry of Communication and Information. According to this regulation, Kominfo is tasked with taking proactive measures to stop the propagation of false information ahead of the 2024 election. Normative approaches are used in this kind of research. The study's findings demonstrate that, in order to comply with Article 3 of the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2023 concerning the Ministry of Communication and Information, the Ministry will likely employ three main strategies to address hoaxes that circulate during the 2024 election. These strategies include: (1) implementing digital literacy at all societal levels through the National Digital Literacy Movement (GNLD); (2) moderating, curating, and removing content that contains hoaxes; and (3) establishing an Election Monitoring Desk in coordination with the Republic of Indonesia Police and the Election Supervisory Body to conduct law enforcement against those who fabricate and disse.

Keyword: Ministry of Information and Communication; Hoax Prevention; 2024 Election.

INTRODUCTION

Elections give the public a chance to choose representatives to represent them in government and to express their preferences. Article 22 E of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia regulates the right of Indonesian citizens to vote, stating that general elections must be conducted directly, be general, free, secret, honest, and fair, and serve as a means of popular sovereignty to elect representatives to the People's Representative Council, representatives to the Regional Representative Council, the President, and the Vice

President. The dissemination of false information, or what is commonly referred to as "hoax," poses a severe risk to democratic processes and has the potential to compromise both the electoral process and democracy itself. Fake news is flooding the political landscape ahead of the 2024 election, propagating through a variety of media outlets. Fake news primarily circulates on social media because of its extensive reach, which raises questions regarding its effects.

From the beginning of January until October 26, 2023, up to 101 hoax concerns pertaining to the election were discovered, according to the Ministry of Communication and Information. The Minister of Communication and Information, Budi Arie Setiadi, stated during a press conference held at the Ministry of Communication and Information's Media Centre in Central Jakarta that "From January to October 2023, the number of hoax cases related to the Election increased dramatically to 91 from 10 cases in 2022." Compared to the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, which reported that up to 101 hoax issues pertaining to the election had been discovered between the beginning of January and October 26, 2023, this indicates an almost ten-fold rise in the number of hoax issues. At a press conference held in the Ministry of Communication and Information's Media Centre in Central Jakarta, Minister Budi Arie Setiadi stated that "from January to October 2023, the number of hoax cases related to the Election increased dramatically to 91. In 2022, there were only 10 cases related to the Election. This indicates that there were about ten times as many hoax issues this year as there were last year.[1] To make sure that the news they consume is reliable and factual, it is crucial that the public become more alert and intelligent in their filtering of information.

The propagation of false information during elections has the primary effect of distorting public perceptions. Voters may get erroneous beliefs as a result of hoaxes. Voter decisions can be influenced by false information, which can also have an impact on the election's actual result. In addition, hoaxes have the potential to undermine the credibility of the political parties and candidates involved, taint the democratic process, and jeopardise a nation's political stability.[2]

Government officials and election organisers have a crucial role in ensuring that this doesn't happen. Election Supervisory Body and General Election Commission are designated as election implementing bodies under Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2011 about General Election Organisers. The Ministry of Information and Communication, which was established by the Government of President Joko Widodo through Presidential Regulation 113/P of 2019 concerning the Establishment of State Ministries and the Appointment of State Ministers in the Advanced Indonesian Cabinet for the 2019 Period - 2024 and the provisions of Article 11 of Law No. 39 of 2008 concerning the Ministry of State establishing the Ministry of Communication and Information, is the Ministry that will directly take action to stop the spread of hoaxes on the network. Kominfo is tasked with implementing policies in the areas of management of postal and informatics resources and equipment, postal and informatics administration, management of informatics applications, and management of public information and communications. These are stipulated in Articles 4 and 5 of the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2023 concerning the Ministry of Communication and Informatics and Articles 2 and 3 of the Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2018 concerning Organisation and Work Procedures of the Ministry of Communication and Informatics. The Ministry of Communication and

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[1] Haronas Kutanto, "Peran DJPPI Kominfo Dalam Mencegah Hoax Pemilu 2024", DJPPI Kominfo, terdapat di https://djppi.kominfo.go.id/news/peran-djppi-kominfo-dalam-mencegah- hoax-pemilu-2024 , diakses pada tanggal 28 Maret 2024, pada pukul 6.14 WIB.

[2] Mukti Ali, Melawan Hoax di Media Sosial dan Media Massa, (Yogyakarta: Trusmedia Publishing, 2017), hlm. 191.

Information works to guarantee that the public is given correct, factual, and non-misleading information during the campaign and election period through a variety of policies, programmes, preventive, and repressive measures.[3] On the basis of this, scholars wish to investigate how the Ministry of Communication and Information might stop the transmission of false information during the elections of 2024.

Researchers have already reviewed the literature on this topic in order to help studies on the Ministry of Communication and Information's role in stopping the spread of hoaxes during the 2024 elections. "Strategy for Handling Election Hoaxes Through the Application of Smart Contract Logic and Automatic Hoax Detection Systems" was the title of Lati Praja Delmana's initial research project in 2023. This study examines two technologies that can stop the spread of hoaxes: automatic hoax detection systems and smart contract logic (SCL). Election organisers and other stakeholders are included in the SCL detection system, enabling them to combat hoaxes throughout the entire electoral process through voter education, outreach, and continuous monitoring and assessment. The author's research focuses on the duties, tenets, and roles of Kominfo in addressing hoaxes in accordance with the law, whereas this research concentrates on one of Kominfo's hoax management tactics.

"Law Enforcement of the Spread of Hoaxes in the Digital Space" is the title of the second study conducted in 2022 by Dewi Bunga, Luh Gede Yogi Arthani, and Ni Wayan Eka Sumartini. This study examines the investigation and prosecution of hoaxes, or what the Indonesian legal system refers to as fake news. Fake news includes hoaxes pertaining to trade, politics, crime, natural catastrophes, slander, religion, myths, and education. Article 390 of the Criminal Code and Article 28 paragraph (1) of Law Number 11 of 2008 about Electronic Information and Transactions both say that hoaxes are bogus news, although they do not use the term "hoax" in their rules. According to these regulations, fake news may only be made illegal if it causes harm to consumers in a commercial setting. These days, the propagation of hoaxes has negative repercussions on society as a whole, extremism, misdirection, and consumer losses among other things. What makes this research different is that, while the previous research focused on the role of the Ministry of Communication and Information in carrying out its duties based on the law regarding the prevention of hoaxes during the 2024 elections, this research analyses the analysis and legal consequences of hoaxes based on Article 390 of the Criminal Code and Article 28 paragraph (1) of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions.

The study "Communication Strategy of the Ministry of Communication and Information and Statistics of Lampung Province in Preventing the Spread of Hoax Information on Social Media" was finally carried out by Dhea Ananda in 2024. The findings of this study provide insight into the communication strategy used by the Lampung Province Communication and Information and Statistics Service to stop the spread of false information on social media. This strategy involves first understanding the target audience, then crafting the message and giving priority to the data and facts that are already available, and finally employing a variety of preventative techniques, such as countering and education, in addition to informative and educational methods. directly spread false information when it arises. The distinction between this research and that conducted by Dhea Ananda is that the former will concentrate on the role that the Ministry will play in preventing the spread of hoaxes during the 2024 elections, while the latter will examine an evaluative review of communication strategies for handling hoaxes carried out by the Lampung Province Communications and Information and Statistics Service

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[3] Wahyu Sudoyo, "Ini Tugas Satgas Antihoaks Kominfo untuk Pemilu Damai 2024", Infopublik, terdapat di https://www.infopublik.id/kategori/nasional-sosial-budaya/793364/ini- tugas-satgas-antihoaks-kominfo-untuk-pemilu-damai-2024, diakses pada tanggal 28 Maret 2024, pukul 09.00 WIB.

METHOD

The first prerequisite for conducting scientific research and development is the use of methods, which cannot be avoided. It serves as a crucial tool for investigating and illuminating scientific mysteries that remain unclear and unanswered.[4] This method focuses on analyzing how positive law, associated legal theories, and principles are applied. The goal is to look into the history of legal development, legal findings in specific cases, legal structure, consistency, and level of legal comparison between nations.[5] The problem approach used by the author in this research is the Statute Approach, carried out to gain an understanding of statutory regulations related to an approach taken to various legal regulations related to the research title. As well as the Conceptual Approach (Conceptual Approach).[6] Concepts on the Ministry of Communication and Information's role in stopping the spread of hoaxes during the 2024 election are understood using these two methods. references found in secondary sources. The 1945 Constitution, the Civil Code (KUHPerdata), the Criminal Code (KUHP), Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, the Regulation of the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia Number 83 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Use of Social Media in Government Institutions, and the Minister of Communication and Information Technology Regulation Number 12 of 2021 concerning Organization and Work Procedures of the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology are the primary legal materials. Secondary legal materials related to the writing theme, such as legal theory, journals, scientific publications, and other legal sources. The author employs content analysis as a method of data analysis, which entails a qualitative assessment of normative law's content through the analysis and comprehensive explanation of textual and descriptive legal materials.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of the Ministry of Communication and Information in Preventing the Spread of Hoax News During the 2024 Election

The 1945 Constitution states unequivocally that Indonesia is a State of Law; this implies that all governmental structures must submit to applicable law, not unlimited authority; this is specifically stated in Article 1 Paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution. General Elections, or Elections as they are more well known, are another way that Indonesian laws govern how the country's regimes change. Article 22*E paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution serves as the legal foundation for Elections.

There are undoubtedly difficulties in conducting elections in the digital age, and one of the most common ones is the quick spread of hoaxes on social media and digital media. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, a hoax is 1) a word for false information; and 2). fake news with an unknown source.[7] According to Chen and Ishak, hoaxes are dangerous pieces of information that trick people into believing something they shouldn't by passing off fake information as fact. Hoaxes have the power to sway a large number of people by damaging a person's reputation and credibility.[8] Disseminating false information has evolved into a "war strategy" in the context of the General Election, a tactic used to subdue political rivals via social and internet media. The Ministry of Communication and Information

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[4] Soerjono Soekanto, 1986, Pengantar Penelitian Hukum, (Jakarta: Penerbit Universitas Indonesia Press), hlm. 7.

[5] Ediwarman. Monograf Metode Penelitian Hukum (Panduan Penulisan Tesis dan Disertasi). (Medan: Sofmedia, 2015), hlm. 94.

[6] Muhammad Abdulkadir, Hukum dan Penelitian Hukum. (Bandung: PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, 2004), hlm. 52.

[7] KBBI Daring, Hoaks, https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id, diakses tanggal 8 Juni 2024

[8] Chen, Ishak A, Email Hoax Detection System Using Levenshtein Distance Method, Journal of computers, vol. 9, no. 2, academy publisher, 2014, 45.

reported that 1,645 hoaxes about the 2019 election were discovered to be circulating in society during the General Election that took place before the 2024 election, namely in 2019 alone. This hoax has been going around since 2018, one year before to the 2024 elections.[9]

The Ministry of Communication and Information in Indonesia is in charge of policing the flow of information and communication via social media and online media. The Joko Widodo Government established the ministries in accordance with Presidential Regulation 113/P of 2019 concerning the Establishment of State Ministries and the Appointment of State Ministers in the Advanced Indonesian Cabinet for the 2019–2024 Period and Article 11 of Law No. 39 of 2008 concerning State Ministries. Both Articles 2 and 3 of the Minister of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2018 concerning Organization and Work Procedures and Articles 2 and 3 of the Regulations President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 54 of 2015 concerning the Ministry of Communication and Informatics. In the areas of resource and equipment management, postal and informatics administration, informatics application management, information management, and public communication, the Ministry of Communication and Informatics designates Kominfo to carry out policy implementation.

Since Indonesia is presently holding its five-yearly democratic party, there is a lot of fake news. As a result, election-related topics are dominating conversations on social media, which users utilize as an interactive forum to discuss and gather information this year. There is a great chance that fake news or hoaxes will spread since social media has emerged as the primary means for individuals to express their goals, viewpoints, and criticism of the political system they support in the future. The methods used to disseminate hoaxes change over time as well. According to Dr. Pratama Dahlian Persadha, Chairman of the Communication and Information System Security Research Center (CISSReC), Gen artificial intelligence is human intelligence that can produce images, videos, and content that can be mistaken for human intelligence.[10] An instance of fabricated information produced by artificial intelligence is the report on President Joko Widodo's address in Mandarin that was posted on the internet.[11] Producers of hoaxes, like the one in which President Jokowi is seen giving a speech in Mandarin on camera, are in flagrant violation of Law Number 19 of 2016's Article 28 paragraph (1) concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, which carries a maximum sentence of IDR 1 billion in fines and six years in prison.

New places are being established where individuals can connect with each other without having to meet in person in this era of globalization and digital communication, including spaces for communication between the government and its population. Platforms like aduankonten.id and Gowaslu can be used for this. Election infractions, such as the dissemination of false information, are easily reportable by citizens.[12]

People frequently come across false information in the run-up to elections, including dark campaigns and hoaxes. These two kinds of information stoke confusion, undermine national cohesion, and have an impact on a democratic, truthful, and equitable electoral process.[13] Election administration frequently deals with issues pertaining to dark campaigns and hoaxes in the run-up to the general election. These issues are crucial and demand prompt

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[9] https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2019/04/29/06234981/terkait-pemilu-2019-kominfo-temukan-1645-hoaks-sejak-agustus-2018, diakses pada 8 Juni 2024

[10] https://www.rri.co.id/pemilu/505904/waspada-kecerdasan-buatan-sebar-konten-hoaks-terkait-pemilu, diakses pada 8 Juni 2024

[11] https://news.detik.com/berita/d-7003320/beredar-video-jokowi-fasih-mandarin-kominfo-editan-ai-menyesatkan, Diakses pada 8 Juni 2024

[12] Mahpudin, M. (2021). "Gowaslu sebagai Electoral Technology: Keterlibatan Publik dalam Pengawasan Partisipatif Berbasis Daring". Jurnal Adhyasta Pemilu, Jakarta, hlm.1-21

[13] Kusuma, Rafles Abdi. (2019). "Media Baru Dan Jurnalisme Warga: Sebagai Sumber 'Hoax' Dan 'Black Campaign' Pada Agenda Politik." Mawa Izh Jurnal Dakwah Dan Pengembangan Sosial Kemanusiaan 10(1), Jakarta, hlm.134

attention, particularly in the age of digital revolution.[14] The government, election organizers, and the community all play critical roles in addressing this issue by making sure that the information spreading on social media and online media is true and accurate and by limiting the amount of fraudulent campaigns and hoaxes.[15]

The author of this study will concentrate on the propagation of fake news during the 2024 election. The propagation of hoaxes can harm political competition by igniting arguments amongst rival candidates' followers, lowering turnout for elections, and potentially jeopardizing stability and national security.[16] Furthermore, hoaxes have the potential to harm political candidates, parties, or even democracy itself. Therefore, it is imperative that all political participants refrain from disseminating false information and double-check their sources before doing so.

According to State Administrators, the Ministry is in charge of making sure that hoaxes on social media and online media are detected. This is consistent with the spirit of Article 17 of the 1945 Constitution, which governs State Ministries and states that these Ministries will support the President in the execution of Government duties in certain areas or issues. Law No. 39 of 2008 concerning State Ministries and Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2015 concerning the Organization of State Ministries also contain regulations pertaining to State Ministries. These regulations specify that the Joko Widodo Government will receive assistance from 34 Ministries and 4 Coordinating Ministries. Next, Presidential Regulation Number 165 of 2014 concerning Structuring the Duties and Functions of the Working Cabinet governs the work to be done by these Ministries. This regulation covers the formation, responsibilities, principal, and functions of the Ministries in the Government in a broad sense. The Ministry of Communication and Information is specifically governed by Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2023 concerning the Ministry of Communication and Information, which governs the duties, principles, and functions of the Ministry that will stop the spread of hoaxes during the 2024 Election.

The duties, principal, and functions, as well as the governance of the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo) as the President's assistant in the area of government that deals with communication and information, are governed by Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2023 concerning the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, an update to Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 54 of 2015 concerning the Ministry of Communication and Informatics. Article 5 of the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2023 establishing the Ministry of Communication and Information delineates Kominfo's responsibilities, which encompass overseeing informatics applications and managing public communications and information. The Minister of Communication and Information Technology's Regulation Number 12 of 2021 concerning Organization and Work Procedures lays out the duties, principal, and functions that the Directorate General of Informatics Applications (Dirjen Aptika) is tasked with carrying out in relation to the 2024 election. The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology is in charge of stopping the dissemination of false information. The Director General of Aptika has employed a number of tactics, including working with Bawaslu and the Police to establish an Election

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[14] Sandrawati, Nyoman Amie. (2022). "Antisipasi Cybercrime Dan Kesenjangan Digital Dalam Penerapan TIK Di KPU." Electoral Governance Jurnal Tata Kelola Pemilu Indonesia 3(2), Jakarta, Hlm.232.

[15] Prayogo, Bagus Edi, and Agung Pandu Winasis. (2018). "Overcoming the Black Campaign as a Barriers to Democracy in the Era of Disruption of Information Technology with the Synergy of Bawaslu, the Minister of Communication and Information, and the Cyber Police Team." Law Research Review Quarterly 4(4), Jakarta, Hlm.1129

[16] Winarno, Sugeng. (2020). "Hoax Politik Dalam Pemilu 2019 (Analisis Isi Rubrik ' Hoax Atau Bukan ' Di Jawa Pos)." ASPIKOM JATIM, Jawa Timur, Hlm.59

Supervision Desk in order to prevent and suppress the spread of hoaxes during the 2024 election.[17]

Procedures of the Ministry of Communication and Information in Preventing the Spread of Hoax News During the 2024 Election

The Ministry of Communication and Information, under Minister Budi Aries Setiadi, announced through Press Release No. 423/HM/KOMINFO/10/2023 that the Ministry of Information and Communication has three steps in dealing with hoaxes during the 2024 election. This is in relation to the implementation of the 2024 General Election yesterday.[18] Through the National Digital Literacy Movement (GNLD) program, the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kominfo) will begin by raising the level of digital literacy in Indonesian society. In order to account for information flowing about the 2024 election and prevent the spread of hoaxes, Kominfo employs fact-checking techniques at the intermediate level. These tactics include curating, moderating, and removing content on digital platforms that is suspected of containing hoaxes. The final action taken by Kominfo was to establish the Election Monitoring Desk in conjunction with the Indonesian Police, which was a repressive measure. The objective is to create efficient cooperation and coordination to uphold the law against those who disseminate false information on social media platforms in violation of the ITE Law and the Criminal Code.

Kominfo's upstream strategy involves using the National Digital Literacy Movement (GNLD) to spread digital literacy throughout the community. At the DPR RI Commission I Working Meeting with Kominfo regarding Information Dissemination and ICT Infrastructure Support for the 2024 Election, Minister of Communication and Information Budi Arie Setiadi clarified that GNLD is an activity to map information and communication data in networks, collaborate with community organizations and communities, and provide content production training. Press releases and social media content that tries to stop the spread of false information and keep internet and social media platforms friendly. According to the Minister of Communication and Information, around 14,000 people from different parts of Indonesia participated in the GNLD. Working with educational organizations like Aisyah Pringsewu University in Lampung on the National Seminar on Digital Literacy in the Education Sector: Building a Digitally Capable Golden Generation is one specific example of the GNLD work that Kominfo started. Not only will students participate in Kominfo's Digital Literacy program, but university students as well. In addition to instructing GNLD participants, Kominfo has already created four digital literacy resources: Digital Skills, Digital Culture, Digital Ethics, and Digital Security. will additionally produce content with the "Peaceful Elections" theme.[19]

Kominfo's second stage involves filtering, selecting, and removing content that contains hoaxes that are making the rounds on social media. According to Kominfo's Press Release No. 03/HM/KOMINFO/01/2024, 2,882 items have been identified as frauds.[20] These falsehoods are shared on social media sites like Facebook. In addition to identifying content that contains hoaxes, the Ministry of Communication and Information also investigates such content and files takedown requests or removes the content from social media accounts on these platforms in order to stop hoaxes, according to As of January 2024, Kominfo has

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[17]   https://aptika.kominfo.go.id/2023/11/wujudkan-pengawasan-ruang-digital-damai-ditjen-aptika-bersama-bawaslu-dan-polri-luncurkan-desk-pengawasan-pemilu/, diakses pada 8 Juni 2024

[18]   https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/52573/siaran-pers-no-423hmkominfo102023-tentang-ini-tiga-langkah-kominfo-berantas-hoaks-pemilu-2024/0/siaran_pers, diakses pada tanggal 8 Juni 2024

[19]   https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/54161/kominfo-tingkatkan-literasi-digital-untuk-tangkal-hoaks-pemilu-2024/0/berita_satker, diakses pada 8 Juni 2024

[20]   https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/53920/siaran-pers-no-03hmkominfo012024-tentang-jaga-ruang-digital-menkominfo-kami-tangani-203-isu-hoaks-pemilu-2024/0/siaran_pers, diakses pada 8 Juni 2024

removed 1,399 pieces of content, and the remaining 1,483 are in the process of being removed. This is because, in order to remove content from some social media platforms, coordination with the platform's management is necessary. For instance, if Kominfo discovers that content containing hoaxes has been uploaded to Facebook, it will promptly work with Facebook management to have the offending content removed from Facebook in order to stop it from spreading further. Additionally, according to Kominfo, the months of November through December 2023 will see the greatest amount of hoaxes circulated since they coincide with the 2024 political election campaign, which will be decided by the KPU and Bawaslu.

The last task that Kominfo performs is what is categorized as oppressive law enforcement against content creators who have produced and shared fake content on social media. In order to accomplish this, Kominfo has established an Election Monitoring Desk in cooperation with the Republic of Indonesia Police (Polri) and the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu).[21] The Directorate General of Information Applications (Aptika) was given the task of leading the enforcement of legal violations related to the dissemination of hoaxes during the 2024 election by the Minister of Communication and Information, in compliance with Minister of Communication and Information Regulation Number 12 of 2021 concerning Organization and Work Procedures of the Ministry of Communication and Information. create and carry out rules pertaining to the management of informatics applications, which encompass online and social media platforms like Facebook, X, Youtube, TikTok, and others. Deputy Director of Cybercrime at the National Police Criminal and Investigation Agency Dani Kustoni, Chair of Bawaslu Rahmat Bagja, Director General of Aptika Semuel Abrijani, and Minister of Communication and Information Budi Arie Setiadi attended a press conference on Tuesday, November 28, 2023, to discuss the addition of a Supervision Pocket Book and Handling of Voter Content to the Election Monitoring Desk. These materials will include details on the 2024 election timeline, the law governing the control of negative content during the election, guidelines for social media campaigns, and categories of negative content. Similar to what was done in Depok, West Java, the Election Supervision Desk will also be introduced at the regional level.[22] and Banyuasin, South Sumatra.[23]

CONCLUSION

Fake news is flooding the political landscape ahead of the 2024 election, propagating through a variety of media outlets. Fake news primarily spreads via social media because of its extensive reach, which raises questions regarding its effects. The public's perceptions are distorted as a result of the propagation of hoaxes during elections. Voters may get erroneous beliefs as a result of hoaxes. Voter decisions can be influenced by false information, which can also have an impact on the election's actual result. In addition, hoaxes have the potential to undermine the credibility of the political parties and candidates involved, taint the democratic process, and jeopardize a nation's political stability.

According to Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2023 concerning the Ministry of Communication and Information, the Ministry of Communication and Information is the body in Indonesia that is in charge of controlling the spread of information and communication on social media and online media. The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology has three main strategies in place to deal with

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[21]   https://aptika.kominfo.go.id/2023/11/wujudkan-pengawasan-ruang-digital-damai-ditjen-aptika-bersama-bawaslu-dan-polri-luncurkan-desk-pengawasan-pemilu/, diakses pada 8 Juni 2024

[22] https://berita.depok.go.id/kepada-tim-desk-pemilu-dan-pilkada-ini-arahan-sekda-depok, diakses pada 8 Juni 2024

[23]   https://humas.polri.go.id/2024/01/07/tim-desk-pemilu-dibentuk-dalam-rangka-persiapan-pemilu-2024/, diakses pada 8 Juni 2024

hoaxes that circulate during the 2024 General Election. The first is to teach digital literacy to all societal levels through the National Digital Literacy Movement (GNLD); the second is to moderate, curate, and remove content that contains hoaxes; and the third is to establish an Election Monitoring Desk in collaboration with the Election Supervisory Agency and the Republic of Indonesia Police to carry out law enforcement against those who create and distribute hoaxes.

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Biro Humas Kominfo, Jaga Ruang Digital, Menkominfo: Kami Tangani 203 Isu Hoaks Pemilu 2024, terdapat di https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/53920/siaran-pers-no-03hmkominfo012024-tentang-jaga-ruang-digital-menkominfo-kami-tangani-203-isu-hoaks-pemilu-2024/0/siaran_pers , diakses pada 8 Juni 2024 pukul 17:11 WIB

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