

The Strategic Role of The Police Baintelkam in Preventing Hoax and Disinformation in the 2024 Election

Original Article

Amirul Fadel Kurniyanto^{1*}, Riska Sri Handayani², Henny Saptatia Drajati Nugrahani³

¹⁻³Police Science Study Program, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

Email: ¹⁾ amirulfadel810@gmail.com, ²⁾ riska.sri@office.ui.ac.id, ³⁾ henny.saptatia.dn@gmail.com

Received : 14 May - 2025

Accepted : 18 June - 2025

Published online : 20 June - 2025

Abstract

The 2024 elections are marked by serious challenges in the form of the spread of hoaxes and disinformation that could trigger social conflict and undermine public trust. In this situation, the Indonesian National Police's Intelligence and Security Agency (Baintelkam Polri) has a strategic role to play in early detection and prevention to maintain political stability and national security. This research seeks to investigate the strategic significance of the Baintelkam Polri in thwarting hoaxes and misinformation in the upcoming 2024 elections, assess the risks and obstacles presented by the dissemination of false information on online platforms, and appraise the efficacy of inter-sectoral partnerships in upholding political stability and the integrity of democracy. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method, with data collected through interviews, observations, and documentary studies. The findings reveal that: 1) The 2024 elections are vulnerable to the spread of hoaxes and disinformation, particularly through video content on platforms like YouTube and Facebook, targeting areas with low digital literacy and high social tension. These hoaxes have the potential to trigger social conflict and political polarisation; 2) Baintelkam Polri plays a strategic role in preventing hoaxes and disinformation during the 2024 elections through digital intelligence monitoring, mapping regional vulnerability indices, and educating the public on digital literacy. Through cross-sector collaboration and intelligence technology, Baintelkam Polri maintains security and social stability by ensuring that the democratic process runs safely and smoothly. These efforts strengthen public trust and minimise the negative impact of hoaxes and disinformation in the elections.

Keywords: Baintelkam Polri, Disinformation, Digital Literacy, Hoaxes, 2024 Elections.

1. Introduction

General elections (Pemilu) are a celebration of democracy that involves all levels of society in determining the direction of national and regional leadership and policy (Yusrin & Salpina, 2023). However, the political dynamics that accompany them often pose serious challenges, including increased social tension and the potential for horizontal conflict. For example, in the 2019 General Election, Indonesian society witnessed a sharp polarisation between supporters of presidential candidates known as “cebong” and “kampret” (Yulianto & Thenarianto, 2020). This polarisation did not only occur in the physical space but also spread to the digital space, which was filled with hate speech, black campaigns, and the spread of hoaxes. Even after the elections ended, the residual conflicts were still felt and left significant social impacts (Haqqi, 2020).

As the legal foundation for conducting elections in Indonesia, Law Number 7 of 2017 on General Elections states that elections must be held directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly (Article 1, Paragraph 1) (Sumardi, 2022). This law also mandates the need to



maintain security, order, and a conducive environment during the election process so that the goals of democracy can be achieved without disruption. In addition, the dissemination of misleading information, slander, and hoaxes that have the potential to trigger social conflict is strictly prohibited and regulated in various provisions to maintain the integrity of the elections and public trust (Hidayat, 2023).

As we enter the 2024 simultaneous general and regional elections, the complexity of the challenges increases. Not only are the presidential and vice-presidential elections taking place, but also legislative elections at the central and regional levels, as well as provincial/district/city head elections, all in the same year. This increases the number of political actors involved, intensifies the contestation, and opens the door to the spread of false information, especially that which contains issues of ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup relations (SARA), identity politics, as well as hoaxes and disinformation. If not handled seriously, this could cloud the political atmosphere, undermine public trust in election organisers, and even trigger social conflict in the community (Fernando et al., 2022).

One of the triggers of this conflict is the spread of misleading information through social media and digital platforms (Sidabutar et al., 2024). In this case, it is necessary to distinguish between disinformation and hoaxes. Disinformation is false information that is deliberately spread with the aim of manipulating public opinion, creating political tension, or damaging the image of a person or group. Meanwhile, hoaxes are false information that can be spread without malicious intent, generally due to ignorance, jokes, or following the crowd. Although they differ in their motivation for spreading, both have the potential to trigger widespread public disinformation and damage social cohesion during elections (Mahadika et al., 2024). The dissemination of hoaxes and disinformation through electronic media is regulated by Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE), as amended by Law No. 1 of 2024 (Fauzi & Prasetyoningsih, 2024). The data related to the dynamics of hoaxes regarding the 2024 Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections can be seen as follows.

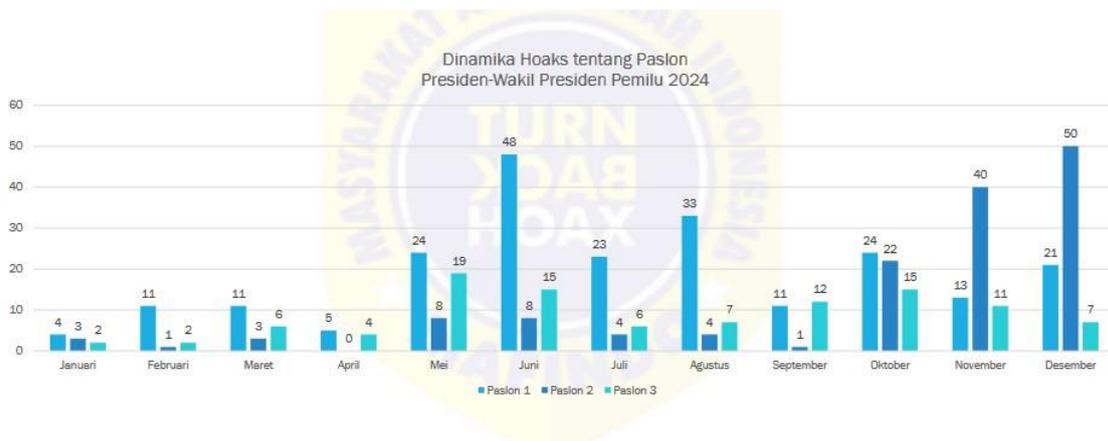


Figure 1. Dynamics of Hoaxes about the President and Vice President in the 2024 Election

Source: mafindo.or.id. (2023)

In addressing these hoaxes and disinformation, the role of the Indonesian National Police Intelligence and Security Agency (Baintelkam Polri) is highly strategic. The Indonesian National Police Intelligence and Security Agency (Baintelkam Polri) is the primary implementing body within the Indonesian National Police organisational structure, playing a strategic role in the field of security intelligence. As stipulated in Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police, Article 13 states that the primary duties of the Indonesian

National Police are to maintain public security and order, enforce the law, and provide protection, assistance, and services to the public (Harahap et al., 2021).

As the main operational unit of the Indonesian National Police in the field of security intelligence, Baintelkam Polri is tasked with conducting early detection of all potential security disturbances, including the spread of hoaxes and disinformation that could undermine political and social stability, especially during the 2024 elections. Through information gathering activities, mapping of high-risk areas, and data analysis using technology, Baintelkam Polri serves as the vanguard in identifying and preventing the spread of misleading information, whether intentional (disinformation) or unintentional (hoaxes). In practice, this role cannot be carried out alone, but requires cross-sector cooperation with institutions such as the General Elections Commission (KPU), the Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, the media, and civil society (Pramono & Runturambi, 2020).

The urgency of this research lies in the importance of strengthening information resilience in the face of the spread of hoaxes and disinformation during the 2024 elections, which could threaten political stability and national security. With the increasing use of social media as a campaign tool, the potential for misuse of information also grows. Therefore, an analysis of the strategic role of Baintelkam Polri is crucial to identify the extent to which this institution conducts early detection, prevention, and builds cross-sectoral synergies in countering the threat of false information that could undermine the integrity of democracy and public trust in the election process.

2. Literature Review

As outlined by Brantingham and Faust (1976), Crime Prevention Theory is divided into three levels: primary, secondary, and tertiary. Primary prevention focuses on social and environmental conditions that can create opportunities for crime, such as spatial design and strengthening social values to reduce opportunities for criminal behaviour. Secondary prevention targets high-risk groups or individuals through efforts such as education, early intervention, and counselling to prevent further involvement in crime. Meanwhile, tertiary prevention is carried out after a crime has occurred with the aim of preventing recidivism through the rehabilitation of offenders and social reintegration. These three approaches complement each other in building a comprehensive and sustainable prevention system and emphasise the importance of collaboration between institutions and the community in creating a safe and crime-free environment (Brantingham & Faust, 1976).

2.1. Basic Intelligence Theory

As noted by Dupont (2013), intelligence is a battle of wits that reaches its peak when facing threats, where all resources and strategies, including organisations, activities, and information, are used to assist decision-making by leaders or information users. In this case, the roles of human intelligence and techno intelligence are very important in producing accurate and reliable information, especially in dynamic field conditions. This foundational theory of intelligence has evolved since the era of Sun Tzu, a Chinese military strategist from around 500 BCE, who emphasised the importance of understanding oneself, the enemy, and the environment as the key to victory. Hidayat (2023) stated that those who understand both themselves and their opponents will prevail, while those who do not understand either will lose. This perspective forms the foundation of modern intelligence in terms of information collection and analysis to identify risks, opponent strategies, and non-technical obstacles through specially trained agents.

2.2. The Concept of General Elections

General elections (pemilu) are a fundamental process in a democratic system that allows the people to elect their representatives in government as a tangible form of popular sovereignty. According to Sarbaini (2014), elections are an arena for competition to fill political positions through elections by eligible citizens, while King (1981) emphasises that elections are a means of determining the will of the people regarding the direction of state policy. In their implementation, elections in Indonesia are based on the principles of direct, universal, free, secret, honest, and fair voting (Sugiharto & Riyanti, 2020), with a minimum voting age of 17 years as a recognition of citizens' political responsibility. The objectives of elections, as stated in Article 4 of Law Number 7 of 2017, are to strengthen the democratic constitutional system, realise fair and honest elections, guarantee legal certainty, and create effective and efficient elections (Furqon, 2020).

2.3. The Concept of Hoaxes and Disinformation

Hoaxes and disinformation are two forms of misleading information dissemination that have the potential to disrupt social order, especially in politics, such as during elections. Hoaxes are false information deliberately created and disseminated to deceive or provoke the public, while disinformation is the dissemination of false information with a specific purpose, such as shaping public opinion incorrectly. In the view of Wardle and Derakhshan (2017), disinformation not only contains false information but is also strategically designed to create confusion, division, or influence political decisions. In the digital age and on social media, hoaxes and disinformation spread rapidly and are difficult to control, necessitating vigilance, high digital literacy, and the active role of institutions such as the National Police's Intelligence and Security Agency (Baintelkam) in detecting, clarifying, and preventing their negative impacts on national stability and security.

3. Methods

This study is a descriptive qualitative research aimed at providing an in-depth description of the strategic role of the Indonesian National Police's Intelligence and Security Agency (Baintelkam Polri) in preventing hoaxes and disinformation during the 2024 elections. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews with key informants, direct observation of dynamics in the field, and documentation of secondary data from reliable sources such as official reports and media publications. The data analysis technique used refers to the Miles and Huberman (1994)'s model, which involves three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. This approach was chosen to gain a comprehensive understanding of the prevention strategies implemented by Baintelkam Polri, including early detection efforts, mapping of high-risk areas, and cross-sectoral collaboration in addressing the spread of misleading information that could potentially disrupt security stability during the 2024 General Elections.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Patterns of Hoaxes and Disinformation Threats in the 2024 Elections

The 2024 elections in Indonesia are an important moment, but also a time when hoaxes and disinformation can emerge and disrupt the democratic process. Political hoaxes are false or misleading information deliberately spread to influence public opinion and damage the reputation of legislative candidates, presidential candidates, or political parties. The

characteristics of political hoaxes in the 2024 elections tend to be personal attacks on regional and legislative candidates and often contain manipulated survey results or propaganda based on ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup relations. The strategy for spreading these hoaxes takes advantage of the ease of access and reach of social media, enabling them to reach a very wide audience in a short time.

The pattern of hoax dissemination in the 2024 elections has undergone significant changes compared to previous elections. In the 2019 elections, hoaxes tended to take the form of text and static images, but in the 2024 elections, video hoaxes have become dominant due to their more emotional nature and ease of going viral.

According to a report by Mafindo (Indonesian Anti-Slander Society), the main platform for spreading hoax videos is YouTube, which accounts for 44.6% of hoax content, followed by Facebook (34.4%), TikTok (9.3%), and Twitter, WhatsApp, and Instagram with smaller percentages (MAFINDO, 2024). This distribution shows a shift in the pattern of information consumption among the public, who prefer short video content that is easy to consume and share on a massive scale.

In addition to format and platform patterns, the distribution of hoaxes also shows certain geographical and demographic trends. Areas with low digital literacy and high social tension are the main targets for the spread of disinformation. This false information often triggers horizontal conflicts, such as friction between communities or groups of voters with different political preferences. For example, areas with a history of social conflict are more susceptible to hoaxes containing issues of ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup relations (SARA) or slander against certain candidates, which have the potential to cause division and violence. Therefore, mapping these vulnerable areas is an important strategy in combating hoaxes ahead of the 2024 elections.

Official data from the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Kominfo) shows a significant increase in the number of hoaxes from the beginning of 2022 to the end of 2023. Kominfo recorded 117 hoaxes spread across various digital platforms during that period, most of which were related to the 2024 elections. The government and relevant agencies continue to monitor and take action against hoax spreaders through content blocking, digital literacy education, and collaboration with social media platforms. However, the biggest challenge is addressing the rapid spread of false information across private channels such as WhatsApp groups, which are difficult to monitor and control.

Hoaxes and disinformation not only impact the quality of democracy but can also trigger prolonged social polarisation and division. Therefore, the active role of various elements, including security forces, election organisers, local governments, the media, and the community, is needed to counteract the negative impact of hoaxes. A comprehensive approach that includes mapping vulnerable areas, public education, law enforcement against hoax spreaders, and cross-sector cooperation is a strategic step to maintain political and social stability during the 2024 elections.

4.2. The Role of Baintelkam Polri in Preventing Hoaxes and Disinformation Threats in the 2024 Elections

The 2024 elections are a crucial moment for Indonesian democracy, which is vulnerable to hoaxes and disinformation. False information that spreads quickly on social media can trigger tensions and social conflicts that are detrimental. In facing these threats, Baintelkam Polri plays a strategic role as the front line in preventing hoaxes and disinformation. Through various early detection measures, monitoring, and coordination with relevant stakeholders, Baintelkam Polri strives to maintain information security and social order. The following

discussion will detail how Baintelkam Polri fulfils its role in safeguarding the integrity of the 2024 Election process.

a. Digital Intelligence Monitoring and Analysis

The Indonesian National Police's Cyber and Digital Intelligence Agency (Baintelkam Polri) plays a strategic role in monitoring digital intelligence during the 2024 elections, particularly in preventing the spread of hoaxes and disinformation that could potentially disrupt political stability and national security. Through regular cyber patrols, Baintelkam Polri works closely with the Indonesian National Police's Criminal Investigation Unit (Pusiknas Bareskrim Polri) to monitor popular social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and TikTok. This monitoring aims to detect content containing misleading or provocative information that could trigger social tensions. For example, the Jepara Police Department, in collaboration with Baintelkam Polri, conducted intensive surveillance during the 2024 Regional Election campaign period to maintain security, order, and ensure the public receives accurate and reliable information.

The role of Baintelkam Polri in cyber surveillance is also applied in other areas such as Pekanbaru, Riau, where the Pekanbaru Police actively conduct cyber patrols to prevent the spread of fake news that could trigger conflict and division within the community. The Police Intelligence and Security Agency supports the decisive actions taken by local police authorities in addressing those responsible for spreading hoaxes that could exacerbate political tensions. The agency also educates the public to be more discerning when encountering information on social media, encouraging them to verify facts before sharing content. This collaboration represents a concrete effort to maintain the conducive environment of a peaceful and secure democratic process.

In monitoring digital content, the Indonesian National Police's Cyber Security Agency (Baintelkam Polri) is working closely with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Kominfo) to monitor and combat the spread of hoaxes during the 2024 regional elections. The Minister of Communication and Information Technology reported that six hoaxes related to the regional elections were found, with the potential to increase ahead of the vote. Through intensive cyber patrols, Baintelkam Polri is working to curb the circulation of such negative content by taking legal action against perpetrators. Statistics up to October 2024 show that Baintelkam Polri and the National Police Criminal Investigation Agency (Pusiknas Bareskrim) have successfully handled 31 cases of hate speech and false news, indicating the effectiveness of digital intelligence monitoring in maintaining national security.

b. Mapping of Regional Vulnerability Index

The Indonesian National Police's Intelligence and Security Agency (Baintelkam Polri) has developed the Election Vulnerability Index (IPKP) as a strategic tool to identify areas with potential for conflict and security risks ahead of the 2024 elections. This index is designed to facilitate policy-making and security prioritisation by law enforcement agencies. The approach applied by Baintelkam Polri differs from that of the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) because it focuses on security and public order aspects, not merely on administrative election supervision. The index development process was carried out in stages starting in August 2022 and continues to be updated using data and measurement tools developed since the 2019 elections.

The first stage of IPKP development identified three provinces, namely West Java, North Maluku, and North Sulawesi as high-risk areas, while West Papua and Papua were classified as extremely high-risk. In the second stage, which was carried out in February 2023, there were changes in the vulnerable regions, which included North Maluku and West Papua, while East Java and Papua were included in the highly vulnerable category. This index is dynamic

and responsive to changing situations, so updates are carried out periodically to support early anticipation and control of potential security disturbances during the 2024 elections.

In addition to compiling the IPKP, Baintelkam Polri also monitors and detects issues that have the potential to trigger conflict, especially on social media. Hoaxes and hate speech are the main focus of this monitoring because they can threaten social stability and national security. Baintelkam Polri actively collaborates with election organisers and community leaders to ensure that the political atmosphere remains conducive and peaceful. This proactive intelligence approach is important in managing the risks of polarisation and disinformation that can divide society during the campaign and voting periods.

The 2024 elections are entering an important stage, with legislative and executive nominations taking place until November 2023 and February 2024. In order to maintain a safe and orderly democratic process, Baintelkam Polri continues to improve early detection and anticipation of security disturbances through systematic intelligence operations. This step is expected to prevent conflict and ensure that the elections are carried out in accordance with the principles of security, order and justice. Therefore, comprehensive vulnerability mapping and social media monitoring are part of the national security strategy in today's digital era.

c. Digital Education and Literacy

The Indonesian National Police's Intelligence and Security Agency (Baintelkam Polri) plays a crucial role in enhancing digital literacy among the public to prevent the spread of hoaxes and misinformation, which often surface ahead of the 2024 General Elections. Through various educational programmes conducted across various platforms and in collaboration with civil society organisations, Baintelkam Polri actively encourages the public to be more discerning in filtering information and verifying its accuracy. These efforts aim to foster collective awareness of the importance of digital literacy as one of the ways to prevent social conflicts that may be triggered by false information. With an inclusive approach, Baintelkam Polri hopes to minimise the negative impact of social media on political and social stability amid the complex dynamics of the elections.

In its efforts to maintain order and security ahead of the elections, Baintelkam Polri is also conducting intensive monitoring and digital intelligence to detect the spread of hoaxes and hate speech that could divide society. Early detection through technology and intelligence networks enables Baintelkam Polri to respond quickly and appropriately, thereby anticipating potential conflicts that could arise from misleading information before they escalate. In addition, the formation of the Nusantara Task Force is a tangible example of the synergy between Baintelkam Polri and various elements of society to maintain a conducive security situation during the 2024 elections. This approach demonstrates Baintelkam Polri's commitment to prioritising conflict prevention through cross-sectoral cooperation.

The Indonesian National Police's Intelligence and Security Agency (Baintelkam Polri) has also strengthened its partnerships with various state institutions and civil society organisations in order to expand the reach of digital education and literacy. Through strategic cooperation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, the General Election Commission, the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), and major mass organisations, the Indonesian National Police's Intelligence and Security Agency (Baintelkam Polri) has mobilised active community participation to maintain security and order during the election process. These activities are not only reactive but also prioritise preventive measures by involving the community as partners in maintaining unity and reducing polarisation. Thus, Baintelkam Polri prioritises a collaborative and inclusive approach that places the community at the forefront of maintaining socio-political stability.

Through its strategic intelligence role, Baintelkam Polri contributes significantly to creating a safe, peaceful, and conducive election environment. Digital education and literacy are important pillars in strengthening public trust in the democratic process and maintaining social harmony amid the rapid flow of information. The Police Intelligence Agency (Baintelkam Polri) not only performs security intelligence functions but also acts as an agent of change that strengthens the social and political integrity of the nation. Through these efforts, it is hoped that the public can actively participate in elections without being influenced by misleading information, thereby preserving national unity and solidarity in facing the challenges of modern democracy.

5. Conclusion

The strategic role of the Indonesian National Police's Cyber Security Agency (Baintelkam) in countering the spread of hoaxes and disinformation during the 2024 elections is crucial to maintaining political stability and national security. Through intensive digital intelligence monitoring, cyber patrols, and cross-sectoral collaboration with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Kominfo), the General Election Commission (KPU), the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), and the public, Baintelkam has successfully conducted early detection and curbed the circulation of false information that could potentially trigger social conflicts. Additionally, the development of the Election Vulnerability Potential Index (IPKP) assists law enforcement agencies in mapping high-risk areas and directing security measures effectively. With this comprehensive approach, Baintelkam has made a significant contribution to creating a safe, peaceful, and democratic election environment.

Even so, the ever-changing challenges and unpredictable ways of spreading hoaxes and disinformation require Baintelkam Polri to continue to improve its technological capacity and human resources in the field of digital intelligence. Strong synergy with various stakeholders, including the community, is key to the success of prevention efforts. Digital literacy education and strict enforcement of the law against those who spread false information also need to be strengthened to minimise the negative impact of hoaxes. Overall, the Police Intelligence Agency plays a vital role in maintaining the integrity and public trust in the democratic process in Indonesia, particularly in the 2024 elections.

6. References

- Brantingham, P. J., & Faust, F. L. (1976). A conceptual model of crime prevention. *Crime & Delinquency*, 22(3), 284–296.
- Dupont, A. (2013). Intelligence for the twenty-first century. In *Twenty-First Century Intelligence* (pp. 15–39). Routledge.
- Fauzi, M. O., & Prasetyoningsih, N. (2024). Pencegahan Pelanggaran Tindak Pidana Pemilu melalui Pendaftaran dan Verifikasi Partai Politik Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Pemilu. *Jurnal Penegakan Hukum Dan Keadilan*, 5(1), 44–52.
- Fernando, Z. J., Pratiwi, W., & Saifulloh, P. P. A. (2022). Model Penanaman Nilai-Nilai Pancasila dalam Menghadapi Ancaman Polarisasi Politik Pemilu 2024 di Indonesia. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Program Doktor Ilmu Hukum*, 120–132.
- Furqon, E. (2020). Kedudukan Komisi Aparatur Sipil Negara dalam Menjaga Netralitas Aparatur Sipil Negara pada Pemilihan Umum 2019 Ditinjau dari Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 tentang Pemilihan Umum (Studi Kasus Pada Pemilu 2019 di Provinsi Banten). *Ajudikasi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 4(1), 15–28.

- Haqqi, A. (2020). Propaganda Firehose of Falsehood Pada Pemilu 2019 di Indonesia. *WACANA: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Komunikasi*, 19(2), 175–185.
- Harahap, P. A., Siregar, G. T. P., & Siregar, S. A. (2021). Peran Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara (Polda-Su) Dalam Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Pemilihan Umum. *Jurnal Retentum*, 3(1).
- Hidayat, T. (2023). Situasi Demokrasi Nasional Menuju Pemilu 2024. *Edu Society: Jurnal Pendidikan, Ilmu Sosial Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 3(1), 856–864.
- King, A. (1981). What do elections decide. *Democracy on Polls: A Comparative Study of Competitive National Elections*. Washington DC: American Enterprise Institute, 293–324.
- MAFINDO. (2024). *Siaran Pers Mafindo: Hoaks Politik Meningkatkan Tajam Jelang Pemilu 2024, Ganggu Demokrasi Indonesia*. Mafindo (Masyarakat Antifitnah Indonesia). <https://mafindo.or.id/2024/02/02/siaran-pers-mafindo-hoaks-politik-meningkat-tajam-jelang-pemilu-2024-ganggu-demokrasi-indonesia/>
- Mahadika, I. P., Chrysnanda, C., & Aminanto, M. E. (2024). The Readiness of The Semarang City Police in Facing Security Challenges Arising from Social Dynamics Ahead of The 2024 Elections. *POLICY, LAW, NOTARY AND REGULATORY ISSUES*, 3(1), 83–95. <https://doi.org/10.55047/polri.v3i1.1000>
- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1992). *Qualitative Data Analysis; A Methods Sourcebook*. SAGE Publications Ltd.
- Pramono, W. I., & Runturambi, A. J. S. (2020). Optimalisasi Peran Polri Dalam Penanganan Konflik Antar Organisasi Kemasyarakatan. *Jurnal Litbang Polri*, 23(2), 1–22.
- Sarbaini, S. (2014). Demokratisasi dan kebebasan memilih warga negara dalam pemilihan umum. *INOVATIF| Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 7(3).
- Sidabutar, W. P., Nita, S., & Yopik Gani. (2024). Social Media Analysis of The Public Relations Division of The Indonesian National Police in The Ketupat Operation 2024 Using Intelligence Socio Analytic (ISA). *POLICY, LAW, NOTARY AND REGULATORY ISSUES*, 3(4), 543–558. <https://doi.org/10.55047/polri.v3i4.1522>
- Sugiharto, I., & Riyanti, R. (2020). The Problems with Honest and Fairness Principles in General Election in Indonesia. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, 429, 171–174.
- Sumardi, S. (2022). Penguatan Sistem Pengawasan dalam Penyelenggaraan Tahapan Pemilu 2024. *Journal of Government Insight*, 2(2), 210–220.
- Wardle, C., & Derakhshan, H. (2017). *Information disorder: Toward an interdisciplinary framework for research and policymaking* (Vol. 27). Council of Europe Strasbourg.
- Yulianto, J. E., & Thenariato, J. J. (2020). Cebong dan kampret: Symbolisme politik dan representasi polarisasi sosial pada pemilihan presiden 2019 di Indonesia. *Psikologi Dan Integrasi Bangsa: Seri Sumbangan Pemikiran Psikologi Untuk Bangsa*, 209–234.
- Yusrin, Y., & Salpina, S. (2023). Partisipasi generasi millennial dalam mengawasi tahapan pemilu 2024. *Journal on Education*, 5(3), 9646–9653.