Combatting The Disinformation: Verifying The Fact of Political Hoaxes in Election-2024 in Indonesia

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	The aim of this research is to identify and analyze disinformation as part of the hoaxes leading up to the 2024 elections in Indonesia, Besides this research aims to give the recommendation on how to combat the disinformation. This study uses descriptive analysis techniques and is qualitative in nature. There are four (four) steps to the data analysis in this study. The first step is the data collection procedure using web crawlers, data reduction comes in second, third, the method for displaying data. Data visualization is done methodically to facilitate analysis and conclusion drawing. This research has been able to identify and analyze the emergence of hoaxes ahead of the 2024 election. During the period 19 July-25 October 2023 there were 21 hoaxes about manipulated content, 3 hoaxes about defamation and reputation damage, and 2 hoaxes about emotional provocation tactics. Verifying the fact as the combating the disinformation ahead of the 2024 Presidential Election could be conducted by news verification techniques, including: (1) checking the source; (2) checking the facts; (3) checking the images; and (4) checking the date.
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INTRODUCTION

The growth of online media-based information sources in Indonesia corresponds with the country's rising internet user base. Internet users have significantly increased, reaching 212,9 million, an increase of 5,2% or 10 million from 2022 according to survey results from the We Are social (We Are Social, 2023). The media industry's decision to switch to an online publishing system is mostly motivated by the large number of internet users. The information is available to the public not only through traditional means but also through online channels. This is consistent with the theory of media convergence, which describes how traditional and internet media are combined.

This is in line with people needing to be able to get information easily. The state of technology also has an impact on this circumstance. Information is now easily accessible to individuals because of developments in communication technology. The issue, though, is how individuals determine if the information in circulation (news or otherwise) is based on truth or, conversely, lies or hoaxes (Hidayat et al., 2022). Reports or broad information meant to inform readers about current events is called news.

As technology progresses, the sources of information are changing. The traditional sources of information for people include newspapers and television, however today's media is accessed through the internet. This phenomenon demonstrates how well technology has used the internet as a vehicle for information. People feel more at ease and rely on online media to obtain information when it is easier to access, faster, and solely uses the internet network. The media has seen three periods of transformation in its history: print, electronic, and digital. At the moment, people are enjoying the era of digital media, or media based on internet technology. Specifically, this happens in the third generation (Hidayat et al., 2022) and (Alifia, 2022). The digital media era has given rise to various types of new media as a means of disseminating information.

The presence of new media offers many changes including changes to processes, events and communication phenomena, including communication phenomena regarding the presidential election. Content in new media moves quickly and reaches its peak into content that can influence virtual audiences. With its power, one-sided new media provides positive information that is useful for users. However, on the other hand, new media is actually a tool for spreading negative information such as hoaxes of election-2024. The frequent consumption of hoax news can certainly make many people confused and misinterpret the truth that has happened (Juditha, 2018). Sincerity-based information is now in competition with fake information or hoax news created to create confusion in the public.

Fake news or hoaxes may be defined as misleading and/or false information referring to both real and fictitious claims (Álvarez-García et al., 2024). Hoax is defined as information or news that contains things that are uncertain or which are not facts (Rahayu & Sensusiyati, 2020). As revealed by KataData and Kominfo, 60% of Indonesians admitted that they had been exposed to misinformation. Based on Google research with Jigsaw in Indonesia, there are three manipulation

tactics that are most often used during the election season, namely: (1) Manipulation of images and videos through content that deliberately uses images or videos out of context accompanied by misleading titles. (2) Tactics to damage reputation through content that is deliberately created to defame and damage someone's reputation. (3) Emotion-provoking tactics containing deliberately misinformation content using exaggerated words and dramatic music (googeblog.com, 2023).

Hoax is fake news which is false information but made to appear true (McGonagle, 2017; Molina et al., 2021; Tandoc, 2021 at (Heryanto et al., 2024). Hoaxes represent a form of misinformation disseminated among information consumers. Their historical prevalence within the American press is evident in instances like the Penny Press period of the 1830s (Gorbach, 2018) and the Moon Hoax phenomenon in 1835 (Thornton, 2000) (Kurnia et al., 2024). Hoaxes are half-truths, different from fake news, which is a full-blown lie (Rastogi & Bansal, 2023) in 2018 as "false, inaccurate or misleading information, presented and promoted for the purpose of obtaining revenue or intentionally causing harm (Calvo-Gutiérrez & Marín-Lladó, 2023).

Social media facilitates the sharing of hoax news and attracts many users, indirectly contributing to the spread of fake news, which has many negative impacts (Kasman et al., 2024). The nature of social media which has the freedom for users to convey information and communicate freely has resulted in the increasing spread of disinformation and hoaxes for the misuse of social media (Apriliani, 2022). Hoaxes are information or messages that are not supported by facts and data, so they are lies and cannot be accounted for (Wibawa, 2020). Hoax is defined as information or news that contains things that are uncertain or which are not facts (Hidayat et al., 2022).

Diversity of information received by society can be a gap for anyone who wants to seize the moment. Erikson & Wlezien (1996) explained that one year before elections are inherently unpredictable until the beginning of the election year itself.

Research on the spread of hoaxes in new media was conducted by Farkas and Jannick Schou (2018), this research explained that fake news content is a hegemonic tool used in social practices as a means to corner each other. It is even used to attack and eliminate the legitimacy of political opponents (Farkas & Schou, 2018).

The Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo) noted that from 2008 to the end of 2016 there were at least 800,000 hoax news spreading sites (Satyawati, Utari & Hastjarjo, 2019). The Indonesian Minister of Information and Communication found 771 information hoaxes over the course of six months, from August 2018 to February 2019. Of these, there were 181 hoaxes about political issues, 126 about the health sector, 119 about the government sector, 110 about personal attacks, 59 about crime, 50 about religious issues, 21 about international issues, 19 about fraud and trafficking, and three about educational issues (Kominfo, 2019).

Fake news in Indonesia continued to circulate on social media until the beginning of 2020. During the COVID-19 pandemic, fake news was also reported (Hidayah, 2020). Between January 23, 2020, and June 25, 2021,

1,670 hoaxes pertaining to COVID-19 were discovered by the Ministry of Communication and Information (Kunjana, 2021).

Actually, in Indonesia, political hoax started to spread shortly before the 2014 legislative and vice presidential elections. Many media figures of the era founded political parties and employed their platforms as a means of electioneering. Even party leaders purposefully displayed the media in order to win over the public's vote (Wibawa 2020).

In Europe and the United States, fake news content, disinformation and misinformation have become hegemonic content, especially regarding immigration. The findings show that social media has power in terms of democratization, but on the other hand it is also a corporate power and a hegemonic power that can regulate major events (Carr et al., 2020).

Based on Indonesian election experience in previous periods, one year ahead of its implementation, is a crucial time for political parties to carry out a campaign. Unfortunately, campaign activities always go hand in hand with the emergence of negative publications such as containing elements of hoax.

Advances in technology and the ease of information access have made it possible for hoaxes to proliferate through available media. Further away, the negative perception that results from misinformation spreading among the public means that hoaxes by themselves are unable to undermine public trust in particular parties.

The Ministry of Communication and Language Information has released its related findings for the 2019 Election, according to BBC News Indonesia (2019). A hoax case involving publications related to the 2019 election reached 62 cases between August and December 2018, with the majority of cases being discovered in December 2018. In the entire year of 2018 it has been of the 997 hoaxes that have been reported, 488 cases, or 49.94%, have political themes.

2019 has seen a continuation of this hoax trend. Between January and March 2019, there were 130 hoax cases in total. These cases targeted political parties, election organizers, participants, and the vice president and presidential candidate pair. Additionally, as the Ministry of Communication and Information (2019) elucidates, there is a propensity among Internet users to disseminate hoaxes concerning these politics and trends that surfaced in the run-up to elections, particularly presidential elections.

Consideration was given to the phenomenon of election hoaxes in the preceding period. 52.9% of news political hoaxes happened in 2019, according to Databox Katadata (2019), compared to 47.1% in 2018. This clarifies that political hoaxes are possible from the year before the election until the year of the election's execution. A comparable pattern is already beginning to emerge in 2023, or a year before the election in 2024. According to the Ministry of Communication and Information (2023), as of January 4, 2023, there were 1,320 political hoaxes.

This study differs from earlier ones, particularly with regard to its methodology and subject matter. This study's focus extends beyond social media to encompass online news media. This study's data crawling approach can incorporate multiple social media platforms at once, including Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter.

Content concerning the presidential election is always content that successfully captures the attention of the public, including the general public, political elites, and the media industry. This was taken into consideration when choosing the content ahead of the presidential election. Second, prior to the 2024 presidential election, this content emerges and becomes more robust. The content that is disseminated in new media regarding the 2023 presidential election is the main subject of this study. The timing of this event was chosen with the knowledge that the presidential election was becoming a hot topic in both traditional and new media. Because hoax practices are found in social media and online news, the research on new media is restricted to these two platforms.

Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram were the social media platforms that were selected for data crawling on online news sources because, according to the 2019–2020 hootsuite data survey results (www.hootsuite.com, accessed on October 20, 2023), these platforms have the highest access and are the most commonly used.

This study selected content pertaining to the presidential election to examine hoax cases. Every presidential election-related article sparks five-year polemics. Undoubtedly, hoax content attracts public attention and has the potential to intensify social tensions and create societal division. Before the presidential election, fake news could be found in social media discussions as well as online news sources.

Finding fake content that surfaced in the lead-up to the 2024 presidential election is the goal of this study. What types of hoax content will appear ahead of the presidential election in the period from July, 19 until October 25, 2023, is how the research problem is formulated. The findings of this study warrant further investigation because social unrest brought on by false information spreading online is becoming more prevalent as the presidential election draws near and has the potential to worsen Indonesia's democracy.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses descriptive analysis techniques and is qualitative in nature. The first step in this research process is to identify the keywords that will be used for the data crawling procedure. The terms "presidential election," "presidential candidates," "vice presidential candidates, are used in the data crawling process for this study. Secondly, look for and locate expressions and instances associated with the content of the presidential election. Third, using web crawlers to gather data, researchers reduced the amount of data. Given the possibility that keywords may be associated with too broad of other contexts, this data reduction procedure is crucial. Fourth, qualitative examination through the identification and classification of social media election hoax content.

In order to analyze the data for this study, descriptive analysis is used to examine hoaxes ahead of the Republic of Indonesia's presidential election. This research analysis aims to identify election news via social media and then identify news that is a hoax, in line with the purpose of this study regarding the forms of political hoaxes.

There are four (four) steps to the data analysis in this study. The first step is the data collection procedure. Web crawlers are used in the data collection

process. Data reduction comes in second. In this study, data reduction was accomplished by looking for the most significant points during the research's duration and selecting the data. Raw data from social media and online news sources is what web crawlers use. Analyzing the crawled results of research keywords that contain themes, sub-themes, topics, and subtopics is the first step in data reduction. The aim of the data reduction process is to identify information that is unsuitable or unrelated to the research topic. Third, the method for displaying data. Data visualization is done methodically to facilitate analysis and conclusion drawing.

Web crawlers are used to gather news information about the 2024 election, which is then compiled and presented in a variety of ways, including tables, matrices, charts, and more. Following that, categories based on the theme and research topic are used to display data in the form of tables or charts. Researchers examined social media news content during the content analysis process to identify the different types of hoaxes that took place. Finding out what kinds of 2024 election-related hoaxes are on social media is the last step.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Researchers crawled data about the 2024 elections, especially related to keywords for presidential candidates ahead of the presidential election in the period 19 July until 25 October 2023. According to figure 1, the highest graph increases based on each stage of the presidential election: The process of registering presidential and vice presidential candidates, validating their documents, undergoing a medical examination, and selecting presidential candidate pairs.

Media Types

The trends of total mentions by media types
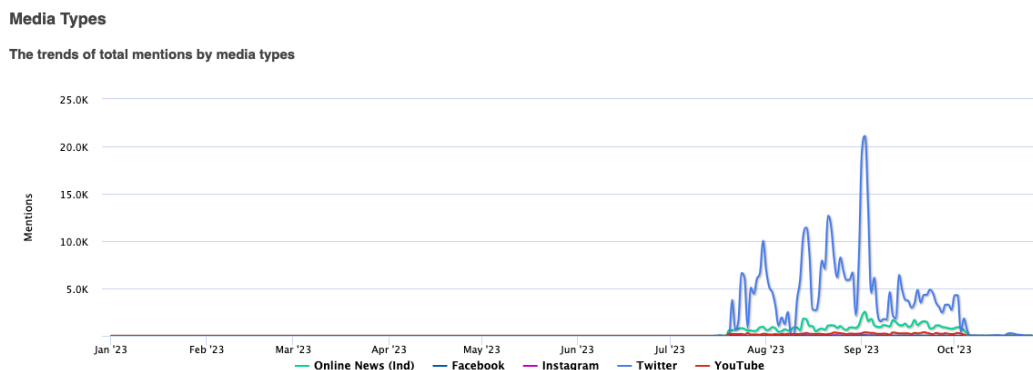
Source: Data Processing Results from Researchers in Collaboration with Astramaya

Figure 1. Monitoring graph of reporting on the election (presidential candidates) ahead of the presidential election for the period 19 July – 25 October 2023

Pre-election monitoring data on fake news indicates that there are 21 fake stories with misleading titles, 3 fake stories that damage people's reputations and defame them, and 2 fake stories that provoke strong emotions. The datas are according to data released on October 26, 2023 by the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kominfo) as an election hoax issue (Kominfo, 2023).

Hoaxes can take the form of disinformation, mis-information and

even mal-information. Information that is purposefully spread with the intention of deceiving, controlling, or misleading others is referred to as disinformation. Misinformation can be disseminated via a variety of channels, including text messages, websites, social media, and other media. This can take many different forms, such as fabrication, conspiracy theories, misleading information, or audience-deceiving content editing. In order to prevent spreading or falling for false information, it is crucial to carefully select information sources, verify the accuracy of claims, and exercise critical judgment when assessing what you learn.

1. **Manipulated Content Ahead of the 2024 Presidential Election**

Manipulation of images and videos through content that deliberately uses images or videos out of context accompanied by misleading titles. Any digital media, including text, videos, audio files, and images, that has been changed or edited in a way that could be misleading or deceptive is referred to as "manipulated content." This could entail manipulating images, altering the context, misquoting someone, or using technology to edit audio or video recordings in order to present inaccurate information or a different story. To determine the veracity and accuracy of anything you come across online, it's imperative that you critically assess content and double-check your sources.

Researchers carried out detailed mapping of the news that appeared and was identified as hoax news especially manipulated content from 19 July until October 25, 2023 as in table 1 below.

Table 1. Manipulated Content Ahead of the 2024 Presidential Election

Date	News Headline
July 19, 2023	*Wali Kota Se-Indonesia Beri Dukungan Anies Baswedan untuk Jadi Presiden di 2024*
Juli 25, 2023	*Jokowi-Prabowo Siap Berpasangan pada Pilpres 2024*
July 28, 2023	*Kabupaten Serentak Deklarasikan Anies Baswedan sebagai Presiden*
	Presiden Jokowi Ambil Alih PDIP dan Instruksikan Kader PDIP untuk Dukung Prabowo Subianto
August 8, 2023	*Presiden Jokowi Tunjuk Erick Thohir Dampingi Ganjar di Pilpres 2024*
August 9, 2023	*Ridwan Kamil Kerahkan Semua Warga Jabar untuk Menangkan Anies di Pilpres 2024*
August 12, 2023	*Airlangga Perintahkan DPD Golkar Seluruh Indonesia untuk Dukung Anies di Pilpres 2024*
August 23, 2023	*Presiden Jokowi Perintahkan Menteri Bersatu Dukung Anies di Pilpres 2024*
August 25, 2023	*Presiden Jokowi Tawarkan Gibran Rakabuming Raka Jadi Cawapres Anies Baswedan*
August 29, 2023	*Presiden Jokowi dan Megawati Soekarno Putri Menetapkan Pasangan Ganjar Pranowo dan Gibran Rakabuming Raka sebagai Capres dan Cawapres pada Pilpres 2024*

August 31, 2023	*Gibran Rakabuming Raka Putuskan untuk Jadi Cawapres Anies Baswedan*
Sept 12, 2023	*Presiden Jokowi Tunjuk Erick Thohir Dampingi Ganjar Pranowo di Pilpres 2024*
	Megawati Soekarnoputri Resmi Mengusung Ahok sebagai Cawapres Dampingi Ganjar Pranowo
	Megawati dan Presiden Jokowi Resmi Memilih K.H. Said Aqil Menjadi Cawapres Ganjar Pranowo
Sept 17, 2023	*Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Masuk Rumah Sakit Setelah Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono Gagal Menjadi Calon Wakil Presiden*
Sept 19, 2023	*Presiden Jokowi Pimpin Deklarasi Pasangan Ganjar Pranowo dan Mahfud MD pada Pilpres 2024*
Sept 26, 2023	*Ketua Dewan Pengarah BPIP Megawati Soekarno Putri dan Presiden Joko Widodo Telah Memilih Tokoh NU Sebagai Cawapres Mendampingi Ganjar Pranowo pada Pilpres 2024*
Sept 27, 2023	*Presiden Jokowi dan Megawati Restui Duet Ganjar-Prabowo pada Pilpres 2024*
October 10, 2023	*Prabowo Menyatakan Siap Menjadi Cawapres Ganjar Pranowo*
October 12, 2023	*Prabowo Gagal Mencalonkan Diri Sebagai Presiden setelah MK Kabulkan Batas Usia*
October 18, 2023	*Prabowo Gagal Jadi Capres karena Batas Usia Maksimal 70 Tahun*

Source: Data from The Indonesia Ministry of Communication and Informatics, 2023

Manipulated content is one of the hoaxes that often circulates on social media. This manipulative content is usually presented in the form of original information or images that have been deliberately changed so that they have the potential to be misleading. This is done by editing existing content with the aim of deceiving the public. An example is a screenshot of an online news portal that has been edited and the title changed. The distribution of this kind of manipulative content has the same pattern. Taking screenshots of mainstream news, then editing the headlines with a different narrative. This kind of content can easily be trusted by the public because it uses the name of the media. Even though the news was written with a different title, even the content of the writing was contradictory.

The spread of manipulated content is nothing new in the Indonesian political landscape. Its spread is also closely linked to partisan political activities and partisan media (Hui, 2020; Masduki, 2021; Utami, 2018). The problem of spreading manipulated content in Indonesia is increasingly widespread by utilizing social media channels (Irawanto, 2019; Mujani & Kuipers, 2020), messaging applications (Anderson & Sulistyani, 2019), and blogs (Neyazi et al., 2022). Empirical evidence of this problem appeared during the 2019 General Election, research conducted by Halida (2020) and Maulana & Situngkir (2020) showed that partisan behavior tends to confirm perception and information bias, while also expanding disinformation.

Problems also appear to be heading towards the Election-2024. Non-

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partisan actors have the potential to encourage disinformation.

2. Defame and Damage Reputation Ahead of the 2024 Presidential Election

Manipulation tactics that often used beside manipulated content is tactics to damage reputation through content that is deliberately created to defame and damage someone's reputation. In the run up to a general election, there is a temptation for candidates and media support to attack their opponents personally, as well as their policies. According to the data of Indonesian Ministry if Communication and Informatics about hoax from 19 July until October 25, 2023, researcher identified 3 hoax news of defame and damage reputation as in table 2 below.

Table 2. Defame and Damage Reputation Ahead of the 2024 Presidential Election

Date	News Headline
July 30, 2023	*AHY Ditangkap Polisi karena Suarakan Penggulingan Presiden Jokowi*
August 16, 2023	*Ketahuan Ingin Jegal Anies Baswedan, KPU Tolak Pendaftaran Ganjar Pranowo Jadi Capres*
October 25, 2023	*Mahfud MD Mengaku Dipaksa dan Dibayar Rp800 Miliar untuk Jadi Cawapres Prabowo Subianto*

Source: Data from The Indonesia Ministry of Communication and Informatics, 2023

Defamation and damage reputation can take the form of misinterpretation of compliments, bad journalism, jokes, and others (refer to Allcott et al., 2019; Evanega et al., 2020; Flynn et al., 2017). Capella & Jamieson (1997) define cynical politics as generalized distrust of certain leaders or groups, to damage the reputation of the target figure.

People frequently receive false information prior to elections, such as black campaigns and fake news (hoax), which can lead to confusion and have an impact on democratic elections and the electoral process by splintering the country's unity and integrity (Kusuma, 2019: 134). Before the elections, there is a critical need to take the spread of black campaigns and hoaxes very seriously. Elections face significant challenges, particularly in the age of digital implementation transformation. Cybercrime, which includes hoaxes and black campaigns, is one such issue (Sandrawati, 2022: 322). At the moment, the community and associated parties play a critical role in ensuring that the public is informed with accurate and legitimate information while also assisting in the prevention of black campaigns and hoaxes (Prayogo and Winasis, 2018: 1135).

A black campaign is an act of disseminating false information, defaming political opponents, or even disseminating fake news in violation of political campaign ethics. For

instance, this action negatively impacted the ongoingness of the regional elections in the context of the 2018 Pilkada (Djuyandi et al., 2018: 2). Campaign blackouts have the potential to incite animosity, cause strife amongst candidate supporters, and exacerbate the political environment. This has the potential to undermine the democratic process, which ought to be conducted in a sound and fair way. In addition, if the authorities of the parties do not take decisive action against the black campaign, this may damage Indonesia's political reputation abroad.

3. Emotion-Provoking Tactics Ahead of the 2024 Presidential Election

Emotion-provoking tactics containing deliberately misinformation content using exaggerated words and dramatic music. Researcher identified 2 hoaxes news about emotions provoking tactics from 19 July until 25 October 2023 as in table 3.

Table 3. Emotion-Provoking Tactics Ahead of the 2024 Presidential Election

Date	News Headline
August 8, 2023	*Uang Palsu yang Terungkap di Kabupaten Pandeglang Dicetak oleh Pengusaha Cina untuk Beli Suara pada Pilpres 2024*
August 3, 2023	*Komisi Pemilihan Umum Terciduk Tengah Menjalankan Misi Kotornya di Kota Yogyakarta*

Source: Data from The Indonesia Ministry of Communication and Informatics, 2023

News that is purposefully meant to elicit strong feelings, debates, or emotions in readers or viewers is referred to as provocative news. This kind of news may be intended to draw attention, boost readership or viewership, or sway public opinion in an unfair or incorrect manner. These stories frequently have dramatic headlines that grab attention, concentrate on sensational details, and may not give careful thought to the accuracy or depth of the information being presented. Hoax or fake news is information which is deliberately designed to influence or provoke actions that are in accordance with the interests of those who make them information (Elcaputera, et.all, 2020).

The finding of this research is little different to the research findings before, the majority of fake news during the 2019 presidential election refers to action provocation (45%) and propaganda (40%), with criticism making up the remaining content. This is because various groups use lies (hoaxes) in news dissemination activities as a tool to accomplish specific political objectives (Sosiawan and Wibowo, 2020: 140).

4. Verifying the fact as the combating the disinformation ahead of the 2024 Presidential Election

Verifying news is crucial to preserving democracy in the lead-up to the 2024 election. In the age of digital. As it happens, the news and information that is being circulated may not always be reliable (Effron and Raj, 2020: 75). Thus, news verification is essential to guaranteeing that the public receives accurate and responsible information, as stated by Schifferes et al. (2014: 4). In addition, news verification methods can aid in spotting stories that contain hoaxes that could undermine the electoral process. Thus, news verification methods can support the development of transparent and fair elections.

About 73% of Indonesians will get their information from social media in 2021, according to research done by the Katadata Insight Center (KIC). In 2020, roughly 76% of Indonesians get their information from social media. The study's objective is to investigate Indonesians' media consumption habits through a survey administered to a representative sample of the country's populace. The study's conclusions showed that the proportion of a sizeable section of the populace gets the majority of their information from social media. This may be brought on by the widespread use of social media in Indonesia and the ease with which information is accessible on these platforms. The study's empirical data emphasizes how critical it is to comprehend the effects of social media on society and the need to promote critical thinking and media literacy to counter the spread of false information and disinformation on new media platforms.

Meisyanti, Kencana, and Nugroho's (2021) research indicates that verifying news sources is crucial to ensuring the veracity and legitimacy of the news. Furthermore, studies by López-Marcos and Vicente-Fernández (2021) demonstrate that fact-checking by comparing information from multiple news sources can aid in halting the spread of false information. Then, study by Varshney and Vishwakarma (2022) demonstrates that image verification can be carried out by using specialized tools to determine the image's genuineness and authenticity. Based on these, the author draws the conclusion that there are multiple ways to carry out news verification techniques (Fahrudin, et,all. 2023)., including: (1) checking the source; (2) checking the facts; (3) checking the images; and (4) checking the date.

CONCLUSION

This research has been able to identify and analyze the emergence of hoaxes ahead of the 2024 election. There are three manipulation tactics that are most often used during the election season, (1) Manipulation of images and videos through content that deliberately uses images or videos out of context accompanied by misleading titles. (2) Tactics to damage reputation through content that is deliberately created to defame and damage someone's reputation. (3) Emotion-provoking tactics containing deliberately misinformation content using exaggerated words and dramatic music. During the period 19 July-25 October 2023 there were 21 hoaxes about manipulated content, 3 hoaxes about defamation and reputation damage, and 2 hoaxes about emotional provocation tactics.

Verifying the fact as the combating the disinformation ahead of the 2024 Presidential Election could be conducted by news verification techniques, including: (1) checking the source; (2) checking the facts; (3) checking the images; and (4) checking the date.

CREDIT AUTHORSHIP CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

Didik Haryadi Santoso: Writing-Conceptual Draft, Methodology, **Rila Setyaningsih**: Writing, Data curation, Draft Compilation, Investigation, Methodology, **Supadiyanto**: Reviewing and Editing.

DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

I certify that there is no conflict of interest with any financial, personal, or other relationships with other people or organizations related to the material discussed in the manuscript.

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