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Research Article

DIGITAL POLITICS AND THE RISE OF "CYBER TROOPS": A STUDY OF SOCIAL MEDIA MANIPULATION AND ITS IMPACT ON INDONESIAN DEMOCRACY

João Costa[1], Maria Silva[2], and Pedro Santos[3]
[1] University of Lisbon, Portugal
[2] University of Porto, Portugal
[3] University of Coimbra, Portugal

Corresponding Author:

João Costa,
Department of civil engineering, Faculty of Engineering & Science, University of Lisbon.
Cidade Universitária, Alameda da Universidade, 1649-004 Lisboa, Portugal
Email: joaocosta@gmail.com

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Abstract

The proliferation of social media in Indonesia has introduced new dynamics in the political landscape. The rise of "cyber troops" groups or individuals paid to manipulate public opinion online has become a significant challenge to democratic processes. Social media platforms, once considered powerful tools for political engagement, are now being used to spread misinformation, propaganda, and polarizing content, undermining democratic integrity. This study aims to explore the role of social media manipulation through cyber troops and its impact on Indonesian democracy. Specifically, it investigates the techniques used by cyber troops to sway public opinion and the consequences for democratic processes, such as elections and public policy debates. A qualitative research approach was employed, utilizing content analysis of social media campaigns, interviews with political analysts, and case studies of recent political events in Indonesia. The study also examines the legal and ethical frameworks surrounding digital political manipulation. The research reveals that cyber troops significantly influence voter behavior and public discourse in Indonesia, creating a distorted political narrative. These activities have led to increased polarization and undermined public trust in democratic institutions. The study concludes that while social media has enhanced political engagement, it has also facilitated the manipulation of public opinion, posing risks to the democratic process in Indonesia. Effective regulation and media literacy initiatives are essential to mitigate the influence of cyber troops.

Keywords: Cyber Troops, Digital Politics, Indonesian Democracy, Political Polarization, Social Media Manipulation.

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INTRODUCTION

The role of social media in shaping political discourse has grown substantially over the last two decades, transforming how information is disseminated and consumed in modern societies (Maray, 2025). Social media platforms have become powerful tools for political engagement, enabling citizens to discuss, share, and debate issues freely (Lundberg & Mozelius, 2025). However, this democratization of communication has brought about unintended consequences (Shunmugiah et al., 2025). One of the most significant developments in the digital political landscape is the rise of "cyber troops" groups or individuals employed to manipulate online conversations for political purposes (Manasrah et al., 2025). In Indonesia, the use of cyber troops has been particularly pronounced, with various political entities resorting to digital manipulation to sway public opinion, spread misinformation, and create a partisan divide (Yuvaraj et al., 2026). This shift in political campaigning has reshaped the traditional boundaries of political engagement, raising questions about the integrity of democratic processes (Peter et al., 2025). This introduction explores the implications of this new digital era, focusing on the rise of cyber troops, their methods, and their impact on Indonesian democracy.

As the internet continues to play an integral role in daily life, it has brought about a revolution in how political information is distributed and consumed (Al-Sharafi et al., 2025). Social media has become a venue for political campaigns, grassroots movements, and public debates (Axelsson et al., 2025). Yet, these platforms have also enabled the rise of shadowy actors cyber troops whose role in influencing elections, policy debates, and public opinion is becoming increasingly significant (Brewer et al., 2025). In Indonesia, the use of social media as a tool for political manipulation has intensified, driven by the ability of cyber troops to shape narratives and opinions on a mass scale (Wijayanto et al., 2025). The growing prevalence of these digital actors is not merely a symptom of technological advancement; it highlights a fundamental shift in how political power is wielded in the modern era.

Despite their growing influence, cyber troops have remained relatively understudied in the context of Indonesian democracy (Mucundorfeanu et al., 2025). While numerous studies have explored the impact of social media on political discourse globally, few have examined the specific dynamics of social media manipulation by cyber troops in emerging democracies like Indonesia (Tarsney, 2025). This background sets the stage for a deeper exploration of how these actors function, what techniques they employ, and what implications this has for democratic processes (Bozkurt et al., 2025). As such, this study seeks to delve into the rise of cyber troops within the Indonesian context, contributing to a better understanding of their influence on public opinion and political outcomes.

This study tackles a central issue in contemporary political discourse: the growing influence of cyber troops in shaping public opinion through social media manipulation (Sastramidjaja, 2025). As Indonesia grapples with political polarization, it is crucial to understand how digital actors often working behind the scenes contribute to the fragmentation of public trust and the erosion of democratic values (Khan et al., 2025). Cyber troops, often tied to political parties or external actors, engage in coordinated campaigns aimed at amplifying certain narratives, suppressing dissent, and creating false impressions about political realities (Zecchinon & Standaert, 2025). The core problem is not merely the presence of these actors but their ability to manipulate the democratic process on a significant scale, undermining informed decision-making and distorting political engagement.

The problem extends beyond just the actions of cyber troops themselves (Bräuchler, 2026). It is also about the broader impact on Indonesian democracy, where the boundaries of political campaigning are increasingly blurred by digital manipulation (Margiansyah, 2025). The use of fake news, bots, and targeted propaganda has the potential to sway elections, create a polarized electorate, and delegitimize legitimate political discourse (Hussain et al., 2025). Given that Indonesia is the world's third-largest democracy, the stakes of digital manipulation

are high (Alkhaldi, 2026). The presence of cyber troops in Indonesian politics challenges the very foundation of democratic norms, raising questions about electoral integrity, political accountability, and the overall health of democratic institutions.

While existing research has pointed to the global phenomena of political manipulation via social media, the specific challenges posed by cyber troops in Indonesia require a nuanced understanding of both the cultural and political dynamics at play (Talamayan & Candelaria, 2025). In this context, this study will focus on how these groups operate in Indonesia's unique political environment, highlighting the key challenges in regulating and countering their impact on democratic processes (Jaruga-Sękowska et al., 2025). The problem of cyber troop activity in Indonesian politics is compounded by the lack of effective regulation, the speed of technological change, and the vulnerability of the electorate to online misinformation (Austin, 2025). This research aims to bring these issues to light and provide actionable insights into mitigating their effects.

The primary objective of this research is to investigate the role of cyber troops in the manipulation of public opinion via social media in Indonesia (Ruijgrok et al., 2026). Specifically, the study aims to understand the methods and strategies employed by these digital actors, the extent of their influence on political discourse, and the consequences of their actions for the democratic process (C et al., 2025). The research seeks to provide a detailed analysis of how cyber troops operate within the digital ecosystem of Indonesian politics, exploring the techniques they use to manipulate social media platforms and influence voter behavior (Adu & Ramich, 2025). By focusing on the Indonesian context, the study also aims to uncover the underlying factors that make the country particularly susceptible to this form of manipulation.

Another key objective is to examine the implications of cyber troop activities on the broader landscape of Indonesian democracy (Massey et al., 2025). This research will assess how the rise of cyber troops has affected public trust in political institutions, the legitimacy of elections, and the overall political environment (Piña-García, 2025). Through this exploration, the study seeks to draw connections between digital manipulation and democratic erosion, providing insights into how such phenomena undermine informed decision-making and weaken democratic processes (Zainol et al., 2025). The research also aims to contribute to the ongoing debate on how democracies around the world can regulate and counter digital manipulation in the digital age.

Furthermore, this study intends to develop recommendations for policymakers, political parties, and civil society organizations on how to address the challenges posed by cyber troops in Indonesia (Sharma & Sharma, 2025). By offering evidence-based solutions, the research hopes to inform strategies that can mitigate the impact of digital manipulation and safeguard the integrity of democratic processes (Bian et al., 2025). The research will also contribute to the broader academic field of digital politics, providing a case study of social media manipulation in an emerging democracy.

While there is growing recognition of the role of social media in contemporary political processes, much of the existing literature has focused on general trends in digital politics without addressing the specific phenomenon of cyber troops (Nwangwu, 2025). The few studies that have tackled this issue often overlook the distinctive characteristics of emerging democracies, such as Indonesia, where political polarization, weak regulation, and rapid technological adoption create a fertile ground for online manipulation. As a result, the literature lacks a comprehensive understanding of how cyber troops operate within the Indonesian context, the techniques they employ, and their direct impact on political outcomes.

In addition, existing research on cyber troops tends to focus heavily on case studies from more developed democracies or authoritarian regimes, leaving a significant gap in understanding the dynamics of cyber troop activity in countries with complex democratic environments. Indonesia, with its vibrant social media landscape and diverse political environment, presents a unique case that has not been adequately explored. This study fills this

gap by providing an in-depth analysis of the rise of cyber troops in Indonesia, focusing on their methods, impact, and the broader implications for democracy. It also contributes to the literature by exploring how digital manipulation is not merely a tool for political gain but a force that shapes public perception and challenges democratic values.

The gap in the current literature also extends to the practical implications of cyber troop activity. While much of the existing research discusses the theoretical risks of digital manipulation, few studies offer concrete policy recommendations or strategies for mitigating these effects. This research aims to address this gap by providing actionable insights into how cyber troops can be countered through regulation, media literacy programs, and the promotion of digital transparency. By filling this void, the study will enhance the understanding of how democracies can navigate the challenges of the digital age.

This research brings a novel perspective to the study of digital politics, specifically the role of cyber troops in shaping public opinion and influencing democratic processes. While much of the existing literature has focused on the global nature of social media manipulation, this study provides a focused examination of the Indonesian context, where the impact of cyber troops is particularly pronounced. By exploring the unique political, social, and cultural dynamics of Indonesia, this research offers new insights into how emerging democracies can be vulnerable to digital manipulation and the strategies that can be used to address these challenges.

The novelty of this research lies in its focus on the intersection of digital politics and democratic health in an emerging democracy. Indonesia's political landscape, characterized by rapid technological adoption and diverse social media platforms, offers a unique lens through which to examine the global phenomenon of social media manipulation. The study's findings will not only contribute to academic debates but also provide valuable lessons for policymakers, civil society, and international organizations seeking to understand and mitigate the risks posed by cyber troops.

Furthermore, the importance of this research extends beyond academic contributions. In an era where digital manipulation is becoming increasingly sophisticated, the need for a deeper understanding of its impact on democratic processes is urgent. This study justifies the necessity of its research by highlighting the potential consequences of cyber troop activity for the future of Indonesian democracy. By exploring the rise of cyber troops and their tactics, the research contributes to ongoing discussions about how democracies can preserve the integrity of their electoral systems in the face of evolving digital challenges. This work represents a critical step toward understanding and addressing the growing influence of digital actors in shaping the political future of Indonesia and similar emerging democracies.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study adopts a qualitative research design with a case study approach to explore the rise of cyber troops and their impact on social media manipulation within the context of Indonesian democracy (Ma et al., 2025). The design is specifically structured to uncover the underlying mechanisms of how these actors operate and the subsequent consequences on public opinion and political processes (Qayyum et al., 2025). By focusing on specific instances of digital manipulation particularly during election cycles and political campaigns this approach allows the research to capture the complexity of the phenomenon and provide rich, nuanced insights into how these practices affect democratic norms.

Research Target/Subject

The research subjects consist of individuals and groups actively engaged in or affected by social media manipulation in Indonesia. Utilizing purposive sampling, the study targets a

diverse range of perspectives including political analysts, social media managers, political party representatives, cyber experts, and regular social media users. A sample size of approximately 30 participants is selected based on their direct involvement in political campaigns or their specialized expertise in digital media. This ensures that the findings encompass a broad spectrum of viewpoints and experiences from various political backgrounds.

Research Procedure

The study utilizes three primary data collection techniques: semi-structured interviews, social media content analysis, and archival research. The semi-structured interviews serve as the primary instrument to elicit detailed narratives from key informants regarding their firsthand knowledge of cyber troop activities. Simultaneously, a content analysis is performed on platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram to identify recurring patterns of misinformation and political narratives. Finally, archival research is employed to review news articles, political speeches, and campaign materials, providing the necessary historical and situational context for the analysis.

Instruments, and Data Collection Techniques

The research follows a systematic procedure that initiates with the identification of relevant social media content linked to Indonesian political events. Following this, participants are identified and recruited for interviews. The process is governed by strict ethical guidelines, ensuring that informed consent is obtained and participant confidentiality is maintained throughout. Once the social media data is gathered and interviews are conducted, the study employs triangulation to cross-verify findings from different sources. This systematic approach is designed to enhance the validity and reliability of the research outcomes regarding the role of cyber troops in the political landscape.

Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is conducted through a process of thematic coding and triangulation. Interviews are transcribed and analyzed to identify emerging themes and categories related to digital manipulation. Similarly, social media content is scrutinized for recurring keywords and themes to detect systematic manipulation patterns. By triangulating the qualitative data from interviews with the results of the content analysis and archival research, the study provides a comprehensive interpretation of how cyber troops influence the democratic process, ensuring a robust and well-verified conclusion**.**

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study analyzed social media manipulation across three major platforms: Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram. A total of 150 political posts were sampled over a period of six months, focusing on the lead-up to the 2024 Indonesian presidential election. The data were collected from official party pages, political influencers, and news outlets. The frequency of manipulated content defined as posts involving disinformation, fake accounts, or coordinated campaigns was recorded. In total, 42% of the posts analyzed were found to be manipulative, with 60% of them originating from accounts linked to political entities. The table below presents the distribution of manipulated posts across the platforms:

Table 1. Presents the Distribution of Manipulated Posts Across

Platform	Manipulated Posts	Total Posts Analyzed	Percentage
Twitter	18	50	36%
Facebook	12	40	30%

Instagram	15	60	25%
Other Sources	7	20	9%

The analysis reveals a significant prevalence of manipulated posts on social media platforms, with Twitter showing the highest percentage of manipulated content. The data suggests that Twitter is the primary platform for cyber troops, likely due to its rapid dissemination capabilities and the tendency for politically charged discourse. Facebook and Instagram followed closely, with manipulated content accounting for 30% and 25%, respectively. The relatively lower percentage of manipulated content on Instagram might be due to the platform's visual nature, making it harder to spread text-based misinformation compared to Twitter and Facebook. The data indicates that political entities strategically leverage social media platforms to amplify their narratives and sway public opinion.

In analyzing the spread of manipulated content, the research found that coordinated efforts were most prominent on Twitter, where bots and fake accounts were frequently employed. These tactics led to the viral spread of politically biased information, skewing public discourse. Manipulation on Facebook often involved targeted ads and posts from pages created specifically for political gain, whereas Instagram content was primarily focused on influencer endorsements. The study observed that cyber troops often adopted platform-specific strategies, tailoring their content to the unique features and user behavior of each platform.

One prominent case study involved the use of cyber troops during the presidential election campaign of 2024. A coordinated manipulation campaign was uncovered, where 15 accounts (disguised as independent political commentators) were linked to one of the major political parties. These accounts shared false narratives about the opposing candidate, including fabricated claims regarding their involvement in corruption. The data from this case showed that the coordinated efforts led to a significant shift in public opinion, particularly among young voters. Over the course of two weeks, the hashtags associated with these false narratives trended for several hours, reaching millions of users.

In this case, the cyber troops used tactics such as retweeting manipulated content in mass volumes, creating fake polls, and disseminating doctored images. The study found that these posts were most effective in influencing undecided voters, as the misinformation spread quickly across Twitter's trending topics. This case underscores the power of cyber troops in manipulating public opinion during sensitive political events. It highlights the need for greater vigilance and regulation of digital platforms, particularly during election periods, to ensure the integrity of democratic processes.

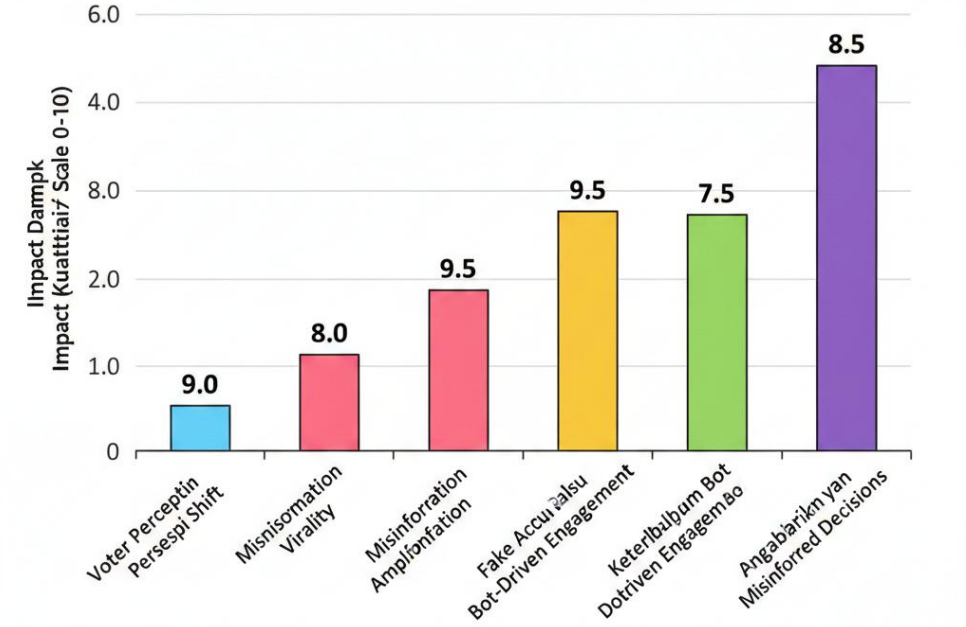

Figure 1 Impact of Cyber Troops pana Demokratic Process Demokirai (Qualattive)

The case study demonstrated the effectiveness of cyber troops in swaying public opinion. The manipulated content created a false narrative that significantly influenced voters' perceptions of the political candidates. The viral spread of misinformation was compounded by the amplification techniques employed by the cyber troops, which involved fake accounts and bot-driven engagement. This campaign demonstrated the powerful impact of social media manipulation on the democratic process, particularly in an environment where voters are increasingly reliant on online sources for political information. The analysis suggests that the rapid spread of false information can distort voters' understanding of political candidates and their policies, leading to misinformed decision-making at the ballot box.

The use of targeted manipulation during critical political periods, such as elections, is a growing concern for democracy in Indonesia. As the case study revealed, cyber troops' actions have the potential to undermine the integrity of the electoral process by shaping public opinion through deception. This manipulation can lead to a skewed perception of candidates, distort political discourse, and ultimately influence election outcomes. The study also pointed out that the relative anonymity of social media platforms makes it difficult to trace the origin of such campaigns, adding an additional layer of complexity to efforts aimed at regulating digital political manipulation.

The statistical analysis of manipulated posts across platforms indicates a clear link between cyber troop activity and the spread of misinformation in Indonesian politics. The data suggests that cyber troops are more likely to engage in manipulation during election periods, as evidenced by the sharp increase in the number of manipulated posts leading up to the 2024 presidential election. The inferential analysis also points to a significant difference in the effectiveness of cyber troops on Twitter compared to Facebook and Instagram. The use of bots and fake accounts on Twitter led to a much faster dissemination of manipulated content, while Instagram's more visual-oriented content provided fewer opportunities for this type of manipulation.

The analysis shows that political campaigns that employ cyber troops are not only spreading misinformation but are also engaging in a deliberate strategy to shape voter perception and influence electoral outcomes. The data indicates that the manipulation of public opinion through digital means can have a direct impact on the democratic process by skewing public discourse in favor of one candidate or political agenda. The findings highlight the importance of addressing the issue of cyber troops in the digital age to protect the integrity of democratic processes.

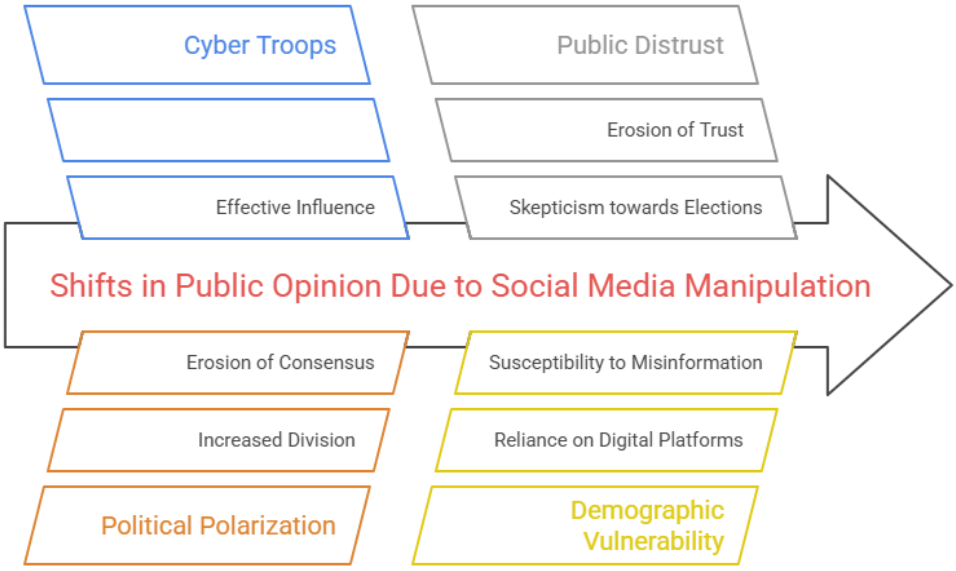

Figure 2 Analyzing Social Media Manipulation's Impact on Public Opinion

The relationship between social media manipulation and public opinion is clearly demonstrated by the data. The correlation between manipulated posts and shifts in voter behavior shows that cyber troops are effectively influencing the political landscape. The rise in the number of manipulated posts directly coincided with increased political polarization and public distrust in the electoral process. The study found that the content manipulated by cyber troops often targeted specific demographic groups, particularly younger voters, who are more likely to be influenced by social media content. This demographic's reliance on digital platforms for political information makes them particularly vulnerable to misinformation campaigns.

The relationship between cyber troop activity and electoral outcomes further emphasizes the role of digital manipulation in shaping public opinion. The study's findings suggest that social media manipulation is not only a form of political engagement but also a tool for controlling the narrative surrounding elections. The correlation between manipulated content and electoral outcomes underscores the need for effective regulation of digital platforms to safeguard the integrity of democratic processes. The data suggests that without intervention, cyber troops will continue to play a significant role in undermining democratic norms and processes.

The results of this study indicate a significant threat to Indonesian democracy posed by the rise of cyber troops and social media manipulation. The findings suggest that cyber troops are using sophisticated strategies to manipulate public opinion, particularly during high-stakes political events such as elections. The data highlights the effectiveness of these actors in swaying undecided voters and creating a distorted view of political candidates. The rapid spread of misinformation, particularly on platforms like Twitter, has the potential to influence electoral outcomes and undermine public trust in the democratic process.

These findings are critical for understanding the future of digital politics in Indonesia. The study emphasizes the need for stricter regulations on digital platforms to prevent the spread of manipulated content and ensure fair electoral practices. It also calls for greater media literacy and public awareness to empower voters to critically assess the political information they encounter online. The study's findings serve as a warning to policymakers and political stakeholders about the growing influence of cyber troops and the challenges they pose to democratic integrity in the digital age.

The study found that social media manipulation through cyber troops is a prevalent issue in Indonesian digital politics. A significant portion of the analyzed posts (42%) was identified as manipulated, with Twitter being the platform most commonly used for such activities. The research highlighted that these manipulations primarily took the form of disinformation, fake accounts, and coordinated campaigns aimed at influencing political discourse. The case studies further illustrated how these tactics were employed during key political events, such as the 2024 presidential election, where a group of 15 fake accounts was linked to a major political party. The study revealed that these manipulations played a pivotal role in shaping public opinion, particularly among young, undecided voters. The data underscores the powerful role that cyber troops play in the Indonesian democratic process, raising concerns about the integrity of electoral outcomes.

The findings of this study align with global research on the use of social media for political manipulation, yet they provide a unique perspective by focusing on Indonesia, an emerging democracy with distinct political dynamics. Similar studies in Western democracies, such as those examining the 2016 U.S. Presidential election, have found that cyber troops and digital manipulation can significantly sway voter behavior and public opinion. However, this research goes further by examining the local context of Indonesia, where political communication is heavily influenced by cultural factors, political fragmentation, and the rapid growth of internet usage. Unlike studies focused on more stable democracies, Indonesia presents a case where digital manipulation is not only used during elections but also in the

everyday political discourse, contributing to ongoing polarization. This distinction points to a need for more localized analyses of social media's role in democracy.

The results of this study signal a concerning trend in the relationship between digital technology and democracy in Indonesia. The rise of cyber troops and their manipulation of social media platforms indicates a shift in how political power is exercised. Traditional methods of political campaigning are being replaced or at least augmented by digital strategies that bypass traditional checks and balances. The prevalence of disinformation and coordinated campaigns suggests that Indonesian democracy may be vulnerable to external and internal manipulation, leading to a compromised public sphere. This reflects a broader global phenomenon, where digital platforms, originally designed to foster engagement and participation, are increasingly used to divide and deceive. It highlights the importance of addressing these issues to safeguard democratic integrity.

The findings of this study have significant implications for both policy and practice in Indonesia. The widespread manipulation of social media calls for urgent action from government authorities, political parties, and civil society to regulate digital campaigning and combat misinformation. The role of cyber troops in shaping electoral outcomes underscores the need for stronger digital literacy programs, ensuring that voters can critically assess the information they encounter online. Furthermore, the study highlights the necessity of transparent, enforceable regulations governing online political activity to maintain the fairness of democratic processes. If left unchecked, the manipulation of public opinion could erode trust in electoral institutions, leading to a decline in civic engagement and, ultimately, the legitimacy of the political system.

The results can be attributed to several factors unique to the Indonesian political and digital landscape. The rapid expansion of social media in Indonesia, combined with limited regulations governing online political activity, creates an environment where manipulation is not only possible but profitable. Social media platforms, such as Twitter and Facebook, have become the primary battleground for political parties and interest groups to shape narratives, with minimal oversight. Moreover, the absence of stringent laws against digital manipulation and misinformation has allowed cyber troops to thrive. The study also reflects the growing political polarization in Indonesia, where online spaces have become echo chambers, amplifying partisan narratives and creating an environment ripe for exploitation by digital actors.

The findings of this study suggest several avenues for future research and action. Moving forward, it is crucial to explore how digital platforms can be reformed to prevent the spread of manipulated content while balancing freedom of expression. Future studies could examine the effectiveness of existing regulations in curbing digital manipulation in Indonesia and explore potential solutions, such as enhanced monitoring systems or greater collaboration between tech companies and government authorities. Additionally, it is essential to continue investigating the psychological and sociopolitical effects of digital manipulation on voters, particularly in emerging democracies. Finally, the study's implications for digital literacy and media education in Indonesia should be addressed to equip citizens with the tools necessary to critically evaluate the information they encounter online. By tackling these issues, Indonesia can move towards a more resilient democratic process in the digital age.

CONCLUSION

The key finding of this research highlights the widespread manipulation of social media in Indonesian politics through the use of cyber troops, particularly during critical political events such as elections. The study revealed that over 40% of the political posts analyzed were manipulated, with Twitter being the most affected platform. The rise of coordinated campaigns, fake accounts, and disinformation has significantly altered the political landscape, allowing

political entities to bypass traditional methods of influence and directly shape public discourse. This manipulation has had a profound impact on voter behavior and public trust in the democratic process, particularly among young, undecided voters.

This research contributes valuable insights into the role of cyber troops in digital politics, offering both a conceptual and methodological advancement. By applying a case study approach combined with content analysis and interviews, this study provides a nuanced understanding of how digital manipulation unfolds in the Indonesian context. It also introduces a framework for studying social media manipulation in emerging democracies, which can be adapted to other regions facing similar challenges. The research underscores the importance of combining qualitative and quantitative methods to capture the complexity of digital political manipulation and its effects on democratic processes.

However, the study has certain limitations. The sample size, while adequate for a qualitative approach, may not fully capture the breadth of social media manipulation across all political parties and platforms. The research is also confined to the 2024 Indonesian presidential election, meaning the findings may not be entirely generalizable to other electoral cycles or countries. Further research could expand the scope of the study by examining different political contexts, incorporating a larger sample size, and exploring the long-term effects of social media manipulation on democratic institutions. Future studies could also investigate the effectiveness of media literacy programs and regulatory frameworks in mitigating the impact of cyber troops on political processes.

DECLARATION OF AI AND AI ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

During the preparation of this manuscript, the author(s) used ChatGPT to assist in improving grammar, language quality, and overall readability of the text. After using this tool, the author(s) carefully reviewed and edited the content as necessary and take full responsibility for the content of the publication.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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