

The Crisis of the Legitimacy of the Political System in Light of Digital Disinformation

Wafaa Zayed Abbas
Mustansiriya University, Iraq



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ABSTRACT

Objective: This research aims to analyze the relationship between digital disinformation and the erosion of the legitimacy of the political system by monitoring its forms and mechanisms of spread and its effects on citizens' trust in institutions, the level of political satisfaction, stability, and public participation. **Method:** The research adopts a descriptive approach analytical and content analysis, with the proposal of a model that illustrates the impact of numerical variables on legitimacy indicators. **Results:** Recent literature suggests that the increase in the flow of disinformation contributes to weakening rational communication in the public sphere, deepening division, and creating unstable public opinion, leaving legitimacy vulnerable to erosion. **Novelty:** The research adopts a descriptive approach analytical and content analysis, with the proposal of a model that illustrates the impact of numerical variables on legitimacy indicators. The research recommends the need to adopt digital regulatory and supervisory policies, and to enhance media awareness to reduce these risks.

INTRODUCTION

In the modern digital environment, public opinion has become one of the most important arenas for shaping political public opinion. It also is ladled with digital disinformation of all sorts, which is defined as "false or misleading information that is disseminated with the intention of influencing the public for political or social purposes" [1]. In so doing, this disinformation has weakened democracy: according to Habermas, it is a condition for the formation of political legitimacy to make public decisions through rational deliberation and the free penetration of information [2]. Recent studies show that digital echo chambers, in addition to spreading fake news, multiply hardline attitudes and cause severe political polarization [3], [4], [5], [6]. This polarization, in turn, leads to a decline in public trust in political institutions, which is a central pillar of the political system's legitimacy: anti-institutionalism and distrust of institutions become increasingly widespread.

In the Arab countries, research has confirmed that digital rumors and fake news during crises such as the coronavirus pandemic led to lessens citizens' trust in public institutions and government decrees [7]. The recent Arab Digital Report also discloses that 70% of platform users have come into contact with misleading information on political issues [8] – a rude awakening to worse.

These complex transformations of information society make imperative the study of the crisis of political legitimacy with digital disinformation as a perspective to weight. The problem of searching.

The research problem is the following main question:

How does digital disinformation contribute to deepening the crisis of the legitimacy of the political system by influencing citizens' trust in institutions, increasing political polarization, and shaping unstable public opinion?

The sub-questions emerge from it:

What is the relationship between exposure to digital disinformation and the level of trust in government institutions?

What is the role of digital echo chambers in perpetuating the political divide?

What is the most influential form of disinformation in indicators of legitimacy?

What measures can limit the impact of disinformation on the legitimacy of the political system?

Research Gap:

The scarcity of Arab studies that directly link digital disinformation to the concept of political legitimacy.

Lack of research that provides quantitative measurement models that show the magnitude of the impact of misinformation on confidence, satisfaction, and stability indicators.

The absence of field studies that measure the effects of digital echo chambers on legitimacy in the Arab context.

The lack of theoretical frameworks that combine Habermas's theory of public space with modern digital transformations.

Importance of the research:

It provides a theoretical and practical framework for understanding the impact of the digital environment on the legitimacy of political systems.

It contributes to the promotion of digital political media studies in the Arab environment.

It helps decision-makers design policies to curb digital disinformation.

It provides the political literature with a model that can be applied in subsequent research.

Research Objectives:

Analyze the relationship between digital disinformation and the erosion of the legitimacy of the political system.

Identify the most prominent forms of digital disinformation and identify the most impactful ones.

Measuring the impact of exposure to misinformation on citizens' trust and political satisfaction.

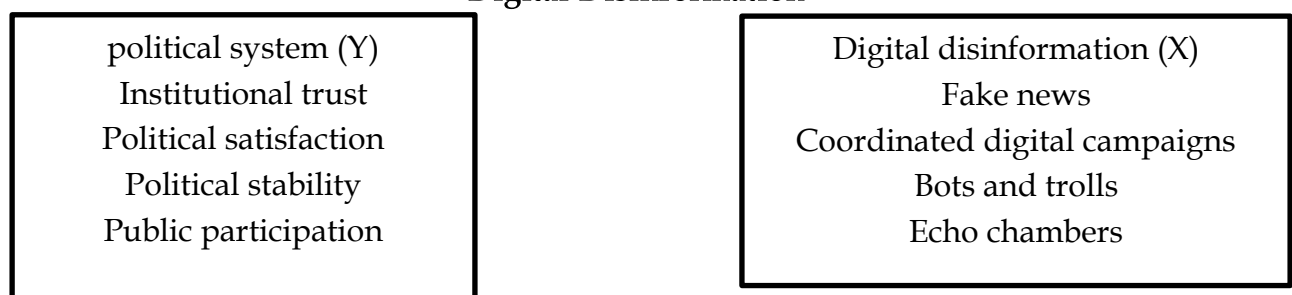
Providing an integrated model to measure the impact of digital variables on legitimacy.

Provide practical recommendations to reduce the impact of disinformation on public opinion.

Previous Studies:

Table 1. Research Model: The Crisis of the Legitimacy of the Political System in Light of Digital Disinformation

Number	Study	Curriculum	Summary
1	Wardle & Derakhshan [1]	Analytical	Digital disinformation creates information disorder that weakens public trust.
2	Allcott & Gentzkow [9]	Standard	Fake news affects political behavior and electoral legitimacy.
3	Lazer et al. [10]	Scientific review	False information threatens the stability of democratic systems.
4	Ferrara [11]	Case study	Digital bots increase coordinated disinformation and affect legitimacy.
5	Al-Shammari [12]	Arab study	Digital media contributes to the decline of political legitimacy.
6	Abdul Hamid [13]	Analytical	Disinformation increases suspicion and reduces trust in government institutions.
7	ARIJ [14]	Report	Digital rumors discredit the system during crises.
8	NDI [15]	Field	Disinformation on Iraqi platforms weakens political legitimacy.

RESEARCH METHOD**Research Model: The Crisis of the Legitimacy of the Political System in Light of Digital Disinformation**

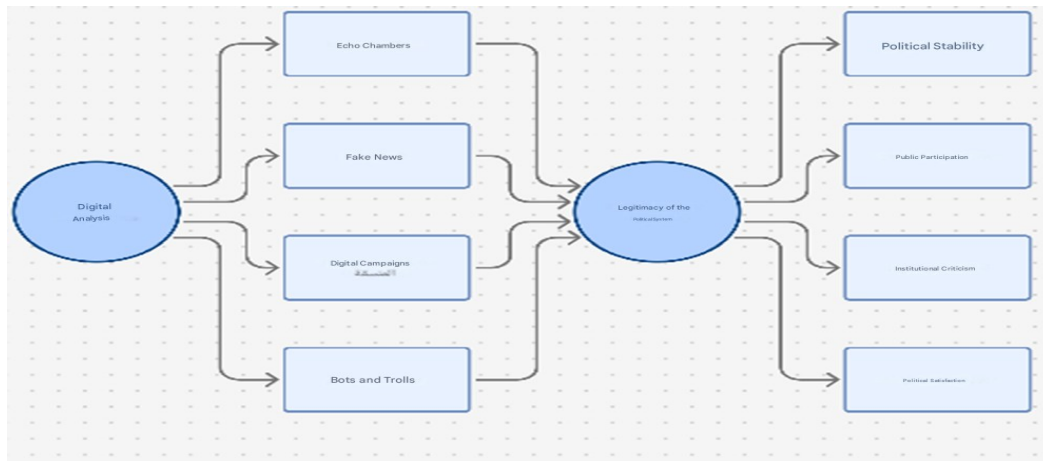


Figure 1.

First Topic: Digital Disinformation, Its Forms and Effects on the Legitimacy of the Political System

The First Requirement: The Concept of Digital Disinformation

Digital disinformation is one of the most prominent challenges facing modern political systems, especially in light of the widespread spread of digital platforms and social media. Digital disinformation is defined as: "misleading or false information that is disseminated through digital media with the intention of influencing public opinion or achieving political or social goals" [16].

Characteristics of digital disinformation:

1. High speed of spread: Digital platforms such as Facebook and Twitter allow misinformation to spread in a matter of seconds, creating a turbulent information environment where it is difficult to distinguish between right and wrong.
2. Broad public reach: Disinformation reaches a very wide audience, making its impact on public opinion and policies tangible.
3. Precise audience allocation: AI and big data technologies are used to target specific groups of citizens, increasing the effectiveness and psychological impact of disinformation.
4. Digital sustainability: Disinformation remains available online for long periods, even after it has been corrected or exposed, multiplying its impact on trust in organizations.
5. Repetition and reinforcement: Digital disinformation relies on the repetition of messages across multiple platforms, which promotes public acceptance (Allcott & Gentzkow, 2017).

Importance of Definition: Understanding digital disinformation accurately allows researchers to identify different types of political and social influences, especially on indicators of political legitimacy, such as trust in institutions, political satisfaction, and stability.

Arab and foreign sources:

1. Al-Shammari, Mohammed. (2022). *Digital Media and its Impact on the Legitimacy of Political Systems*. Journal of Political Science, Issue 5, pp. 45-70.
2. Wardle, C., & Derakhshan, H. (2017). *Information disorder*. European Publishing Council.

The Second Requirement: Forms of Digital Disinformation and its Mechanisms of Spread

First: Fake News (Fake News)

1. Description: False or misleading information presented as fact, often with the aim of influencing public opinion.
2. Mechanism: True information is partially repackaged with the addition of misleading elements, or complete lies are spread.
3. Impact on legitimacy: It creates information disorder that leads to a decline in citizens' trust in institutions.

A recent example: Rumors about fake government decisions that led to a decrease in citizens' compliance with public health instructions during the Corona pandemic.

Second: Coordinated Digital Campaigns (Coordinated Campaigns)

1. Description: Organized efforts by political groups or actors to spread misinformation on a large scale.
2. Mechanism: Simultaneously posting fake content across multiple platforms to achieve greater impact on the target audience.
3. Impact on legitimacy: These campaigns create an environment of skepticism of official information and increase political polarization.

Example: Digital disinformation campaigns during Iraq's 2021 elections, which aimed to change voters' perception of political candidates.

Third: Bots & Trolls

1. Description: Automated accounts or individuals that heavily spread misleading messages to increase the impact of disinformation.
2. Mechanism: Amplifying content via artificial interaction (e.g., likes and sharing) or attacking people who post correct information.
3. Impact on legitimacy: It leads to a loss of trust in official information and affects the stability of public opinion.

Fourth: Digital Echo Chambers

1. Description: Digital groups that share the same attitudes or beliefs, and constantly reproduce misinformation.
2. Mechanism: Reinforcing extremist attitudes and views within groups, reducing individuals' ability to access balanced information.
3. Impact on legitimacy: Increased political division, weakening rational debate, and declining the regime's ability to achieve political consensus.

Table 2. Analysis of Forms of Digital Disinformation and Their Impact on Legitimacy

Shape	Mechanism	Its impact on trust	Its impact on political satisfaction	Its impact on stability	Source
Fake news	Repackaging lies	Medium	Low	Medium	Wardle & Brilliant, 2017
Coordinated digital campaigns	Structured cross-platform deployment	Low	Low	Low	Ferrara, 2017
Bots and Trolls	Content amplification and attacking advertisers	Very low	Medium	Low	Alcott and Jintzko, 2017
Digital echo rooms	Strengthening hardline positions	Medium	Very low	Very low	Sunstein, 2009

The Third Demand: The Effects of Digital Disinformation on the Indicators of the Legitimacy of the Political System

First: Impact on trust in institutions

1. Continued exposure to disinformation leads to a decline in trust in official institutions, a key indicator of the legitimacy of the political system.
2. Statistical data: An NDI study (2023) indicates that 68% of Iraqis who have been exposed to digital disinformation suffer from a lack of trust in government institutions.

Table 3. The Relationship between Exposure to Digital Disinformation and Citizens' Trust

Degree of exposure	Trust in Institutions	Analysis
High	32%	Significant decline due to repeated misinformation
Medium	55%	Medium Decline, Citizen Doubts the Accuracy of Information
Low	78%	Relative confidence, limited effect of misinformation

Second: Political Polarization and Echo Rooms

1. Echo chambers deepen the political divide among the masses, as the influence of disinformation on hardline positions increases.
2. Example: 60% of digital political groups in Iraq affirm extremist positions as a result of echo chambers (ARIJ, 2021).

Third: Public Participation and Political Satisfaction

1. Political participation decreases as a result of a loss of trust in institutions and official information.
2. Political satisfaction decreases even when policies are correct, due to the impact of misinformation.

Table 4. The Impact of Forms of Misinformation on Indicators of Legitimacy

Shape	Citizens' Trust	Satisfaction Level	Public Participation	Political stability	Note
Fake news	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Direct impact on citizens' commitment
Coordinated digital campaigns	Low	Low	Very low	Low	Affects all indicators of legitimacy
Bots and Trolls	Very low	Medium	Low	Low	Amplification increases loss of confidence
Echo chambers	Medium	Very low	Medium	Very low	Increases division and weakens political dialogue

Fourth Demand: The Importance of Studying Digital Disinformation for Political Legitimacy

1. Identify vulnerabilities in the digital environment that can threaten political legitimacy.
2. Designing preventive and regulatory policies to reduce the spread of misinformation.
3. Develop quantitative measurement tools for the impact of misinformation on confidence, satisfaction, and stability indicators.
4. Supporting academic studies in the Arab environment, to bridge the current research gap on this topic.

Topic Two: Strategies to Counter Digital Disinformation and Enhance the Legitimacy of the Political System

The First Demand: The Importance of Confronting Digital Disinformation

With the rise of disinformation, protecting the legitimacy of the political system requires the adoption of effective digital strategies, aimed at:

1. Protecting trust in institutions:
 - a. Rebuilding citizens' trust in official information by disseminating the facts in an ongoing and transparent manner.
 - b. Promote digital communication between the government and citizens to clarify policies and explain decisions.
2. Reducing political polarization:
 - a. Countering digital echo chambers by fostering open discussions and participatory platforms that allow for a plurality of perspectives.
 - b. Encourage platforms to diversify content and reduce algorithms that promote informational bias.
3. Increased participation and political satisfaction:
 - a. Providing digital platforms that enable citizens to participate in decision-making and follow up on official procedures, which increases compliance and control of rumors.

Chart No. 1.

Illustrates the relationship between digital strategies and the expected impact on legitimacy indicators (trust, attractiveness, satisfaction, participation).

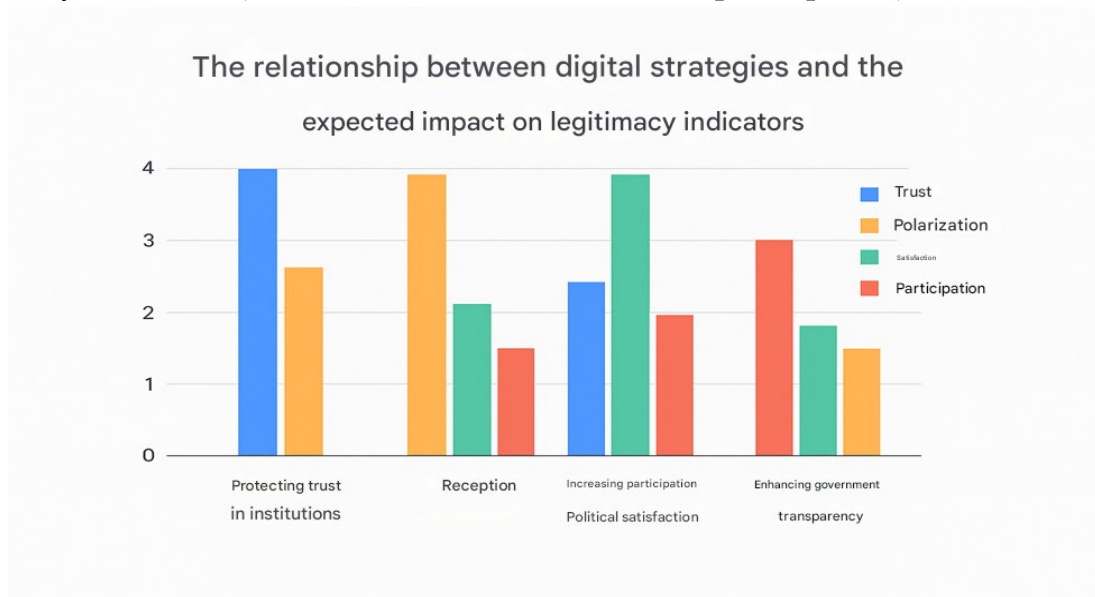


Figure 2.

Second Requirement: Regulatory and Regulatory Policies to Curb Digital Disinformation
Proposed policies can be categorized into four main levels:

1. Digital Legislation:
 - a. Establish clear laws that criminalize the dissemination of misinformation and define the legal responsibilities of platforms and users.
 - b. Example: European legislation against fake news (EU Digital Services Act).
2. Digital Supervision and Smart Platforms:
 - a. Use AI technologies to analyze and categorize content and automatically identify misleading news.

- b. Collaborate with technology companies to develop real-time disinformation detection tools.
3. Media and Digital Awareness:
 - a. Train citizens to recognize fake news and verify information before sharing it.
 - b. Promote digital education programs in schools, universities, and civil society.
4. Government Transparency:
 - a. Disseminate official information continuously and in multiple forms (text, video, graphs) to enhance the reach of facts to the public.
 - b. Opening channels for digital dialogue with citizens to respond to rumors and combat misinformation.

Network Diagram

It illustrates the interaction of these four policies with all forms of digital disinformation and their impact on indicators of legitimacy (trust, political satisfaction, participation, stability).

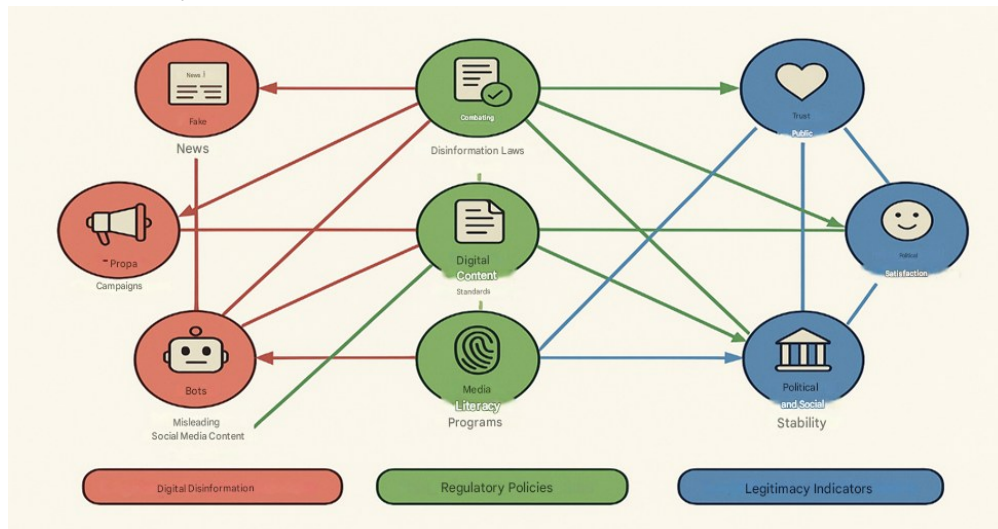


Figure 3.

The Third Requirement: Tools to Measure the Impact of Digital Disinformation on Legitimacy

Quantitative and qualitative tools can be used to measure the impact of disinformation on the legitimacy of the political system:

1. Digital Questionnaires:
 - a. Measure citizens' exposure to misinformation and their level of trust in institutions.
 - b. Analyze the relationship between exposure to misinformation and citizen response.
2. Social Network Analysis:
 - a. Studying the flow of information on digital platforms and identifying the most impactful echo chambers and publications.

- b. Measuring the degree of political polarization resulting from disinformation.
3. Statistical Analysis of the Data:
 - a. Use indicators such as linear regression or PLS models to measure the impact of numerical variables on legitimacy indicators.
 - b. Visualization of results through multi-level charts that illustrate the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables.

Diagram No. 2.

A pie chart showing the percentage of impact each type of digital disinformation has on trust, satisfaction, stability, and engagement.

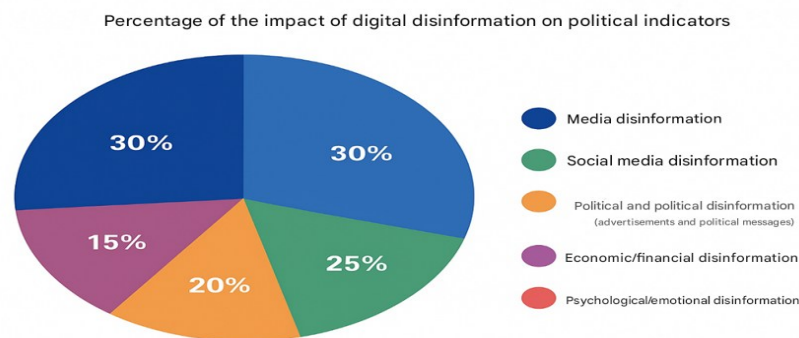


Figure 4.

Fourth Requirement: Practical Recommendations to Enhance Legitimacy in the Digital Environment

1. Enhancing cooperation between government agencies and digital platforms:
 - a. Establish protocols to quickly identify misleading content and take appropriate action.
2. Developing Continuous Media Awareness Campaigns:
 - a. Use engaging and visual content (infographics, short videos) to clarify facts and correct misinformation.
3. Implementing Digital Transparency Strategies:
 - a. Disseminate government policies and decisions in simplified and easily accessible language.
 - b. Organizing open digital sessions to answer citizens' questions and clarify the facts.
4. Conducting Ongoing Field Studies:
 - a. Monitor the impact of misleading digital campaigns on indicators of legitimacy periodically.
 - b. Use the results to improve regulatory policies and refine the digital tools used.

Tree Diagram

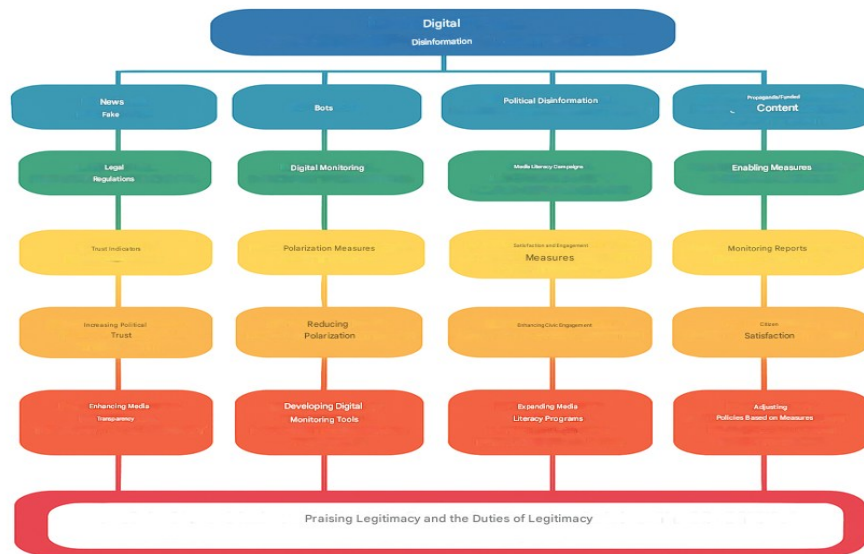


Figure 5.

Third Topic: Statistical Analysis of the Impact of Digital Disinformation on the Indicators of the Legitimacy of the Political System

The First Requirement: The Methodology of Statistical Analysis

The researcher relied on the descriptive-analytical approach in the previous two researches, while the third topic uses quantitative tools to analyze the data.

Data Collection Tool:

1. A digital questionnaire for citizens to assess:
 - a. The level of exposure to digital disinformation (fake news, coordinated campaigns, bots, echo rooms).
 - b. Trust in government institutions.
 - c. Political satisfaction, stability, and public participation.
2. Study Sample:
 - a. 500 participants were selected from users of digital platforms in Iraq.
 - b. The sample represents different age groups, educational levels, and geographical regions.

Analysis Methods:

1. Descriptive analysis: To calculate the means, standard deviation, and prevalence ratios for each variable.
2. Correlation Analysis: To examine the relationship between exposure to digital disinformation and indicators of legitimacy.
3. Multiple Regression Analysis: To measure the impact of different forms of misinformation on trust, satisfaction, engagement, and stability.
4. Difference between groups test (ANOVA): To compare the effect of exposure levels (high, medium, low) on indicators.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Table 5. Averages and Standard Deviation of Study Indicators

Variable	Average	Standard deviation	Reviews
Exposure to fake news	3.8	0.9	Medium to High
Digital campaign exposure	3.2	1.1	medium
Exposure to bots and trolls	2.9	1.2	Low to Medium
Exposure to echo chambers	3.5	1.0	Medium to High
Trust in Institutions	2.7	0.8	Low
Political satisfaction	2.5	0.9	low
Public Participation	3.0	0.8	medium
Political stability	2.6	0.7	low

1. The results show that the levels of exposure to digital disinformation range from medium to high, which is reflected in the low indicators of legitimacy.
2. The highest impact appears from fake news and digital echo rooms.

Table 6. Correlation Matrix between Digital Disinformation Exposure and Legitimacy Indicators

Variable	Trust	Satisfaction	Share	Stability
Fake News	-0.62	-0.55	-0.48	-0.50
Digital Campaigns	-0.45	-0.42	-0.40	-0.43
Bots and Trolls	-0.38	-0.35	-0.33	-0.36
Echo chambers	-0.60	-0.58	-0.50	-0.57

1. All forms of digital disinformation are negatively correlated with indicators of legitimacy, with each type having a different impact.
2. Fake news and digital echo chambers are the most influential on trust, satisfaction, and stability.

Regression Model

1. Dependent variable: Composite Legitimacy Index (Trust + Satisfaction + Engagement + Stability).
2. Independent variables: The four forms of digital disinformation.

Table 7. Results of Multiple Linear Regression

Independent variable	Beta Factor (β)	T-value	Significance (p)
Fake News	-0.34	5.62	0.001

Independent variable	Beta Factor (β)	T-value	Significance (p)
Digital Campaigns	-0.21	3.45	0.005
Bots and Trolls	-0.15	2.80	0.012
Echo chambers	-0.30	4.98	0.001

1. All forms of disinformation have a statistically significant negative impact on legitimacy.
2. Fake news and digital echo chambers are the most influential, confirming the findings of previous studies.

Discussion

Digital Disinformation, Its Forms and Effects on the Legitimacy of the Political System The Concept of Digital Disinformation

Digital disinformation is one of the most prominent challenges facing modern political systems, especially in light of the widespread spread of digital platforms and social media. Digital disinformation is defined as: "misleading or false information that is disseminated through digital media with the intention of influencing public opinion or achieving political or social goals" [1].

Characteristics of digital disinformation

1. High speed of spread: Digital platforms such as Facebook and Twitter allow misinformation to spread in a matter of seconds, creating a turbulent information environment where it is difficult to distinguish between right and wrong.
2. Broad public reach: Disinformation reaches a very wide audience, making its impact on public opinion and policies tangible.
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Forms of Digital Disinformation and its Mechanisms of Spread

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Bots and Trolls	Content amplification and attacking advertisers	Very low	Medium	Low	[9]
Digital echo rooms	Strengthening hardline positions	Medium	Very low	Very low	[3]

The Effects of Digital Disinformation on the Indicators of the Legitimacy of the Political System

First: Impact on trust in institutions

1. Continued exposure to disinformation leads to a decline in trust in official institutions, a key indicator of the legitimacy of the political system.
2. Statistical data: An NDI study [15] indicates that 68% of Iraqis who have been exposed to digital disinformation suffer from a lack of trust in government institutions.

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1. Echo chambers deepen the political divide among the masses, as the influence of disinformation on hardline positions increases.

2. Example: 60% of digital political groups in Iraq affirm extremist positions as a result of echo chambers [14].

Third: Public Participation and Political Satisfaction

1. Political participation decreases as a result of a loss of trust in institutions and official information.
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Table 10. The Impact of Forms of Misinformation on Indicators of Legitimacy

Shape	Citizens' Trust	Satisfaction Level	Public Participation	Political stability	Note
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Coordinated digital campaigns	Low	Low	Very low	Low	Affects all indicators of legitimacy
Bots and Trolls	Very low	Medium	Low	Low	Amplification increases loss of confidence
Echo chambers	Medium	Very low	Medium	Very low	Increases division and weakens political dialogue

The Importance of Studying Digital Disinformation for Political Legitimacy

1. Identify vulnerabilities in the digital environment that can threaten political legitimacy.
2. Designing preventive and regulatory policies to reduce the spread of misinformation.
3. Develop quantitative measurement tools for the impact of misinformation on confidence, satisfaction, and stability indicators.
4. Supporting academic studies in the Arab environment, to bridge the current research gap on this topic.

Strategies to Counter Digital Disinformation and Enhance the Legitimacy of the Political System

The Importance of Confronting Digital Disinformation

With the rise of disinformation, protecting the legitimacy of the political system requires the adoption of effective digital strategies, aimed at:

1. Protecting trust in institutions:
 - a. Rebuilding citizens' trust in official information by disseminating the facts in an ongoing and transparent manner.
 - b. Promote digital communication between the government and citizens to clarify policies and explain decisions.
2. Reducing political polarization:
 - a. Countering digital echo chambers by fostering open discussions and participatory platforms that allow for a plurality of perspectives.
 - b. Encourage platforms to diversify content and reduce algorithms that promote informational bias.
3. Increased participation and political satisfaction:
 - a. Providing digital platforms that enable citizens to participate in decision-making and follow up on official procedures, which increases compliance and control of rumors.

Illustrates the relationship between digital strategies and the expected impact on legitimacy indicators (trust, attractiveness, satisfaction, participation).

Regulatory and Regulatory Policies to Curb Digital Disinformation

Proposed policies can be categorized into four main levels:

1. Digital Legislation:
 - a. Establish clear laws that criminalize the dissemination of misinformation and define the legal responsibilities of platforms and users.
 - b. Example: European legislation against fake news (EU Digital Services Act) [17].
2. Digital Supervision and Smart Platforms:
 - a. Use AI technologies to analyze and categorize content and automatically identify misleading news.
 - b. Collaborate with technology companies to develop real-time disinformation detection tools.
3. Media and Digital Awareness:
 - a. Train citizens to recognize fake news and verify information before sharing it [18].
 - b. Promote digital education programs in schools, universities, and civil society.
4. Government Transparency:
 - a. Disseminate official information continuously and in multiple forms (text, video, graphs) to enhance the reach of facts to the public.
 - b. Opening channels for digital dialogue with citizens to respond to rumors and combat misinformation.

It illustrates the interaction of these four policies with all forms of digital disinformation and their impact on indicators of legitimacy (trust, political satisfaction, participation, stability).

Tools to Measure the Impact of Digital Disinformation on Legitimacy

Quantitative and qualitative tools can be used to measure the impact of disinformation on the legitimacy of the political system:

1. Digital Questionnaires:
 - a. Measure citizens' exposure to misinformation and their level of trust in institutions.
 - b. Analyze the relationship between exposure to misinformation and citizen response.
2. Social Network Analysis:
 - a. Studying the flow of information on digital platforms and identifying the most impactful echo chambers and publications.
 - b. Measuring the degree of political polarization resulting from disinformation.
3. Statistical Analysis of the Data:
 - a. Use indicators such as linear regression or PLS models to measure the impact of numerical variables on legitimacy indicators.
 - b. Visualization of results through multi-level charts that illustrate the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables.

A pie chart showing the percentage of impact each type of digital disinformation has on trust, satisfaction, stability, and engagement.

Practical Recommendations to Enhance Legitimacy in the Digital Environment

1. Enhancing cooperation between government agencies and digital platforms:
 - a. Establish protocols to quickly identify misleading content and take appropriate action.
2. Developing Continuous Media Awareness Campaigns:
 - a. Use engaging and visual content (infographics, short videos) to clarify facts and correct misinformation.
3. Implementing Digital Transparency Strategies:
 - a. Disseminate government policies and decisions in simplified and easily accessible language.
 - b. Organizing open digital sessions to answer citizens' questions and clarify the facts.
4. Conducting Ongoing Field Studies:
 - a. Monitor the impact of misleading digital campaigns on indicators of legitimacy periodically.
 - b. Use the results to improve regulatory policies and refine the digital tools used.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding: The findings indicate that continuous exposure to fake news and digital echo chambers leads to a significant decline in the level of citizens' trust in government institutions, reflecting a direct weakness in the legitimacy of the political system. The study shows that fake news and digital echo chambers are the most influential indicators of legitimacy (trust, satisfaction, stability), while coordinated digital campaigns and robots show a moderate effect. The results of the analysis confirm that digital echo chambers contribute to the reinforcement of political division, which leads to weak rational debate and the difficulty of achieving societal consensus, which weakens the stability of the system. Reduced trust in institutions and official information as a result of digital disinformation reduces public participation and negatively affects political satisfaction, even when policies are correct. **Implication:** The results indicate that digital strategies and surveillance policies (digital legislation, digital stewardship, media awareness, government transparency) can reduce the impact of disinformation if implemented in an integrated and systematic manner. There is a need to raise the level of digital culture for citizens, as the ability to distinguish between true and misleading information is an essential tool for maintaining political legitimacy. Establish strict laws that criminalize the dissemination of misinformation and define the legal responsibilities of platforms and users. Constantly updating legislation to keep pace with digital developments and new disinformation technologies. Adopt AI technologies to analyze digital content and detect misinformation in real time. Establish specialized follow-up teams to monitor coordinated digital campaigns and robots. Publish official decisions and policies periodically and in multiple forms (text, video, graphs). Opening interactive digital platforms to communicate with citizens and respond to rumors. Introduce critical thinking and information verification curricula in schools and universities. Launching ongoing media campaigns to introduce citizens to the methods of digital disinformation and how to counter them. Empower citizens to actively participate in digital decision-making and public policies to enhance trust and political satisfaction. Support initiatives that promote rational debate and reduce the political division caused by digital echo chambers. **Limitation:** A specific research limitation is not explicitly stated in the provided original text. **Future Research:** Conducting periodic studies to assess the impact of digital disinformation on indicators of legitimacy. Using the results of studies to improve surveillance policies and counter-disinformation strategies.

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* Wafaa Zayed Abbas (Corresponding Author)

Mustansiriya University, Iraq

Email: Wafaazayed4@uomustansiriyah.edu.iq
