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RESEARCH PAPER

Influence of Media on Political Instability: Insights from International and National Case Studies

¹Muhammad Shoaib *, ²Isma Anum and ³Tayyaba Latif

1. Freelance Journalist
2. Lecturer, Media & Communication Studies Department, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Pakistan
3. Lecturer, Media & Communication Studies Department, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan

| ***Corresponding Author** | Shoaib420d@gmail.com |

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the role of media in influencing political instability by investigating three significant case studies: the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) protest of 2014, the General Elections of 2018 in Pakistan, and the Arab Spring movement. By analyzing these case studies, the paper aims to investigate the impact of media on political instability as well as the intersection of media and politics. The paper discovers how traditional and digital media platforms work as reagents in determining public opinion mobilizing grassroots and manipulating political dynamics. Qualitative case study method was employed in this paper and the results revealed that the PTI protest of 2014 highlighted the impact of live media coverage and digital platforms in supporting long-term political tension. In the same way, the 2018 General Elections in Pakistan underlined the role of media in shaping electoral narratives and amplifying political division. The Arab Spring movement demonstrated the transformative power of social media in falling regimes and redefining power in the Middle East. By censoriously examining these events this paper highlights the dual-edged nature of media which can either strengthen democratic dissertation or aggravate political uncertainty. These findings emphasize the need for accountable media practices to certify balanced political outcomes as well as the monitoring of social media platforms by the governing authorities.

| **Keywords:** | Media Influence, Social Media, Political Instability, PTI Protest 2014, Pakistan General Elections 2018, Arab Spring, Political Polarization, Digital Activism |

Introduction

The relation between media and political crisis has become important to understand the phenomena. There are three significant political events that have been really helpful to understand the intersection of media and political instability; Arab spring movement of 2012, PTI Protest in 2014, and Pakistan's General Elections of 2018. These events highlighted how both traditional and digital media aid in shaping the public perception mobilize and manipulate the populations.

The Arab Spring Movement began in December 2010 in Tunisia. The movement was initiated by a street vendor boy named Mohamed Bouazizi, when he was protesting against police corruption and harassment. His act of separation sparked widespread all over the country which led to the ousting of Tunisian President. This event has all marked the beginning of the Arab spring wave of protest in the Arab world. Consequently, on January 14, 2011, Egyptian President resigned. In Libya, the protest started on 17 February, and in October 23, 2011 President Muhammar Gaddafi was killed. In Bahrain, the protests started in February 14 and remained till march 14, 2011. President of Yemen, Ali Abdullah Saleh resigned due to these protests, civil war is still ongoing in Syria, moreover reforms have been implemented in Morocco, however Jordan is still facing protest (Beaumont, P. 2011).

The main objective of the movement was to bring democratic reforms, end the authoritarian rule and address the economic and social grievance. Twitter, Facebook and Instagram where being used for protest and related to the #hashtags. Media has played dual role both as tool for the protester and a medium for international audience to view and unfold the event. This paper explores how the movement has challenged the deep root of authoritarian regime to support the democratic movement. Later on, the movement emerged as powerful tool for the change across the Middle East and North Africa, driven by social media platforms that facilitated the rapid dissemination of information and organization of protest (Ghannam, 2011).

Apart from this, on 14th August 2014, PTI started a protest known as *"Azadi March"* which ended on 17 December 2014. The protest was led by Imran khan and was aimed at overthrowing the government of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. Khan accused him of ragging the elections of 2013. The protest began from Lahore to Islamabad, where Khan and his supporters set up a sit-in at the Aabpara chowk and D- chowk. PTI Protest of 2014 in Pakistan led another dimension of media, where political leaders used social media to mobilize the supporters against the current government (Salam, et. al., 2024). This movement also highlighted the significance of digital platforms in political purposes. It also raised the question about the authenticity of a grassroots movement in a digital era. This protest highlighted the media's role in manipulating and amplifying political voices. Media outlets provided extensive coverage to the protest and led PTI's messages to reach mass audience to shape the public opinion. Public opinion was shaped and some mainstream digital outlets were supporting the PTI claims of Election rigging.

Some media outlets where providing platforms to express their thoughts and shape public opinion to influence voters mind (Muzaffar, et. al., 2019 & Awan, et. al., 2018). Digital platforms were their main targets because they are supposed to be the rapid mediums to disseminate the information among large audience. Most importantly, PTI was the only political party that initiated the use of digital platforms for the information dissemination. Ultimately, this could be said that behind all the success of PTI's narrative is the strong digital platforms that not just helped them to prevail their narrative but strongly got the extensive support of media to amplify their political agenda (Farooq, 2020). Facebook, Twitter (previously, now X) were the main source of their information dissemination and these platforms were widely being used for mobilization and for narrative building, but traditional media also played a vital role for amplifying PTI's message to the non-digital audience through TV and radio, for example ARY NEWS, BOL NEWS, SAMA NEWS were the top contributors.

Another example is 2018's General Election of Pakistan. It's also one of the significant case study to understand that how media has mobilized the behavior of the voters and build the public opinion of legitimacy in the electoral process of 2018. This would help to comprehend that how both traditional and digital media have evolved the rise of misinformation and the tradition media has been completely changed. Understanding their role is important that how they led to the political instability in the country and created polarization through their support and mobilization to the public and the non-digital audience (Mushtaq, et. al., 2017). Although media and digital outlets were only responsible to show the truth and brings the facts and figure to the audience. Extensive coverage was given to the dissent and supporting the dissent to prevail his narrative against the current government of Nawaz Sharif. Thus, media supported the narrative to prevail and create instability (Rashid, 2019). Through this analysis, the paper seeks to contribute to the ongoing discourse on the influence of media in facilitating the civil unrest and undermine the political process in the country. We can better understand the complex relationship between the media & politics in a country. This research paper aims to provide a comprehensive review on these three important cases that are critical in closely examine the role and influence of media in political instability within a country. By just focusing on

these cases, we can examine the media pivotal role in shaping the political instability, manipulation and in civil unrest situation.

The research seeks to provide the insights into the complex dynamics of political instability and the role of media in shaping Pakistan's democratic landscape. This study aims to investigate the impact of media on political instability, it also helps us to understand the intersection of media and politics. The study seeks to explain how media develop its stance during the political instability and how it builds people opinion to gain specific political outcomes. The role of media in political instability has been a pressing concern in Pakistan in various times. Particularly, this paper focus on the role of media in a country where the political tension leads a country into unbalanced turmoil.

Literature Review

The role of media in political polarization becomes crucial for scholars to understand with the advent of new media technologies and their role in shaping public opinion, mobilizing public and creating impact on political discourse. Media can work as tool in environment where political polarization is already high. Literature review examines the influence and impact of media in a politically polarized environment. Theoretical framework and case studies also highlight the dynamics between media and political instability.

Arab Spring Movement and Political Mobilization:

Arab Spring movement (2010-2012) explains one of the most significant events that how media, especially social media, can create influence on political instability. Various scholars argued that new media platforms like Facebook, Twitter and YouTube played very crucial role in framing political instability, mobilizing mass public protests, rapid information dissemination that traditional media could not. According to Howard et al. (2011) and Asghar, et. al., (2025) social media platforms are tools for documenting state violence, and challenging official narratives. These social media platforms allowed young motivates to overawed the state-controlled media, and create another space for their political narrative building and expressing their partisan expression freely to their rebellions.

Castells (2012) argued that in Authoritarian regimes, where traditional media is being controlled by the state or heavily censored, social media becomes an essential vehicle for resistance. He suggests that the spread of information in real time and the ability for individuals to connect with a broader global audience made social media an empowering tool for opposition groups. However, Tufekci (2017) caution that while social media played a role in in the mobilization of protest, it alone did not cause the uprising; rather it interacted with pre-existing social, economic and political grievances. The Arab Spring was a product of a convergence of factors including, high unemployment, political dominance and economic uncertainty and inequality, where media served as facilitator rather than a sole ringleader (Muzaffar, et. al., 2018).

PTI Protest in Pakistan (2014); Media as a Political Tool

PTI's 2014 Protest known as" Azadi March" led by Imran Khan, the Founder of PTI. This case study also provides a lens to understand and investigate the media's role in political uncertainty. Protest was held because PTI accused the ruling party PML-N of election rigging in 2013 general elections. The media played a substantial role in both the mobilization and bordering the protest. According to Khan (2015), media coverage of the protest was crucial in determining the public insight and legitimizing the strains of opposition. The role of television channels and social media in Pakistan was essential in dissemination the protest, mainly the coverage of PTI's rallies, which gathered large public

attention. Shah (2016), argued that media, particularly in a country with a highly lobbied media background like Pakistan, is not a middle-of-the-road actor. In Pakistan, media channels often have opinionated learning and PTI utilized this to its lead by bring into line with media outlets that were acute of the governing government. This created an atmosphere where the protests were given widespread coverage, which in turn enlarged the political unrest and played a role in undermining the Political order. In the framework of the PTI protest, media performed as a tool for both political enlistment and a test to the legality of the government. This bent situation where the dissents were given widespread coverage, which in opportunity enlarged the political turmoil and played a part in disrupting the political order. In the framework of PTI's protest, media operated as a means for both political enrolment and encounter to the legality of the government. Hassan and Ahmad (2017) noted that the dissents were also an illustration of the media's command in determining political discourse, in which the government's reaction to the protest was represented as authoritarian, while PTI's statements were trapped as genuine objections against a crooked system.

General Elections of 2018; Media and Electoral Dynamics:

In Pakistan, 2018's general elections were another movement where the media played a perilous role in determining political flux, this time in the framework of electoral politics. The part of media and social media platforms was fundamental in the lead-up to the elections, with political parties using media as a platform to stimulate voter's insights and share electoral conclusions. According to Zafar (2018), media outlets, mainly TV channels, were contributing in constructing a description about legality of elections and the political antagonism, as well as in the bordering the reliability of the electoral practice Social media platforms, such as Facebook and Twitter, were gradually used for election shakeup. As discussed by Fawaz (2019), the 2018 elections witnessed an escalation in the use of fake news, hatred discourse, and politically driven content, which subsidized to the division of political discourse. Media's role in endorsing or destabilization the reliability of the election process accomplished to a sense of uncertainty, with allegations of media favoritism and intervention from establishments (Jamil, 2020). Scholars such as Riaz and Shah (2020) and Muzaffar, et. al., (2020) argued that media effect during the elections was not only about bordering political subjects but also about manufacturing chronicles around the political influential power fights and the legality of the state institutions.

The media background during the 2018 elections also redirected a pressure between the rise of populist movements (led by Imran Khan and PTI) and the deep-rooted political privileged (the Pakistan People's Party and the Pakistan Muslim League). Researchers have argued that media operated as both as an ally and opponent of political parties, which funded to the differentiating and unsteady political heaven. The growth of media-related fabrication more amplified worries about the acceptability of the election aftermath and the part of peripheral actors in controlling community view (Rana, 2019).

Theoretical Framework

Framing Theory

Framing theory, as proposed by Erving Goffman (1974) and further developed by Robert Entman (1993), argues that the way in which information is obtainable in the media influences how viewers understand and take to mean that information. Media frames form the insight of political events, disputes, and actors by highlighting positive aspects while moderating others.

In the case studies of the Arab Spring, PTI's 2014 protests, and the 2018 elections, media played a critical role in framing political chronicles, whether in supporting or challenging government legality, mobilizing civil movements, or influencing electoral

consequences. For instance, during the Arab Spring, social media framed the establishment as authoritarian, and the protesters as victims of authoritarian rule, which simplified the extent of the unrest. Likewise, in Pakistan, PTI's media strategy arranged on inclosing the 2013 election results as arranged, which acceptable their protest movements in the eyes of their followers.

Mobilization Theory

Mobilization theory, as discussed by Tilly (2004), suggests that media can act as a mobilizing agent by boosting cooperative action and organizing protests. In the cases of the Arab Spring and PTI's 2014 protests, media served as a tool for establishing and assembling large numbers of people. By broadcasting information about protests, dissemination images of fierceness, and providing platforms for political manifestation, media became a facilitator for combined political mobilization, which indirectly contributed to political uncertainty. The literature on media's role in political instability emphasizes its dominant influence on determining public estimation, organizing political engagements, and distressing the strength of governments. Through the lens of case studies like the Arab Spring, PTI's 2014 protests, and Pakistan's 2018 general elections, it is obvious that media, both traditional and digital, plays an essential role in influencing political dynamics. Whether through framing political events, setting agendas, constructing another public sphere, or mobilizing mass schedules, media remains necessary actor in the politics of flux.

Material and Methods

Qualitative case study method was employed in this paper and three pertinent political events including the PTI 2013 protest in Pakistan, the 2018 Pakistan General Elections, and the Arab Spring movement were critically analyzed in this paper. As these cases are significant in terms of their political value and media visibility, therefore these cases were chosen for the current paper. By analyzing these cases in detail, the paper offers a deep understanding of how media leads to political instability.

Results and Discussion

Case Studies' Analysis

The media plays a significant role in determining political landscapes, persuading public opinion and sometimes acting as a facilitator for political instability. Through its framing of political events, media can either reinforce stability or trigger protests unrest, or instability. This critical analysis will aid in examining the role of media in three case studies; the PTI 2013 protest in Pakistan, the 2018 Pakistan general elections, and the Arab Spring movement.

PTI's 2013 Protest in Pakistan

The PTI protest in 2013, led by Imran Khan, was mainly flashed by allegations of electoral rigging during Pakistan's general elections. PTI's media strategy was crucial in amplifying the political narrative and creating a national discourse on the credibility of the elections.

Role of Media

Increasing protests of PTI effectively utilizes both traditional media (television channels, newspapers) and social media platforms to broadcast their claims of electoral fraud, centering on specific instances of alleged rigging. Television channels mostly gave widespread coverage to Khan's accusations supporting the narrative of inequality. PTI also utilized social media platforms like Twitter and Facebook to mobilize public opinion attract

followers and extent the message that the 2013 election was influenced. The youth, a key demographic in the dissent was engaged deeply through these platforms.

On the other hand, the media, while acting as a vehicle for PTI's message also drove divisions. Some media outlets predominantly pro-government ones moderated the accusations or called for resolution. This clash between pro-PTI and pro-government media further expanded political polarity resulting in a broke national discourse (Ali & Ahmad, 2022).

PTI's media strategy while operative in organizing a large number of protesters also added to extended political unpredictability. The protest did not lead to instant regime change but shaped a continuous political pressure that destabilized the political atmosphere leading to discriminating suspicion in Pakistan's electoral system and leading institutions. The media in this case augmented the protest's stresses but also played a critical role in differentiating the nation with ongoing belongings on political stability.

Pakistan General Elections 2018

The 2018 general elections in Pakistan were a defining instant for the country with Imran Khan's PTI evolving conquering. The role of media in these elections was polygonal manipulating voter behavior public opinion of the elections and the political description adjacent the new government.

Media's Role as a Tool for Political Campaigning

PTI's media strategy was strengthened by arrangement of deep-rooted media outreach and advanced digital movements. PTI's social media attendance was mostly strong attractive a younger tech-savvy electorate. The media helped promote Imran Khan's image as a "liberator" who would end corruption and bring about party-political revolution. Several media outlets were accused of also favoring or destabilization certain political parties. PTI was repeatedly accused of receiving positive media coverage while resistance parties particularly the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N), claimed unfair reporting and influence by media outlets understanding to PTI.

The role of social media was critical in the context of fake news and misinformation which added destabilized the electoral process. Viral lies and rumors played a significant role in shaping insights of electoral fraud and biased practices. International media outlets including Western news outlets carefully analyzed the elections often curious the legality of the process and the military's suspected connection in PTI's rise to power. This analysis further backed to political uncertainty as it strengthened narratives of Pakistan's democracy being weakened by external powers and interior manipulation (Mir & Paul, 2023).

The media in the 2018 elections played a dual role. On one hand, it authorized political campaigns predominantly PTI's by attractive voters and determining public opinion. On the other hand, it added to instability by aggravating allegations of media manipulation fake news and electoral bias. The rigidity between media coverage and public trust created heaven of ambiguity flagging the faith in Pakistan's democratic processes (Jameel & Umair, 2018) Overall, media in the 2018 elections played important role in influencing public opinion and the election's consequence but its biased nature and the spread of misinformation created an environment of instability and uncertainty in the democratic process.

The Arab Spring Movement (2010-2011)

The Arab Spring was a series of protests and revolutions that swept across the Arab world start in Tunisia and quickly increasing to Egypt, Libya, Syria, and other nations. Media

mainly social media played an extraordinary role in mobilizing activists, portrayal international attention to the movements and influencing the results of some of the riots.

Role of Media

Social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube were crucial in organizing and mobilizing protests allowing people to communicate and share real-time updates. The media providing a platform for protestors and activists to express disappointment with authoritarian regimes. In many countries, the state-controlled traditional media was censored or overlooked the scale of protests. Social media and liberated online news outlets became the primary sources of information for both local and international audiences. This change managed to a new form of mass communication that bypassed state-run controls (Hanan, Saleem & Aniqa, 2020).

Traditional international news outlets including Al Jazeera, CNN, and BBC, also played a role in broadcasting the events, which taken worldwide attention to the protests. This coverage laid further pressure on the governments in power as the international community became more attentive of the human rights abuses and administrative abuses occurring in these countries. Counteractions in response to the growing influence of media many governments resorted to restriction shutting down internet access and directing media narratives. In Egypt, for example, the government for the moment shut down the internet to repress the spread of dissent information.

Effect on Stability

The media played a complex role in the Arab Spring. On one hand, it simplified the revolts and contributed to the takeover of autocratic regimes, leading to the drop of leaders like Tunisia's Ben Ali and Egypt's Hosni Mubarak. On the other hand, the consequent uncertainty mainly in countries like Libya and Syria, was partly operated by the media's portrayal of these revolutions as battles between democratic powers and oppressive governments. In some cases, media coverage intensified existing pressures and led to civil wars, particularly in Libya and Syria where external media interferences added to the density of the struggles. Overall, the media in the Arab Spring performed as a disingenuous weapon supporting activities against rigid governments while also funding to lasting uncertainty in positive regions due to the divided nature of media coverage and the rise of radical groups (Simidi & Shahin, 2017).

The role of media in these three case studies highpoints its capability to outline political narratives, assemble protest actions and even add to political unpredictability. In all three circumstances, i.e. PTI's 2013 protests, the 2018 Pakistan elections, and the Arab Spring, media operated both as an instrument for change and a source of division. While media simplified independent processes and dissent movements. It also played a role in aggravating tensions dissemination misinformation and expanding political division. Eventually the effect of media on political uncertainty is formed by how it is used whether as a platform for opposition and democracy or as a vehicle for manipulation and polarization.

Discussion

The media has been recognized as a dominant tool in determining political realisms manipulating public opinion and sometimes directly contributing to political instability. Its role is complicated ranging from authorizing movements for transformation to increasing divisions and deepening crises. In the framework of the case studies presented the PTI 2013 Protest in Pakistan, the 2018 Pakistan General Elections, and the Arab Spring movement, media had a conclusive influence on both the instant events and the continuing political stability of the states involved.

The 2013 protest by PTI led by Imran Khan, over claims of electoral rigging offers an example of how media can fuel political uncertainty by open-handed a voice to criticisms, but also intensifying political partitions. PTI's strategy was particularly arranged on leveraging both traditional media and social media. The party blamed the ruling government (Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz, PML-N) of extensive electoral deception and media outlets understanding to PTI helped increase this message. This not only prepared followers but also taken the issue of electoral corruption to the front of national dissertation. The media's role in the PTI complaint was not just restricted to intensifying claims of electoral deception but also in polarizing public opinion. Media outlets dependent on their political likings presented biased or overstated plots leading to a split national debate. PTI supporters felt right, while criticizers saw it as an endeavor to destabilize the political system. The widespread media coverage of the protests funded to a lengthy period of instability creating widespread disbelief about Pakistan's electoral system. PTI's claims of rigging disseminated by media coverage led to reduce public trust in the process even when there was no conclusive evidence to back all claims (Abdullah, 2023).

While the PTI protest did not directly overthrow the government, it set the stage for prolonged political tension. Media in this context played a role in keeping the issue alive in public discourse which in turn ensured that political divisions remained entrenched. This case highlights how media can intensify political dissent and mobilize protest but also how it can unintentionally extend instability through the continued coverage of a disputed political chronicle. It raises the question of whether media should remain unbiased in reporting rights of electoral fraud or aggressively participate in the political dissertation

In the case of the 2018 elections, media's role was more complex, serving both as an enabler of political change and a source of division. PTI's media operation was mainly strong. Imran Khan's message of change, anti-corruption, and responsibility reverberated with many voters especially the undeveloped demographic. Through the tactical use of both outdated and digital media PTI efficiently bypassed the traditional party-political organizations and communicated straight with voters. Media was crucial in building Khan's identity as a leader skilled of transporting modification to Pakistan's party-political culture. However, accusations of media favoritism were extensive with opposition parties, especially PML-N, alleging that the media gave one-sided coverage to PTI. This led to claims of operation particularly concerning the military's effect in the media background. Opposition leaders claimed that the media reporting played a important role in promoting PTI and depression their campaigns.

The divided media attention made it problematic for the public to distinguish the truth and rights of equipping even without extensive indication persevered. This debilitated the legality of the electoral process and by delay the external government. Much like in the 2013 protests, media attention through the 2018 elections extended radical polarization. Followers of PTI supposed that the election was an independent victory while antagonism groups saw it as a constitutionally operated process. This fixed separation has allegations for domination and nationwide union. Overall, the 2018 elections established how media mainly in a separated atmosphere can moreover improve democratic contribution or destabilize the legality of democratic outcomes. The contest lies in confirming media non-involvement and avoiding the management of community estimation by conferred political benefits (Ullah, 2024).

Apart from national case studies, the Arab Spring international movement signifies conceivably one of the most affected protests of how media mainly social media can inspiration party-political instability. The revolts that began in Tunisia and feast across the Arab world were mainly determined by infancy and activists who exploited social media to establish raise consciousness and gather worldwide support. Social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter were contributory in establishing complaints distributing information and gathering global attention. The capability to bypass state-controlled media

permissible activists to supper messages about mistreatment human rights abuses and calls for self-governing reforms. In countries like Egypt and Tunisia, where traditional media was also state-controlled or changed and social media became the main source of real-time evidence. This allowed peoples to directly challenge severe governments and demand change. The devotion of protests in worldwide broadcasting also overstretched despotic bests to step down as the world observed the power of the public through live film and stories (Joseph, Elada & Obasi, 2020).

While the Arab Spring succeeded in falling long-standing authoritarian leaders the result in many countries saw lengthy instability. In Tunisia and Egypt, evolutions to equality were delicate and led to political disorder while in Libya and Syria the revolts flew into violent civil wars aggravated by opposing media narratives. Media played a multifaceted role in determining these conclusions both by motivating the activities and by fueling conflict. The role of international media in strengthening the rebellions created international pressure which in some cases led to military interference (as seen in Libya). While this may have been seen as support for the revolutions. It also complexes the repercussion by introducing external interests into the internal clashes of these countries. Overall, the Arab Spring emphasizes the power of media to performance as both an enabler of political transformation and a destabilizing power. The intercontinental broadcasting's focus on the uprisings while carrying worldwide consideration to the stresses for democracy also created new geopolitical subtleties that donated to constant flux in the region.

In all three case studies, the role of media in political instability is multifaceted. Media can strengthen protests, assemble political activities and create new universes for public dissertation. However, its role in modeling political results can be disingenuous. While it can back to positive political change., it can also preserve misinformation extend splitting up and lead to long-term instability. The challenge lies in upholding a balance between media's part as an instrument for democratic contribution.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the media's influence on political instability is a multifaceted and multidimensional phenomenon as proved by the case studies of the Arab Spring, Pakistan's PTI protests, and the 2018 General Elections. These events explain both the power and restrictions of media in influencing political dissertation assembling schedules and disturbing conclusions. While media exclusively social media has proven to be a powerful instrument in stimulating public sentiment and establishing protests, it also highlights the challenges of supporting political revolution without the support of established tools operative governance and accountable media performs. Furthermore, media prejudice misinformation, and the influence of chronicles remain substantial apprehensions mostly in divided political atmospheres. Future research should emphasis on exploring the developing role of digital platforms understanding the impact of media in different political systems and analyzing the interchange between media public opinion and political establishments to gain a profounder understanding of how media can both steady and undermine political backgrounds. Eventually while media remains a perilous dynamic in contemporary political movements, its role should be carefully scrutinized within the comprehensive circumstance of political, social, and economic dynamics.

Recommendations

- Media organizations need to adhere themselves actively to the reporting guidelines, specifically while covering the political issues.

- Media should avoid exaggeration and present diverse perspectives in order to ensure balanced reporting, which will help in reducing the polarization and upholding the democratic stability.
- Campaigns or workshops on media literacy could also be aid the general public in critical assessment of political information and counterattack the media manipluation.
- Usage of social media should be monitored by the governing bodies in order to curb the dissemination of disinformred and politically drived content that provoke instability and uncertainty specifically during election campaigns or political protests.

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