

Media Framing and Political Trust in Polarized Environments Author Name College Name Date

Media Framing and Political Trust in Polarized Environments Political trust is an important element of democratic stability as it determines the intentions and readiness of the citizens to embrace political consequences and obey the authority of the people. Framing is a critical issue in influencing political trust in highly polarized settings as media will influence the ways in which individuals perceive the political actors, political institutions, and occurrences. The correlation of media, polarization and trust is more salient nowadays in the digital age. Media framing describes how information is portrayed with special attention to a certain part of reality with deemphasizing some other aspect. The media create the influence on how the political issues are perceived by the audiences through selective word choice, imagery, and stories. Polarizing societies When media ecosystems embody ideological issues, they frequently support, or reflect, the division of ideologies, and partisan media organizations package politics in ways likely to appeal to their audience (Entman, 1993). Political trust can be impacted by such framing to a great extent. When institutions are seen in the media as corrupt, ineffective or illegitimate, trust in the democratic governance might be undermined. This is stronger in polarized situations, where conflicting accounts of reality are voiced by opposite narratives of the media. Partisan framing is a great danger to citizens who are mainly exposed by such an approach as they might lose confidence in their political adversaries as real political opponents, but as threats to their existence instead, which compromises trust and democratic standards (Iyengar and Hahn, 2009). These developments have been complicated by the emergence of social media. Curated content based on algorithms tends to build an echo-chamber, with users constantly being presented to similar opinions and not being presented with many opposing viewpoints. This

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presented to similar opinions and not being presented with many opposing viewpoints. This atmosphere bolsters the partisanship sense and distrust of any institution related to the other, including the media itself. This leads to the disintegration of trust whereby citizens only have confidence in the outlets that support their political ideologies (Iyengar & Hahn, 2009). Nonetheless, media framing does not always strip the political trust. The rules of journalism like report fact-based reporting, balanced coverage, and transparency may create informed citizens and institutional legitimacy. The media, especially the public service media, has been demonstrated to reduce the polarization effect by creating common informational grounds that focus more on being accurate rather than sensational. It is difficult to maintain such norms in competitive marketing of media where rewarding attention-grabbing and emotionally evoking content are popular (Entman, 1993). Media literacy and reform of the media is needed to restore political trust in polarized environments. The damaging impact of partisan framing can be mitigated by encouraging a wide exposure, independent journalism, and endowing the populace with means of critically analysing media content. Democracy is not based on only political institutions it relies on the information systems by which citizens learn about these institutions. To conclude, media framing is also very important in influencing political trust in polarised societies. Just as partisan media may widen tribal rifts and lose faith in institutions, careful framing and well-informed audiences present solutions towards creating trust and shattering institutional fallacy by enhancing democratic stamina. References Entman, R. M. (1993). Framing: Toward clarification of a fractured paradigm. *Journal of Communication*, 43(4), 51–58. Iyengar, S., & Hahn, K. S. (2009). Red media, blue media: Evidence of ideological selectivity in media use. *Journal of Communication*, 59(1), 19–39.

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