

political economy and media

political economy and media represent a critical intersection in understanding how power, economics, and communication influence each other in modern societies. This field examines how media institutions operate within political and economic frameworks, shaping public discourse, policy, and cultural norms. The dynamics between ownership, regulation, and content production reveal the underlying forces that govern media landscapes worldwide. Analyzing political economy and media provides insight into media concentration, the role of advertising, and the impact of digital transformation. This article explores key concepts, historical developments, theoretical approaches, and contemporary challenges in political economy and media. The discussion also highlights the implications for democracy, public opinion, and global communication networks. Below is an outline of the main topics covered in this comprehensive examination of political economy and media.

- The Foundations of Political Economy and Media
- Media Ownership and Concentration
- Regulation and Policy Frameworks
- The Role of Advertising and Commercial Interests
- Digital Media and Political Economy
- Implications for Democracy and Public Discourse

The Foundations of Political Economy and Media

The foundations of political economy and media lie in understanding how economic systems and political power shape media structures and content. Political economy is the study of production, distribution, and consumption of resources, focusing on power relations within society. When applied to media, it investigates how media organizations function as economic entities influenced by political contexts. This approach emphasizes the relationship between media ownership, market forces, and state policies. It also explores the role media plays in reinforcing or challenging existing power hierarchies. Early scholars in the field drew on Marxist theory, critical theory, and institutional analysis to explain media's role in capitalist societies.

Theoretical Perspectives

Several theoretical frameworks underpin the study of political economy and media. Marxist approaches highlight the impact of capitalism on media content and the commodification of information. The Frankfurt School emphasized culture industries and

ideological control through mass media. Contemporary political economy integrates these ideas with analyses of neoliberalism, globalization, and technological change. These perspectives help explain media concentration, agenda-setting, and the commercial imperatives that influence news production. Understanding these theories is essential for analyzing how media systems operate within broader economic and political structures.

Historical Development

The political economy of media has evolved alongside changes in media technology and political regimes. In the early 20th century, mass newspapers and radio became tools for political influence and propaganda. Post-World War II developments introduced television as a dominant medium, shaping public opinion and political campaigns. The deregulation trends of the late 20th century, particularly in the United States and Europe, led to increased media consolidation. More recently, the rise of the internet and digital platforms has transformed media markets and power relations. These historical shifts provide context for current debates on media ownership and control.

Media Ownership and Concentration

Media ownership and concentration are central issues in the political economy and media discourse. Ownership patterns determine who controls information flows and influence public narratives. Concentration refers to the consolidation of media outlets under a few large corporations, raising concerns about diversity and pluralism. The political economy perspective argues that concentrated ownership can limit democratic debate by prioritizing commercial interests over public interest. Different countries exhibit varying degrees of media concentration depending on regulatory environments and market size.

Impacts of Media Concentration

When a small number of entities control the majority of media outlets, several consequences emerge. These include reduced diversity of viewpoints, homogenization of content, and increased susceptibility to political or corporate influence. Media concentration can also affect investigative journalism and critical reporting, as owners may avoid content that threatens their economic or political interests. Furthermore, concentrated ownership can create barriers for independent and community media, limiting opportunities for alternative voices. These impacts highlight the importance of scrutinizing media ownership structures from a political economy perspective.

Global Media Conglomerates

Global media conglomerates play a significant role in shaping media landscapes worldwide. Companies such as Comcast, Disney, News Corp, and Vivendi dominate multiple media sectors, including television, film, publishing, and digital platforms. Their cross-border operations influence cultural production and information dissemination on a global scale. The political economy of media examines how these conglomerates leverage economies of scale, content syndication, and political lobbying to maintain market

dominance. This concentration also raises questions about cultural imperialism and the globalization of media content.

Regulation and Policy Frameworks

Regulation and policy are vital components in the political economy and media nexus, shaping how media industries operate and interact with society. Governments enact media laws to balance commercial interests, freedom of expression, and public welfare. Regulatory frameworks address issues such as ownership limits, content standards, licensing, and access to information. The effectiveness and orientation of media regulation vary based on political systems and economic ideologies. In many cases, deregulation has favored market liberalization, leading to increased consolidation.

Media Policy and Public Interest

Media policy aims to protect the public interest by ensuring media diversity, pluralism, and accountability. Policies often include provisions to support public broadcasting, promote local content, and safeguard journalistic independence. The political economy perspective critiques policies that prioritize privatization and commercialization, arguing that they may undermine democratic goals. Effective media regulation requires balancing competing interests among state actors, private companies, and civil society. This balancing act is essential to maintain a media environment conducive to informed citizenship.

Challenges in Media Regulation

Regulating media in the context of rapid technological change and globalization presents significant challenges. The rise of digital platforms complicates traditional regulatory approaches, as content crosses national borders and regulatory jurisdictions. Issues such as misinformation, data privacy, and platform monopolies demand new policy responses. Additionally, political interference and censorship remain concerns in many countries, affecting media freedom. The political economy approach advocates for transparent, participatory regulatory processes that address these evolving challenges.

The Role of Advertising and Commercial Interests

Advertising and commercial interests are fundamental drivers in the political economy and media relationship. Media organizations rely heavily on advertising revenue, influencing programming decisions and editorial content. This economic dependence shapes media agendas, often prioritizing content that attracts large audiences and lucrative advertisers. The commodification of news and entertainment reflects broader capitalist dynamics, where media products are designed to maximize profit. Advertising also affects the framing of political messages and cultural representations.

Advertising Influence on Content

Advertising impacts media content in multiple ways. Media outlets may avoid controversial topics that could alienate advertisers or sponsors. Advertisers themselves sometimes exert pressure to shape narratives or exclude unfavorable information. Product placements and native advertising blur the lines between content and commercial promotion, complicating journalistic integrity. Understanding these influences is crucial to grasping how political economy and media interact to shape public discourse.

Commercialization and Media Ethics

The commercialization of media raises important ethical questions regarding accuracy, fairness, and public accountability. The need to generate profit can conflict with journalistic standards and democratic responsibilities. Media outlets face pressures to sensationalize news or prioritize entertainment over substantive reporting. The political economy framework critiques these trends as symptomatic of broader capitalist imperatives that subordinate public interest to market logic. Ethical media practices require awareness of these commercial dynamics and institutional safeguards.

Digital Media and Political Economy

Digital media has transformed the political economy and media landscape, introducing new actors, business models, and communication practices. The internet, social media platforms, and streaming services challenge traditional media industries and regulatory regimes. Digital technologies enable greater interactivity, user-generated content, and decentralized information dissemination. However, they also concentrate power in the hands of a few dominant tech companies, raising concerns about monopolistic practices and data control. The political economy perspective analyzes how digital media reshape economic relations and political power.

Platform Capitalism

Platform capitalism refers to the business model where digital platforms act as intermediaries for content distribution, advertising, and commerce. Companies like Google, Facebook, and Amazon dominate this space, controlling vast amounts of data and user attention. These platforms influence media production and consumption by setting algorithms, content policies, and monetization strategies. The political economy approach highlights how platform capitalism alters traditional media economics and creates new forms of market and political power.

Challenges of Digital Media Regulation

Regulating digital media involves addressing issues such as misinformation, privacy violations, and platform accountability. The transnational nature of digital platforms complicates enforcement of national laws and standards. Political economy analysis emphasizes the need for international cooperation and innovative regulatory frameworks

that consider economic incentives and power asymmetries. Balancing innovation, free expression, and public interest remains a key challenge in the digital era.

Implications for Democracy and Public Discourse

The political economy and media relationship has profound implications for democracy and public discourse. Media serve as a primary arena for political communication, citizen engagement, and the formation of public opinion. Concentrated media ownership, commercial pressures, and regulatory challenges affect the quality and diversity of information available to the public. These factors influence democratic deliberation, electoral processes, and accountability mechanisms. Understanding these implications is essential for fostering a healthy democratic media environment.

Media Pluralism and Democratic Participation

Media pluralism ensures that multiple voices and perspectives are represented in public discourse. It is vital for informed citizenry and robust democratic participation. Political economy studies reveal that economic concentration and commercial imperatives can undermine pluralism by limiting content diversity. Strengthening public media, supporting independent journalism, and implementing inclusive policies are strategies to enhance media pluralism. These efforts contribute to a more equitable and participatory democracy.

Media Influence on Political Processes

Media influence political processes through agenda-setting, framing, and gatekeeping functions. They shape how issues are perceived and which topics gain prominence. Political economy analysis shows that media can reinforce dominant ideologies or provide platforms for dissenting views, depending on ownership and regulatory contexts. The intersection of media, politics, and economics determines the extent to which media serve democratic interests or perpetuate power imbalances. Awareness of these dynamics is critical to evaluating media's role in contemporary politics.

Role of Citizen Media and Alternative Platforms

Citizen media and alternative digital platforms offer opportunities to challenge mainstream media dominance. These outlets often provide grassroots perspectives, foster community engagement, and promote social movements. Political economy and media scholarship examines how these platforms operate within or against existing economic and political structures. While they can enhance media pluralism, they also face challenges related to sustainability, reach, and regulatory pressures. Their role illustrates ongoing transformations in the media ecosystem and democratic communication.

- Economic factors shaping media production and distribution

- Political influences on media ownership and regulation
- Impact of digital technologies on media markets
- Advertising's role in media content and ethics
- Media pluralism as a democratic necessity
- Challenges in regulating global digital platforms

Frequently Asked Questions

How does media ownership influence political economy?

Media ownership concentration can significantly influence political economy by shaping the dissemination of information, framing political narratives, and potentially prioritizing the interests of owners over public interest, thereby affecting democratic processes and policy-making.

What role does political economy play in media regulation?

Political economy shapes media regulation by determining who controls media resources, setting regulatory agendas, and influencing policies that balance market competition, public interest, and freedom of expression.

How do economic interests impact media content and political discourse?

Economic interests often drive media content by prioritizing profit through advertising and sponsorship, which can lead to biased reporting, sensationalism, or underrepresentation of certain political viewpoints, ultimately affecting public discourse and opinion.

In what ways has digital media transformed the political economy of traditional media?

Digital media has disrupted traditional media's political economy by altering revenue models, decentralizing content creation, increasing competition, and enabling new forms of political communication and engagement, which challenge traditional power structures.

How do media conglomerates affect political pluralism?

Media conglomerates can reduce political pluralism by limiting the diversity of viewpoints available to the public, as consolidated ownership often leads to homogenized content that

reflects the conglomerates' political and economic interests.

What is the relationship between advertising revenue and political media bias?

Advertising revenue can create incentives for media outlets to avoid content that might alienate advertisers, potentially resulting in political bias or self-censorship to maintain financial support and audience appeal.

How does state intervention in media influence the political economy?

State intervention in media, through ownership, funding, or regulation, can shape the political economy by promoting certain political agendas, controlling information flow, and impacting media independence and pluralism.

What impact does social media have on political economy and media power dynamics?

Social media shifts power dynamics in political economy by democratizing information dissemination, enabling grassroots political movements, disrupting traditional media gatekeepers, and raising concerns about misinformation and algorithmic biases.

Additional Resources

1. Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economy of the Mass Media

This seminal work by Edward S. Herman and Noam Chomsky explores how mass media serves corporate and political interests through systemic biases. The authors introduce the "propaganda model," explaining how media content is filtered and shaped by ownership, advertising, sourcing, and anti-communist ideology. The book reveals the ways in which media can manufacture public consent for policies that benefit elite groups. It remains a foundational text for understanding media's role in political economy.

2. Media Economics: Applying Economics to New and Traditional Media

Written by Colin Hoskins, Stuart McFadyen, and Adam Finn, this book provides an accessible introduction to the economic principles underlying media industries. It covers topics such as market structures, revenue models, and the impact of digital technology on media economics. The authors discuss the interplay between media economics and political economy, highlighting the challenges and opportunities faced by media organizations today. This text is valuable for students and professionals interested in media business models.

3. The Political Economy of Media: Enduring Issues, Emerging Dilemmas

Robert W. McChesney offers a comprehensive overview of the political economy of media, focusing on the concentration of media ownership and its implications for democracy. The book examines how economic forces shape media content and influence public discourse. It also addresses the challenges posed by new media technologies and the rise of digital

platforms. McChesney advocates for policies that promote media diversity and public interest journalism.

4. *Capitalism and the Media: A Political Economy of the Mass Communication*

Vincent Mosco's work delves into the relationship between capitalism and mass communication systems. He analyzes how economic interests, power relations, and corporate control affect media production and distribution. The book provides a critical framework for understanding the influence of neoliberalism on media industries. Mosco also discusses the potential for alternative media to challenge dominant capitalist paradigms.

5. *Media and the Political Economy of Globalization*

Edited by Daya Kishan Thussu, this collection of essays explores the impact of globalization on media systems worldwide. Contributors examine how global capital flows, transnational corporations, and international regulatory frameworks shape media content and ownership. The book highlights the tensions between global media conglomerates and local cultures. It is a key resource for understanding the political economy of media in a global context.

6. *The Political Economy of Communication*

Written by Vincent Mosco, this book offers a thorough introduction to the political economy approach to communication studies. It emphasizes the importance of analyzing the power structures and economic interests that influence media institutions and content. Mosco discusses key concepts such as commodification, concentration of ownership, and the role of the state. The book is widely used in academic settings to teach media and communication theory.

7. *Digital Disconnect: How Capitalism is Turning the Internet Against Democracy*

Robert W. McChesney critiques the commercialization and corporatization of the internet, arguing that digital technologies have been co-opted by capitalist interests. He explores how online platforms prioritize profit over democratic values, influencing political discourse and public engagement. The book calls for stronger regulation and public investment to reclaim the internet as a democratic space. It contributes to the ongoing discussion about the political economy of digital media.

8. *The Media Monopoly*

Ben H. Bagdikian's influential examination of media consolidation reveals how a handful of corporations control the majority of news and entertainment outlets. He discusses the consequences of this concentration for diversity of viewpoints and democratic participation. The book traces the historical development of media monopolies and critiques their impact on public discourse. Bagdikian's work remains relevant in debates over media ownership and policy.

9. *Communication Power*

Manuel Castells explores the relationship between communication technologies and power structures in contemporary society. He argues that the control of information flows is central to political and economic power in the network society. The book integrates political economy analysis with sociological perspectives on media and communication. Castells offers insights into how media shapes social movements, governance, and global capitalism.

Political Economy And Media

Find other PDF articles:

<http://www.devensbusiness.com/archive-library-309/Book?docid=WLK68-1344&title=fried-cheese-sticks-nutrition.pdf>

political economy and media: The Political Economy of Media Robert W. McChesney, 2008-05 The influence of media on society is unquestioned. Its reach penetrates nearly every corner of the world and every aspect of life. But it has also been a contested realm, embodying class politics and the interests of monopoly capital. In *The Political Economy of Media*, one of the foremost media critics of our time, Robert W. McChesney, provides a comprehensive analysis of the economic and political powers that are being mobilized to consolidate private control of media with increasing profit — all at the expense of democracy. In this elegant and lucid collection, McChesney examines the monopolistic competition that has created a global media that is ever more concentrated and centralized. McChesney reveals why questions about the ownership of commercial U.S. media remain off limits within the political culture; how private ownership of media leads to the degradation of journalism and suppression of genuine debate; and why corporate rule threatens democracy by failing to provide the means for an educated and informed citizenry. *The Political Economy of Media* also highlights resistance to corporate media over the last century, including the battle between broadcasters and the public in the 1920s and 1930s and the ongoing media reform movement today. *The Political Economy of Media* makes it clear that the struggle over the ownership and the role of media is of utmost importance to everyone.

political economy and media: *The Political Economy of Communication* Vincent Mosco, 1996-10-14 What is political economy and how can it be applied to the study of media communication? *The Political Economy of Communication* is the definitive critical overview of the discipline for students of the social sciences. It explains in detail the analytic tools that political economy can apply to today's increasingly global and technological information society. Mosco presents an historical overview of the discipline and defines political economy by its focus on the relation between the production, distribution and consumption of communication in historical and cultural context. This comprehensive analysis of the 'commodity form' of communication includes an examination of print, broadcast and new electronic media, the role and function of the audience, and the problem of social control. It concludes by addressing the relationship of political economy to the increasingly important fields of policy studies and cultural studies.

political economy and media: Critical Political Economy of the Media Jonathan Hardy, 2014-06-20 How the media are organised and funded is central to understanding their role in society. *Critical Political Economy of the Media* provides a clear, comprehensive and insightful introduction to the political economic analysis of contemporary media. Jonathan Hardy undertakes a critical survey of political economy scholarship encompassing worldwide literature, issues and debates, and relationships with other academic approaches. He assesses different ways of making sense of media convergence and digitalisation, media power and influence, and transformations across communication markets. Many of the problems of the media that prompted critical political economy research remain salient, he argues, but the approach must continue to adapt to new conditions and challenges. Hardy advances the case for a revitalised critical media studies for the 21st century. Topics covered include: media ownership and financing news and entertainment convergence and the Internet media globalisation advertising and media alternative media media policy and regulation Introducing key concepts and research, this book explains how political economy can assist students, researchers and citizens to investigate and address vital questions about the media today.

political economy and media: *Political Economy of Media and Communication* Joan Pedro-Carañana, Rodrigo Gómez, Thomas F. Corrigan, Francisco Sierra Caballero, 2024-02-01 The first book dedicated specifically to research methods in the political economy of media and communication, it provides a methodological toolkit to investigate the functioning of media, technology, and cultural industries in their historical, institutional, structural, and systemic contexts. Featuring contributions from across the globe and a variety of methodological perspectives, this volume presents the state of the art in political economy of media and communication methods, articulating those methods with adjacent approaches, to study concentration of ownership and power, pluralism and diversity, regulation and public policies, governance, genderization, and sustainability. This collection charts the methodological innovations critical political economists are adopting to analyse a rapidly transforming digital media landscape, exploring ideology, narratives, socio-analysis and praxis in communication with ethnographic and participatory approaches, as well as designs for quantitative and qualitative methods of textual, discourse and content analysis, network analyses, which consider power relations affecting communication, including intersectional oppressions and the new developments taking place in artificial intelligence. An essential text for advanced undergraduates, postgraduate students, and researchers in the areas of media, cultural and communication studies, particularly those studying topics such as the political economy of media and/or communication, media and communication theory, and research methods.

political economy and media: *How media work. A critical approach towards political economy* Kim Clay, 2014-03-14 Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject Communications - Media and Politics, Politic Communications, grade: B, University of Kent, language: English, abstract: "Text Analysis provides some insight of the media messages but it is the CPE (Critical Political Approach) that truly explains the working of the media in present times." This essay is about the evaluation of the above said statement in context of the 'advertising' that is one of the most popular sectors of the modern media. The advertisements can be portrayed as a medium of communiqué created to reach a large number of audiences with no individual contact between the advertiser and the viewer. This includes several mediums of advertisements like magazines, books, newspapers, websites, radio, cinema and television. Everywhere we get to see loads of advertisements selling one or the other product or service. These advertisements are indeed influencing our lives to a great extent. For example, we are always keen to buy the deodorant or the perfume we last seen in the advertisement without even analyzing its effects on our body. Similarly, our kids become crazy about the new flavored toothpaste advertised last week without taking much interest on its benefits to the teeth and bad breathe. This is the big virtual world where we all are living and we are happy to see these advertisements for both entertainment and awareness. But the big question is: Whether these advertisements are influencing our minds negatively or positively? To find out the answer to this question, researchers have adopted 2 dissimilar approaches; Text Analysis and Critical Political Economy.

political economy and media: Manufacturing Consent Edward S. Herman, Noam Chomsky, 2011-07-06 A compelling indictment of the news media's role in covering up errors and deceptions (The New York Times Book Review) due to the underlying economics of publishing—from famed scholars Edward S. Herman and Noam Chomsky. With a new introduction. In this pathbreaking work, Edward S. Herman and Noam Chomsky show that, contrary to the usual image of the news media as cantankerous, obstinate, and ubiquitous in their search for truth and defense of justice, in their actual practice they defend the economic, social, and political agendas of the privileged groups that dominate domestic society, the state, and the global order. Based on a series of case studies—including the media's dichotomous treatment of "worthy" versus "unworthy" victims, "legitimizing" and "meaningless" Third World elections, and devastating critiques of media coverage of the U.S. wars against Indochina—Herman and Chomsky draw on decades of criticism and research to propose a Propaganda Model to explain the media's behavior and performance. Their new introduction updates the Propaganda Model and the earlier case studies, and it discusses several other applications. These include the manner in which the media covered the passage of the

North American Free Trade Agreement and subsequent Mexican financial meltdown of 1994-1995, the media's handling of the protests against the World Trade Organization, World Bank, and International Monetary Fund in 1999 and 2000, and the media's treatment of the chemical industry and its regulation. What emerges from this work is a powerful assessment of how propagandistic the U.S. mass media are, how they systematically fail to live up to their self-image as providers of the kind of information that people need to make sense of the world, and how we can understand their function in a radically new way.

political economy and media: Manufacturing Consent Edward S. Herman, Noam Chomsky, 1988 First published in 1988 and never out of print, this seminal analysis of how the media serve corporations that control and finance them is being reissued with a new Introduction by the authors. Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

political economy and media: The Political Economy of Communication Vincent Mosco, 2009-05-07 The Political Economy of Communication provides a thorough coverage of an important area of communication studies: the political economy approach to media. This highly successful text has been thoroughly updated, restructured, and rewritten in this new edition, clearly demonstrating how power operates across all media, from newspapers to Facebook, and how media power intersects with globalization, social class, race, gender and surveillance.

political economy and media: Political Economy of Media Industries Randy Nichols, Gabriela Martinez, 2019-11 This book provides a critical political economic examination of the impact of increasingly concentrated global media industries. It addresses different media and communication industries from around the globe, including film, television, music, journalism, telecommunication, and information industries. The authors use case studies to examine how changing methods of production and distribution are impacting a variety of issues including globalization, environmental devastation, and the shifting role of the State. This collection finds communication at a historical moment in which capitalist control of media and communication is the default status and, so, because of the increasing levels of concentration globally allows those in control to define the default ideological status. In turn, these concentrated media forces are deployed under the guise of entertainment but with a mind towards further concentration and control of the media apparatuses many times in convergence with others

political economy and media: The International Political Economy of Communication C. Martens, E. Vivares, R. McChesney, 2014-10-28 This collection reflects on the international political economy of media and the valuable lessons to be learned from the media reforms currently taking place across South America. The contributors present a range of theoretical and methodological perspectives on the ongoing battle for media space in South America, and the volume includes a foreword by Ernesto Laclau.

political economy and media: *Political Economy of the Global Media Business* Sebastian Plappert, 2010-07 Essay from the year 2008 in the subject Communications - Media and Politics, Politic Communications, grade: Distinction, Macquarie University, course: ICOM 816 Communication & Political Economy, language: English, abstract: This paper will briefly trace recent developments in the media industry, before examining the role of the state and neo-liberal ideology in shaping the global communication system. After analysing the effects of media concentration, special focus will be put on the concept of commodification in the media industry and the notion of cultural hegemony and dependency of media. Thereby, it will be argued that elitist corporate interests shape the news content in order to guarantee a profit friendly political environment.

political economy and media: The Political Economy of the Media Peter Golding, 1997-05-01

political economy and media: The Political Economy of Media and Power Jeffery Klaehn, 2010 The Political Economy of Media and Power is a highly interdisciplinary and innovative edited collection, bringing together a diverse range of chapters that address some of the most important issues of our times. Contributors cut through media spectacle and make visible the intersections between mass media and the politics of power in the contemporary social world. The book is intended to foster critical pedagogy; chapters explore ways in which media connect with a broad

range of topics and issues, including globalization; war and terrorism; foreign affairs; democracy; governmental relations; the cultural politics of militarization; gender inequality and the sexist saturation of the public sphere; media representations of women; media spin and public relations within the broader context of corporate and ideological power. The volume features notable contributors, including a preface by Cees Hamelink, an introduction by David Miller and William Dinan, and chapters from Justin Lewis, Robin Andersen, Henry Giroux, James Winter, Robert Jensen, Stuart Allan, Richard Keeble, Yasmin Jiwani, David Berry, Gerald Sussman, and Andrew Mullen.

political economy and media: The political economy of the media. 1 (1997) Peter Golding, 1997

political economy and media: INTERSECTIONALITY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND MEDIA. CAROLYN M. BYERLY, 2024

political economy and media: *Sex and Money* Eileen R. Meehan, Ellen Riordan, 2002

political economy and media: Converging Media, Diverging Politics Mike Gasher, 2005-01-01 What purpose does the news media serve in contemporary North American society? In this collection of essays, experts from both the United States and Canada investigate this question, exploring the effects of media concentration in democratic systems. Specifically, the scholars collected here consider, from a range of vantage points, how corporate and technological convergence in the news industry in the United States and Canada impacts journalism's expressed role as a medium of democratic communication. More generally, and by necessity, *Converging Media, Diverging Politics* speaks to larger questions about the role that the production and circulation of news and information does, can, and should serve. The editors have gathered an impressive array of critical essays, featuring interesting and well-documented case studies that will prove useful to both students and researchers of communications and media studies.

political economy and media: The Political Economies of Media Dal Yong Jin, Dwayne Winseck, 2011-09-19 Some advocates and more than a few critics have misconstrued the political economy of media as a unified field of inquiry. The authors from this volume, by contrast, draw from a more diverse stream of the schools of thought signified by this tradition: Neoclassical Economics, Radical Media Political Economy, Schumpeterian Institutional Political Economy, and the Cultural Industries School. The book as a whole is as alert to developments in our main objects of analysis—media institutions, technologies, markets, uses and society—as it is to changes in the world around us, including current trends in communication and media studies. The contributors show that digital media are disrupting entire media industries, but without erasing the past. Throughout, the impact of the unprecedented wave of media consolidation in the late-1990s and the financial crisis of the past few years loom large. The authors also suggest that there is no supra logic of total system integration that spans the network media, while insisting that one media sector is not the same as the next. Social networking activities often beg, pilfer and borrow content from traditional media, but it remains the case that Time Warner, Comcast, the BBC and News Corp. are very different creatures than Apple, Baidu, Facebook or Google. In other words, even in the age of convergence and remix culture, different media continue to display their own distinctive political economies, as the volume's title—*The Political Economies of Media*—signals.

political economy and media: Power, Media, Culture Luis Albornoz, 2015-07-06 This book updates and revalidates critical political economy of communication approaches. It is destined to become a work of reference for those interested in delving into debates arising from the performance of traditional and new media, cultural and communication policy-making or sociocultural practices in the new digital landscape.

political economy and media: Media Studies: Institutions, theories, and issues Pieter Jacobus Fourie, 2001 This outcomes-based textbook provides comprehensive information on the makeup of media institutions, theories in media studies, and critical issues that face the media today. With this guide media students learn the history of the media and learn how to keep up with the latest trends and developments in broadcasting, printed press, and film. Outlined is how to develop an internal media policy with company mission statements, news, and programming

policies. The relationship of the media to the economy, politics, and society and how the media represents race, gender, violence, and terrorism are also discussed.

Related to political economy and media

Politics, Policy, Political News - POLITICO Young people — on the left and right — are growing increasingly skeptical of Israel. A Russian satirist explains why autocrats can't take a joke. The nation's most prominent — and most

Politics - Wikipedia Politics (from Ancient Greek πολιτικά (politiká) 'affairs of the cities') is the set of activities that are associated with making decisions in groups, or other forms of power relations among

POLITICAL Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of POLITICAL is of or relating to government, a government, or the conduct of government. How to use political in a sentence

Political News | AP News Founded in 1846, AP today remains the most trusted source of fast, accurate, unbiased news in all formats and the essential provider of the technology and services vital to

POLITICAL | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary Politics means the activities of the government or people who try to influence the way a country is governed. We use a singular verb with it: Free trade is an ongoing political issue because it

Political Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary POLITICAL meaning: 1 : of or relating to politics or government; 2 : interested in or active in politics

What is Politics? Exploring Definitions and Concepts • PolSci Institute Politics, at its core, is about power relationships, decision-making, and the art of influence that exists in virtually every aspect of human interaction. German sociologist Max

Politics : NPR 1 day ago Politics NPR's expanded coverage of U.S. and world politics, the latest news from Congress and the White House and elections. A news crew films a segment near a sign

Politics - The Washington Post 3 days ago Post Politics from The Washington Post is the source for political news headlines, in-depth politics coverage and political opinion, plus breaking news on the Biden administration

Politics: Latest and breaking political news today - POLITICO Much of the private sector is paralyzed by Trump's broader efforts to leverage the might of the government to bend companies to his whims. The lawsuit comes after Russell Vought outlined

Back to Home: <http://www.devensbusiness.com>