



## COURSE SYLLABUS

# Globalization and Media, 7.5 credits

*Globalization and Media, 7,5 högskolepoäng*

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<b>Course Code:</b> LGLS22	<b>Education Cycle:</b> Second-cycle level
<b>Confirmed by:</b> Director of Education Mar 15, 2022	<b>Disciplinary domain:</b> Social sciences
<b>Valid From:</b> Autumn 2022	<b>Subject group:</b> MK1
<b>Version:</b> 1	<b>Specialised in:</b> A1F
	<b>Main field of study:</b> Media and Communication Science

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### Intended Learning Outcomes (ILO)

On completion of the course, the student should be able to:

Knowledge and understanding

- explain theories of globalization
- identify and explain the role of globalization in society from different perspectives
- identify and explain the role of media and journalism for both globalization and de-globalization processes

Skills and abilities

- compare different globalization theories
- compare different media globalization theories in terms of similarities and differences
- compare different theories and types of research about global journalism
- apply theories about globalization, media globalization and global journalism on society

Judgement and approach

- critically reflect upon and problematize globalization theory, media globalization theory and global journalism theory from different perspectives

### Contents

- Globalization theory (including theories about de-globalization)
- Media globalization theory
- Global journalism theory

### Type of instruction

The teaching consists of lectures, seminars and exercises performed individually and in groups.

A learning management system is used.

Students who have been admitted to and registered for a course have the right to receive instruction/supervision for the duration of the time period specified for the particular course

instance to which they were accepted. After that, the right to receive instruction/supervision expires.

The teaching is conducted in English.

### **Prerequisites**

45 credits from the master's programme, or equivalent.

### **Examination and grades**

The course is graded A, B, C, D, E, FX or F.

The grades A, B, C, D and E are all passing grades. For courses with more than one element of examination, students are given a final grade based on an overall assessment of all the elements included in the course.

The examination is based on the intended learning outcomes.

The course is examined through one group assignment and one individual written assignment.

The examination must allow for students to be assessed on an individual basis. Further information concerning assessment of specific intended learning outcomes and grading criteria is provided at the beginning of the course.

To receive the final grade of this course, the student needs to pass all of the examinations. In order to achieve grade A in the course, the student should have an A in the individual written assignment. A similar rationale is applied on the other grading levels.

Students are guaranteed a minimum of three attempts to pass an examination, including the regular attempt.

If a student has failed the same examination three times, the student can request that the next attempt be graded by a new examiner. The decision to accept or reject such a request is made by the associate dean of education. A student may not make a second attempt at any examination already passed in order to receive a higher grade.

In case a course is terminated or significantly altered, examination according to the earlier syllabus shall be offered on at least two occasions in the course of one year after the termination/alteration.

Registration of examination:

Name of the Test	Value	Grading
Group assignment <sup>†</sup>	2 credits	U/G
Individual written assignment	5.5 credits	A/B/C/D/E/FX/F

<sup>1</sup> The assignment is assessed as Fail (U) or Pass (G).

### Course evaluation

The instruction is followed up throughout the course. A course evaluation is conducted at the end of the course. A summary and comments are published in the learning management system. The evaluation constitutes a basis for future improvements to the course.

### Course literature

Berglez, Peter (2013). *Global Journalism. Theory and practice*. New York: Peter Lang. 157 p.

Berglez, Peter & Gearing, Amanda (2018). The Panama and Paradise Papers. The Rise of a Global Fourth Estate, *International Journal of Communication* 12: 4573-4592. 19 p.

Castells, Manuel (2011). A Network Theory of Power, *International Journal of Communication* 5: 773-787. 14 p.

Cha, Taesuh (2020). Is Anybody Still A Globalist? Rereading the trajectory of US grand strategy and the end of the transnational moment, *Globalizations* 17(1): 60-76. 16 p.

Curran, James, Esser, Frank, Hallin, Daniel C., Hayashi, Kaori & Lee, Chin-Chuan (2017). International News and Global Integration. A five-nation reappraisal, *Journalism Studies* 18(2): 118-134 16 p.

Flew, Terry (2018). *Understanding Global Media*. 2th ed. London: Palgrave. 219 p.

Hänska, Max (2018). International Journalism and the Emergence of Transnational Publics: Between cosmopolitan norms, the affirmation of identity and market forces, *Global Media and Communication* 14(1): 103-121. 18 p

James, Paul & Steger, Manfred B. (2014). A Genealogy of 'Globalization': The career of a concept, *Globalizations* 11(4): 417-434 17 p.

Konow-Lund, Maria Gearing, Amanda & Berglez, P. (2019). Transnational Cooperation in Journalism. In *Oxford Encyclopedia of Journalism Studies*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. doi:10.1093/acrefore/9780190228613.013.881. 19 p.

Lechner, Frank J. (2009). *The Making of World Society*. Malden, MA & Oxford; Wiley-Blackwell. 311 p.

Olausson, Ulrika (2014). The Diversified Nature of 'Domesticated' News Discourse. The case of climate change in national news media, *Journalism Studies* 15(6): 711-725. 14 p.

Reese, Stephen D. (2016). The New Geography of Journalism Research: Levels and spaces, *Digital Journalism*, 4(7): 816-826. 10 p.

Scholte, Jan A. (2002). *What is Globalization? The definitional issue – again*, CSGR Working

Paper No. 109/02, Dec. 2002. 34 p.

Tanikawa, Miki (2018). Is 'Global Journalism' truly Global? Conceptual and empirical examinations of the global, cosmopolitan and parochial conceptualization of journalism, *Journalism Studies* 20(10): 1421-1439. 18 p.

Van Leuven, Sarah & Berglez, P. (2016). Global Journalism between Dream and Reality: A comparative study of The Times, Le Monde and De Standaard, *Journalism Studies* 17(6): 667-683. 16 p.

Volkmer, Ingrid & Sharif, Kasim (2018). *Risk Journalism between Transnational Politics and Climate Change*. Palgrave. 292 p. (a selection of about 100 pages)

Ward, Stephen J A. (2005). Philosophical Foundations for Global Journalism Ethics, *Journal of Mass Media Ethics* 20(1): 3-21. 18 p.

Please note that changes may be made to the reading list up until eight weeks before the start of the course.

Reference literature

**Citing Sources – How to Create Literature References**

<http://ju.se/library/search--write/citing-sources---how-to-create-literature-references.html>

**The Interactive Anti-Plagiarism Guide – Jönköping University**

Information about plagiarism at higher education institutions

Available in the learning management system