

COURSE SYLLABUS

Globalization and Media, 7.5 credits

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Course Code:	LGLS22	Education Cycle:	Second-cycle level
Confirmed:	Jun 03, 2025	Disciplinary domain:	Social sciences
Valid From:	Sep 01, 2025	Subject group:	Media and Communication Studies
		Specialised in:	A1F Second cycle, has second-cycle course/s as entry requirements
		Main field of study:	Media and Communication Science

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

Content

- 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.

Language of instruction is in English.

Entry requirements

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.

Registration of examination:

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

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.

Other information

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.

The examiner has the right to give an adapted examination or let the student carry out the examination in an alternative way provided that the intended learning outcomes can be secured and that there are exceptional reasons for this, including the student's right to targeted study support.

Course literature

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

Albornoz, L., & Krakowiak, F.(2023). Netflix's first decade of presence in Latin America. In P. Bouquillion, C. Ithurbide, & T. Mattelart (Eds.), *Digital platforms and the Global South: Reconfiguring power relations in the cultural industries* (Chap. 7). Routledge.

Berglez, P.(2013). *Global journalism: Theory and practice* . Peter Lang.

- Berglez, P., & Olausson, U.(2019). Global journalism. *The international encyclopedia of journalism studies* .
- Castells, M.(2011). A network theory of power. *International Journal of Communication*, 5 , 773–787.
- Flew, T. (2018). Introduction to global media: Key concepts. *Understanding global media* (2nd ed., Chap. 1). Palgrave.
- Hartley, J., Ibrus, I., & Ojamaa, M.(2021). Emergent self-mediating classes in the digital semiosphere: Covid-19 conspiracies and the climate justice movement. *Nordic Journal of Media Studies*, 3 (1), 118–140.
- Jeppesen, S. (2021). Global justice. *Transformative media* (pp. 39–71). University of British Columbia Press.
- Lotz, A. D. (2022). Netflix's approach to being global. *Netflix and streaming video: The business of subscriber-funded video on demand* (Chap. 10). Polity Press.
- Nederveen Pieterse, J.(2025). Globalization – everything, everywhere, all the time. *Dialogues in Sociology*, 1 (1), 37–41.
- Scholte, J. A. (2005). Defining globalization. *Globalization: A critical introduction* (2nd ed., Chap. 2). Palgrave Macmillan.
- Slavina, A., & Brym, R.(2019). Demonstrating in the internet age: A test of Castells' theory. *Social Movement Studies*, 19 (2), 201–221.
- Steger, M. B. (2023). The economic and technological dimensions of globalization; The cultural dimensions of globalization. *Globalization: A very short introduction* (6th ed., Chaps. 3 & 5). Oxford University Press.
- Tanikawa, M.(2019). Is “global journalism” truly global? Conceptual and empirical examinations of the global, cosmopolitan and parochial conceptualization of journalism. *Journalism Studies*, 20 (10), 1421–1439.
- Van Leuven, S., & 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.
- Ward, S. J. A.(2005). Philosophical foundations for global journalism ethics. *Journal of Mass Media Ethics*, 20 (1), 3–21.
- Wasko, J. (2019). From global media giants to global Internet giants: Reflections on media diversity. L. Albornoz & M. T. García Leiva (Eds.), *Audiovisual industries and diversity: Economics and policies in the digital era* (Chap. 4). Routledge.

Reference Literature:

Citing Sources – How to Create Literature References

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

Sourcewise: A Student's Guide to Avoiding Plagiarism

Information about plagiarism at higher education institutions

Available in the learning management system