Your topic: Why do you consider Media Regulation Policy the most important idea from the module “Network society and the media”? Write an essay which explores this idea in some depth. Your essay should make an argument and take a position. Your aim is to produce a coherent, concise and well-supported response to the question, which demonstrates your engagement with the module “Network society and the Media”

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Introduction

There is an increase in the network society as the economy has been suffused and there has been interconnectivity of culture as well as society which has helped in the development of a substantial importance. The dynamics of the upgraded information order as well as effect of the different ways of media as well as politics are played. The world can be easily reshaped and reordered of there are current ideas used in the media theory which can also be linked with cultural studies as well as politics of the evolving ‘networked civil society’ and steeped with a number of contradictions as well as a deep feeling of flux (Castells, Manuel 2011).

A lot of students are pursuing media studies, politics, networking and sociology which help them in understanding the network society which in turn plays an important role in moulding it. This essay will help to outline the connectivity between network societies with the media regulation policy.

Literature Review

Currently, there are a number of trends prevailing in the rapid globalization; mobile workers, networked organizations as well as conventional communities increasing in practice. Some consider collocation as a necessary condition for the kind of interactions that sustain a community of practice. However, there are numerous published accounts of virtual communities of practice, and most of these studies have relied on a condensed definition of communities of practice that either lack a formal model or elude Wenger’s theoretical framework without providing a developed alternative (Bilić, Paško 2014).
A theory of virtual learning must embrace the informal learning that occurs outside classrooms and lecture halls as people initiate and structure their activities to enable educational processes and outcomes. Suave (2007) found that in every day adult learning, 51% of the reported learning episodes took place at home in the learner’s own office at the workplace. The rest occurred in the workplace outside the office (21%), outdoors (5%), in a friend’s house (2%), or at places of leisure (6%). Other locations reported (14%) included places of worship, the doctor’s surgery, cafés, hobby stores, and cars. Suave (2007) concluded that most organizations are trapped in the economics of formal learning approaches, which can be expensive, time consuming, and inflexible. Organizations must revamp budgets and shift resources from formal learning settings to informal situations in which the majority of learning actually takes place. Even when an institution is fortunate enough to employ an educational technology group with several members, there are many instances where expertise outside of the institution may be needed. Numerous books are available to assist the educational technology professional in the planning and management of technology. Although these may be useful resources, the nature of book publishing makes them less helpful for up-to-the-minute technology needs. Specifically, in a small rural setting, providing leadership and support of educational technology may be the purview of a single individual on campus (Sharples, Mike and Giasemi 2010).

One of the sociologist as well as a media theorist named Manuel Castell described the transformation from the industrial age to the information age talking about the increase in the electronic communication media leading to a rapid decentralization of human as well as physical capital. There is a change in the organizational structures leading to a shift in vertical bureaucracies concerning horizontal cooperation aspects which helps in transiting form hierarchies into networks. The subject was addressed by the economist Carl Shapiro and Hal
Varian in a way which can be describing change in the same way involving central difference in the old as well as new economies while driving the old industrial economies through economies of scale and a new information economy which can be driven with the help of network economics (Castells, Manuel 2013).

Dirk Baecker describes the network society as a nervous society which is in continuous need for reassurance regarding the actors of the cooperation in the past for cooperating in the future. For preservation of the capability for acting in the network society, the attention is enhanced and there is survival of network society with the focused attention. The composition of network society is with a number of networks connected electronically with information as well as communication technologies and coded with the help of culture. In the world of literature, connected has given birth to a lot of debates among the media scholars and a way is paved for an entire inclusive global village. The debate regarding the information age has consequently lead to supra-individualization as well as social fragmentation. The debate also comprises of a new era giving insight as to how people are able to live and take into consideration the era and the recognition of opportunities and prevention of limitations. There is a contrast in the developing countries marked with the developed world which helps in delivering of physical goods as well as information services through transport and communication infrastructures. There is development of centralization of media through governments and some entrepreneurs giving the urge of development of the individual information networks. The catalyst of the infuriatingly growing network is the youth which is less resistant to change in the developing countries (Rubin, Edward 2010).
Some of the challenges faced by networking due to media regulation policy involve the maximum user’s performance considered in mobile interaction having a number of factors limiting the mobile user’s capacity for efficient interaction with a mobile phone. There is a lot of interest in the experimentation as well as development of interaction techniques as well as methods of improvement of user performance. There is engagement and embodiment of interaction across modalities which help in the development of techniques and interactive systems using interaction implicitly as well as explicitly for fostering co-experience, physical, learning and creative activity (Bertot, John, and Paul 2012).

There is a lot of benefit obtained regarding an extensive range of information related to individuals from digital techniques. The individuals refer to the people allowing gathering profiles united in the list of properties. There is nothing more common on the Web other than the explosion of profiles for accumulation, storage, treatment as well as visualization. Before the captivation of digital techniques regarding storage and capture, there was a presentation with a classical problem related to social theory. There was interaction created phenomena which helped in the individual social atoms due to the definition of atoms in terms of self-containment entities which were short of other entities required for subsistence. When there was interaction upon entry, there was simplification and castration of atoms which were produced without the intended results making it one of the strange results concerning taking the idea of actor network seriously (Livingstone, Sonia, and David 2010).

When a lot of information is gathered, then the notion of the whole starts modifying. There is deployment of collective phenomenon regarding the information having individual associations. In the networked society, the starting point for new ways is connectivity in terms of innovation,
collaboration as well as socialization. There is creation of freedom, empowerment and opportunity involved for transformation of industry and society while the greatest challenges which the planet faces are involved and we are about to embrace exceptional revolution. There is connection in real time regarding a number of requirements which helps in opening opportunities and exploring the potentials of the world that is connected. With the continuation of transformation of society, there are a number of current systems related to learning as well as education which go through a lot of pressure when adaptation takes place. The transformation has been taking place with the help of education technology, connected learning as well as the increase of the Networking society which has transformed the built concept related to learning, role of teachers as well as nature of knowledge (Banks, John 2012).

**Conclusion**

The essay suggests that if a lot of traits are put together, the network society would be shaped and there will be an informational capitalist economy which will be organized all around the world as well as on the network model and will related to the human experience regarding time as well as space displacement in virtuality, power as well as non-power which will help in accessibility of networks as well as control overflows which will help in the contradiction regarding the character of networks as well as embodiment of human meaning.

The relation of information regards the motives, causes and goals of a social movement as a necessity for any kind of activism, whether high- or low-risk helps in the density regarding the enhancement in motivation which is also likely to establish social activism. People nowadays do not completely rely on mass media information which helps in the transmission of personal ties.
There is enthusiasm for a company regarding not spreading the development in a free way which helps in insuring success.
References


