



# Holiday Assignments

## ADVANCE LEVEL

**Subject: Economics**

**Grade 13**

**Medium: Tamil**

### Holiday notes Unit 10

#### Media Regulation

Media regulation is closely associated with media policies. This implies that the government and other official decision-making bodies are to some extent create formal and informal mechanisms for media structures, media behaviour and media governance. It is set up as both a state and a non-governmental organization. "Regulation is a focused control over the activities that are recognized by a community by a public body." This is a media system and a legal obligation towards institutions to ensure policy objectives such as pluralism, diversity, competition and freedom. This includes corporate regulations governed by public institutions. Examples include rationing, basics, and proprietary limits. Regulatory processes can be initiated by the government or the media in association with the government. Regulation is a subject of discussion in media policy. It can be seen in positive and negative ways. Allowing news coverage to meet any accepted standard is a positive regulation. A negative regulation may be to prevent the presentation of any message in the media. It can be recognized that the regulation is specific to each medium. It is the regulation of print media, electronic media regulation. But as the internet of digital technology is expanding, media-specific regulation may seem meaningless. It can be recognized that the nature of regulation has been changed by national, international, and international statutes. It can be pointed out that the regulation of the media began with the printing of books in Western Europe in the mid-15th century. When printing expands as a business and as an industry, church and state ask, "What is the content of printed publications?" Interested in inquiring. Prior to printing of books, the approval of any authority was granted and restrictions were imposed on the import and export of such books.

### **The need for media regulation.**

There have been suggestions that the regulation would limit press freedom. But it is imperative to maintain a regulation for the rights and social responsibility of the democratic socialist majority. Regulation can thus be regarded as a principle of freedom and democracy. The necessity of media regulation can be discussed under six aspects.

- 1) The various communication systems in an information society are economic resources. Therefore, regulation is needed to manage them.
- 2) Regulation is necessary to protect public order.
- 3) Regulation is required to control the impact on the rights of individuals through unregulated public communication.
- 4) Regulation is essential for the development and effective use of technology standardization, innovation, interconnected communication systems.
- 5) Access to information based on their chosen communicative and cultural practices is important to promote freedom of communication, diversity and universal values