

ABSTRACT

This paper studies the concept of ‘glocalization’ (constitutive relationship between the ‘global’ and the ‘local’ which produces hybridized outcomes in political, economical or socio-cultural arenas) of press freedom in the framework of the World Summit of Information Society (WSIS). Three Asian countries in which press freedom has been treated differently in each country, namely Thailand, Singapore and China, have been chosen as research countries. This paper argues that when local people are willing to accept and request press freedom, the so-called universal values can be effectively glocalized and constitutively intertwined with internal established social values. Thus, new images of ‘press freedom’ are constructed.

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