

## Political Communication

Code: 104794  
ECTS Credits: 6

**2025/2026**

Degree	Type	Year
Communication in Organisations	OT	4

### Contact

Name: Marc Blasco Duatis

Email: marc.blasco@uab.cat

### Teaching groups languages

You can view this information at the [end](#) of this document.

### Prerequisites

The student must have the habit of reading the general press, with special attention to national and international political news, as well as opinion articles or the follow-up of debates and television and radio talk shows on political issues understood in a broader sense.

The student must have an acceptable command of the English language, which allows him to understand documents written in that language.

The student must have basic notions of descriptive statistics (understand how to read tables with percentages and frequencies) as well as know how to interpret relationships between variables (double entry tables, typologies, etc ...).

The Catalan and Spanish language is the vehicular tool of written and oral expression of the subject. In this sense, correction in the use of language is an indispensable requirement, especially in the discursive, reasoning and discussion aspects, orthographic and grammatical correction, as well as adequacy, coherence and cohesion.

### Objectives and Contextualisation

The subject aims to provide the basic conceptual tools for the analysis and understanding of political communication and its different actors and functions, in contemporary societies and strategic planning of political discourse and analysis of the use of communication in government organizations and public institutions. The role of political communication will be explained, a historical introduction will be given and the main characteristics of political propaganda will be shown, from Nazi and fascist, to Political Marketing 2.0, the concept of Democracy 3.0 or public communication.

### Competences

- Act with ethical responsibility and respect for fundamental rights and duties, diversity and democratic values.
- Act within one's own area of knowledge, evaluating sex/gender-based inequalities.
- Determine the structure and functions of the technological and economic context of organisations.

- Differentiate the principal theories on communication in organisations, which underpin knowledge of the discipline and its different branches.
- Introduce changes in the methods and processes of the field of knowledge to provide innovative responses to the needs and demands of society.
- Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.
- Students must be capable of collecting and interpreting relevant data (usually within their area of study) in order to make statements that reflect social, scientific or ethical relevant issues.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
- Take account of social, economic and environmental impacts when operating within one's own area of knowledge.
- Work in compliance with professional codes of conduct.

## Learning Outcomes

1. Analyse a situation and identify its points for improvement.
2. Analyse information processes and the currents and theories that underpin them in the process of planning and executing political communication.
3. Analyse the sex- or gender-based inequalities and the gender biases present in one's own area of knowledge.
4. Display knowledge of how public actors' communicative strategies are devised and spread through the organisations they work in.
5. Display knowledge of the political context in order to develop critical thinking skills and generate original ideas about that context.
6. Identify situations in which a change or improvement is needed.
7. Identify the main inequalities and discriminations in terms of sex/gender present in society.
8. Identify the social, economic and environmental implications of academic and professional activities within one's own area of knowledge.
9. Interpret and discuss documents on the main theories of political science and the organisation of political propaganda.
10. Present a summary of the studies made, orally, in writing, or using other means of communication.
11. Present the objectives of governmental institutions, political parties, etc. to all kinds of audiences.
12. Respect the ideas, ethnic groups, religions, cultures, etc., of all collectives when planning and organising communication by political organisations.
13. Weigh up the impact of any long- or short-term difficulty, harm or discrimination that could be caused to certain persons or groups by the actions or projects.
14. Work independently to solve problems and take strategic decisions on the basis of the knowledge acquired.

## Content

### 1. Power, politics and democracy

- Institutionalization of political communication as a discipline.
- Models of political and media systems.
- Citizenship, persuasive processes and public opinion.
- *Zoon politics*, public sphere and democracy 3.0.
- Characteristics of political propaganda.
- Political consulting: relations between the political system and the media system.

### 2. Marketing and political communication

- Political marketing as a comprehensive model of communication.
- Political communication actors: politicians, public opinion, spin doctors, journalists, the media, social movements and opinion leaders.
- The media construction of the political agenda: from the agenda-setting to the agenda-building.
- Politics and politics: party political communication vs. institutional political communication.
- Marketing and leadership: from party political communication to candidate political communication.

### 3. Instruments of political communication

- Storytelling and storytelling: political discourse as narrative.
- The legitimacy of the candidate and the potential to communicate.
- Advertising: the Americanization of political communication.
- The polls: from the media frame to the construction of the vox populi.
- The election campaign, the permanent campaign and the valorization of the government action.
- Citizens, voters, audiences or targets: the use of data in political communication.

### 4. Media spectrum, political communication and democracy

- Political communication 2.0: a cyber-democracy of prosumers.
- From infotainment to politainment.
- City branding: the city brand as a strategy for institutional political communication.
- Electoral systems, participation and electoral behavior.
- Journalism and political communication: media construction of the political agenda.

The detailed calendar with the content of the different sessions will be exposed the day of presentation of the subject. It will also be posted on the Virtual Campus where students will be able to find a detailed description of the exercises and practices, the different teaching materials and any information necessary for the proper follow-up of the subject.

## Activities and Methodology

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
<hr/>			
Type: Directed			
<hr/>			
Exercises and practices in class, analysis of practical cases, presentation of works.	15	0.6	3, 1, 10, 8, 7, 6, 12, 14, 13
<hr/>			
Master classes, lectures, viewing of audiovisual pieces, presentation of cases.	30	1.2	1, 5, 10, 9, 12
<hr/>			
Type: Supervised			
<hr/>			
Individualized follow-up tutorials and in small groups	6	0.24	1, 12, 14
<hr/>			
Preparation and writing of works	15	0.6	2, 1, 10, 6, 9, 14
<hr/>			
Reading and preparation of texts that will be the subject of seminars	25	1	5, 10, 9, 14
<hr/>			
Type: Autonomous			
<hr/>			
Seminar readings	40	1.6	2, 10, 9, 12, 14
<hr/>			
Study of the syllabus of the subject	12	0.48	14
<hr/>			

This subject is 6 ECTS, which implies a total dedication of the student of 150 hours, distributed in:

- Guided activities (30% and 46h): activities in the classroom with the presence and guidance of the teacher which may consist of lectures, seminars to discuss compulsory readings in small groups and oriented to practical issues, work of practical cases related to the syllabus of the course and with the possibility of punctual tests.
- Supervised activities (30% and 45h): extracurricular activities carried out by the student in accordance with a work plan designed and subsequently supervised and evaluated by the teacher. It also includes joint tutorials and other similar activities (face-to-face or online) to follow the course.
- Autonomous activities (35% and 52h): autonomous activities of the student in accordance with the requirements of the subject, such as basic and complementary readings, study of class notes or all those other activities that complement the training that is achieved in this course.
- Assessment activities (5% and 7h).

*The course content will be sensitive to issues related to gender perspective and the use of inclusive language.*

*A detailed schedule outlining the content of each session will be presented on the first day of the course and will be available on the course's Virtual Campus, where students will find all teaching materials and necessary information for effective course monitoring. Should the teaching modality change for reasons of force majeure according to the competent authorities, the teaching staff will inform students of any modifications to the course schedule and teaching methodologies.*

Annotation: Within the schedule set by the centre or degree programme, 15 minutes of one class will be reserved for students to evaluate their lecturers and their courses or modules through questionnaires.

## Assessment

### Continous Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Active participation in seminars	10%	1	0.04	2, 3, 1, 5, 4, 11, 10, 8, 7, 6, 9, 12, 14, 13
Dissertation/presentation on an agreed topic or text	40%	3	0.12	2, 3, 1, 5, 4, 11, 10, 8, 7, 6, 9, 12, 14, 13
Individual or team work	50%	3	0.12	2, 3, 1, 5, 4, 11, 10, 8, 7, 6, 9, 12, 14, 13

#### Continous evaluation

50% of the grade will correspond to the individual or team course work, conveniently proposed and agreed. It must be prepared and delivered in the last sessions of the course. The work will be presented, debated and defended in class.

The remaining 50% of the grade will correspond to the interventions, assistance during the seminars and presentation of a reading (10%) and to an individual dissertation of a subject or agreed text (40%) on the matter treated during the course.

Students will be entitled to the recovery of the subject if they have been assessed for the set of activities whose weight is equivalent to a minimum of 2/3 of the total grade of the subject. The activity that is excluded from the recovery process is active participation in seminars.

In the case that the student commits any irregularity that could lead to a significant variation in the grade of an assessment act, this assessment act will be graded with 0, regardless of the disciplinary process that may be instructed. In the event of several irregularities in the assessment acts of the same subject, the final grade for this subject will be 0.

#### Single evaluation

50% will correspond to a face-to-face theoretical test. It must be passed (5 or more points out of 10) to pass the course (essential condition). The test will take place during the exam period.

20% will correspond to the resolution of a case study that will be proposed at the beginning of the semester and must be delivered on the date of the face-to-face written test.

30% will correspond to an individual dissertation on an agreed topic or text on the set of readings worked during the course. This dissertation must be defended in class on the day of the written test.

Students will be entitled to the recovery of the subject if they have been assessed for the set of activities whose weight is equivalent to a minimum of 2/3 of the total grade of the subject.

In the case that the student commits any irregularity that could lead to a significant variation in the grade of an assessment act, this assessment act will be graded with 0, regardless of the disciplinary process that may be instructed. In the event of several irregularities in the assessment acts of the same subject, the final grade for this subject will be 0.

AI: The use of Artificial Intelligence in this assignment is limited to the evaluation activities related to the course work and the preparation of the oral presentation of the seminar readings. Specifically, AI tools, both textual and visual, can help us generate and outline ideas, contextualize concepts, propose prototypes or combine elements in an innovative or alternative way. In the case of its use, it is necessary to explain and correctly cite its use in the preparation of the work. This involves actively indicating in each section of the activity what tools have been used, the objectives, the prompts that have been incorporated, the response obtained and the process that has been followed to review and edit the response. Remember, also, that if you use generative information, no personal, confidential or intellectual property-protected information should be provided. It should be taken into account that inappropriate use of generative AI, with the lack of review of the response obtained or the lack of citation of the tools used, will be considered irregular conduct in the evaluation that may lead to failure of the activity or the course. evaluation act. If in doubt, consult with the teacher.

## Bibliography

Aira, Toni (2009). *Els spin doctors: com mouen els fils els assessors dels líders polítics*. Barcelona: Mina.

Arendt, Hannah (2018). ¿Qué es la política? "Primera parte" (els cinc primers fragments: 1, 2A, 2B, 3A y 3B, PP. 33-61). México.

Berrocal, Salomé (2003). *Comunicación política en televisión y nuevos medios*. Barcelona: Ariel.

Blasco-Duatis, Marc; Coenders, Germà; Saez, Marc; Fernández-García, Núria i Ferin Cunha, Isabel (2019). Mapping the agenda-setting theory, priming and the spiral of silence in Twitter accounts of political parties. *International Journal of Web Based Communities*, (1), pàg. 4-24.

Blasco-Duatis, Marc; Saez, Marc i Fernández-García, Núria (2018). Compositional representation (CoDa) of the Agenda-setting of the political opinion makers in the main Spanish media groups in the 2015 general election. *Communication & Society*, 31 (2), pàg. 1 - 24.

Blasco-Duatis, Marc; Coenders, Germà i Saez, Marc (2018). Representación composicional de la intermedia agenda-setting de los principales grupos de medios y partidos políticos en las elecciones generales españolas de 2015. *Revista Latina de Comunicación Social*, 73, pp. 264 a 292.

Berrocal, Salomé (2017). *Politainment. La Política Espectáculo en los Medios de Comunicación*. Barcelona: Editorial Tirant lo Blanch.

Canel, María José (1999). *Comunicación política. Técnicas y estrategias para la sociedad de la información*. Madrid: Tecnos.

Castells, Manuel (2009). *Comunicación y poder*. Barcelona: Alianza editorial.

Dadamo, Orlando y García Beaudoux, Virginia (2016). Comunicación política: Narración de historias, construcción de relatos políticos y persuasión. *Comunicación y Hombre*, Núm. 12, pàg. 23-39.

Entman, Robert (1993). Framing: Towards a Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm. *Journal of Communication*, 43 (4), pàg. 51-58.

Gutiérrez-Rubí, Antoni (2014). *Tecnopolítica. El uso y la concepción de las nuevas herramientas tecnológicas para la comunicación, la organización y la acción políticas*. Barcelona: Bebookness.

Gutiérrez-Rubí, Antoni (2020). *ARTivismo. El poder de los lenguajes artísticos para la comunicación política y el activismo*. Barcelona: Editorial UOC.

Igartua, Juan José y Humanes, María Luisa (2004). *Teoría e investigación en comunicación social*. Madrid: Síntesis.

Kotler, Philip; Kotler, N. (1999). Political Marketing: Generating Effective Candidates, Campaigns, and Causes. A: B. I. Newman (dir.) (1999).

Lakoff, George (2008). *No pensis en un elefant! Llenguatge i debat polític*. Viena edicions.

Lilleker, Darren (2006). *Key Concepts in Political Communication*. Londres: Sage.

Lippmann, Walter (2003). *La opinión pública*. San Lorenzo del Escorial: Cuadernos de Langre.

López García, Guillermo; Gámir Ríos, José y Valera Ordaz, Lidia (2018). *Comunicación política: teoría y enfoques*. Madrid: Síntesis.

López García, Guillermo y Valera Ordaz, Lidia (eds.) (2017). *Pantallas electorales. El discurso de partidos, medios y ciudadanos en la campaña de 2015*. Barcelona: UOC.

Macías Rodríguez, Pedro (2018). Esfera pública y democracia. Una síntesis de las ideas de Arendt y Habermas. Barcelon: Editorial UOC.

Maarek, Phillip (1997). *Marketing político y comunicación. Técnicas y estrategias para la sociedad de la información*. Barcelona: Paidós Comunicación.

Mazzoleni, Gianpietro (2010). *La comunicación política*. Madrid: Alianza Editorial.

McCombs, Maxwell (2006). *Estableciendo la agenda: el impacto de los medios en la opinión pública y en el conocimiento*. Barcelona: Paidós.

Meadow, Robert (1980). *Politics as Communication*. Nova Jersey: Ablex Publishing Corporation.

Monzón, Cándido (1992). *Opinión pública y comunicación política*. Madrid: Eudema.

Pérez García, David (2003). *Técnicas de comunicación política. El lenguaje de los partidos*. Madrid: Tecnos.

Puig, Toni (2009). *Marca ciudad*. Barcelona: Ediciones Paidós.

Thompson, John B. (2001). *El escándalo político. Poder y visibilidad en la era de los medios de comunicación*. Barcelona: Paidós.

Túñez, Miguel (2012). *La gestión de la comunicación en las organizaciones*. Sevilla, Salamanca, Zamora: Comunicación Social.

Weaver, David; Elliot, Swanzey Nimley (1985). Who sets the Agenda for the Media? A Study of Local Agenda-Setting. *Journalism Quarterly*, Núm. 62, pàg. 87-94.

Weber, Max [1919]. *La política como profesión*. Edició de Joaquín Abellán, Barcelona: Biblioteca Nueva (2021).

Weber, Max (1967). *El político y el científico*. Madrid: Alianza Editorial (pàg. 81-180).  
Wolton, Dominique (1995). Comunication et Démocratie. *Medias Pouvoir*, Núm. 32, pàg.84-90.

## Software

The Virtual Campus platform, word processors, spreadsheets, social platforms and audiovisual.

## Groups and Languages

Please note that this information is provisional until 30 November 2025. You can check it through this [link](#). To consult the language you will need to enter the CODE of the subject.

Name	Group	Language	Semester	Turn
(SEM) Seminars	71	Catalan/Spanish	first semester	afternoon
(TE) Theory	7	Catalan/Spanish	first semester	afternoon