

Naïma Saint-Fleurant

117727

Professor Dr. Autumn-Carol C. Nova

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Overture

2. In terms of creativity and distribution models, what's changed in the music business in recent years and what remains the same?

We learned everywhere, such as in school, social media, in books, or by someone, that the music business keeps evolving in the world; each era brings some music changes, sometimes it changes completely with new genres and styles, and other times it experienced some changes, but they're still some familiarity. While the music business keeps ascending over the years, we can see some changes in the creative and distribution part, but there are still some remaining parts of the past. In terms of creativity and distribution models, an artist can now produce his music without a record label; people call it do-it-yourself music production. We also see the evolution of digital media, which replaced CD and sheet music; although some people still use them in the present times; streaming services also come as a way to sell songs without the users going out; a composer can create music for anything, such as videogame, commercial, and so forth. But even though the music business keeps developing, the songs are still poetry, and the labels still have a say in what should be published; it feels like we were in the Middle Ages when the royal family decided what the artists should play.

3. With the shift to digital media, explain why aspiring and semi-pro musicians were helped and why the major recorded music labels suffered?

Digital media comes as a way to facilitate the sharing of music to the audience over the internet or any source of networks. Although it sometimes has some disadvantages, this new technology brings a lot of new opportunities to artists, their audiences, and labels. Aspiring and semi-pro musicians were helped with the shift to digital media because this evolution comes with a set range of devices that produce better sounds and make music recording accessible for everyone who wants to make their music known. These new tools allow those musicians “to create and assemble sounds” (Baskerville and Baskerville 10). In the beginning, music labels enjoyed this change in the music business until streaming services became the norm in sharing music with consumers; it was not profitable for them when people began to copy songs without their approval; they lost authority over music.

Work Cited

Baskerville, David and Timothy Baskerville. *Music Business Handbok and Career Guide*. 12th. 2019.