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¹ We have endeavoured to ensure that these are the abstracts of the papers actually presented in Cartagena. Nevertheless, due to cancellations, additions and other factors, abstracts may be included here that were not presented and abstracts that were presented may not be included. Email addresses have been intentionally altered to prevent harvesting by spammers.

Id: 14301

Title: Impacts of communication techniques on ethical behaviour and awareness: a comparative analysis.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Several studies have focused on the normative analysis of ethical codes, analyzing more specifically the principles and values that should apply within organizations. But these researches generally ignore if whether or not the ethical codes do have a significant influence on the ethical behaviour and awareness of their employees. Research done by our team thus proposed to fill this gap by using some theoretical approaches to communication and social psychology to facilitate the effective appropriation of the norms of ethical codes by employees of an organization. To measure the cognitive and behavioral impact of certain communication techniques, our team exposed sixty employees of an organization to an experimental procedure (with pre-test and post-test design and control group) to compare the effectiveness of three communication techniques: one by email, another involving a public commitment and the last one involving a reflexive and participatory dimension. This presentation will show the details of the experiment, as well as the results obtained by our research team.

Id: 14360

Title: The Religious Framework of Forgiveness Without Apology for Survivors of Shootings

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In August 2016, New York Daily News columnist and social activist Shaun King wrote piece pleading with news anchors to stop asking the families of shooting victims to forgive their attackers. He claimed, outraged, that it is only black people whose generosity is taxed in this way. Only black people are required to perform public forgiveness in absence of apology.

King is (mostly) right. As feminist philosopher of language Alice MacLachlan has shown, forgiveness is often a uniquely gendered trait, often requiring self-sacrifice and the subordination of one's own best interests. Adrienne Martin builds on MacLachlan, charting precisely how apologies and forgiveness work in the context of relationships and power dynamics. Which is to say: it's not just people of colour who are subordinated through forgiveness rituals. Women are repeatedly asked to forgive perpetrators of sexual assault and violence, often publicly, and usually by a third party. These two cases, I argue, provide grounded examples of the ways in which publicly mediated forgiveness rituals serve to further oppress already marginalized survivors of extreme violence. Only some kinds of people are expected to always forgive.

Partly, of course, because forgiveness makes good television. It elicits the orchestrated genuine emotion that Laura Grindstaff has called the money shot. Survivors may not feel particularly forgiving, but it is really hard to say that on television.

Forgiveness, as a value, is deeply rooted in a Christian framework that calls upon those who were wronged to be magnanimous. Christian narratives are often the only site of discussion of apology in absence of forgiveness; this is no coincidence. The religious Christian framework of forgiveness is vested in the notion of a longer end-game, namely divine retribution and reward. Here too, forgiveness is often a tool of disempowerment, asking sufferers to trust in a larger system of justice and righteousness. I explore the ways that the Christian framework influences current forgiveness dynamics both within media through third-party requests for forgiveness, placing particular pressure on the already disempowered to further part with their own agency in favor of a rigged system. While forgiveness can be empowering, particularly for those coming from a dominant position socially, racially, economically, religiously, its strategic coercion almost never is. This project will explore the religious framework for media requests for forgiveness in absence of apology, drawing on the Charleston church shooting at the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church in 2015 to consider the work that forgiveness does in the system of structural power. I consider the ethics of media requests for forgiveness and how that perpetuates the inequalities and expectations for conciliatory behavior on the part of victims and survivors.

Id: 14480

Title: Representation of 'labour' in news: A critical perspective

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The popularity of internet-based groups have diverted the attention to on working class movements, for example in the case of “Carnival Against Capital” which started on June 18, 1999, where labour activist, environmentalist, feminist, anarchist demonstrated throughout the globe against World Trade Organisation (WTO). Thus a new found solidarity was sealed in the name of social justice and anti neo-liberal agenda (Kahn & Kellner, 2004). Articles and editorials on labour which are reported in the media usually seek views and opinions about labour issues such as unrest, wages, working conditions and layoff. At a macro perspective, media coverage of labour issues reflects labour rights and empowerment. The objective of this article, is to critical look at the representation of labour and its issues of unrest and agitation in the mainstream media in India.

Id: 14510

Title: Conversing Ethics in India's News Media: A capabilities approach to media ethics training and practice

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Signifying India's democracy is its vibrant media which has grown exponentially in the past 20 years. Beyond the explosion of newspaper and magazine sales, India claims to be the second largest television market in the world with 600 million viewers. The growth of internet and social media, small in comparison to China, has been impressive with 89% increase in connectivity in the past five years. India had 825 registered TV channels broadcasting in 16 languages and over 80,000 newspapers as of March 31, 2013, according to official figures released by the Registrar of Newspapers of India (RNI) and the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRI). Amidst such growth, there remains a dearth of serious scholarly research on the ethical role of journalists and dramatically changing journalism practices in the weakening or consolidation of democracy. Some progress has been made in the areas of journalism education and ethics training with multiple Indian universities offering degree programs in journalism and journalism ethics and the establishment of NBA (News Broadcasters Association) in 2008 to deal with ethical, regulatory, and legal issues faced by media houses. This paper, following the scholarly works of Sonwalkar, Rao and Johal, Thussu, Karan, and Ramaprasad, will attempt to analyze the ethical challenges editor and journalists face on a day-to-day basis as the Indian media industry grows. The key questions posed are: Can the plethora of privately-run cable news channels and multiple editions of newspapers provide the discursive space needed to strengthen "practices of democracy" (Amartya Sen), not just inform results from ballot boxes? Are there opportunities for ethical conversations as newsrooms and audiences expand?

Using Harvard economist and Noble Laureate Amartya Sen's capabilities approach, the authors discuss strategies for media ethics education, training, and practice in India's news media landscape. The capability approach focuses directly on the quality of life that individuals are actually able to achieve in a given society. This quality of life is analyzed in terms of the core concepts of 'functionings' and 'capability.' Functionings are states of 'being and doing' such as being well-nourished and having clothing, and shelter. Capability refers to the set of valuable functionings that a person has effective access to. Thus, a person's capability represents the effective freedom of an individual to choose between different functioning combinations – between different kinds of life – that she or he has reason to value. Given that India is one of the most unequal societies in the world, with high – and increasing – poverty rates, the capabilities approach, as an ethical precept, can be beneficial for journalists to integrate in their day-to-day reportage. The data analyzed will be drawn from interviews of editors and owners of media houses and from ethics workshops conducted by the authors for journalists and media educators in Hyderabad, India, during 2016-17.

Id: 14527

Title: High Deception in Higher Education: A philosophical discussion of the role of ethical communication in education in post-colonial South Africa

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The history of postcolonial education in Africa is replete with calls for the decolonization of curricula. This call has been renewed in South Africa by recent student movements that call for the fall of barriers to higher education, and for the production of higher educational goals, processes and content that speak to Black, African and South African experiences and needs. Given that education is a fundamentally communicative process, an important obstacle to decolonization is perpetuated and created by communicative acts and processes that are deceitful and hence un-ethical. Through such acts and processes education becomes, better labeled as, mis-education in that it shortchanges students and other stakeholders who expect an education and learning environment that is emancipating. Instead, students are subjected to modes of exchange that deliver undermining, harmful and even simply neocolonial knowledges, cognitive schema and epistemic orders, reinforced through communications underlined by an ethos that goes against education as fundamentally truth-seeking and truth-advancing, and essentially decolonial, in its aim at delivering the best of human culture to future generations.

Through a philosophical discussion of forms and practices of deceitful communication, and through a set of in-depth qualitative interviews with communications scholars teaching and researching at higher education institutions in South Africa, we will highlight institutional and individual dynamics of deceitful communication. This to draw out new insights into the strangeness by which postcolonial settings make education deceitful through communication that alienates people from one another.

Id: 14599

Title: Independence from the crowd: protecting journalistic integrity in Asian news organisations

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Professional journalism has always had a complex relationship with its audience. Like democracy's relationship to citizens, the challenge is to ensure wide representation and accountability without descending to a tyranny of the majority that undermines democratic values and ethical practice. For journalism, this ethical challenge has become more acute by digital technologies that have greatly amplified people's voices. This paper presents findings from a study of news organisations' editorial policies pertaining to this dilemma.

The study covers 10 Asian media outlets — from China, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Taiwan — that are widely respected for their professional standards. It examines two specific dimensions of preserving editorial integrity against audience pressures.

First, it studies how these news organisations handle extreme speech — hate speech in particular — in their comments sections. It has been argued that forums belonging to journalistic organisations should apply higher standards of civility than internet intermediaries such as Twitter and Facebook. There is an on-going debate on whether and how news organisations should manage their forums to balance their readers' freedom of expression and the societal interest in reducing extreme speech. Possible methods include pre-moderation, post-moderation and even closing of comments.

Second, I examine how newsrooms use newly available audience metrics. Online publication generates granular data on audience behaviour. This permits media organisations to respond immediately to audience tastes if they wish — thus challenging more elitist professional conceptions of the role of editorial judgment vis-a-vis audience preferences. The use of big data risks pushing editorial decisions in directions that are more commercially rewarding than democracy-enhancing.

The research thus provides a timely stock-take of how news organisations view the double-edged swords of user-generated content and audience data. The focus on leading Asian news organisations fills a gap in journalism studies: although some of the titles included in the study are far larger than Western newspapers, little is known about their norms and practices. At the theoretical level, this paper engages with democratic theory as it pertains to professional ethics in journalism. It hinges on the conceptual distinction between the "public" and the "crowd", and how media can serve the former without being overwhelmed by the latter.

Id: 14788

Title: Measuring social media: Engagement as a rate for strategic actions

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: The possibilities of interaction in the social web consolidated "conversationalism" as a new paradigm of communication. The Cluetrain Manifesto (1999) and We Media (Bowman & Willis 2003) showed that communication involves many people as producers of messages and meaning. Public institutions, private organizations and the media are launched into the digital public sphere with the purpose of establishing a closer and horizontal relationship with their users. Their performance in social media is measured through a formula called engagement rate.

The purpose of this paper is to describe, analyze and discuss the assumptions of methodologies for measuring online conversation. These record what users do when they access to institutional social media profiles, which allow us to observe the "repercussion" of publications, a kind of "interactivity rating". However, those methodologies do not take into account the responses to their profiles, which are the results of listening to users. In this way, conversation, which establishes an exchange of roles between speaker and listener, is confused with mere digital interaction. Thus, engagement becomes a strategic action (Habermas 1984) of user conquest that paralyzes the culture of collaboration with them (Jenkins 2006). The ideal of this strategy is the viral reproduction of their own publications, in which the user is reduced to a promoter of contents in its own network of relations.

Since deception and manipulation as well as solidarity and collaboration online are carried out on interactive practices, it seems appropriate from an ethical perspective to introduce a distinction between "engagement of" and "engagement with". The first one responds to the strategic interest for the viralization of their own contents, while the second represents the interest to accept and listen to users, so that a collaborative exchange can be established on the subject that brings them together - government, services, information, etc.-. While "engaging with" users, they are recognized by the institutions as holders of relevant knowledge, experiences and opinions. This creates a common area from which communicative actions can be derived.

Finally, on the basis of this distinction it is shown, as a theoretical contribution, that just as information is not communication (Wolton 2009), neither conversation is communication if it is understood only as interaction. Communication is constituted from an ethical attitude of recognition of the other, which is included in the community and with which resources are shared to achieve a certain common good.

Id: 14859

Title: Prensa,Poder y Etica en México en los Tiempos de Peña Nieto:El Caso de Carmen Aristegui-MVS(2014-2015)'.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Los medios de difusión masiva se han convertido en actores fundamentales de los cambios políticos, pasando a ser los mediadores favoritos del gobierno federal para fortalecer su imagen, debilitar pública y mediáticamente a sus enemigos, promocionar sus actos y fabricar consensos. Aquí se inscribe el vínculo Prensa-Poder y Etica en México durante el sexenio 2012-2018 del gobierno mexicano de Enrique Peña Nieto en busca del control y sometimiento del ejercicio periodístico. Uno de los casos más significativos es la salida de la periodista Carmen Aristegui del grupo radiofónico MVS-Radio en 2015, generando un amplio debate nacional e internacional y activando una intensa polémica sobre la Prensa-el Poder y la Etica del ejercicio periodístico en nuestro país. Medios como The New York Times, the Guardian, El País, BBC, The Economist y Forbes dieron la noticia explicando que MVS despidió a una periodista incómoda para el régimen y al equipo de reporteros—encabezado por Daniel Lizárraga—que investigó y dio a conocer el conflicto de interés en la adquisición de la Casa Blanca, una residencia de 80 millones de pesos que la esposa del Presidente, Angelica Rivera compró a través de Grupo Higa, contratista del gobierno de Peña Nieto en el Estado de México y ganador, en el actual sexenio de la licitación para construir el tren rápido a Querétaro, proyecto cancelado por la SCT días antes de que se revelara la investigación periodística. El despido de Aristegui es un golpe a la pluralidad informativa y a la ética del ejercicio periodístico en la radio mexicana, pero también es la perdida para la sociedad de un espacio radiofónico libre y crítico. Sin embargo, dos años después reaparece el portal AristeguiNoticias dirigido por la informadora citada con el lema "De Verdad Creyeron que nos iban a callar?", confirmando que la ética del ejercicio periodístico crítico y ciudadano no podrá ser acallada por los poderes fácticos.

Marco Teòrico:

Por lo anterior, a partir de un marco teórico que tiene como soporte la Sociedad Red, la Videopolítica, y la Teoría del Malestar Mediático nuestro objetivo será establecer las bases para analizar la salida de Carmen Aristegui de MVS Radio en el contexto de las relaciones Prensa, Poder y Etica en México en los Tiempos de Peña Nieto. Con énfasis especial en el análisis de las causas políticas que motivaron la cancelación del programa radiofónico y del proyecto periodístico de Aristegui, bajo el planteamiento hipotético de que la empresa MVS y sus propietarios la Familia Vargas debieron estar buscando intercambiar el noticiero citado para evitar represalias u obtener ventajas en otro ámbito de los negocios donde tienen su apuesta futura: La Comunicación Digital. Y es aquí donde entra muy probablemente como factor externo de dicho acuerdo político el gobierno de Peña Nieto.

Mètododo Utilizado:

Contextualizar el tema en un marco histórico que se basa en la Comunicación Política y la Sociología. En especial de aquella que tiene contenidos de corte analítico y valorativo sobre la sociedad conectada, la movilización ciudadana y la desafección política, la transparencia, la ética y

la videocracia. Por tanto, el corpus analizado se limita al Segundo y Tercer Año de Gobierno(2014-2015) del Presidente mexicano Enrique Peña Nieto

Id: 15289

Title: RUMOR 3.O. El rumor en México en la era de internet

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: En los últimos años se ha observado la coexistencia del periodismo impreso y electrónico con el periodismo que se publica en medios digitales. Esto tiene dos vertientes:

1. el ejercicio periodístico que realizan las empresas de medios, que se ve sujeto al régimen legal, los códigos de ética de los medios – que no en todos los casos lo tienen- o la línea editorial de los mismos. Los medios en buena medida observan un compromiso en corroborar sus fuentes y cuidar su reputación, pues la difusión de una información sin corroborar puede significarles una afectación en sus ingresos, en la pérdida de audiencias o de anunciantes. Aunque esto no significa que en el afán de ganar una nota o por intereses políticos no estén exentos de publicar información poco fiable.

2. También en la última década, dada la facilidad que proporciona internet para subir contenidos y captar imágenes, han proliferado los sitios web, blogs o la difusión de informaciones por usuarios de la red, que no se rigen por la reputación, ni por criterios profesionales, éticos o la corroboración de fuentes para publicar información y que han dado lugar a la proliferación de rumores.

A partir de la psicología del rumor; los planteamientos de Allport y Postman, elaborados en la época de la posguerra, encuentran un terreno en la red que amplía sus efectos y la generación no sólo de informaciones producidas sin un marco profesional sino que son aprovechados por entidades y particulares para generar y difundir rumores y que dan lugar sobre todo en épocas de crisis o de falta de información a difundir y alimentar temores, tal es el caso de los saqueos en la República mexicana y su manejo en internet derivados de las protestas contra el aumento del precio de la gasolina que decretó el gobierno federal en el mes de diciembre.

A su vez, el crecimiento del rumor y su aprovechamiento a partir de las tecnologías de la información plantea nuevos dilemas éticos al ejercicio periodístico ante la proliferación de informaciones en la red y su marco legal

Id: 15436

Title: Ethics and multivocality: Exploring challenges of this communicative mode in heritage-making

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Multivocality has been described as an ethical response to subjectivism. Elsewhere I have discussed the dilemma of multivocality in the South African museum space, a space which seeks to foster the coexistence of diverse perspectives and narratives on cultures and histories. I argued for a decolonising multivocality. One which i) challenges perspectives which have, in the past, abstracted the ‘other’, and ii) gives voice to the indigenous. By doing so, the prescribed heritage text is challenged, if not changed. Nevertheless, when the question of ‘who qualifies as indigenous’ comes into play a cacophony of voices may ensue. In light of gross human rights violations and prolonged historic suffering, should some voices be edited out? And if all voices are allowed, should the process of editing for the sake of brevity still be considered an ethical undertaking?

Graham et al. (2000) note that there can be no model for multiculturalism and multivocality in the interpretation and presentation of all heritage. Each heritage object/site is subject to specific circumstances to which a multivocal presentation must adapt in order to best fulfil its role in that society. What that best fit is and who decides this is a provocation of heritage as dissonant and potentially divisive. In truth, there is a dearth of literature on theoretical conceptions of multivocality in heritage. Discussions are often simplified and vague, and implementation is subsequently the same. There is a lack of specific objectives and the heritage industry is threatened by this vagueness. It seems necessary to re-emphasise ethics of practice in the heritage landscape. What are the ethics of multivocality as a form of communication in the heritage sector? The paper explores what is communicated, who communicates it, the parameters of that communication and the ethical ramifications of such communication within the South African context.

Key words: ethics, multivocality, heritage, indigenous, communication

Id: 15469

Title: Ética, narratividad y violencia. Una aproximación desde los testimonios de los autores de masacres en Colombia

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: En esta ponencia se presentarán los resultados de una investigación en la que se intentó, en primer lugar, reflexionar sobre el sentido de experiencias concretas en prácticas de aniquilación como las vividas en las masacres para, en segundo lugar, rastrear un camino ético y político desde el que se haga posible mermar el sufrimiento humano y permitir la reconciliación con el mundo. Para alcanzar estos objetivos se partió por identificar los prejuicios que han guiado los estudios sobre los actos de violencia pura, para luego confrontarlos con su sistemática aparición en Colombia. Tras reconocer su insuficiencia en la búsqueda de sentido se siguieron las pistas dejadas por la llamada “Filosofía después de Auschwitz” y en particular por la reflexión de Hannah Arendt quien no sólo comparte en su filosofía el compromiso con la experiencia concreta, sino que admite la praxis de la comunicación o actividad narrativa, constituye el camino ético-político para contener la violencia desde la búsqueda misma del sentido.

Al interpretar desde toda su obra la afirmación de que “la violencia es muda”, se pudo construir la hipótesis de que el aplacamiento de la conciencia moral por el que es posible banalizar el mal, se cuece en la afonía del criminal y de los miembros de una sociedad cómplice o, dicho de otra forma, en su imposibilidad de hablar, de utilizar la palabra para confrontar y juzgar la experiencia del sufrimiento humano.

Al examinar los testimonios de autores y promotores de masacres en Colombia desde la hipótesis planteada, fue posible identificar aquella banalización. Sin distinción de actores (guerrilleros, paramilitares, militares, parapolíticos) los testigos-asesinos en sus relatos parecen no dar cuenta de la realidad. Acuden a máximas o valores supremos para justificar actos concretos. Descuartizar, violar, degollar, acribillar entre otros actos, se vinculan a la “defensa de la Constitución”, “de la patria”, del “Estado”, a “la defensa de la democracia”, a “la legalidad”. Construir hornos crematorios o capacitar en el descuartizamiento, son actos de “servicio al pueblo”, “un deber” institucional o “responsabilidad del trabajo”. Aquellos sobreesfuerzos de los escenarios de残酷idad “hacen parte” (normal) de la “guerra”, de un “conflicto armado”, y constituyen acciones “necesarias” ante un “enemigo” que, lo es, sólo por existir y cuyo un “cuerpo” es necesario hacer “desaparecer”. En su narrativa, los autores de masacres no sólo desprecian las experiencias concretas sino que poseen un registro lingüístico bajo, un código lingüístico estrecho plagado de frases hechas, al igual que de una casi inexistente variedad en construcciones lingüísticas. Repiten historias, describen eventos, pero no se pronunciaban frente a los hechos.

Tras escuchar los testimonios en busca del sentido a actos de horror y del camino ético político para evitarlo, se sigue la idea de que lo inhumano que hemos contemplado en la violencia pura es precisamente su mudez, debido a que en el silencio se disuelve la conciencia, desvanece la responsabilidad y se niega la propia condición política del hombre.

Id: 15470

Title: Media accountability in transition: Towards a Latin American design of accountability frames

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Both transforming media landscapes and political systems have a significant impact on the media's performance, especially with regard to their ethical behavior. The question raised in the CfP how to foster the ethics is in the center of this study. It focuses on media accountability (MA) in a region that recently underwent considerable transformations of both the political and the media system, and meanwhile hardly is in the center of interest when it comes to comparative research on MA: Latin America.

Theoretical foundation and research questions

The proposed paper argues that the current focus on the so-called Western World in communication studies, which is reflected in research on MA as well, has to be widened by both considering the impact of globalization, and taking into account local characteristics (Waisbord & Mellado, 2014). In this context of de-westernization, it is of crucial value to analyze which factors influence the emergence of media accountability, thus contribute to or hinder a fostering of ethical behavior in the media (Dobek-Ostrowska, Glowacki, & Kuś, 2014), which is reflected in the first research question: RQ1: Which context factors may influence the establishment and increase of MA Instruments in Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay?

Based on previous research on comparing media system (Albuquerque, 2012; Blum, 2014; Guerrero, 2014; Papathanassopoulos, 2007), dimensions for the analysis of context factors of MA in Latin America according to the political, the market, the public, and the professional media accountability frame (Bardoel & D'Haenens, 2004) are developed and adapted to the situation in the countries under study:

RQ2: What are conditions for the emergence of professional, public, political, and market accountability in Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay?

Method and findings

By conducting a desk research, 33 in-depth-interviews with stakeholders, and a quantitative content analysis of websites of news outlets, the status quo of media accountability in Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay was mapped. Results were also used to modify inductively the deductively developed model of context factors for the emergence of MA in Latin America. Evidence from the countries under study underlines the importance of issues like transparent distribution of public funds, precarization of the journalistic profession, or safety of journalists. Moreover, the close relationship between the political and the media sector is an outstanding factor that influences ethics in the media, as well as the fragmented political scene and ownership structures. The active role of civil society in the elaboration of new laws and the democratization of communication is a characteristic that impacts the emergence of MA structures. Instruments like the national ombudsman office in Argentina (Defensoría del Público) or the Brazilian Communication Council (Conselho de

Comunicação Social) refer to the concepts of traditional MA instruments, but are linked to the government, thus being counted to the sector of co-regulation.

Id: 15499

Title: El declive del héroe y el ascenso de las sombras. Problemáticas éticas de la transformación del héroe contemporáneo

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Esta ponencia pretende dar a conocer resultados parciales de la tesis doctoral titulada heroísmo y propaganda, la cual partió del supuesto en que los héroes son personajes tradicionalmente utilizados en la propaganda –y por ende en la publicidad- para influenciar el comportamiento de las audiencias, gracias a su capacidad para convertirse en figuras a seguir, tal como lo plantean Jaques Ellul y Adrián Huici. Sin embargo, en la indagación teórica pronto se evidenció que estos personajes no habitan solo la propaganda, sino esencialmente los relatos y allí encarnan lo correcto, lo justo, lo deseable y lo admirable, en la medida en que son atravesados por dos ejes: el de la carencia y el de la donación, tal como propone Jesús González Requena. Es decir, los héroes se movilizan por sus deseos, por el afán de satisfacerlos, pero más importante, por el interés en cumplir con la tarea que les ha sido donada por una figura de autoridad, que esencialmente representa a una figura paterna.

Es precisamente aquí donde radica la importancia del héroe, pues no en vano se ha dicho que estos son la encarnación de los valores de una sociedad. Así no es extraño ver propagandistas y comunicadores políticos intentando desarrollar relatos heroicos con el objetivo de fomentar la adhesión de sus audiencias a los proyectos políticos que pretenden impulsar. No obstante, el mundo contemporáneo y la propaganda misma ha presenciado la caída del héroe, o mejor, la transformación radical de este, hasta terminar pareciéndose a aquello que siempre ha enfrentado, su sombra. Así, el “héroe” posmoderno actúa de dos maneras: primero, movido por sus intereses personales y a todas luces egoístas, o segundo, bajo la dirección de un mentor siniestro, una figura paterna que encarna directamente al mal. No hay que ir muy lejos para comprobarlo: “The silence of the lamb”, “No country for old men”, “Breaking bad”, “Walking dead”, “House of Cards” y “Sons of the Anarchy” son algunos de los largometrajes y series de televisión más famosas donde puede verse claramente esta inversión siniestra de los héroes y sus mentores.

Si tradicionalmente los relatos y los héroes han sido un reflejo de las sociedades que los producen, la transformación siniestra que se aprecia en estos, nos da indicios claros acerca de la metamorfosis social y de los valores éticos que estamos viviendo. Así podemos afirmar que la crisis del relato y de los héroes son la causa de la transformación social descrita por autores como Baudrillard, Bauman y Lyotard. En tal sentido, esta ponencia pretende entonces brindar luces sobre este importante asunto, especialmente en el caso colombiano, donde los “héroes” y “Heroínas” presentados en importantes series televisivas, como “El cartel de los sapos”, “El capo”, “El patrón del mal”, y “Rosario Tijeras”, entre otras, superan en admiración a los héroes presentados en la propaganda oficial.

Id: 15540

Title: Reconciliación, reconstrucción y acuerdo de paz en Colombia. Análisis de la prensa internacional según el modelo del peace journalism.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Johan Galtung señaló que los periodistas tienen el deber de contribuir a la solución pacífica de

los conflictos mediante el ejercicio de su profesión (Galtung 2005. La teoría de las 3R (Galtung 1998) propone tres aspectos centrales sobre los que hay que informar para contribuir a la paz: la reconciliación entre las partes, la reconstrucción de los bienes y la resolución jurídica. La presente investigación, a través del uso de la técnica de análisis de contenido cuantitativo (Berelson, 1952), examinó y comparó la cobertura informativa internacional de la última etapa del proceso de paz en Colombia. Las categorías de análisis, adoptadas de la teoría de las 3r, fueron: reconciliación, reconstrucción y resolución. Se analizaron 321 unidades periodísticas publicadas entre Junio y Diciembre del 2016 en la versión digital de tres diarios generalistas y líderes en sus países: El Universal (México), El País (España) y The New York Times (Estados Unidos de América). Los resultados obtenidos muestran que los tres periódicos abordan el tema de la resolución en un alto porcentaje -93%-. Los otros dos aspectos fueron tratados en menor medida. El tema de la reconciliación es tratado en 42% de las noticias existiendo una gran diferencia entre la cobertura del New York Times -63% sí trata de la cuestión- frente al diario mexicano -27.3%-. Las noticias que tratan temas relativos a la reconstrucción son escasas representando el 14% del total. Este aspecto es importante ya que se refiere al futuro y es clave para consolidar la paz.

Id: 15622

Title: The Abscence of Responsibility

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Social sciences and contemporary philosophy have shown (Bauman and Rorty) that today's society is characterized by a disseppearance of boundaries.

Interestingly enough, while that society itself grants great importance in values, it silences the corresponding responsibilities of them. In this context, this work is a contribution to improve the practice of communication in values area, focusing mainly on responsibility.

The objective of the work is twofold: 1) to show through reference a case where responsibility has been absent or misrepresented, and 2) to offer an induction's methodology applied to development of the value of responsibility for the actions themselves applicable to the networks and interpersonal communications in general.

The case presented here shows a fifteen-year-old student who shoot his teacher and classmates in a school classroom, killing himself later, and the way which society reacted in the media spaces that they have for their participation. This case outstand the way in which network users "ignore" responsibility.

The work is based on some aspects of Bauman's theoretical perspective (liquid societies, liquid relations, etc.), Rorty's ironism, Castells social networks and Luhmann's systemic perspective.

These four approaches, theoretically very different among them, allow us to observe the same fact from different angles, showing: a) the absence of a criteria in value of responsibility and b) a way of lead responsibilities towards "others."

This multiple approach addresses a characteristic type of response in globalized Western societies in which there are media and networks that stimulate the production of "values" from a ahistorical and pragmatic perspective, privileging the individualistic and personal point of view that can lead to justification of the crime and the loss of the sense of responsibility.

Methodologically, the procedure that has been followed is: a) present the fact as reported by the media through a descriptive study, b) analyze the content of the comments that are recorded on websites on the facts, c) contrast the event and the results of the analysis of the comments with which Bauman, Rorty, Castells and Luhmann have pointed out; and d) to offer a practical methodology applicable to schoolchildren to induce socially and personally responsible actions.

The outcome of this study include:

- a) the vanishing of values, b) self-justifications (social and personal), c) the need for a "formative and reflective" education in values, d) the shallow way in which social problems are understood, e) the vanishing of limits that comes along with loss of individual and social responsibility,
- f) the possibility of transcending these problems through the presentation of a methodology of induction based on games and social networks to be applied since childhood.

Id: 15648

Title: "Narraciones, calidad de la información y valores en entornos digitales: Opinión pública y proceso de negociación de paz en Colombia"

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Esta ponencia muestra los resultados de la investigación titulada “Narraciones y posconflicto en Colombia: Opinión pública, tecnología y disputa de valores”. Nuestro objeto de estudio son las noticias asociadas durante los seis primeros meses del año 2016 al proceso de negociación de paz en Colombia y los comentarios de los individuos a estas noticias. Pretendemos visibilizar la relación entre el tratamiento y la calidad de la información por parte de los periodistas de los medios tradicionales (El Tiempo, El Espectador y Vanguardia Liberal) y los nuevos medios digitales (lasillavacia.com) y el uso o reacción de los lectores en términos de construcción de opinión pública. Esta investigación responde la pregunta: ¿Qué relación se establece entre el tratamiento y calidad de la información por parte de los periodistas y los valores que se disputan en la opinión pública frente al tema del posconflicto y el proceso de negociación de paz en Colombia? Se utilizan dos instrumentos de análisis para posteriormente triangular los resultados, por un lado el Monitoreo de medios a las noticias, basado en principios de la calidad informativa (Transparencia, Claridad, Veracidad, Confiabilidad, Pluralidad, Equilibrio informativo, Objetividad y Proximidad); y por otro, el Análisis semiótico del discurso, que tiene como unidad básica de análisis los signos y utiliza los dos niveles que Saussure propone, el denotativo y el connotativo, para poder acercarnos a la comprensión de los códigos culturales, a los cuales los conceptos (lo significado) nos remiten en el primer nivel. En el segundo nivel connotativo se encuentran los valores, imaginarios y representaciones que sustentan y legitiman el discurso. Es aquí donde la estructura profunda del discurso nos permite acercarnos a la comprensión de lo intersubjetivo, los imaginarios, representaciones, mitos y valores comunes de la opinión pública. La opinión pública se constituye desde estructuras socio-cognitivas compartidas, modelos culturales que se materializan en las formas de nombrar, en los signos y convenciones del discurso.

La opinión pública nos enfrenta al dilema sobre la responsabilidad del periodismo frente al tratamiento de la información de interés común, aquí seguimos lo planteado por Jürgen Habermas, el espacio público es “el lugar de surgimiento de la opinión pública, que puede ser manipulada y deformada, pero que constituye el eje de la cohesión social, de la construcción y legitimación (o deslegitimación) política” (Factividad y Validez, 1998). Y el espacio público actual más presente cada día son los medios digitales y las redes sociales, verdaderos “ágoras tecnológicos”, lugares de confrontación simbólica y construcción de opinión pública.

Id: 15765

Title: Límites, ambigüedad y sobrevaloración de las apps como soporte periodístico. Análisis crítico de las emisoras de radio españolas
Limits, ambiguity and overvaluation of the apps as a journalistic support. Critical analysis of Spanish radio stations

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: En el actual contexto digital, las aplicaciones (Apps) aportan elementos textuales, audiovisuales y participativos, se cuentan por cientos de miles (Khalaf, 2012) y brindan nuevas posibilidades móviles (West y Mace, 2010), abriendo las puertas de un mercado en el que todos quieren estar (Holzer y Ondrus, 2011). Sin embargo, desde la perspectiva del periodismo no han demostrado aún su utilidad y observamos su evolución en los distintos formatos, ya que la investigación debe cuestionar continuamente hasta qué punto el periodismo, internet y la sociedad interactúan y cómo serán de significativas esas interacciones para el periodismo como profesión (Deuze, 2006).

Analizamos tanto las aplicaciones de cibermedios de información general como de las de emisoras de radio y cadenas de televisión. Pero en esta convocatoria nos centramos en el espacio radiofónico desde un enfoque que pretende presentar las mismas apps en sus conexiones esenciales y traer a colación las aportaciones de diferentes autores, para ejercer la crítica desde el contraste con las evidencias. Ante potenciales escenarios de futuro y sobre todo ante el envejecimiento de la audiencia radiofónica, hay autores que sugieren que no sería descabellado pensar en una segmentación de los oyentes en función de la tecnología o forma de consumo radiofónico: analógico-digital y/o de flujo-bajo demanda (Ala Fossi, 2005).

Metodología

Las numerosas aplicaciones de radio de iOS y Android se pueden dividir en dos grandes grupos: emisoras más o menos consolidadas en cuanto al volumen de audiencia, y recopiladoras de enlaces nacionales e internacionales desde diferentes perspectivas temáticas. Y vamos a centrarnos en las primeras planteándonos las siguientes preguntas:

- Q1: ¿Aportan un valor añadido a la oferta informativa o despersonalizan el quehacer periodístico?
- Q2: ¿Responden a las necesidades de los usuarios y permiten la participación?
- Q3: ¿Supeditan el periodismo a la forma/medio, con la consiguiente pérdida de la identidad informativa?

- Q 4: ¿Existe transparencia en cuanto a la selección de noticias, la autoría y el contraste de fuentes?
- Q 5: ¿Son suficientemente críticos y realistas los análisis llevados a cabo en el ámbito académico español?

Para responderlas hemos utilizado una ficha con cuatro dimensiones (descripción, navegación y estructura, contenidos y actividad e interacción), desarrolladas en 35 parámetros. Y completaremos los resultados con entrevistas semi-estructuradas a directivos de las emisoras analizadas.

Conclusiones

Entre otras cuestiones, se ven grandes posibilidades de desarrollo de los servicios que pueden ofrecer y, a la vez, un escaso aprovechamiento de esas oportunidades: son una nueva forma de escucha paralela a las que ya existen (OM, FM, TDT, DAB). Hay además una sobrevaloración de los estándares técnicos de transmisión, se ha abandonado el ámbito de la producción y la creación de contenidos y es inexistente el concepto de programación a medida del usuario, y aunque se ofrecen como un valor añadido, la realidad es muy distinta. Y también se han sobrevalorado las potencialidades del consumo multitasking para su expansión en el marco de la cultura de la portabilidad, pero no se ha realizado ninguna aportación novedosa en este sentido.

Id: 16014

Title: Transparency as a pre-condition for ethical journalism

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: One key element in the recognition of journalism and in the evaluation of its quality is credibility: after all, journalism is basically about information you can trust. On the other way, transparency has always been a basic pre-condition for the construction of that credibility: you only trust certain piece of information if/when you know where it comes from, who is responsible for it, how it came to you, which purpose it intends to serve, ultimately who pays for its selection, production and distribution. Things used to be rather clear in this domain: the classical separation (and identification) of editorial and commercial areas in the media business traditionally helped us not to confuse news and advertising. You could read / listen to / watch both, but you knew for sure what it was about: either information in the public interest, selected and developed according to journalistic criteria, or promotion of products and services in the private interest of some company that paid for it.

In recent years, for a number of reasons (one of the most relevant being the dramatic decrease of advertising revenues and a clear fight for survival within most newspapers, radio and TV stations, still looking for a new ‘business model’), things have changed. The fast development of formats associated to hybrid or mixed products such as advertorials, content marketing, native advertising, brand / corporate journalism, etc., brought major challenges to the need for independence of news and information, when opposed to paid propaganda or commercial promotions of the most diverse origins. This is where (and why) credibility of journalism is at stake: when the audience doesn’t know for sure (and doesn’t have the means to find out) if the piece of information they are consuming is really news – selected, gathered, developed, edited and diffused according to journalistic criteria, allegedly serving the public interest – or, on the contrary, it is no more than a sponsored or commercially-driven initiative, with no proper identification and label, then the trust relationship between the news medium and the public is at stake.

In this paper, we intend to discuss the consequences of the new hybrid formats in the way the public looks at media products and in the degree of trust such information is given, thus affecting the role of journalism in modern societies. Finally, we will show some results of an ongoing inquiry among Portuguese professionals that have worked as journalists and then moved to advertising, PR or marketing, which may help us to better understand how relevant actors of this process regard it ‘from within’ and how they forecast its evolution in coming years. Our general argument pledges for the ethical demand of more transparency, in order to better understand “what is what” and, therefore, to recover the endangered credibility of journalism.

Id: 16103

Title: Ethical Challenges of Cross-border Journalism: Responsibilities and Values of Journalists in Series such as SwissLeaks

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: More than a concept, cross-border journalism (transnational journalism) is a method of work that involves common databases, joint confirmation of hypotheses and synchronized publication by journalists based in different countries and continents. The method of transnational journalism has become a trend for its ability to divide costs and risks into global coverage of investigative journalism (ALFTER, 2011, 2015; CORONEL, 2012; MELGAR, 2015) and requires ethical discussions about what are the new responsibilities of the journalist who is part of these journalistic series.

Transnational journalism should be seen as a work in progress, an open concept and method, contextualized in the post-industrial journalism era (Anderson, Bell & Shirky, 2013). Related to the theme of the conference, - cross-border journalism opens up new territories and discourses. Therefore, it takes on new responsibilities. Beyond post-industrial journalism, the discussion of transnational journalism takes benefit from the discussion of global journalism (MERRIL, 1990, DE BEER & MERRILL, 2004; BERGLEZ, 2013), Global Communication (HAMELINK , 2014), Global Journalism Ethics (WARD, 2005, 2008, 2010), Global Media Research (VOLKMER, 2015), Global Investigative Journalism (KAPLAN, 2007) and Global Muckraking (SCHIFFRIN, 2014). After all, one of the possibilities of this method is to correct asymmetries of globalization and to project itself into a "global civil society" (IANNI, 1996; KALDOR, 2003).

In methodological terms, in addition to the bibliographical incursion, the article - based on interviews - indicates challenges recognized by journalists involved in transnational investigative series, in particular the journalist Marina Walker Guevara (ICIJ). The discussion about the novelties of the method and the impact of its values on different professional cultures will be illustrated by the controversy that involved the Brazilian coverage of SwissLeaks, carried out by the Brazilian reporter Fernando Rodrigues.

Although the discussion of the concept of transnationalism has been popular in the scientific milieu since the 1980s (VERTOVEC, 2009), only in the 2010s the concept of transnational journalism takes a practical materiality followed by an incipient theoretical discussion. The ICIJ series (International Consortium of Investigative Journalists) popularize the method - Offshore Leaks and SwissLeaks, for example. The institutional figure of "consortiums" like the ICIJ (but not only them) renewed the scenario of global communication and, in particular, journalism thought beyond borders. Until then it was common for researchers to ask "why global organizations do not do global journalism?" (DENCIK, 2013) or "why codes of ethics stop at the border of nation-states?" (WARD, 2015), the transnational journalism changes the scenario seeking to improve the world by its values. But what are these values? What principles govern teams and individuals to be able to work at different scales of communication, advancing in the atavistic division of journalism that stops at the edge of nation-states? The article provokes this discussion of principles from two

practitioners of this emerging journalism and with episodes that demonstrate the impact of this network journalism and with characteristics of professional journalism, nonprofit journalism and non-commercial journalism.

Id: 16139

Title: Is it possible to do good journalism by being part of a story'

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: There is no doubt that journalism is essential to a functioning democracy. However, today the crisis in journalism due to corporate interests, technologies and the pressure on freedom of press in many countries lead journalists to build new relationship with their audience. The new journalism is considered more personal. Transparency is preferred rather than traditional notion of journalistic objectivity as Stephen J. A. Ward (2011) remarked. Especially, in the countries where freedom of press is under threat, journalists can tend to be activist rather than journalist. As the former BBC war correspondent, Martin Bell, famously said at the News of the World conference in 1996 that "I do not believe that we should stand neutrally between good and evil, right and wrong, aggressor and victim" good journalism still needs checking facts, attributing accurately, uncovering new information, and exposing falsehoods particularly today's post-truth environment.

The journalism in Turkey has always caught between political and economic constraints. Even it is described as a 'no-man's land' located somewhere between south-eastern Europe and the Middle East' the political ties of media owners and journalists reinforce the political polarisation in society and consequently self-censorship in media as seen in the Mediterranean or Polarized Pluralist Model of Hallin and Mancini (2004).

This research mainly aims to analyse media coverage of upcoming constitutional referendum in April 2017 which includes shifting an executive presidency that would replace the existing parliamentary system of government in terms of quality of journalism. The terms of "good journalism" based on 10 elements common to journalistic hallmark of Kovach and Rosenstiel (2007). In their research objectivity, fairness or balance were not include the list of essential tasks because of too vague and disputable for everyone to agree on. In this way, this research is particularly asking that being proponent or opponent to the ruling party is an impediment to carry out journalistic standards. As mentioned above, the media in Turkey is under repression and affected by political polarized climate. The newspapers have already started their own campaign pro /against the upcoming referendum. Accordingly, the newspapers which are a side of NO or YES during the upcoming referendum will be examined to show if they fulfil the major journalistic standards like accuracy and fact-based information, respect for others, transparency and accountability. Selected six opponent and proponent newspapers (Evrensel, Birgün, Cumhuriyet, Sabah, Yeni Şafak, Star) will be analysed by critical discourse analysis developed by Teun A. van Dijk within the frame of macro levels i.e. linguistic feature of the texts, the images, layouts and sources. It is expected that this limited analysis on media coverage of upcoming referendum process can lead a practical debate regarding opportunities of good journalism for a country in political crisis.

Id: 16229

Title: The journalistic principles in the citizens' discourse: a case study

Session Type: Panel Submission

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Abstract: In this paper we analyze the citizens' discourse about The New York Times regarding journalistic values. The study addresses the content and prevalent feeling of the social conversation generated around the newspaper, in a political scenario marked by the circulation of false information and a sense of loss of the prime value of news or "post-truth", as well as by the strategic challenges faced by new media in view of the consolidation of the digital scenario. This research has its roots in the work of Gil de Zúñiga and Hinsley (2014) and Van der Wurff and Schoenbach (2014) that stresses the different perception of news media and the citizens in terms of the values associated with "good journalism"; there is also evidence of the loss of credibility and interest in "old news media" on the part of the audience as well as gratification associated to the consumption of citizen news (Lin, 2014, Pew Research, 2014, Lee & Chyi, 2013). To carry out the study messages published on Twitter mentioning -xyz-nytimes and the key word "journalism", are analyzed. The period of analysis is March and April 2017 and the texts are processed automatically to establish the prevalent sentiment of the citizens' discourse (Q1) as well as and a manually to determine if the principles of journalism are central to the conversation generated around the newspaper (Q2).

Id: 16280

Title: Half a citizen, twice as deviant: Discursive preferences in mainstream and alternative news on the internment of mentally disabled criminals in Belgium

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: This study analyses media coverage of the internment of mentally disabled criminals in Belgium. Capacity deficits in forensic psychiatry have resulted in a problematic patch-up: around 1.000 internees are indefinitely locked up in overpopulated prisons, with little mental care available and no certainty of a transfer to more appropriate facilities. In the past two decades, Belgian internment policy has been convicted 23 times by the European Court for Human Rights for breaching the right to life, inhumane or degrading treatment, and torture. Yet even after several highly mediatised controversies, ‘the bottomless pit’ of the Justice system is slow to change. The question arises as to whether and in what ways contemporary news discourses (still) contribute to broad democratic debate on human rights guarantees and practices, especially regarding the plight of marginal, sub-, and un-citizens (Nash: 2009).

This analysis aims to grasp the scope and form of ideological assumptions underlying news coverage of internment controversies and developments. 150 articles, interviews and op-eds were collected from two Dutch-language quality newspapers and one online alternative outlet. Three critical discourse moments were analysed: the highly mediatised insanity defence in the 2013 trial of “baby killer” Kim De Gelder; legislative amendments and infrastructural expansions to internment policy in 2014; and the contentious euthanasia request of an internee in 2015 hinging on the dearth of mental treatment. The (de)legitimation of certain ideological preferences and assumptions, and the presence of politicising and depoliticising discursive strategies in news reporting, is examined through textual and contextual Critical Discourse Analysis (i.e. Carvalho: 2008; Maeseele: 2015).

Results show minimal debate in news reporting, with little room for contesting viewpoints. News articles focus on two narrowly defined debates, i.e. hypothetical legislative/policy changes, and individual controversies about procedures and internees. The former discussion sticks to dominant criticisms and solutions, centred on budgetary questions, political willingness and responsibility. The latter tends to frame stories in terms of short-term justice and morality, with a dubious outlook on the rights of mentally disabled criminals. However, media discourses include alternative arguments through selected op-eds which grant epistemic authority to a more diverse range of sources.

The potential role of news media for communication about and mobilisation against human rights issues has rarely been more potent than in 2017. Nevertheless, human rights discourse in democratic debate has gradually been deprioritized, even for “many of the strongest traditional allies of the human rights cause” (Human Rights Watch: 2016). The narrow scope and form of news reporting on an issue like internment may stem in part from taken-for-granted journalistic routines. However, the top-down demarcation of human rights debate also manifests itself in discourses that naturalise existing power relations, resulting in a normalised limitation on civic influence. This paper finishes

by discussing the implications of the seeming consensus on human rights practices for the concept of democratic citizenship.

Id: 16353

Title: Discursos sobre el Decrecimiento: Un análisis comparativo de las organizaciones Akatu e Adbuster.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Las primeras teorías sobre el decrecimiento económico, surgieron en el siglo XX y recientemente el tema pasó a ser tratado en una perspectiva global, con la idea de que los impactos negativos del crecimiento económico, independientemente de donde ocurran, afectan a todos. Otro aspecto nuevo sobre el asunto fue el aparecimiento de un conjunto de acciones que buscan la disminución del consumo, adicionando un área práctica a las discusiones intelectuales y académicas sobre el tema. Con origen diverso, el decrecimiento supera asuntos económicos, políticos, ambientales y sociales y aparece con diferentes intensidades y matices en discursos de organizaciones del hemisferio Norte y Sur[1]. Así, este trabajo tiene como objetivo entender cuales son las diferencias en los discursos de esas organizaciones y de que forma ellas intentan transformar los contextos económicos y sociales en que están inseridas. Para ello, este trabajo analizó de forma comparativa la comunicación de dos organizaciones, el Instituto Akatu, de Brasil y Adbusters de Canada. En el estudio fue utilizada la metodología de análisis de contenido y, posteriormente a una lectura de aproximación del objeto, se determinó la creación de cuatro categorías de análisis: forma y estrategias; llamada para la acción; combate y enemigos del decrecimiento; e, beneficios, categoría en la que se analizó cuales son las ventajas prometidas por las organizaciones. Entre los principales resultados y discusiones parece claro que los discursos están profundamente relacionados con los diferentes niveles de consumo de las sociedades a las que se dirigen. En Brasil, país de grandes desigualdades sociales, donde gran parte de la población aun apenas ambiciona lo que una pequeña minoría tiene acceso, el Instituto Akatu actúa de forma didáctica y racional, con una crítica sutil al sistema económico y a las empresas privadas. La organización brasileña habla en nombre de un consumo sustentable, lo que para algunos, sería un falso decrecimiento, una maniobra del crecimiento capitalista para mantenerse actuante. En Canada, la revista Adbuster asume un tono más persuasivo y crítico, con discursos retóricamente más elaborados, que sugieren no solo la transformación de hábitos personales, sino que le piden a su audiencia que se unan a la causa, promoviéndola políticamente.

[1] FLIPO, F. Conceptual roots of degrowth Proceedings of the First International Conference on Economic De-Growth for Ecological Sustainability and Social Equity. Paris: Research & Degrowth, Telecom Sud-Paris, 2008

Id: 16448

Title: Therapeutic communication: overcoming social trauma and conflict through common purpose

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: When polarization and social conflict are nourished by populist, authoritarian or fundamentalist rhetoric, communication could be seen as both contributing to reinforce social trauma (Martín-Baró, 1988) or facilitate therapeutic outcomes. The aim of this paper is to set the conceptual foundations of an approach that will enable actors to permeate the social conversation, including virtual (i.e. digital networks) and face to face conversations (i.e. interpersonal and group), by abandoning the premises of persuasion and confrontation, and focusing on the plasticity of openness as a path to find common purpose directed towards coexistence. The paper will start by discussing the expansion of the grotesque in the public sphere that creates “bubbles of opinion” through discourse fragmentation, negative emotions (i.e. shocking images or statements) and dogmatic thinking. We will also observe how traumatic communication – based mainly on disruptive strategies – could also eventually be transformed into therapeutic communication (Rossiter, 1975), defined as an interactive interpersonal dynamic aimed at promoting healing through change and innovation. Moving away from the transactional motivation of persuasive communication – material or symbolic transactions -, we will propose a model of “emergent aspirations” that could eventually lead to convergent thinking and action. Theoretically, this approach draws from an axiological (moral) and productive (enabling) definitions of “social value” (Tarde, 1902/2006) considered as an emergent quality that results from intersubjective dynamics where “passionate interests” are at stake (Latour & Lépinay, 2009) and some kind of consensual stabilization is possible. Conceptually, we also understand that knowing/feeling are part of a socially unified phenomena (Maturana & Valera, 1984) where the cognitive and the affective are closely interwoven (Lordon, 2013). We will illustrate the potential applications of this approach in the current socio-political context. Finally, we will discuss its ethical and practical implications for a broader conceptualization of therapeutic communication.

Id: 16496

Title: The fabric of a discursive object The ethics of journalistic practices in times of war: the Ivorian civil war of 2010-2011

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: In this study, I defend the thesis that the ethics of journalistic practices are founded in an argumentative process during which journalists aim at “acquérir à partir de présuppositions de rationalité, une règle d’argumentation pour celles des discussions dans lesquelles des normes morales peuvent être fondées.” (Habermas, 1981, pp. 122-123). That is ethics is the passage from reason to norms through an argumentation. Likewise, I assert following the work of Joas (2000) that the “ethical values” expressed by journalists are articulated through moments of argumentation that all individual have with themselves, which are “experiences of self-formation and self-transcendence”. (p. 145).

In other words and one the one hand, I start by looking at a number of research questions that emanate form the issue at hand: the fabric of ethics, the fabric of news, the definition of “war”, the question of time, ethics in times of war, journalism ethics and journalism in times of war. On another hand, I found my theoretical framework on the works of Habermas (discursive theory of morality) and Joas (self-formation and self-transcendence) to define respectively “ethical norms” and “ethical values” an argumentative process. I draw also on the disjunction between the “system” and the “lifeworld” (Habermas) to posit “war” as the ultimate crisis. I suggest that journalistic practices to be considered within a narrative standpoint. As for the question of “time”, I build on Heidegger’s concept of “time” to infer that it is the “how” that defines the “what”. research

And finally, I offer to investigate the fabric of that discursive object through Toulmin’s (1993) argument model that helps map out the emergence of these ethics within the discursive productions of journalists. The corpus of documents is made of newspapers articles written by journalists from the Ivory Coast, France and the United States. The armed conflict examined is the Ivorian civil war of 2010-2011.

Key words: journalism, practice, ethics, morality, norm, value, argumentation, discourse, war, armed conflict, crisis, Ivory Coast, France, United States.

Id: 16500

Title: PODER, POLÍTICA, ÉTICA

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Una de las preocupaciones actuales de las ciencias políticas en México al estudiar tanto la condición del Estado Mexicano actual, la acción de los gobiernos, el comportamiento político de los electores y la movilización de la ciudadanía es la de explicar la crisis y la tendencia al colapso de la forma de hacer política durante años, la acentuada deslegitimación de las instituciones políticas que se reflejan en la crisis de dicha cultura política.

Ante el agotamiento del viejo régimen de la revolución mexicana y su ideología denominada nacionalismo revolucionario y sus grupos de políticos tecnócratas en ascenso, vinculados e ideologizados por las políticas neoliberales impuestas e impulsadas por los gobiernos de Gran Bretaña y Estados Unidos optaron por llevar a cabo un proyecto en consonancia con las políticas hegemónicas del capitalismo de desmantelamiento del Estado benefactor y de impulso al Estado promotor del “libre mercado” establecidas en el Consenso de Washington.

Sin embargo un Estado autoritario, quasi monopólico en lo político, para ajustarse a los designios del capital, se vio obligado a soltar algunos de los equilibrios económico-sociales, que lastimaron diversos intereses, el propio campo mexicano, las pequeñas empresas, pero sobretodo el desmantelamiento de más de 1000 empresas vinculadas al Estado social.

Muchos de los nuevos capitales de inversión tuvieron el apoyo de los gobiernos desde 1988 a la actualidad, en donde grupos de políticos en el poder también se convirtieron en socios capitalistas en el nuevo modelo económico neoliberal mexicano.

La corrupción, el compadrazgo, la discrecionalidad y la voracidad no fundaron siempre empresas de responsabilidad social, al contrario el convertirse en nuevos ricos y beneficiarios del neoliberalismo dichos capitales no abonaron en la resolución de las desigualdades sociales, al contrario las fueron profundizando.

Ello ha dado lugar a un desprecio por la política y al llamado mal humor social, que no es un espacio inventado o propagado por un partido opositor, sino que es muestra del ascenso de la conciencia en una parte de la sociedad en contra de las políticas aplicadas, o por las ineficiencias del gobierno o por la grave corrupción del sistema gubernamental y de personajes de la política encabezados por el propio presidente Enrique Peña Nieto.

A la mayoría de los habitantes de la República mexicana no les interesa el Pacto por México e incluso en la Ciudad de México una de las zonas geográficas de mayor participación política y de alto grado de escolaridad, no les interesó en general el proceso del Constituyente de la Ciudad de México, casos como estos permiten situar la discusión sobre poder, política y ética en la sociedad mexicana contemporánea.

Id: 16523

Title: En busca de sentido: la identidad y condiciones laborales de los periodistas colombianos

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: La problematización acerca de la identidad del periodista, sus marcos de referencia y sus ideas acerca de la incidencia de su trabajo en los procesos sociales de la comunidad, recupera el interés por el sentido de la información y por lo que moviliza a los sujetos a producirla y distribuirla. En un contexto de grandes transformaciones para el sector a raíz de la incorporación de las tecnologías de la información, también parecen observarse cambios en las formas de concebir el servicio informativo, en la construcción de la relación de los periodistas con los ciudadanos y en el modo de intervenir en la comunidad. En el caso del periodismo, la identidad profesional es una fuente de sentido, a la cual recurrir en momentos de desmotivación, especialmente en el contexto latinoamericano, donde el ejercicio del periodismo ha estado históricamente asociado a escasa formación profesional, malas condiciones laborales, concentración de medios y presiones a la libertad de prensa.

El objetivo de esta investigación es establecer cómo influyen las características del sistema de medios y las condiciones laborales de los periodistas en su propia percepción de identidad profesional y del rol que tienen en la sociedad, partiendo de hipótesis: H1. El tipo de propiedad y las formas de financiamiento de los medios son un factor de diferenciación de los modelos de periodismo con los que se sienten reconocidos y sobre los que operan los periodistas. H2. La existencia de limitaciones para el ejercicio de la profesión inciden menos en la motivación para continuar ejerciendo el periodismo en aquellos que se identifican con los roles radical (militante) o de facilitación. Se propone un diseño mixto, cuantitativo-cualitativo, que incluye una encuesta a periodistas de 220 medios de comunicación y entrevistas en profundidad.

Id: 16636

Title: Derecho al olvido en Internet

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: La comunicación digital ha venido a revolucionar la manera en que los seres humanos recibimos y transmitimos el conocimiento. El creciente número de usuarios que utilizan redes sociales, ha convertido a Internet en un banco de datos infinito que incluye información sensible relacionada con la identidad de cada persona. Estos datos sensibles se pueden referir tanto a señas de indemnidad personal o a datos bancarios. Una búsqueda en internet deja una huella digital fácil de rastrear para los expertos. La identidad personal, se encuentra ante un mundo sin límites en el cual puede darse a conocer y transmitir cuanta información se quiera a una esfera pública digital, a la sociedad virtual. Estos nuevos escenarios traen consigo nuevas responsabilidades para los actores del proceso: ¿Qué voy a dar a conocer acerca de mí?, ¿Cómo puedo proteger los datos de mis usuarios?, ¿Es la memoria de Internet una realidad virtual imborrable y eterna?

Id: 16654

Title: Ética socioambiental e o direito à comunicação em comunidades tradicionais que habitam às margens do Rio São Francisco/Brasil

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Nossa objetivo na presente comunicação é examinar a relação de comunidades tradicionais que habitam às margens do Rio São Francisco/Brasil com o ambiente em que vivem, sobretudo com o rio, à luz da ética socioambiental. Dentre as questões éticas a serem examinadas, ressaltamos: como valorar a biodiversidade perdida na construção de uma barragem? Como valorar a perda de territórios ancestrais e os deslocamentos de nações indígenas e comunidades tradicionais que construíram seu imaginário identitário no local que habitam? É justo envenenar e privar comunidades inteiras do acesso à água de qualidade e em quantidade suficiente, sobretudo, aquelas que habitam à beira do rio, por motivos puramente econômicos? Para respondermos de forma legítima a estas questões é fundamental que todos os atores envolvidos nos processos que impactam o meio ambiente tenham o direito à comunicação e participem de forma ampla dos mesmos. Tais condições são pré-requisitos para a constituição e o fortalecimento da democracia. A participação ativa no poder soberano se dá através do direito de opinar, propor e discutir. Conforme Rousseau enfatizava no Contrato social (1762), do soberano fazem parte “todas as vozes da assembleia”. Portanto, excluir parcelas da população do debate das questões que interferem diretamente em sua sobrevivência e bem-estar é antidemocrático e violento. Países como o Brasil, signatários da convenção 169 da Organização Internacional do Trabalho (OIT), devem lembrar que este documento afirma que “Os governos deverão tomar medidas, em regime de cooperação com os povos interessados, para proteger e preservar o meio ambiente nos territórios habitados por eles” (OIT, 1989). Nesse sentido, é fundamental respeitar o direito à informação e à comunicação dos interesses das comunidades tradicionais nas decisões que as afetem. Conforme nos lembra Pasquali (2005), qualquer tentativa de substituir o diálogo entre iguais por um meio mais eficiente, porém dessocializante e informativo, inevitavelmente cria efeitos que tendem a desconstruir a teia social e, por conseguinte, reduzir a participação destes atores nos processos comunicativos. Dentre os graves problemas socioambientais derivados da ação insensata dos homens, o acesso à água doce e potável se mostra como um dos mais graves de nosso tempo. Nesse sentido, concordamos com Barlow (2015), quando esta afirma: “É hora de ter alguma humildade. Devemos adotar uma nova ética da água que coloque sua proteção e a sua restauração no centro das leis e políticas que sancionamos”. Dessa forma impediremos que se mantenha o triste paradoxo vivenciado na América Latina e ressaltado por Mikail (2008), ao constatar que “os enormes volumes de água doce que existem nesta parte do mundo não têm como prolongamento lógico um igual acesso de todos os cidadãos à água de qualidade e em quantidade suficiente”. O método utilizado neste trabalho foi o da pesquisa participante com caráter etnográfico, por entendermos que a troca de conhecimentos e experiências entre os pesquisadores e as comunidades tradicionais detentoras de longa experiência nos ambientes

em que vivem é fundamental para a construção de uma sociedade mais ética e justa social e ambientalmente.

Id: 16659

Title: Ethics and Crowdfunding in Journalism

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: Crowdfunding is a tool that is emerging as an alternative to traditional forms of financing, helping entrepreneurs to raise funds to launch their ideas. It occurs when a large group of people, seen as the crowd, agrees to collaborate with small amounts of money to a project, in exchange for a reward. This concept is not new, but a recent internet-based and ex-ante approach, in the form of open call, provides new applications for it. Ex-ante is a game changer vision once no investment is realized until the financial goals are achieved. This allows the test of creative and innovative ideas that would seem risky to invest without further warranties. Crowdfunding is a subset of crowdsourcing, in which internet connects people with money to the people who need it. Howe (2008) underlines that crowdfunding is about social networking, since entrepreneurs are able to advertise their projects through all their friends and acquaints just by sharing a link.

Crowdfunding can also represent a new business model and this is also true for media industry.

Spot.us is a good example where freelance journalists can pitch story ideas and readers can pitch in money to pay the journalists to report and write the story.

Studies conducted by Moutinho and Nogueira (2014) and by Moutinho and Marques (2016) to Kickstarter suggest that journalism is an emotional-driven category for crowdfunding. This kind of projects can appear to investors as being more worthy of their help and investors can be more committed to the success of them, participating in their funding regardless of their performance. In other words, while other projects will succeed only when they show good results during the first days, emotional-driven projects can be successful even when they perform poorly in their early stages. Emotion-driven unsuccessful projects start a bit worse than reward-driven ones, only to increase their funding rhythm especially during the last ten days, eventually ending with a higher percentage on average of the goal raised. Even so, they perform globally worse than reward-based categories and this is also true for journalism, with a reduced number of initiatives, lower average success rates, number of backers, objective and raised amounts. After a deeper qualitative analysis of journalism projects, ethical issues emerge, since successful cases are related to passionate and controversial subjects such as the Conflict between Jewish and Palestinian, Vietnam or environment issues. It seems also to be decisive having tangible rewards to the backers, converting emotional-driven ex-ante projects into reward-based during the journalistic process. Therefore, ethical issues and conflicting values can emerge in the process of funding journalism using crowdfunding. This paper presents itself as a guide to better understand the dynamics and the impacts of this phenomenon in journalism...

Id: 16667

Title: Portuguese mechanisms of media accountability

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Abstract: A democratic political system is not complete without a free and pluralist press.

However, a free media system has been challenged by several new demands and the impact of the internet and digital platforms, by bringing new habits of consumption that jeopardize the previous established media business models. In a time of permanent changes and crises the media accountability tools have also been defied, nevertheless their central role as grant of credibility and reliability for news consumption and, therefore, the increasing need of audiences that should maintain the media companies. The research project "Media Accountability and Transparency in Europe" (MediaAcT), which has been examining the transparency and media accountability in European countries and North Africa assumes that the status quo of the media governance in each country serves as a key indicator of pluralism and freedom of the media in each particular case. The MediaAct research adopts the media accountability system in a more comprehensive approach than the pioneering concept of Claude-Jean Bertrand who defines it as "any non-State means of making the media Responsible towards the public" and rather follows Denis McQuail's perspective by including co-regulatory instruments. The MediaAct, was launched and coordinated by the Erich Brost Institute for International Journalism, in 2010 and Portugal joined the project in 2013. This study aims to trace the current Portuguese media accountability system taking in consideration the MediaAcT model of analysis. Accordingly, a standardized survey was submitted to the Portuguese journalists, in order to understand how professionals regard the established media accountability tools (eg. Codes of ethics) and the emerging new ones that stem from the use of digital platforms (eg. Media criticism in blogs). Furthermore, this research includes the follow up of the two major Portuguese institutions, Journalists Deontology Council and the Regulatory Authority for Mass Media, in their decision process in the last two years.

Id: 16720

Title: Infancias y agendas de comunicación: políticas, medios y prácticas éticas emergentes

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: La Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño y diversos protocolos complementarios promueven que los gobiernos y comunidades de toda América Latina asuman nuevos parámetros para entender y definir políticas en torno a las infancias y las juventudes.

En 2005, en Argentina, se sancionó la Ley 26.061 de Protección Integral de los Derechos de las Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes (NNyA) que ajusta la legislación a la Convención. Entre otros avances en relación a derechos, esta ley introduce un aspecto central en cuanto a participación pública, acción constitutiva de la ciudadanía.

Garantiza el derecho de niños, niñas y adolescentes a la libertad, a participar, a asociarse, a dar su opinión en las cosas que afectan su vida y a que esa opinión sea tenida en cuenta.

Por su parte, la Ley 26.522 de Servicios de Comunicación Audiovisual recogió estos avances jurídicos y los incluyó haciendo referencia específica a la relación de las niñas, niños y adolescentes con los medios de comunicación audiovisual. Establece pautas de protección de la niñez, los y las incluye como audiencias con derechos y como potenciales emisores y emisoras, crea organismos para su defensa e inclusión, prevé mecanismos para el acceso a medios y establece un piso de derechos vinculados a las programaciones audiovisuales que debe ser respetado.

Aparece así de manera concreta en Convenciones, leyes y en los decretos que las reglamentan la idea de que las niñas, los niños o adolescentes son ciudadanos y ciudadanas plenas -con particularidades en función de su momento de vida- y que deben respetarse sus derechos, entre ellos los comunicacionales.

A partir de este marco, dos instancias surgidas desde la Ley 26.522, el Consejo Asesor de la Comunicación Audiovisual y la Infancia (CONACAI), consejo de carácter federal, participativo e interdisciplinario; y de la Defensoría del Público, han desarrollado diferentes tareas de articulación y fortalecimiento de los Derechos Comunicacionales de las Infancias en Argentina.

Tanto desde el marco de las Audiencias Públicas que dicha Defensoría desarrollara a través del territorio argentino en 2014; como de las acciones, debates y tareas desplegadas desde las reuniones Plenarias periódicas del CONACAI; pretendemos poner en visibilidad el estado del debate de la cuestión, junto a los criterios conceptuales y éticos con perspectiva de derechos comunicacionales de las infancias demandadas por las NNyA argentinos.

Id: 16775

Title: El periodismo cultural como discurso para repensar la política.

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: “Cultura y política son indisociables”, así lo decía Fernando Benítez en los 70, época donde han situado el esplendor del periodismo cultural en México. Éste ejercicio, a pesar de haber tenido un lugar indiscutible en las páginas informativas y de crítica, actualmente atraviesa por un fenómeno en el que ha sido relegado a diminutos espacios, hibridado con otras fuentes o, incluso, se ha prescindido del mismo.

El periodismo cultural, pues, está en crisis pero no en decadencia. Así lo afirma el artículo de Álvarez y en la misma línea lo reiteran editores y periodistas. Un escenario que exige la problematización del ejercicio, en sus prácticas y contenido.

Este trabajo inserta en los estudios de periodismo, un debate surgido desde la literatura respecto a la importancia de mantener la política como una constante narrativa. La atención en el contenido político que ha escapado a los estudios.

A través de los ensayos coordinados por Erin Graff se parte de un planteamiento donde se busca liberar la tensión entre los conceptos de ética y política. La dimensión política se aborda desde los preceptos de Jaques Rancière para situarla desde su función y posibilidad discursiva; hegemónica o fragmentaria; consensual o disentida. La política es entonces lo que permite asomarse a los recovecos no alineados a un discurso oficial, hegemónico o totalizante. Un foco trascendental en el campo de la cultura, al que no se señala con fuerza, pero está marcado también por las relaciones de poder.

Se mezcla la hermenéutica profunda propuesta por Thompson y el análisis crítico del discurso de Van Dij para enfocar y analizar la dimensión política sobre un corpus de textos de periodismo cultural, pertenecientes a dos períodos de Gatopardo, una de las revistas de mayor prestigio periodístico y narrativo a nivel Iberoamérica.

Se advierte la cultura como “todo” aunque su cobertura, a veces, permanezca restringida. Y se establecen también sus facultades discursivas, en tanto que modifica, construye y legitima.

Id: 17027

Title: El sexismo en las noticias de mujeres socialmente influyentes y el papel corrector de los códigos de autorregulación

Session Type: Individual submission

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Abstract: El sexismo en las noticias establece la UNESCO en sus Recomendaciones para un uso no sexista del lenguaje el “lenguaje refleja y transmite los prejuicios sexistas acumulados durante generaciones”. En la sociedad actual fuertemente influida por la imagen, la relación entre lenguajes y sexismo abarca tanto la lengua escrita como la imagen construida y esto es especialmente importante en los medios de comunicación de masas. Un análisis de los discursos públicos en torno a las mujeres revela una importante asimetría en su tratamiento frente a los hombres, pero cuando se trata noticias sobre mujeres socialmente influyentes la cuestión cobra una dimensión preocupante. Deportistas, políticas y Jefas de Estado, artistas, escritoras y activistas sociales, y consortes de jefes de estado son a menudo consideradas y evaluadas en función de estereotipos sexistas ancestrales como la belleza, la domesticidad, la maternidad o la sexualidad.

La comunicación pretende, tras una relectura del concepto de sexismo tanto lingüístico como visual, analizar una serie de casos recientes del tratamiento sexista de las mujeres influyentes en los medios de comunicación para leerlos bajo las muchas recomendaciones y códigos de autorregulación para un uso no sexista de la comunicación que se han publicado en España en los últimos años. Las de mujeres socialmente influyentes y el papel corrector de los códigos de autorregulación

