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# COMMUNICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERDISCIPLINARY COMPETENCES IN THE DIGITAL AGE

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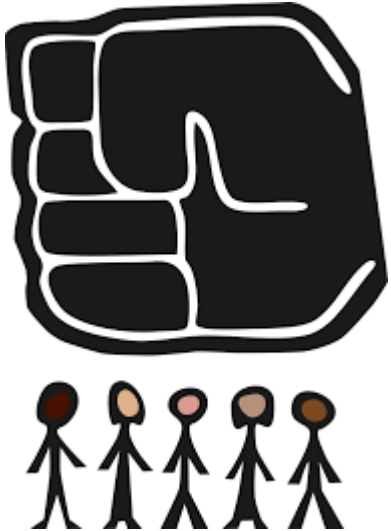


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# NEW/SOCIAL MEDIA ETHICS IN AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES

# MEDIA FREEDOM



# Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA)

Individual ⇔ Group ⇔ Institution ⇔ Society

RWA's social role: Deflection of attention from structures of class, capitalism and domination

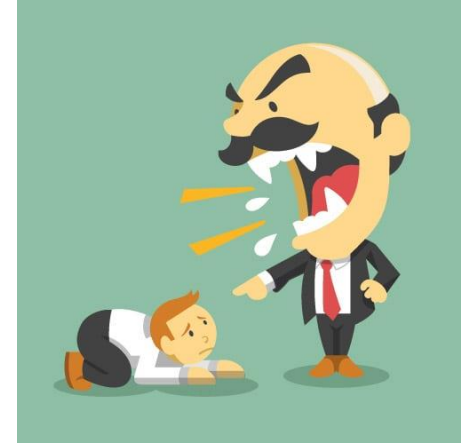
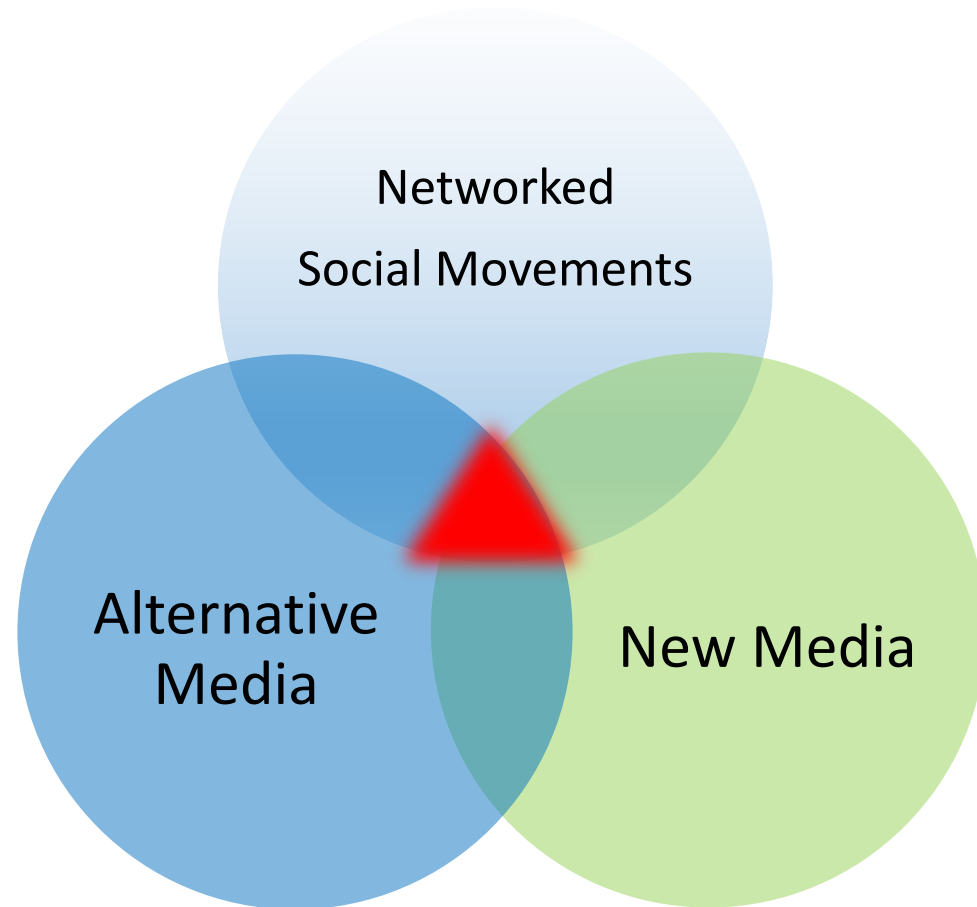


Figure 3.1 Model of right-wing authoritarianism

# JOURNALISTS & RIGHTS-BASED NETWORKED JOURNALISM



digital-activist-journalism  
post-modernism  
new-social-movement  
post-structuralism  
journalist citizen-journalism  
marxism occupy citizens-media  
**Alternative-media** citizen-reporters  
resistance post-marxism anarchism libertarianism  
networked-social-movement neo-marxism  
counter-public-sphere professional network-journalism  
network-society neoliberalism leaderless  
grassroots-journalism direct-democracy  
social-movement citizenship  
anti-hierarchy radical-media  
participation-journalism activist citizens-reporter  
radical-democracy  
public-sphere



# SAFETY OF JOURNALISTS: WHO THREATENS THE PRESS? (FOTP, 2017)

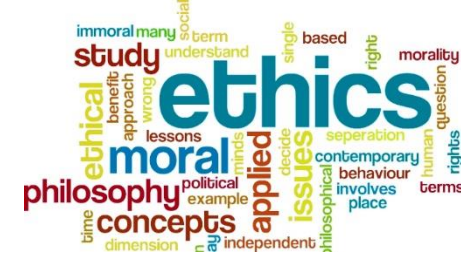


# FAKE NEWS: “DISINFORMATION, MISINFORMATION AND MALINFORMATION”

- Governments are renewing propaganda strategies by taking advantage of digital affordances. Propaganda is no longer centralised, controlled, and activated at the top by state agencies. Instead, it is designed to engage both aware and distracted publics through networked technologies... Despite obvious continuities with pre-digital forms of propaganda, contemporary disinformation makes it possible to target and distribute false information to billions of citizens who, in turn, can easily redistribute and replicate these deceptions.
- Novel forms of dis/misinformation spawn and reinvigorate interest in buzzword concepts such as ‘post-truth’. Post-truth refers to the current situation of confusion and pervasive lies. Due to the configurations of the contemporary information (dis)order, it is harder to disentangle truths from lies, to erect a single truth as dominant, and to persuade others about objective truths.
- (Tumber & Waisbord: 15)



# OPEN MEDIA ETHICS



- «Professional media ethics, throughout its history, has tended to be a closed form of ethics discourse. It has been closed because it was intended to guide a restricted group of professional practitioners... We then argued that new technologies, in democratizing media globally, were rendering media practices fluid and open, and turning closed media ethics into an **open media ethics**. Ethics discourse increasingly consists of a global debate worldwide, in which citizens join professionals in praising, critiquing, and analyzing media practice—often by using new media technologies»
- (Ward and Wasserman, 2015).



## Open Ethics

Towards a global media ethics of listening

Stephen J. A. Ward & Herman Wasserman

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**THANK YOU FOR LISTENING**

