

# Pluralité médiatique et démocratie

Ce changement structurel impacte-t-il les fonctions démocratiques et institutionnelles des médias ?

18 novembre 2019

Conférence «Transformation des médias et fédéralisme »

Prof. Dr. Regula Hänggli

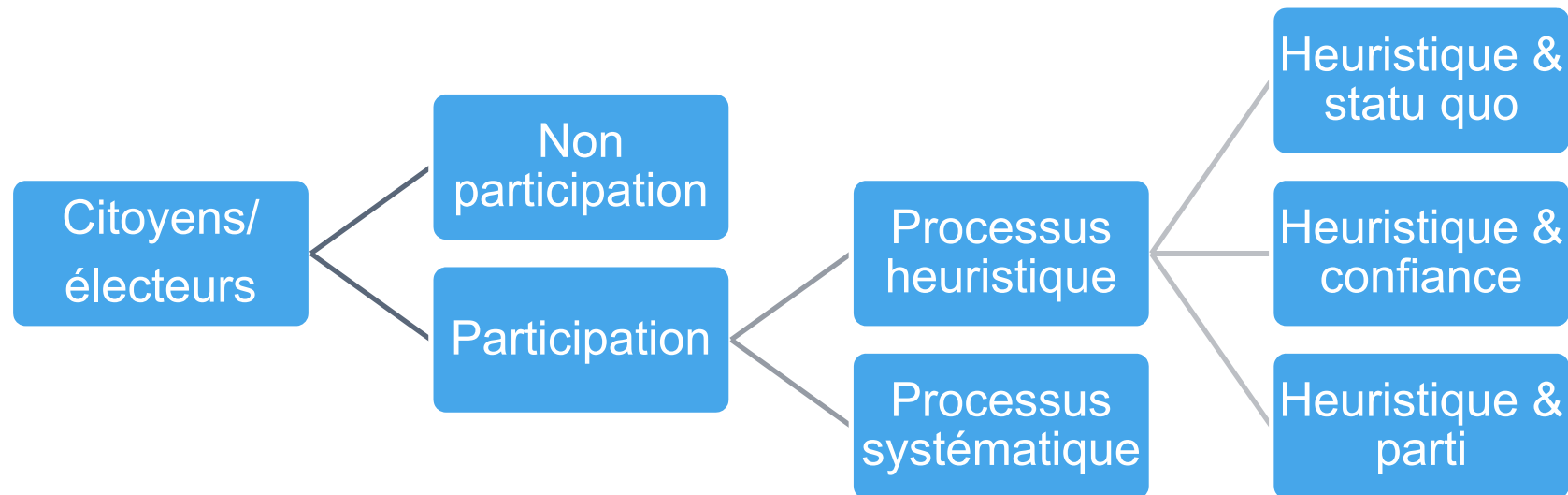
# Rôles des médias (traditionnels) dans une démocratie

- Expression publique et formation de l'opinion
- Intégration et cohésion
- Maintien de l'ordre social (reproduction du pouvoir)
- Surveillance d'évènements et de faits qui impactent la société
- Moteur de changements et d'innovation

Source : McQuail 2013 : p 37 et s., sur la base d'idées d'Emile Durkheim, de Gabriel Tarde, de Georg Simmel et de Max Weber

# Formation de l'opinion

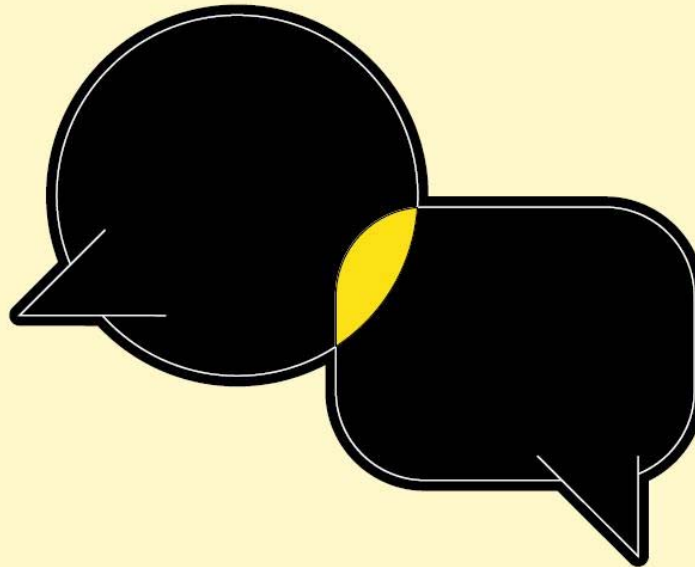
Arbre de décision – processus de formation de l'opinion



Source : Van der Heiden & Hänggli, 2012



**CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY IN THE 21ST CENTURY**  
*SERIES EDITOR: HANSPETER KRIESI*



# The Origin of Dialogue in the News Media

Regula Hänggli

palgrave  
macmillan



# La qualité a un coût

media type	all campaigns
regional	64.6
tabloid	63.6
TV	62.9
elite	59.9
free	28.3

analysis of variance (free vs. other media types)  $F=7.86$ ,  $p=0.015$

media genre	all campaigns
commentaries	65.5
front page	54.6

analysis of variance (commentaries vs. front page)  $F=0.89$ ,  $p=0.402$

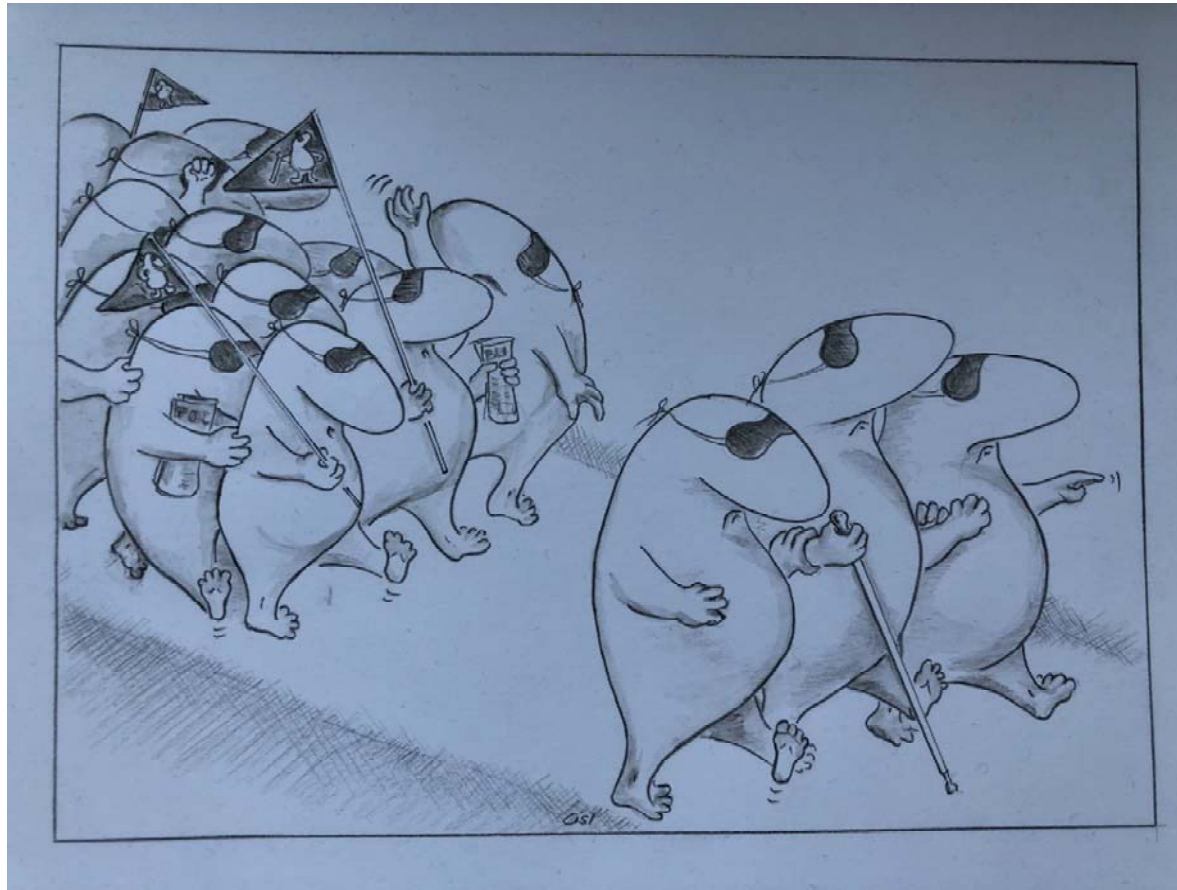
# Les questions nationales sont diffusées à l'échelon régional

**Table 6.6** Standing of regional political actors in different media types and campaigns

<i>Media type</i>	<i>Corporation tax</i>
Regional	50.0
Elite	33.5
Tabloid	34.3
Free	0.0
TV	38.5
<i>n</i>	2066

Analysis of variance (regional vs. other media types):  
 $F=44.27, p=0.000$

# Risque : que des aveugles soient guidés par d'autres aveugles



Source : Hänggli, Regula (2020) : *The Origin of Dialogue in the News Media*. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.



# Funktionen der (traditionellen Massen-) Medien für eine Demokratie

CL1

- Öffentliche Meinungsäußerung und Meinungsbildung
- Integration und Zusammenhalt
- Aufrechterhaltung der sozialen Ordnung (Machtreproduktion)
- Überwachung von Ereignissen und Umständen, die die Gesellschaft betreffen
- Stimulierung von Veränderung und Innovation

Quelle: McQuail 2013: 37f., basierend auch auf Ideen von Emile Durkheim, Gabriel Tarde, Georg Simmel und Max Weber.

## Folie 9

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CL1

Folie 9 ist gleich wie folie 2

Coudry Léa; 14.11.2019

# Types de débats (débats publics)

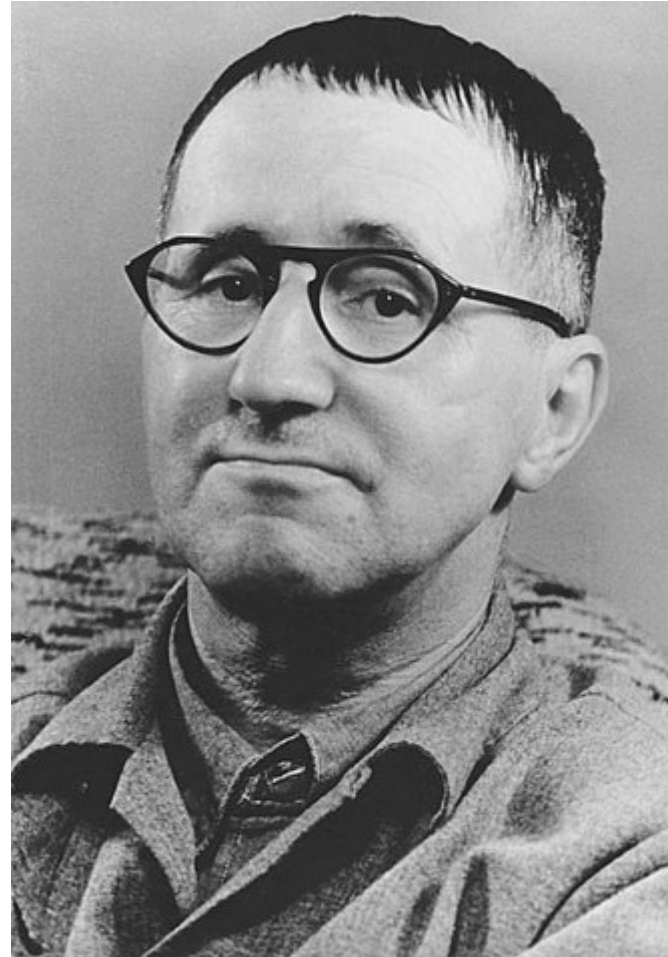
		style	
		orienté médias	orienté <i>policy</i>
perspective	diversifiée	orienté concurrence	délibératoire
	unilatérale	scandales	<i>insider</i>

Source : Hänggli, Regula & van der Wurff, Richard (2019) : *Quality of Public Debates*.  
 Chap. 12 in : *Debating Unemployment Policy. Political Communication and the Labour  
 Market in Western Europe*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press

**Quelles conséquences ?**

# Bertolt Brecht

« D'abord la bouffe,  
ensuite la morale. »



# Logique dominante ?



Il faut financer  
le journalisme **indépendant**

# Plateformes (de diffusion d'informations importantes pour la société) : transparence, standards, *Values in design*, éthique




Fundamental safety principles and common safety goals for all Gen-IV systems

A set of criteria reflecting GIF safety approach to achieve harmonized safety requirements of SFR system

A set of guidelines on how to implement the design criteria and address SFR-specific safety topics

Domestic regulations for design of reactor core, cooling systems, and other structures, systems, and components



**SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISTS**

## Code of Ethics

**PREAMBLE**  
Members of the Society of Professional Journalists believe that public enlightenment is the forerunner of justice and the foundation of democracy. The duty of the journalist is to further these ends by seeking truth and providing a fair and comprehensive account of events and issues. This obligation prescribes limits on journalistic conduct in order to serve the public with thoroughness and honesty. Professional integrity is the cornerstone of a journalist's credibility. Members of the Society share a dedication to ethical behavior and adopt this code to declare the Society's principles and standards of practice.

**SEEK TRUTH AND REPORT IT**  
Journalists should be honest, fair and courageous in gathering, reporting and interpreting information.

*Journalists should:*

- Tell the accuracy of information from all sources and exercise care to avoid misstatements. Informative omissions are permissible.
- Diligently seek out subjects of news stories to give them the opportunity to respond to allegations of wrongdoing.
- Identify sources whenever feasible. The public is entitled to know where news as possible sources' reliability.
- Observe proper source conduct before granting interviews. Check credentials attached to any person made in exchange for information being provided.
- Make certain that location, name, name and professional material, photos, video, audio, graphics, sound files and quotations do not misrepresent. They should not misrepresent or highlight incidents out of context.
- Never abuse the content of news photos or video. Images enhancement for technical clarity is always permissible. Label images and show illustrations.
- Avoid misleading or unbalanced images or sound bites unless it is essential to accuracy and clarity. Label it.
- Avoid peddling or other deceptive methods of gathering information except when traditional open methods will not yield information vital to the public. Use of such methods should be explained as part of the story.
- Never plagiarize.

**MINIMIZE HARM**  
Ethical journalists treat sources, subjects and colleagues as human beings deserving of respect.

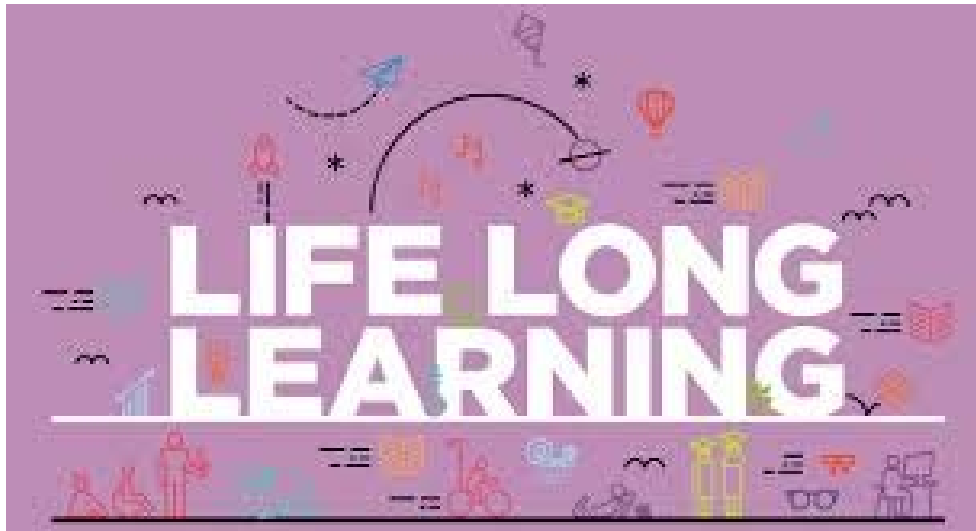
*Journalists should:*

- Use discretion for those who may be affected adversely by coverage. Use special sensitivity when dealing with children and vulnerable sources or victims.
- Be sensitive when working or using interviews or photographs if these should be harmful or grief.
- Recognize that gathering and reporting information may cause harm or discomfort. Periodic disclosure is not a license for vengeance.
- Recognize that private people have a greater right to control information about themselves than do public officials and others who seek public influence or attention. Only in exceptional, public interest cases justify intrusion into private lives.
- Avoid gratuitous and needless gathering or use of sound.
- Be cautious about identifying juvenile suspects or victims of sex crimes.
- Be cautious about naming criminal suspects before the formal filing of charges.
- Practice a clinical respect for legal rights with the public's rights to be informed.

**ACT INDEPENDENTLY**  
Journalists should be free of obligation to any interest other than the public's right to know.

*Journalists should:*

- Avoid conflicts of interest, real or perceived.
- Disclose any such conflicts and activities that may compromise integrity or damage credibility.
- Refuse gifts, favors, free travel and special treatment and other considerations.





**Merci de votre attention**