

**COURSE DATA****DATA SUBJECT**

Code: 44895
Name: New Journalism: Complexity and Responsibility
Cycle: Master's Degree
ECTS Credits: 7
Academic year: 2026-27

STUDY (S)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
2239 - Master's Degree in New Journalism, Political Communication and Knowledge So	Facultat de Filologia, Traducció i Comunicació	1	Second quarter

SUBJECT-MATTER

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
2239 - Master's Degree in New Journalism, Political Communication and Knowledge So	Nuevos periodismos: complejidad y responsabilidad	COMPULSORY

COORDINATION

CANO ORON LORENA

SUMMARY

The course will cover various topics related to journalism in different contexts and perspectives. Key aspects of science and health journalism will be studied, including research, methodologies and professional practices, as well as current challenges in the communication of science and health issues. In addition, risk, crisis and security journalism will be explored, analyzing how risk and emergency situations are reported, and reflecting on the role of journalism in disaster reduction. The course will also address the gender perspective in journalism, examining the relationship between communication and gender, as well as the inclusion of gender in journalistic discourses. Finally, intercultural journalism and its importance in the construction of identities and in overcoming stereotypes and prejudices will be explored. Through critical discourse analysis, we will seek to understand how journalism can contribute to inequality or promote diversity and inclusion.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE**RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE**

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS



COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

2239 - Master's Degree in New Journalism, Political Communication and Knowledge So

Be able to apply quantitative and qualitative sociocommunicative research methodologies and techniques in the field of new journalism and political communication.

Be able to carry out theoretical work in the specific field of communication and journalism.

Be able to construct solid arguments that provide evidence on different communicative realities.

Be able to detect and analyse communication-related issues arising in different modes of social relations and political activity.

Be able to detect and analyse issues related to communication in the form of information, propaganda, communicative action or publicity, among others.

Be able to establish and delimit the profiles of rigorous and quality journalism in all kinds of fields but especially in those emerging from contemporary social reality in terms of sources, protocols of formulation, professional ethics and public responsibility.

Be able to locate, produce and manage information sources of all kinds in order to deal with information action on relevant social issues, such as freedom and safety, health, politics, cultural activity, communicative action, etc., by integrating information, communication and organisation technologies into the process.

Develop the capacity to adapt to possible organisational, time or availability limitations of material and/or personal resources in the field of intergroup and mass communication.

Identify, analyse and integrate the diversity of positions and interests of the actors involved in the communicative relations analysed, including the position and interests of the person carrying out the sociocommunicative research.

Respect and promote fundamental rights, equal opportunities and non-discrimination on the grounds of economic status, ethnic origin, sexual orientation or beliefs.

Respect and promote the principles of equality between men and women, universal accessibility for people with functional diversity, democratic values, the culture of peace and sustainability.

Ser capaz de realizar trabajos prácticos, adaptados a entornos comunicacionales reales, con especificidad en los campos de la comunicación política y/o de las nuevas especializaciones periodísticas, aplicando los conocimientos, las capacidades y las habilidades adquiridas.

Show sensitivity for work carried out with rigor, commitment and emphasis, by using inclusive, non-sexist and non-discriminatory language.

Students should apply acquired knowledge to solve problems in unfamiliar contexts within their field of study, including multidisciplinary scenarios.



Students should communicate conclusions and underlying knowledge clearly and unambiguously to both specialized and non-specialized audiences.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Science and health journalism

This topic will explore the different approaches in science communication and journalism research at national and international level. Different methodologies used in this area will be presented, as well as representative studies. The different categories of scientific journals and the concept of Open Access will be studied. In addition, the practical version of science journalism will be addressed, examining common mistakes and focusing on health journalism. Current approaches in communication and health research will also be analyzed, with emphasis on misinformation and COVID-19.

2. Risk, crisis and security journalism

Risk, disaster and crisis reporting is an emerging field in communication, but there is no single explanation for this. Questions arise as to whether it is an update of event reporting, an assumption of the risk society or a new media approach to disaster prevention. Over time, crisis reporting has developed as a form of communication in organizations and specialized journalism. With the rise of techno-scientific crises, Disaster Risk Reduction Information has become a global UN program. In this context, we will explore how risks, emergencies and catastrophes are reported, and discuss what reporting should look like in these cases.

3. Journalism and gender perspective

This module will explore the importance of gender in the study, understanding and critique of communication and the ethical responsibility of communicators in the dissemination of information and representations. Topics such as the relationship between communication and gender, language and gender, language and power, the power of the signifier, the evolution of the sex/gender system and the notion of gender as a technology and ideological instance, gender and biopower, control society and strategies of fear will be addressed. In addition, the commitment of journalism to the gender perspective will be examined, highlighting historical references in the profession that have promoted journalism of equality. Self-regulatory measures, such as style books, manuals and observatories, will also be analyzed to promote the inclusion of gender in journalistic discourses, both in text, graphics and audiovisual media. The #LasPeriodistasParamos movement and the new professional initiatives that have emerged, including associations, media, sections and editorial roles, will be contextualized.

Ethnocentric reporting or so-called intercultural misunderstandings in journalism distort our perception of other cultures and perpetuate inequalities. Intercultural journalism emerges as a practice that seeks to



4. Journalism, identities and interculturality

overcome these obstacles, recognizing diversity and questioning the division between "us" and "them". This journalistic modality constitutes a practice aimed at overcoming the intercultural noises that we can recognize in stereotypes, prejudices, euphemisms and stigmas, approaching with rigor, and recognizing the value of diversity, those realities crossed by sociocultural axes or variables commonly constituting discrimination. Through the critical analysis of journalistic discourse, we explore the possibilities of combating inequality in a context marked by the growth of hate speech in the media.

WORKLOAD

PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Theory	44,00
Total hours	44,00

NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	6,00
Individual or group project	40,00
Independent study and work	50,00
Preparation of lessons	2,00
Preparation for assessment activities	5,50
Resolution of case studies	2,50
Total hours	106,00

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

1. Methodology of masterclasses

2. Oral presentations of materials from students

3. Debates

4. Data search



5. Reading, synthesis and critical analysis of texts
6. Attendance and active participation in workshops, seminars and conferences
7. Training activities in practice centres, with monitoring supervisors (master's internships)

EVALUATION

The general marking scheme will follow the regulations of the University of Valencia approved by the Governing Council on 30 May 2017. ACGUV 108/2017.

The assessment of the module will consist of the following elements: - A theory exam, which will account for 50% of the final mark, - An individual assignment, which will account for 30 per cent; - Class participation and engagement in classroom activities, which will account for the remaining 20 per cent.

Second sitting: marks will be carried over from the first to the second sitting (but not from one academic year to the next), meaning that students will only need to retake the components in which they failed during the first sitting.

Students must attend 80% of classes in order to be assessed, where applicable, on their class participation.

Correct spelling and grammar will be required in both the exam and the practical exercises. Each spelling mistake, typographical error or incorrect expression will result in a reduction in the mark awarded, which may lead to a fail.

Intellectual honesty is vital in academic communities and for the fair assessment of students' work. All work submitted in this course must be original. Assignments involving fraudulent collaboration will not be accepted, in accordance with the "Protocol for dealing with fraudulent practices at the University of Valencia" approved by the Governing Council on 14 July 2020. ACGUV 123/2020. The use of artificial intelligence tools must comply with the provisions of the "Guidelines for the Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Teaching and Assessment Activities at the University of Valencia" or any regulations that may replace them.

REFERENCES



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- Bach, M., Altés, E., Gallego, J., Plujà, M., y Puig, M. (2000). El sexo de la noticia. Reflexiones sobre el género en la información y recomendaciones de estilo. Barcelona: Icaria. Baer, H. (2016). Redoing feminism: Digital activism, body politics, and neoliberalism. *Feminist Media Studies*, v. 16, n. 1, pp. 17-34. Casino, G. (2015). Epidemiología y periodismo: encuentros y desencuentros. *Quaderns de la Fundació Dr. Antoni Esteve*, (32), 1-9. Caro-Castaño, L. (2015). Construir y comunicar un nosotros feminista desde los medios sociales. Una reflexión acerca del feminismo del hashtag. *Commons: Revista de comunicación y ciudadanía digital*, v. 4, n. 2, pp. 124-154. De Miguel Pascual, R.; Parratt-Fernández, S. y Berganza, R. (2019). Las percepciones de las mujeres periodistas sobre su trabajo. La variable género en la cultura profesional. *Revista latina de comunicación social*, pp. 1818-1833. Israel Garzón, E. (2006). *Comunicación y Periodismo en una Sociedad Global: Comunicar la diferencia*. México: Trillas. Menéndez Menéndez, I. (2017) Entre el neomachismo y el retrosexismo: antifeminismo contemporáneo en las industrias culturales. *Prisma Social. Revista de Ciencias Sociales*, Vol. Esp. 2, Fundación para la Investigación social avanzada, pp. 1-30. Moreno-Castro C.; Vengut-Climent, E.; Cano-Orón, L. & Mendoza-Poudereux, I. (2020). Estudio exploratorio de los bulos difundidos por WhatsApp en España para prevenir o curar la COVID-19. *Gaceta Sanitaria*