ID:12967 Global journalism

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Q1) Differentiate Global Journalism from Global Communication. Also discuss similarities and differences in journalism around the world.

Ans) Global Journalism

Global Journalism is a news style that envelops a worldwide standpoint and considers gives that rise above national limits like environmental change, concentrating on news that are intercontinental and the connections between country states.

Global Communication

Global communication is the ability to provide and access information across different ethnicity through speaking, listening, reading and writing.

Difference and similarities between global communication and global journalism.

Global Communication

1. These include language, environment, technology, social organization, social history and mores, conceptions of authority, and nonverbal communication behaviour.
2. Global communication is the ability to provide and access information across different ethnicity through speaking, listening, reading and writing.
3. Communication studies is about communication process in various aspects and level, such as intrapersonal communication, interpersonal communication, group and organization communication, mass communication, and global communication.

Global journalism

1. **Global journalism** is different from foreign journalism in that, foreign journalism focuses on stories in different regions in that regions specific context, while global journalism works to bring foreign issues into a global context.
2. Ability to communicate effectively in most work environments. Understand the relationship between the media and a company or organization. Learn to gather information from research, interviews and even social media. Improve and apply writing and editing skills at an advanced level.
3. Though it may be interesting or even entertaining, the foremost value of news is as a utility to empower the informed. The purpose of journalism is thus to provide citizens with the information they need to make the best possible decisions about their lives, their communities, their societies, and their governments.

Q2) Discuss freedom of expression in the context of Global Journalism.

Ans) Freedom of speech:

Opportunity of articulation in a manner that is to some degree close to the meaning of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As indicated by the announcement, opportunity of articulation is the privilege of each person to hold assessment without impedance and to look for, get and grant data and thoughts through any media and paying little heed to wildernesses. Essentially, respondents meant option to pick/express their affiliations/conclusion (political, strict and social) alongside their opportunity of access to data, as opportunity of articulation. Opportunity of articulation is all around perceived as the establishment of human rights, which are ensured by a huge number of local and universal settlements, sanctions, and systems. At the end of the day, the right to speak freely of discourse/articulation is a confirmation to residents to take an interest adequately in the working of popular government. In this day and age, equitable governments face a few moves identified with opportunity of appearance. The greatest test is the means by which to guarantee a harmony between the arrangement of opportunity of articulation/discourse in the midst of guaranteeing law and request, harmony and security inside the nation that possesses assorted variety regarding perspectives, religions and convictions. Strikingly, even in the most liberal vote based systems of the world like the US, opportunity of articulation/discourse is restrictively limited. These limitations depend on the encounters that cause us to accept that there is nothing of the sort like outright opportunity of articulation/discourse in light of the fact that an unbridled utilization of this opportunity would without a doubt bring tumult and turmoil. Universally, it isn't perceived as an unequivocal right, as each majority rules system has built up some arrangement of confinements regarding the opportunity of articulation. As indicated by an article distributed by Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, confinements on the ability to speak freely are forced especially when the right to speak freely of discourse clashes with different qualities or rights and might be dependent upon legitimate approval or social judgment, or both. All of you see very well that news-casting is a dictator controlled calling in many nations. There is no such idea of total opportunity to answer, to opine, to distribute content, voice or pictures and so on anyplace on the planet. Same is the situation with worldwide reporting. It is controlled and confronting laws of every nation with fluctuated level of opportunity. Be that as it may, these laws can be extraordinarily built to help columnists in their work. In certain nations, for instance, writers can't be compelled to uncover their sources in court procedures. To put it plainly, the diverse legitimate and moral limitations put on journalistic work in various nations influence the level of opportunity to report that columnists have in their worldwide news-casting rehearses

**Limits on Public Speech**

All countries surveyed appear to expressly recognize the right to freedom of speech as a constitutional or fundamental right. Freedom of speech, however, is not absolute; all of the countries apply limitations to it at varied levels.

1. **Geopolitical Content Restrictions**

Broad restrictions on speech were found in China and Ukraine. Although the Chinese Constitution declares that citizens enjoy freedom of speech and freedom of the press, these freedoms are tightly restricted by specific laws and regulations. For example, China’s Cybersecurity Law prohibits the use of the internet to “endanger the sovereignty, overturn the socialist system, incite separatism, break national unity, advocate terrorism or extremism, advocate ethnic hatred and ethnic discrimination, and create or disseminate false information to disrupt the economic or social order.” Similar prohibited expressions apply under China’s Regulation on the Administration of Publishing, including a prohibition on the destruction of “public order or public stability.” Other restrictions apply under China’s Regulation on Radio and Television Administration, which prohibits endangerment of “state . . . honour and interests; . . . [as well as the instigation of] nationality separation or . . . [disruption of] nationality solidarity.”

1. **Specific Prohibitions on Disruption of Public Speech and Deliberations**

Some surveyed countries were found to have specific rules prohibiting disruption of public speech and deliberations. For example, the Brazilian Internal Rules of the National Congress as well as the Internal Rules of the Chamber of Deputies and Federal Senate do not allow the interruption of parliamentarian speech. During the joint sessions of the Congress, the galleries are made available to the public. No manifestation of support or disapproval to what happens in the plenary or the practice of acts that can disturb the work is allowed. Similarly, all persons are allowed to attend the public sessions in the Federal Senate from a reserved seat provided that they are silent and give no sign of applause or disapproval of what happens there.

1. **Indirect Limitations on Public Speech**

Limitations on the right of expression exist in all the surveyed countries and are recognized under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights. Such limitations are designed to secure a variety of objectives that may include the protection of national security, territorial integrity, public safety, health, morals, the integrity of public service, a person’s dignity and good name, religious feelings, etc. Protection of these and additional objectives are provided under the countries’ constitutional provisions as well as under statutory and case law, as relevant. Limitations on speech that might be relevant in the context of interruption of public speech such as heckling include prohibitions on disturbance of public order or safety, defamation, hate speech, insult and violation of human dignity in a number of the countries surveyed. A prohibition on disrespecting the French national anthem or the French flag has been highlighted as a recognized limitation on speech under French law.

1. **Balancing the Right to Free Speech against Other Protected Rights**

Recognizing the importance of protecting freedom of speech, the European Convention on Human Rights provides that any limitation of freedom of expression must be prescribed by law, “necessary in a democratic society,” and aimed at certain enumerated objectives, one of which could be the prevention of disorder or crime. A determination as to whether a restriction on freedom of expression is necessary “requires the existence of a pressing social need, and . . . the restrictions should be no more than is proportionate.” Feelings or even outrage, in the absence of intimidation, however, was held by the European Court of Human Rights as insufficient for limiting freedom of expression: “To hold otherwise would mean that freedom of speech and opinion is subjected to the heckler’s veto.”

Q3) Analyse Global Journalism in detail.

Ans) Global Journalism is a more recent and new phenomenon. It has been analyzed from:

* Issues global in news
* World connectivity
* People mobility
* National economies linkages to global markets
* Speedy transmission of news
* Bordersless internet
* Issues global in news scope

Global journalism we discuss the following global threshold or greater impact such as

* Climate changes and global warming
* Economy and trade
* Disease outbreak such as covid19 pandemic around the globe
* Terrorism

Styles of reporting

1. As 5 W and 1 H are the most important elements of the journalism

2. Peter berglez says “ global journalism is an emerging news style

World connectivity

Global journalism has brought regions area and people together and has made them connected with other people through technological advancements. Has squeezed the world together said by Marshal Mchluham in 1964.

The internet has made world connectivity more possible then ever and it is also a good medium through which lives can save.

People mobility

Mobility means

Economic mobility: ability of individual or families to improve their economic status.

Geographic mobility: the measure of how populations and goods move over time fast

Mobility a contemporary paradigm the social sciences and humanities that explore the movement of people ideas and things goods

National economics linkage to global markets

Global connection requires deep and rich link with other countires

It can also be understand as global communication in the gratin.

Speedy transmission of news

News media technology has taken over the world and is altering, changing the aspects of mass communication. Process one most profound changes. Especially in the newspaper industry lies the rise of speed driven by journalism