

The legal framework for media freedom and international communication in Human Rights

Agreements

By

Njood Mohammed Almajali

Supervisor

Dr. Sarah Mahmoud Al-arasi

Al-Zaytoonah University of Jordan 2021

Abstract

The media has organic relation with human rights because freedom of expression and opinion is the first step to advance the media means to be the focus of power and influence. If the media had not spread the importance of human rights, such rights would have remained mere wishes and goals difficult to achieve. Through media coverage, issues are translated from ink on paper into demands for implementation on the ground.

This interdependence has been reinforced by the radical transformations witnessed by the human rights system, beginning with its coverage of all aspects of life and its connection to development and democracy. The relationship has deepened through the rapid developments in media technologies and the transformation of the media into a major industry and fourth estate.

After that, the mechanism of organizing human rights developed and occupied increasing areas of the national state authorities by transferring it from national sovereignty to public affairs and reaching international standards linking aids and international cooperation with progress on human rights track, as the borders and sovereignty of the state are no longer an impenetrable fortress to hide behind to violate human rights, but rather, forced the states to find a balance between the needs of internal ruling and international obligations in the field of human rights protection.

This study concluded that there are many challenges facing the international community in the field of media coverage of human rights issues. The real problem lies in the poor implementation of laws and legislation regulating the protection of human rights, not the legislation or the conventions themselves.

The study recommends that to achieve protection at the present time, concerted influence and pressure must be exerted at the international level by appealing, punishing, protesting or condemning, and by hardening the penalties even if they are moral against countries that are not trusted which violate the international laws and conventions which call for granting freedom of opinion and expression to the individuals.

Keywords: media, freedom of expression, international law, violations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.