**M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER – 2019**

**First Year JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION**

**Reporting and Editing**

**ASSIGNMENT-1**

**Question 4**

What are the Principles of Editorial Writing

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**Introduction**

Editorial is the leading article in a newspaper or magazine written by the senior editorial staff. The editorials are normally published on a dedicated page, called the editorial page, which often features letters to the editor from members of the public. A few newspapers choose to publish an editorial on the front page and most others publsh the editorial on the front page only on topics considered especially important. Also, many newspapers publish their editorials without the name of the leader writer. It expresses the opinion of whatever the management of the publication feels in relation to the present occasion.

**Principles of good editorial writing**

Editorial writing is more than another way of making money. It is a profession devoted to the public welfare and to public service. The chief duty of its practitioners is to provide the information and guidance toward sound judgments that are essential to the healthy functioning of a democracy. Therefore, editorial writers owe it to their integrity and that of their profession to observe the following injunction:

* The editorial writer should present facts honestly and fully. It is dishonest to base an editorial on half-truth. The writer should never knowingly mislead the reader, misrepresent a situation, or place any person in a false light. No consequential errors should go uncorrected.
* The editorial writer should draw fair conclusions from the stated facts, basing them upon the weight of evidence and upon the writer’s considered concept of the public good.
* The editorial writer should never use his or her influence to seek personal favors of any kind. Gifts of value, free travel and other favors that can compromise integrity, or appear to do so, should not be accepted.

The writer should be constantly alert to conflicts of interest, real or apparent, including those that may arise from financial holdings, secondary employment, holding public office or involvement in political, civic, or other organizations. Timely public disclosure can minimize suspicion.

Editors should seek to hold syndicates to these standards.

The writer, to further enhance editorial page credibility, also should encourage the institution he or she represents to avoid conflicts of interest, real or apparent.

* The editorial writer should realize that the public will appreciate more the value of the First Amendment if others are accorded the opportunity for expression. Therefore, voice should be given to diverse opinions, edited faithfully to reflect stated views. Targets of criticism – whether in a letter, editorial cartoon or signed column – especially deserve an opportunity to respond; editors should insist that syndicates adhere to this standard.
* The editorial writer should regularly review his or her conclusions. The writer should not hesitate to consider new information and to revise conclusions. When changes of viewpoint are substantial, readers should be informed.
* The editorial writer should have the courage of well-founded convictions and should never write anything that goes against his or her conscience. Many editorial pages are products of more than one mind, and sound collective judgment can be achieved only through sound individual judgments. Thoughtful individual opinions should be respected.
* The editorial writer always should honor pledges of confidentiality. Such pledges should be made only to serve the public’s need for information.
* The editorial writer should discourage publication of editorials prepared by an outside writing service and presented as the newspaper’s own. Failure to disclose the source of such editorials is unethical, and particularly reprehensible when the service is in the employ of a special interest.

The editorial writer should encourage thoughtful criticism of the press, especially within the profession, and promote adherence to the standards set forth in this statement of principles.

**Conclusion**

An editorial piece is not just throwing your thoughts on a subject down and expecting people to agree with you. Your article should explain the issue, criticize current decisions or actions, [persuade readers](https://examples.yourdictionary.com/persuasive-writing-examples.html) to agree with your way of thinking and offer solutions. A newspaper editorial should be reasoned, not ranting. And it should not be long.

**References**

1. Hohenberg, John. *The Professional Journalist.* New Delhi: Oxford, 1978.
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