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### 3 canons of journalism

Canons of Journalism. whereas the Malaysian press once again believes in the principles of Rukunegara and the national aspirations it contains; • Recognises its role in contributing to the process of nation building. • Recognises its duty to contribute fully to promoting racial harmony and national unity. •Recognises communism, racism and religious extremism as serious threats to the national good and security. • Believes in a liberal, tolerant, democratic society and in the traditional role of a free and responsible Press that serves people with faithful reporting of facts without fear or favour. • Considers that a credible printing is a means for the nation. • Believes in compliance with social morality standards. • Considers that there should be no restrictions on the entry of Malaysians into the profession. • Considers it the duty of the press to contribute to the formulation of public policy. The Malaysian press thus sticks to the following canons of Journalism: 1. The primary responsibility of the Malaysian journalist is to report the facts accurately and faithfully and respect the public's right to the truth. 2. In accordance with this duty, it retains a fundamental freedom to collect news fairly and the right to make honest comments and criticism. 3. Use only appropriate methods to obtain news, photos/films and documents. 4. It is his duty to correct and publish information which is incorrect for them. 5. Respect the confidentiality of the source of information. 6. In the performance of his duties, he shall adhere to moral standards and avoid plagiarism, or defamation, defamation, removal, unfounded accusations or accept bribes in any form. 7. It shall avoid publishing news or reports of a comical or extremist nature or contrary to the moral value of multiracial Malaysia. 8. It shall have the competence of the Court of Justice to understand public and national policies relating to that profession. I'm going to go ahead and I'll be a little off topic for this post. Last Monday I was supposed to write a two-thousand-word essay (a little too much, but I'll take all the points I get) about seven canoes of journalism (and that's because of Sunday nights). Well, there's nothing going on here. Seven canons of journalism were founded in 1923. This year, a group of journalists were not very happy with the tabloids of the day. In 1923, the tabloids continued with scandal and crime. Although it was known as the roar of the 20th, there was still a lot of crime these days. And most journalists at that time wanted to get to the people involved in the crimes, and they didn't care about their privacy. In that same year, a group of journalists formed an association known as the American Society of Newspaper Editors, or ass. They adopted a code be known as the seven canons of journalism. The toni emphasised very important rules that were accountability, freedom of the press, independence, the qualities of journalism (we will go later), impartiality, fair play and, last but not least, decency. I know it sounds terrible, but for those of you who are journalism students, it's very important. So maybe you'd like a note. Let's look at the responsibility first. We all know that in the real world, someone's responsibility holds someone accountable for their actions. That's the way it is in journalism. The right of the newspaper is restricted not only by the people who read it, but also by people who want to give information about a particular story. A journalist must always remember who or what he writes about before he actually starts typing it. If they don't make it, they'll look very distrustful and no one will want to be their friend. In other words, they will use the power they have and use it to harm other people who don't seem to care about the journalist. The second canon, what we're going to talk about is freedom of the press. We're all familiar, because it's part of the First Amendment. For those of you who do not know, however, freedom of communication and expression through things like TV, internet, magazines, etc. In many countries during this time (and past) freedom of the press was not allowed. It's a good example of you looking at Nazi Germany during World War II. During this time, all journalists were forced to sign an oath to the Nazis that they had to say nothing wrong about Hitler. If we said something bad about Hitler, then we'd usually throw a journalist in a concentration camp and starve to death, literally. The good thing about this country is that you have the power to speak your mind. However, you have to be very careful what you say when you say something bad about politics, for example. The third canon on the list is independence. Independence is basically a term that means you are without all the obligations of journalism. The promotion of any private interest contrary to popular well-being, for whatever reason, is incompatible with honest journalism. So-called news from private sources should not be published without public notification of their source or otherwise the merits of claims for value as news, both in form and content. In the form, it means that it is taken from the newspaper and, by its content, from the mass media. Honest journalism means publishing with the consent of the people you've received. This also means that you cannot publish an article without their permission. The fourth canon of journalism on this very important list, what we're going to talk about, are basically the qualities of journalism, are honesty, truth and punctuality. Honesty is the virtue of one who speaks and acts truly about his own feelings, thoughts and desires. In fact, it is honesty that speaks very sincerely about what they feel, what they think and what they want in life. Everyone has to be honest, and that's what honesty is, which is very truthful about a particular subject. The other thing about the subject is the truth. The truth is very similar to honesty. The main difference between the two is that truth is basically what it means, telling the truth and the complete honest truth about something. The truth in journalism is very similar to reality in the real world, and it's not a claim, not cheating, and not stealing from any other sources and claiming it's yours. Now everyone thinks of punctuality as a test score, which is actually the case for all of us who are in college. In the school world, punctuality is a percentage that's from zero to a hundred, which tells us how well we've done the test. It's the same in journalism. The article in the journal must be 100% accurate. The person who published the article must get all the facts spot-on, otherwise that person will get fired and will end up working in a fast food restaurant for the rest of their lives. The fifth canon of journalism, which must be followed by all journalists, is impartiality. Healthy practice clearly differentiates news reports and expression of opinion. News reports must be without an opinion or a sane opinion. This rule does not apply to so-called specific articles which are pointlessly intended to defend or are a typical signature that authorizes the writer's own conclusions and interpretations. That basically means that the reports have to be completely free of what anyone says. If someone says they misunderstood the facts of an article in which a journalist wrote, they don't have to edit the article just to make everyone like it. A journalist can publish what he wants on a topic he writes about without the approval of anyone except the person in charge of this news. The sixth significant canon of journalism that he needs to know up and the upcoming journalist are the rules of fair play. He plays by the rules in sport, not cheats. If a referee hates a particular team, no matter how much fans hate the referees. A newspaper should not publish unofficial allegations affecting reputation or moral character without the possibility of being heard by the accused; the law practice requires that such an opportunity be given in all cases of serious allegations outside the court proceedings. In fact, this means that the newspaper should not be insouiding any feelings that the interviewer would like to keep private. A newspaper can't force a person to talk, He can talk if they want. It is also too much of a newspaper to make any significant corrections to its serious errors of fact or opinion. Otherwise, the journalist who wrote the article might face serious prison time. Finally, after all, the seventh canon of journalism (and what I consider to be the most important of the seven canons of journalism I am currently talking about in this post) is decency. When we think about decency, we think about how beautiful our clothes should be when we go to a job interview, or how much effort we put into a two-thousand-word essay, very similar to that. In the world of journalists, a newspaper cannot escape conviction for inahishing if, on displaying a high moral purpose, it promotes basic conduct such as details of crime and vices, the publication of which is not demonstrable for the general good. The lack of authority to enforce its tones, the journalism represented here, can, however, express hope that the deliberate survival of evil instincts will encounter effective public disagreement or give the influence of a preponderant professional conviction. In fact, this statement means that any newspaper that has ever been published should try to get as much detail as possible about a very important news story than it can. Let's say the school bus was controlled by a person who had just come out of mental asylum and was driving out of control. Then a few minutes later, he crashes into the back of the school. All parents will want to know exactly what happened and why it happened. Police will show up and make sure all the children are ok and return the bus driver to the mental hospital. All journalists will want to come to their parents and ask them for their response to the alleged accident. They will want to get details of the driver's intellect and why exactly they drove the bus into the school building. As soon as they get all the details they can get, they'll go back to the press room and type a very good article about the incident. Then let's hope the driver finds out about the insanity, the jury won't see it and they'll be guilty of this crime. Then the driver will be forced to live in mental asylum for the rest of his miserable life. These are basically very boring (to some) yet very important (upwards and upcoming journalists) details of seven canoe journalism. And for those of you who have been paying attention, thank you. And for those who were really attentive, I hope you took notes. Let's see how the tons worked in the real world. On the first release of Canons of Journalism, an article in the Times magazine said that the American Society of Newspaper Editors' goal is to make journalism what is an American bar legal fraternity. However, there was a big difference in both organisations. ASCE has never removed anyone from membership, even with sufficient reasons. However, the U.S. Department of Justice had the authority to revoke the practice's license. Although these tons exist, they still find it difficult to distinguish between ethical and uneticistic actions. For example, using the responsibility of a canon, if a reporter were to write about a celebrity, namely Britney Spears, about her career, will this reporter just report on the good parts of her life? Will this reporter include her scandals? These seven canons were later revised in 1975. They were renamed the Statement of Principles. It was an ASNE code of conduct. Around this time, another organisation called the Professional Journalist Society (SPJ) adopted its code. SPJ was formerly known as Sigma Delta Chi. The SPJ code has not changed for more than 45 years, but was revised in 1973, 1984, 1987 and again in 1996 because of the ethics within the news company. SpJ has devised its own code to guide and build on the journalist involved in all media: 1. Find the truth and report it. A journalist must be honest, honest and courageous in reporting the news. 2. Minimize damage. A journalist should treat sources, subjects and colleagues as human beings who deserve respect. 3. Act independently. The journalist should be free from any obligation to any interest other than the public's right to know the 4th Of July. Take responsibility. Journalists should be in a responsibility to their audience and to each other. In 1975, another organization called The Associated Press Managing Editors (APME) was reinstated. This time there are codes of responsibility, accuracy, integrity and independence. In 1995, the code was amended to cover issues such as plagiarism and diversity. In late 1999, another organization came to the picture. The newspaper chain, called the Gannett Company, was the first to apply ethical principles to the content of its articles. This decision was made mainly because of the growing public distrust of the media. They want to restore public confidence and teach them that their content is not inaccurate or unfair. The new guidelines, among other things, prohibit a lie to get a story, make news and publish misleading photo changes. Thanks to some of the facts I found, they . Thank you so much! I'm done now. We're going to freak out. Crazy.

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