Political Journalism Workshop: Ethics, Norms & Practice

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What Is Political Journalism?

- ► Reports on how power is gained, used, abused, and resisted
- ► Goes beyond elections covers institutions, movements, policy, conflict
- ► A tool for democracy or a mouthpiece for power

Key Areas of Political Journalism

- ► Governments, elections, parliaments
- ► Social movements and protests
- ► Foreign policy and conflict
- ► Human rights and public accountability

Different Forms of Political Journalism

- ► Investigative Journalism Exposes corruption, abuse of power, and hidden systems
- ▶ Daily Political Reporting Covers day-to-day developments in institutions and policies
- ► International/Foreign Affairs Focuses on geopolitics, war, diplomacy, and conflict zones
- Opinion Journalism Includes editorials, columns, and expert analysis
- Advocacy Journalism Driven by a commitment to social justice and change
- Data Journalism Uses statistics and visual tools to explain political trends

▶ Source Building & Political Networks

- Cultivate trusted contacts among officials, activists, insiders
- Understand political alliances and behind-the-scenes influence

▶ Policy & Document Analysis

- Interpret legal documents, laws, and government reports
- Translate complex information into accessible public stories

► Investigative Techniques

- Use public records, leaks, and watchdog tools
- Trace money, contracts, and influence networks

► Interviewing Powerholders

- Ask clear, sharp questions
- Hold people accountable with facts and follow-ups

▶ Contextualization

- ▶ Situate stories within historical, legal, and social frameworks
- Avoid reporting events in isolation

► Framing & Language Awareness

- Question euphemisms like "clashes" or "conflict"
- Choose terms that reveal power, not obscure it

▶ Data Literacy

- ▶ Use statistics, polls, and public data responsibly and critically.
- Understand how numbers are framed to support political narratives.

▶ Engaging Diverse Voices

- Include those impacted by political decisions not just officials.
- Quote workers, students, refugees, strike leaders not just ministers.
- ▶ Let the story show lived experience, not just official statements.

Core Journalistic Ethics

- ► Truth & Accuracy Verify before publishing
- ► Fairness Don't mislead with imbalance
- ► Independence Avoid pressure from power
- ► Minimizing Harm Protect vulnerable sources
- ► Accountability Correct errors, be transparent

Common Journalistic Norms

- ▶ "Balance" (both sides)
- "Objectivity" (no opinion)
- "Timeliness" (breaking news urgency)
- "Professional detachment"
- ► Often used to appear neutral but can obscure power

Journalism Ethics vs Norms

Ethics

- Moral principles
- Should guide decisions
- Truth, fairness, accountability
- Serve the public

Norms

- Standard practices
- Often habitual

- Balance, objectivity, neutrality
- Serve institutions

Case Study Discussion

Scenario: Editor asks you to avoid words like "occupation" and include Israeli gov quote "for balance"

Questions:

- ► What norms are being enforced?
- ► What ethics are being compromised?
- ► What would you do and why?

Answering the Questions

- Norms: balance, objectivity, avoiding controversy
- ► Ethics: truth, fairness, independence, accountability
- ► Push back respectfully explain that terms like "occupation" are factual and necessary

5-Question for Ethics Framework

- ► What's the truth and how do I know it?
- ► Who benefits or is harmed by this story?
- ▶ Is it fair or just "balanced"?
- ► Am I being transparent with sources/methods?
- ► Am I ready to stand by it and correct it if needed?

Final Thought!

Ethics are knowing the right thing to do.

Journalism is having the courage to do it — even when the norms say otherwise.

Thank you!