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Chapter 1 : Auburn University - Wikipedia

The Greening of India's Scribes Darryl D'Monte 8. Alternative Spaces in the Broadcast Media S. Gautham Teaching Computer-assisted Reporting in South India.

Abstract It is challenging to collect accurate and complete data on sensitive issues such as sexual behaviors. Our objective was to explore experience and perceptions regarding the use of a locally programmed color-coded audio computer-assisted self interview C-ACASI system among men and women in a semi-rural setting in south India. We conducted a mixed-methods cross-sectional survey using semi-structured interviews among 89 truck drivers and truck driver wives who had participated earlier in the C-ACASI survey across a predominantly rural district in Tamil Nadu. To assess the color-coded format used, descriptive quantitative analysis was coupled with thematic content analysis of qualitative data. Both the drivers and wives expressed that C-ACASI provided confidentiality, privacy, anonymity, and an easy mechanism for responding truthfully to potentially embarrassing questions about their personal sexual relationships. It is feasible and acceptable to use C-ACASI for collecting sensitive data from poorly computer-literate, non-English-speaking, predominantly rural populations of women and men. Our findings support the implementation of effective and culturally sensitive C-ACASI for data collection, albeit with additional validation. The information from such cases hinges upon the veracity and integrity of reporting by the study participants and the accuracy of their measurement [4 , 5]. Behaviors are difficult to document, and are often based on self-reporting that is likely to suffer from recall and social desirability biases. The education level of the respondents and their level of understanding of the pattern of questionnaires pose further challenges to validity of data collection [1]. A technological advancement in this area is computer programming of questionnaires, which began in the late s with the introduction of interviewer-administered computer-assisted personal interviews [2 , 8]. This led to computer-assisted self-interviewing that further evolved into audio computer-assisted self-interviews ACASI [9]. A detailed review by Langhaug et al. ACASI is increasingly being used as a data collection tool in research settings [11 â€” 14], and has been feasible and acceptable in numerous developing country settings [3 , 7 , 8 , 10 , 15 â€” 23]. Studies in the United States, Tanzania, and Malawi have shown that ACASI is preferred to interviewer-administered questionnaires for sensitive questions [2 , 3 , 7 , 24 â€” 26]. However, studies among adolescents in South Africa and young adults in Peru showed no difference in preference between ACASI and interviewer-administered interviews [27 , 28]. In developing countries, ACASI has been utilized to collect information on sexual behaviors, substance use, psychosocial status, HIV-attitudes, and adherence to antiretroviral treatment or other interventions among high-risk groups sex workers, drug users [23 , 29 , 30], and the general population adolescents, students, youth, and adults [7 , 8 , 16 , 18 â€” 22 , 29 , 31]. Four studies have utilized ACASI in urban settings in India, including sexual behaviors of adolescents in Delhi [21], young unmarried men in Pune [18], adults in Chennai slums [8], and domestic violence, household decision-making, and spousal communication among young married women in Bangalore [32]. These studies have demonstrated that ACASI is feasible and acceptable among urban populations in India with high education levels. To date, no studies have been published evaluating the feasibility and acceptability of ACASI in a rural Indian setting with relatively low education levels and little exposure to computers. Using a mixed-methods approach, we describe the experiences and perceptions of using color-coded ACASI, and discuss the implications of our findings for behavioral research in poorly educated populations in rural settings in India. Between June and October, , we conducted a cross-sectional, household computer-based survey among 18â€”year-old wives of truck drivers and their husbands in the Namakkal district of Tamil Nadu, about km southwest of Chennai. The district has a total population of 1,, and is Eligible couples were residents of Namakkal for at least 6 months and had no known cognitive disabilities. We pilot tested the Tamil version of the PAPI questionnaire and revised the language and structure, as needed. Questions were uploaded to the dashboards in the same sequence in which they were intended to be answered by the participants as per the

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logical flow and skip patterns. The dashboards and flow diagrams Fig.

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Chapter 2 : Journalism in Goa: May

/ K.P. Jayasankar and Anjali Monteiro -- News in the age of instant communication / Mahalakshmi Jayaram -- Teaching computer-assisted reporting in south India / Steven S. Ross -- Community radio: luxury or necessity?

Analytic journalism Save Analytic journalism is a field of journalism that seeks to make sense of complex reality in order to create public understanding. It combines aspects of investigative journalism and explanatory reporting. Analytic journalism can be seen as a response to professionalized communication from powerful agents, information overload, and growing complexity in a globalised world. It aims to create evidence-based interpretations of reality, often confronting dominant ways of understanding a specific phenomenon. It is distinctive in terms of research practices and journalistic product. At its best, investigative journalism is deeply analytic, but its intent is primarily to expose. It contextualizes its subject by describing background, historical details and statistical data. The goal is a comprehensive explanation that shapes audience perception of the phenomenon. Analytic journalism aspires to collect disparate data and make connections that are not immediately apparent. Its effectiveness is often in the analysis between the facts rather than the facts themselves and is critically engaged with other arguments and explanations. What do analytic journalists use As analytic journalism attempts to transcend regular news reportingâ€”which primarily relays factsâ€”analytic journalists must use critical methods that help them present information in a way that distinguishes it from hard news. Analytic journalism often applies the scientific method of testing and retesting of hypotheses against the evidence. Assumptions are systematically tested by verifying, affirming, and altering hypotheses. Analytic journalists attempt to construct new frames or angles that reconfigure understanding. They help bring the background into the foreground and " The Institute of Analytic Journalism employs a rather general definition and positions it within a critical approach: Analytic journalism, on the other hand, seeks to take the data available and reconfigure it, helping us to ask questions about the situation or statement or see it in a different way. Hunter-gatherer of information, Filter, and Explainer. Following a trail of evidence, investigative journalism is more inclined to follow a particular guilty party, while analytic journalism is more inclined to follow that evidence to broaden understanding of the issue or phenomenon. Analytic journalism focuses on creating meaning out of information that may not be hidden but dispersed. Analytic journalism incorporates different journalistic approaches, strategies, and genres. The graphic below illustrates the unique characteristics of analytic journalism. It illustrates how analytic journalism draws from multiple, but not all, journalistic disciplines. Dimensions in journalism References Ross, Steven S. Values, Constrains, Implications, New Delhi: The Democratic Craft, New York: Informal Logic 30 1: Why democracies need an unlovable press, Cambridge: No, it is not "All about story" presentation in Durban, South Africa:

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Chapter 3 : People – Oxford Internet Institute

/ K.P. Jayasankar and Anjali Monteiro --News in the age of instant communication / Mahalakshmi Jayaram --Teaching computer-assisted reporting in south India / Steven S. Ross --Community radio: luxury or necessity?

Demographics of India Hinduism is an ancient religion although Hinduism is diverse, with monotheism , henotheism , polytheism , panentheism , pantheism , monism , atheism , agnosticism , and gnosticism being represented [61] [62] [63] [64] , and Hinduism is also the largest religious grouping in India; around million adherents as of ; compose The wind is believed to propagate prayers printed on the flags. Buddhism is an Indian, transtheistic religion and philosophy. Buddhism as a religion is practised mainly in the foothills of the Himalayas and is a significant religion in Sikkim , Arunachal Pradesh , the Ladakh district in Jammu and Kashmir , Darjeeling in West Bengal and the Lahaul and Spiti districts of Himachal Pradesh. Besides, a significant number of Buddhists reside in Maharashtra. Ambedkar embraced Buddhism in order to escape the casteist practices within Hinduism. Ambedkar is a crucial figure, along with Anagarika Dharmapala of Sri Lanka and Kripasaran Mahasthavira of Chittagong behind the revival of Buddhism in India in the 19th and 20th centuries. Jainism is a non-theistic Indian religion and philosophical system originating in Iron Age India. As of , there were Punjab is the spiritual home of Sikhs, and is the only state in India where Sikhs form a majority. There are also significant populations of Sikhs in neighbouring Chandigarh , Delhi and Haryana , which were historically part of Punjab. Muslims praying in a mosque in Srinagar , Jammu and Kashmir. Islam is a monotheistic religion centered on the belief in one God and following the example of Muhammad ; It is the largest minority religion in India. Christianity is a monotheistic religion centred on the life and teachings of Jesus as presented in the New Testament. It is the third largest religion of India, making up 2. Thomas is credited with introduction of Christianity in India. He arrived on the Malabar Coast in 52 AD. Parsis number around 61, in India. There are several tribal religions in India, such as Donyi-Polo. Santhal is also one of the many tribal religions followed by the Santhal people who number around 4 million but only around 23, follow the religion. Judaism is also present in India, a monotheistic religion from the Levant. There is today a very small community of Indian Jews. In addition, since independence two primarily proselyte Indian Jewish communities in India: Of the approximately 95, Jews of Indian origin, fewer than 20, remain in India. Some parts of India are especially popular with Israelis, swelling local Jewish populations seasonally.

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Chapter 4 : Papers of Jonathan Morduch NYU

Analytic journalism is a field of journalism that seeks to make sense of complex reality in order to create public understanding. It combines aspects of investigative journalism and explanatory reporting.

Sasnett, and the school opened its doors in to a student body of eighty and a faculty of ten. Classes were held in "Old Main" until the college was closed due to the war, when most of the students and faculty left to enlist. The campus was a training ground for the Confederate Army, and "Old Main" served as a hospital for Confederate wounded. In , control of the institution was transferred from the Methodist Church to the State of Alabama for financial reasons. Alabama placed the school under the provisions of the Morrill Act as a land-grant institution, the first in the South to be established separate from the state university. As a result, in the school was renamed the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama. In the late 19th century, most students at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama were enrolled in the cadet program, learning military tactics and training to become officers. Each county in the state was allowed to nominate two cadets to attend the college free of charge. This trend changed under the guidance of William Leroy Broun, who taught classics and sciences and believed both disciplines were important for growth of the university and the individual. In , two historic events occurred: Eventually, football replaced polo as the main sport on campus. The vocational section was composed of enlisted men sent to Auburn for training in radio and mechanics. The students received honorable discharges two months later following the Armistice that ended World War I. Faculty salaries were cut drastically, and enrollment decreased along with State appropriations to the college. By the end of the s, Auburn had essentially recovered, but then faced new conditions caused by World War II. As war approached in , there was a great shortage of engineers and scientists needed for the defense industries. Office of Education asked all American engineering schools to join in a "crash" program to produce what was often called "instant engineers. Taken by thousands of adults including many women these courses were highly beneficial in filling the wartime ranks of civilian engineers, chemists, and other technical professionals. The ESMWT also benefited API by providing employment for faculty members when the student body was significantly diminished by the draft and volunteer enlistment. During the war, API also trained U. Following the end of World War II, API, like many colleges around the country, experienced a period of massive growth caused by returning military personnel taking advantage of their GI Bill offer of free education. In the five-year period following the end of the war, enrollment at API more than doubled. Modern Athletics logo Name change to Auburn[edit] Recognizing the school had moved beyond its agricultural and mechanical roots, it was granted university status by the Alabama Legislature in and renamed Auburn University, a name that better expressed the varied academic programs and expanded curriculum that the school had been offering for years. However, it was popularly called "Auburn" for many years before the official name change. Civil Rights era to Present[edit] Auburn University was racially segregated prior to , with only white students being admitted. Integration began in with the admittance of the first African-American student, Harold A. In April , Richard B. Spencer spoke at Auburn University. The college canceled his speaking engagement prior to the appearance, but Spencer sued the college and a federal judge issued an injunction against the university to allow him to speak. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Auburn has traditionally been rated highly by academic ranking services, and has been listed as one of the top 50 public universities for 20 consecutive years.

Chapter 5 : Ralph J. Bunche Award Recipients

The writers are a judicious mix of journalists, former journalists, journalism educators and media studies academics the world of journalism is examined from a range of perspectives-mainly Indian, but also British and American.

Journalism in Goa About journalism and media issues in Goa Everything but slander can be discussed here. Friday, May 19, On a Friday at Mapusa It was a summer Friday evening and, having some time to spare, one ventured into the crowded and colourful Mapusa market. After taking a cursory look at all the many plants for sale some vendors even speak fluent English! An interesting toy for the kids; maybe more innovation could take our age-old pottery skills ahead After a while, one ran into a familiar face. Ms Martins and her husband were near the section selling traditionally-grown not the high-yielding IR8s and Jayas rice. Her daughter-in-law was into designing. Another son ran the Lemon Tree school, which some of us might have passed by en route to the Goa University or the International Centre. Nice to catch up with old times. As I realised later, she was scouting around for Goa-grown traditional rice for the family restaurant. It was nice to meet up after these years. She wanted to know where all the old-time journalists were and what they were doing. When the topic veered around to Africa, Ms Martins mentioned that she had grown up in Tanzania or Tanganika, as it was then called including at Arusha. Just thought of sharing this as a link to all those whom we tend to forget when they go out of the world of work which we too have been associated with. Unfortunately, Ms Martins is not email otherwise we could have invited her to join the Goajourno mailing list. Monday, May 15, Goa press accreditation committee meets For a confirmed version of the list above, details may be obtained from the information department itself. Its jacket terms it an "exciting collection of original essays", and to add weight to the claim this book has some big names contributing to it. But surely an understanding of Indian journalism needs to go beyond the metros and big newspaper editors; for a country the size and diversity of India, what we see of Indian journalism obviously depends on where we stand. That said, this is an interesting publication. Some 26 contributors discuss a range of them, from media laws including the often-neglected in India right to privacy against media intrusion to the social role of journalists; gender, caste and communal issues in journalism; journalistic practice in war and peace; censorship and repression by the state; the role of media technology and future trends; sports journalism; urban reporting; and alternative media such as community radio. She says the book "is not envisaged strictly as a textbook for a journalism school" but more as a general collection reflecting trends and visions within the profession. Her fifteen-page introduction gives a fair idea of what the book is about. Coming from a veteran, this is clearly an essay worth a close reading, specially by anyone who has entered journalism in the last decade or two. As an aside, one could perhaps ask: He explains what his family-owned newspaper stands for. His unequivocally-described "five principles" stand as inspiration both for its clarity and vision. But how do these play themselves out in the day-to-day operations of his influential Chennai-headquartered daily? Harivansh is the editor of the editor of the Jharkhand-based Prabhat Khabar for a decade-and-a-half, and makes the case that a commercially-run newspaper can also play a sharp role in development journalism. He claims his publication has been doing just this by way of giving people "information on science, information technology, economics and the comparative financial progress of different states". In days when the advertisers-rupee-is-all logic tends to predominate, such perspectives come as a breath of fresh air. He reminds us that being a journalist in metros like Mumbai or Kolkata "is very different from being one in Ranchi". His narration of experiences in turning-around a near-defunct paper have a lot of lessons for anyone in journalism. Corruption and crime flourish in our societies because the media pay too little attention, dig too infrequently and rarely deep enough, he argues. That the recent hidden-camera sting operations have shown it hugely profitable, in viewership figures too, to expose grand-scale corruption is an issue which emerged only after this essay was penned. Crimes and scandals come at us at a "fearful rate" too. Crimes themselves prosper despite being exposed. Bal Thackeray, named for instigating several riots, rode to power in riots after Sukh Ram commands adulation in

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his home state. Harshad Mehta, the prime figure in the stocks scam, was not just never punished but became a sought-after speaker and columnist in several publications, as we are reminded. Just take the case of what happened to the Tehelka after its dramatic pointing out of corruption when the BJP was at the helm. Mukund Padmanabhan, associate editor with The Hindu, focuses on the right to privacy against media intrusion. He has another take on the Tehelka investigation and says it stands out "not very well". His chapter looks at the growth and erosion of green writing in India. V Geetha, an author, looks at gender, identity and the Tamil "popular" press. One of the genres there is the telling of female victim tales. The Hindu sports editor Nirmal Shekar says sports journalism can be "so different from" journalims. He sees it as "a hybrid and a maverick, an island that revels in its isolation, constantly celebrating its independence by skillfully violating all time-tested norms of sound journalism". Agricultural scientist-turned-journalist Devinder Sharma finds agriculture to be a "missing dimension" in the media. He writes bluntly, "Politics is important, but perhaps more important is the role that the corporate houses play to woo the political powers in a desperate effort to bring in a genetically engineered food product or technology. They represent the variety, the excitement, the drama and the complexity that can yield endless stories. But then, there is a challenge writing a good story away from the beaten track too. Sage Publications India Pvt Ltd. Paperback, pp , Rs Gova Doot, perceived as being close to the BJP if not propped up by it, completes a year of publication on May 22, It invites its readers to have their say on how the paper functioned over the past year. The paper has come out in a new format on Sunday. Its new format announces a story -- or is it speculation -- that Margaret Alva could become the next governor of Goa. He was talking at a Sunaparant function, and called for the paper to target a growth in readership. In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires: These rules shall apply to the accreditation of media representatives to the Government at headquarters at Panaji. The Committee shall meet once in every three months. The Member Secretary shall convene the meeting by fixing the date of the meeting and the agenda, inc consultation with the Chairman of the Committee. Five members, excluding the Member Secretary, shall form a quorum of a meeting; Provided that, if a meeting be adjourned to some other date for want of quorum, the adjourned meeting shall be held on such other date whether there be quorum present or not. Seven clear days notice shall be given for convening a meeting of the Committee. Full details about the professional experience of the media representative shall be furnished with the application for accreditation, on a prescribed form available with the Member Secretary. The Member Secretary shall refer the applications to the Committee for consideration in its next meeting; 2 The application referred to in sub-rule 1 shall also be accompanied by a letter from the Editor or Resident Editor in case of outstation newspapers , recommending accreditation on behalf of the newspaper concerned. The application shall be accompanied by a letter from the in-charge of news unit of the broadcasting concern, concerned head of news unit in case of electronic media, and by the editor in case of a news agency. No provisional accreditation shall be granted to a fresh applicant. However, these requirements may be waived in case of new newspapers. All other media organisations, including outstation daily newspapers, shall be entitled to one accreditation only. Accreditation is personal and not transferable. The Member Secretary shall maintain a list of accredited media representatives representing any newspapers or news agency or a broadcasting concern or electronic media. A media representative will be liable to dis-accreditation, if: But in case the newspaper itself is responsible and not the accredited media representatives for such wilful publication of false, malafide or incorrect reports, or abuse of confidence, the newspaper concerned shall be liable to dis-accreditation i. The Committee, after due study of the complaint, shall recommend appropriate action to be taken by the Government against the concerned media representative or newspaper and the Government decision in this regard shall be final. When an accredited media representative ceases to represent a newspaper, news agency, broadcasting concern or electronic media on behalf of which he is accredited, the fact should be brought to the notice of the Member Secretary in writing by the media representative, or by the Editor, or the Manager concerned, within fifteen days, failing which the matter may be reported to the Committee by the Member Secretary for necessary action. Such representation should reach the Secretary of Information to the Government within two calendar months from

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the date on which such decision was communicated to the newspaper, agency or media representative concerned. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Government shall be free to take any action warranted by circumstances in matters relating to accreditation and dis-accreditation and in giving press facilities and in all these cases, the Government decision shall be final. By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa. Rajesh Singh, Director of Information and Publicity. Panaji, 17th December, Saturday, May 13, Seeing the world through a camera: But when a slim South Indian was introduced to me at V. Anand -- outside that age-old resource of reading material, Varsha Book Stall in Panjim -- the name immediately struck a bell. My mind immediately went back to all those scenic picture post-cards I had come across years ago. This was a photographer one was just waiting to meet. Not only was his photography markedly superior, but he also moved away from the low-quality, low-cost viewcards that earlier dominated the market here. How and why did he enter this field? From childhood, photography has been a passion. I was interested in it since my schooldays. Then, I joined a fine arts college in Madras subsequently renamed to Chennai , and learnt painting and drawing. V B Anand has an interesting story of how he got involved with the world of the viewcard. It was in my college days, and I wanted to send some viewcards home to my dad. Then the craze started. There was a very good response to that set of cards ," he elaborates. First I started with six postcards.

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Chapter 6 : Analytic journalism - Wikipedia

All users of the catalogue should also be aware that certain words, terms or descriptions may be culturally sensitive and may be considered inappropriate today, but may have reflected the author's/creator's attitude or that of the period in which they were written.

Jonathan Morduch and Timothy Ogden. Enduring Subsidy and Modest Profit. Robert Cull and Jonathan Morduch. Handbook of Finance and Development. Wherry and Viviana Zelizer, eds. Explaining How Money Really Works. Jonathan Morduch and Tim Ogden. Anthony Hannagan and Jonathan Morduch. Evidence from the US Financial Diaries. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Why an innovative anti-poverty program showed no net impact in South India. John Gershman and Jonathan Morduch. Cambridge University Press, David Roodman and Jonathan Morduch. We replicate and reanalyze the most influential study of microcredit impacts Pitt and Khandker, That study was celebrated for showing that microcredit reduces poverty, a much hoped-for possibility though one not confirmed by recent randomized controlled trials. We show that the original results on poverty reduction disappear after dropping outliers, or when using a robust linear estimator. Using a new program for estimation of mixed process maximum likelihood models, we show how assumptions critical for the original analysis, such as error normality, are contradicted by the data. We conclude that questions about impact cannot be answered in these data. Edited by Ralf Rademacher and Katja Roth. Jonathan Bauchet and Jonathan Morduch. China Social Sciences Press, Beijing; 2nd edition: Liangjing Publishing House, Beijing. Featured in McKinsey Quarterly, Experimental and Survey Evidence from Rural India. We use experimental measures of time discounting and risk aversion for villagers in south India to highlight behavioral features of microcredit, a financial tool designed to reduce poverty and fix credit market imperfections. The evidence suggests that microcredit contracts may do more than reduce moral hazard and adverse selection by imposing new forms of discipline on borrowers. We find that, conditional on borrowing from any source, women with present-biased preferences are more likely than others to borrow through microcredit institutions. Another particular contribution of microcredit may thus be to provide helpful structure for borrowers seeking self-discipline. Credit demand in the Dhaka Slums. Despite this core belief, little direct evidence exists on the price elasticity of credit demand in poor communities. We examine increases in the interest rate on microfinance loans in the slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Interest income earned from most borrowers fell, but interest income earned from the largest increased, generating overall profitability at the branch level. Aparna Dalal and Jonathan Morduch. International Labour Organization, , pp. Jonathan Conning and Jonathan Morduch. Robert Merton and Andrew Lo. This review puts a corporate finance lens on microfinance. Microfinance aims to democratize global financial markets through new contracts, organizations, and technology. We explain the roles that government agencies and socially minded investors play in supporting the entry and expansion of private intermediaries in the sector, and we disentangle debates about competing social and commercial firm goals. We frame the analysis with theory that explains why microfinance institutions serving lower-income communities charge high interest rates, face high costs, monitor customers relatively intensively, and have limited ability to lever assets. The analysis blurs traditional dividing lines between nonprofits and for-profits and places focus on the relationship between target market, ownership rights, and access to external capital. Baqui Kalily, Readings in Microfinance: University Press Limited, , pp. Publication of an unpublished June discussion paper. Regulation, Competition, and Financing. World Scientific, , pp. Applied Economics 2 3: Reporting Bias in Microfinance Data. Emerging Research in Microfinance, Todd A. Watkins and Karen Hicks eds. Dean Karlan and Jonathan Morduch. MIT Press, , pp. World Bank Economic Review 22 3: Daryl Collins and Jonathan Morduch. Perspectives from South Africa. A Global Analysis of Leading Microbanks. Oxford University Press, Where do we stand? Jonathan Morduch and Stuart Rutherford. Analytical issues for India. In Priya Basu, ed. Issues, Challenges and Policy Options. Barbara Haley and Jonathan Morduch. What is the Bottom Line? Tests for Village-Level Responses to Risk.

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Gisele Kamanou and Jonathan Morduch. Mark Schreiner and Jonathan Morduch. Jonathan Morduch and Manohar Sharma. Prepared for World Bank Institute, December Jonathan Morduch and Terry Sicular. Perspectives from Zouping County, China. Does it Pay to Join the Party? *Journal of Public Economics* 77 3 , September , " Sudhir Anand and Jonathan Morduch. *World Development* 28 4 , April , " David Hulme and Thankom Arun, eds. Recognizing the limits to the win-win proposition is an important step toward reaching a more constructive dialogue between microfinance advocates that privilege financial development and those that privilege social impacts. Hal Stern and Jonathan Morduch. Many interesting economic hypotheses entail differences in behaviors of groups within a population, but analyses of pooled samples shed only partial light on underlying segmentations. Finite mixture models are considered as an alternative to methods based on pooling. Robustness checks using t-regressions and a Bayesian analogue to the likelihood ratio test for model evaluation are developed. The methodology is used to investigate pro-son bias in child health outcomes in Bangladesh. While regression analysis on the entire sample appears to wash out evidence of bias, the mixture models reveal systematic girl-boy differences in health outcomes. Reprinted in *Development Economics: Lead article, Volume II*. Reprinted in Chris Barrett, ed. *Critical Concepts in Development Studies*. Peter Klibanoff and Jonathan Morduch. In the competitive model, externalities lead to inefficiencies, and inefficiencies increase with the size of externalities. However, as argued by Coase, these problems may be mitigated in a decentralized system through voluntary coordination. We show how coordination is limited by the combination of two factors: Together they imply that efficient outcomes can only be achieved through coordination when external effects are relatively large. Moreover, there are instances in which coordination cannot yield any improvement at all, despite common knowledge that social gains from agreement exist. This occurs when external effects are relatively small, and this may help to explain why coordination is so seldom observed in practice. When improvements are possible, we describe how simple subsidies can be used to implement second-best solutions and explain why standard solutions, such as Pigovian taxes, cannot be used. Possible extensions to issues arising in the structure of research joint ventures, assumptions in the endogenous growth literature, and the location of environmental hazards are also described. Jonathan Morduch and Alan M. *Theory and Practice in the New Market Economies*, eds.

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Chapter 7 : Analytic journalism | Revolvly

^ a b Ross, Steven S. (). "Teaching Computer-assisted Reporting on South India": pages in Rajan, Nalini (edt)(). *Practising Journalism: Values, Constrains, Implications*, New Delhi: Sage.

Dr Philippa Smith Visiting Fellow Philippa Smith, a lecturer at Auckland University of Technology in New Zealand, researches the interface between language, technology and communication in areas such as journalism, identity, digital inclusion, internet rights and free speech. He specialises in research about geographies of the Internet and user-generated content. Abelson has a broad interest in information technology and policy, and a longstanding interest in using computation as a conceptual framework in teaching. He has interests in the development of new methods and associated e-Research tools for quantitative analysis of social and economic phenomena on the Internet. He speaks and writes on a range of technology related subjects, including the development of e-democracy and e-government. Dr Miriyam Aouragh Former Rubicon Postdoctoral Fellow Miriyam Aouragh has interests in mobility, interactivity, empowerment, grassroots activism and the construction of imagined online communities. His latest research focuses on the study of the effects of digital platforms in citizen participatory processes. At the OII she undertook research on ethical, legal and institutional dynamics of e-science in Sweden. After a decade in government investigating and analysing cybercrime and child exploitation, she now works in the tech industry. At the OII she conducted an ethnographic study of the Internet as a communication medium, focusing on intensive field work in Bulgaria. Diego Beas Former Visiting Fellow In the last few years, my research has focused on the way information technologies affect governance and the political process. Currently she is participating in projects investigating e-publishing and e-learning in Slavic Studies. His interests include knowledge ecosystems, augmented group cognition, and emerging virtual institutions. Former Wiener-Anspach Foundation Post-Doctoral Fellow Yana Breindl researches digital rights campaigning at the European level, particularly targeting internet and copyright regulations. Mark Bunting Visiting Associate Expert on digital transformation of public service media. Previous career in research including online community insight, public consultation, and qualitative and quantitative social research. He has pioneered global resourcing contracts with many IT and Telecommunications hardware, software, and services providers, as well as global virtual teaming concepts. At the OII she undertook research on the regulation of online auctions, taking into account the role of self-regulation and public governance. His interests include macro economics, public policy, economics of Internet, and governance reform. His interests cover public sector reform and modernization, quality and knowledge management in public organizations, and information society policies.

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A comparative assessment of the impact of computer assisted learning of knowledge and skill based competencies among undergraduate students in a medical college in.

Chapter 9 : Table of contents for Practising journalism

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