

PITT COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

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SUMBER: TEEAL

1. **Library and information science (LIS) and community development: the use of information and communication technology (ICT) towards a social equity agenda**

Source: Journal of the Community Development Society. 2005. 36 (1). 28-40

Author(s): Mehra-B

Author Affiliation: School of Information Sciences at the University of Tennessee

Abstract: This paper addresses the expanded function of the library and information science (LIS) professions in community development initiatives to use information and communication technology (ICT) to enhance social equity in communities. Incorporating dimensions of the metaphor of information ecology in an analysis of the role of the LIS professions in community development helps to identify the close relationship of social equity with ecology and economy in specific contexts. Connecting economy, ecology and social equity as overlapping, interdependent, and mutually encompassing spheres helps LIS professions participate in community development in ways that are more inclusive of people and impacts their lives in more meaningful ways

Descriptors: library-and-information-science; information-and-communication-technology; information-ecology; social-equity

2. **Do information communication technologies promote rural economic development?**

Source: Journal of the Community Development Society. 2005. 36 (1). 65-76

Author(s): Pigg-K-E. Crank-L-D

Author Affiliation: University of Missouri-Columbia

Abstract: Current literature focuses upon the importance of deploying advanced telecommunications in rural communities to achieve various objectives, including economic development. Once advanced information communication technologies (ICT) are present, this literature argues that communities will be better prepared to participate fully in the "information economy" and attract or engender new business development. Although access to the superhighway is nearly ubiquitous today in the United States, few rural areas have deployed ICT programs over a number of years, and we know little about the impact of these programs on economic development. In

this paper, we examine five cases in which ICT have been deployed in rural areas, but we find that regardless of the motive for introducing technologically advanced communications systems, there is little evidence that telecommunications lead to economic growth or that businesses in the communities are using ICT extensively. Instead, the paper concludes that the physical deployment of the hardware is not sufficient to achieve success

Descriptors: community-economic-development; telecommunications; information-economy

3. Role of computers in eco-friendly and sustainable agriculture of the 21st century

Source: AMA, Agricultural Mechanization in Asia, Africa and Latin America. 2006. 37 (3). 85-92

Author(s): Jha-M-K. Salokhe-V-M. Jain-S-K

Author Affiliation: AgFe Department, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur - 721 302, India

Abstract: The rapid advances in the computer and communication technologies and in the agricultural technology have been a boon to farmers. The computer has potential to make agriculture enter into an era of disciplined agricultural production processes wherein it would be possible to escape the extremes of natural vagaries and to ensure profitable and sustainable agricultural production by efficient planning, design and management of agribusiness. In this paper, an attempt has been made to focus on multi-faceted role of computers in the complex agriculture sector. The current and future usage of computers in various disciplines of the agriculture sector is succinctly described. It is demonstrated that the agriculture sector offers numerous opportunities for the use of computers in different disciplines of agriculture, various on-farm and off-farm activities as well as planning and management of agricultural systems. The increasing role of computer and communication technologies in education and rural development is also highlighted. Finally, it is emphasized that the use of new technologies and tools will help meet the daunting challenges ahead and will ensure long-term sustainability of agricultural production in an environmental friendly manner

Descriptors: agricultural-production. computers. design. planning. precision-agriculture. profitability. sustainability. Technology

4. Rising tiger and leaping dragon: emerging global dynamics and space for developing countries and least developing countries

Source: IDS Bulletin. 2006. 37 (1). 62-70

Author(s): Mohanty-S-K. Chaturvedi-S

Abstract: China and India have emerged as highly dynamic economies in recent years. In the Asian region, their growth and economic expansion has generated its own complementarities. The article empirically shows that a surge in the exports of these two countries has significantly contributed to their overall economic growth. Towards this end both the countries have relied on least developed countries (LDCs) and developing countries for their imports and on markets of industrialised economies for exports. The import dependence of India and China is mostly on the industrial intermediate sector, which is critical for their exports. Supply and technology constraints in LDCs and other countries may be addressed explicitly, and relevance of these two countries as suppliers of foreign direct investment (FDI) and technology is examined. India and China have made steady progress in frontier technologies, such as information and communication technology (ICT) and biotechnology, and they may provide easy access to these technologies to LDCs and other countries

5. Linking social movements: how international networks can better support community action about forests

Source: International Forestry Review. 2006. 8 (2). 265-272

Author(s): Wollenberg-E. Colchester-M. Mbugua-G. Griffiths-T

Author Affiliation: Center for International Forestry Research, Jl. CIFOR, Situ Gede, Sindang Barang, Bogor 16680, Indonesia

Abstract: International networks in community forestry face challenges in linking with local social movements. We examine four efforts of international networks to overcome these challenges and better link with local people in Peru, Brazil, India and Kenya. The examples demonstrate that the networks created effective links by making funds available for meetings and local data collection; providing international analyses that helped people understand their own situation better; sharing strategies for media, policy and letter campaigns; helping to disseminate information about local people's priorities, providing independent assessments and building local people's confidence. Efforts to improve communications technologies required a better understanding of local conditions. Networks will be more relevant to local movements to the extent that they are regularly active at the local level, can respond flexibly to local needs and small-scale events, and work with an array of national partners. The effectiveness of networks in carrying out these tasks may require a careful balance between linking to versus working at the local level

Descriptors: networks; community-forestry; social-movements; policy; linkages

6. ICT and agricultural productivity: evidence from cross-country data

Source: Agricultural Economics. 2006. 34 (3). 221-228

Author(s): Lio-MonChi. Liu-MengChun

Author Affiliation: Department of Political Economy, National Sun Yat-Sen University, 70 Lien-hai Rd., Kaohsiung 804, Taiwan

Abstract: This article carries out agricultural production function estimations, based on data for the period 1995-2000 on 81 countries, to present empirical evidence on the relationship between the adoption of information and communication technology (ICT) and agricultural productivity. It is found that new ICT has a significantly positive impact on agricultural productivity. The evidence suggests that the adoption of modern industrial inputs in agricultural production relies on the information and communication infrastructure. However, the empirical evidence from this study also suggests that new ICT could be a factor for the divergence between countries in terms of overall agricultural productivity. Not only do we find that the ICT adoption levels of the richer countries are much higher than those of the poorer countries, but also that returns from ICT in agricultural production of the richer countries are about two times higher than those of the poorer countries. A plausible explanation for the poorer countries' relatively low productivity elasticity of ICT is the lack of important complementary factors, such as a substantial base of human capital

Descriptors: agricultural-production. information-technology. innovation-adoption. international-comparisons. production-functions. productivity. Telecommunications

7. Media Proliferation and Democratic Transition in Africa: The Case of Madagascar

Source: World Development. 2005. 33 (11). 1939-1957

Author(s): Andriantsoa-Pascal-et-al

Author Affiliation: Ivotoerana Ravo Yiataosy

Abstract: State-controlled media have historically dominated press outlets across much of Africa. Yet recently, economic and political liberalization, together with new communication technologies, have triggered rapid growth and increasing private sector involvement, changes which hold potentially important implications for development and governance. This paper explores the origins and impact of recent private sector media growth in Madagascar, where over 90 private radio stations and 15 private television stations have begun operation over the past decade. The resulting profusion of private media has played a key role in improving governance, most recently in the hotly contested presidential election of 2001

Descriptors: Economic Models of Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior -- D720

8. **The Technology Opportunities Program (TOP): networking our nation - a decade of lessons learned**

Source: Journal of the Community Development Society. 2005. 36 (1). 103-119

Author(s): Borgstrom-A. Druker-D. Sparrow-J

Author Affiliation: U.S. Department of Commerce

Abstract: This paper provides an overview of the mission and strategy of the Technology Opportunities Program, a grant program in the U.S. Department of Commerce National Telecommunication and Information Administration. It discusses key characteristics, model projects, and lessons learned in three categories related to community development: rural resource development, urban asset mapping, and community economic development. It includes a summary of the results of program-wide evaluations conducted periodically since the program started. The paper concludes with a section that discusses elements which successful projects have in common, for the use of community development practitioners who are considering using ICTs to amplify, support, or augment their efforts

**Descriptors: information-and-communication-technologies-(ICTs);
Technology-Opportunities-Program; community-technology;
community-informatics; complexity-theory; mapping-social-
networks; asset-based-development; social-capital**