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el món laboral dels periodistes

pa informació

Be'

La vida d'un periodista, seguint el tòpic, és "excitant":
Viatjar molt, recórrer el món, estar a grans revolucions,
viure cops d'estat, treballar entre les bales, l'aventura
és cada dia... .. Ms, doncs, excitantment excitant.
Mes més lluny de la realitat real. Ms estudiants de periodisme
a tota Espanya s'han deixat de somnis "quimèrics".
L'aventura ara, és poguer treballar. *+ informació. El tú' estú molt bé'*

er
Lavi Bertran, Manolo Martínez, J. Soriano, són professionals
amb experiència en aquest món d'extraterrestres *— dir amb els.*
periodisme. Ells saben quines són les possibilitats actuals
dels periodistes, i ells *ull amb la i persona.* no expliquen.

Manolo Martínez, professor de ciències de la comunicació
a la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, no diu clar:
"hi ha que espavilar-se". Segons ell, les pràctiques a la
universitat són la primera oportunitat per entrar en contacte
amb el món laboral.

"A l'Autònoma, l'estudiant cobra per fer aquestes pràctiques 50.000 pessetes", continua explicant Manolo Martínez.

Les pràctiques de periodisme a la Universitat Autònoma, com a la Pompeu Fabra, es fan a premsa escrita (Avui), a agències de notícies (EFE), a ràdios (Ràdio Barcelona) i a televisió (TV3).

sobre la conflictivitat existent amb la Pompeu, degut a que les beques per fer pràctiques totes són per la Pompeu i cap per l'Autònoma, aclara: "a la Pompeu les pràctiques són obligatòries dintre el taller de redacció. Es com una assignatura més". Però es queixa de que aquests estudiants es converteixen en "mà d'obra barata" pels mitjans de comunicació.

Xavi Bertran, professor a la facultat de Periodisme de la UAB, afirma que "dintre d'un mitjà hi ha diferents varietats, hi ha estudiants que treballen de veritat i estudiants que s'els té a un racó com un florero". La realitat, és doncs, aquesta: els grans articles, els millors sous, la llibertat de creació, no no tenen els periodistes, els professionals en periodisme, sinó les "plomes consagrades", els col·laboradors estrella. Bertran és explícit: "un gran article causa admiració. Es un luxe, es paga bé". Si això ho afegim a que "allò que s'està posant de moda a Barcelona, a Catalunya, és que pleguin els diaris", el futur de l'ofici es veu encara pitjor.

Explicar
millor

The first step is to identify the problem. This is often done by asking the question, "What is the problem?" The next step is to define the problem. This is often done by asking the question, "What are the symptoms of the problem?" The third step is to identify the causes of the problem. This is often done by asking the question, "What are the possible causes of the problem?" The fourth step is to identify the effects of the problem. This is often done by asking the question, "What are the possible effects of the problem?" The fifth step is to identify the stakeholders involved in the problem. This is often done by asking the question, "Who are the people affected by the problem?" The sixth step is to identify the resources available to solve the problem. This is often done by asking the question, "What resources are available to solve the problem?" The seventh step is to identify the constraints on the problem. This is often done by asking the question, "What are the constraints on the problem?" The eighth step is to identify the options for solving the problem. This is often done by asking the question, "What are the possible options for solving the problem?" The ninth step is to evaluate the options. This is often done by asking the question, "What are the pros and cons of each option?" The tenth step is to select the best option. This is often done by asking the question, "Which option is the best?" The eleventh step is to implement the solution. This is often done by asking the question, "How can the solution be implemented?" The twelfth step is to evaluate the results. This is often done by asking the question, "How well did the solution work?"

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