Local Community Support for Tourism Development

The author presents an empirical study on Vietnam's national competitiveness by using mixed methods research (qualitative and quantitative) with a combination of hard and soft data. The result shows that production resources (human, infrastructure, capital and natural resources) have played the most important role in improving competitiveness, productivity and living standard in Vietnam in the last two decades. The author also analyzed and evaluated the competitiveness of the Vietnamese economy, and pointed out the remaining weaknesses of competitiveness compared to the selected regional countries such as shortage of production resources supply, a dominance of inefficient state-owned enterprises and its slow reform, and weak public institutions as well as inefficient government governance. These weaknesses have led Vietnam's competitiveness, productivity and economic growth to remain low, especially compared to China. Finally, the author attempts to provide some recommendations enhancing the competitiveness, productivity, and citizens' living standard in Vietnam in the long term.

Communities in Action

The ongoing globalization process has created an atmosphere of excitement for instant economic growth. But moving quickly up the economic ladder does not mean much unless it brings social development. With gender equality being a concern around the globe, new books and literature on women's development have been appearing at a rapid pace. In India, the 'feminization' of jobs is less meaningful because the widespread commercialization process displaces women. The neo-patriarchy gradually gets institutionalized at several spheres â?? in work, culture, customs, religion, and education. A woman is not free to think as an individual. Technology and science have remained divisive. Even among India's educated class, there has not been a decrease in certain sociological 'values,' including: the preference of giving birth to boys, the drop out rate among girl students, and dowry and dowry-related deaths. A meaningful social transformation is needed, which gives equal status to women. Empowerment of women is not a product but a process to evolve from society itself, yet should not to be triggered by outside donors or agencies. This book argues for women's development in India. It examines the gender implications of the economic development process. It highlights the impact of industrialization and economic development on women. It analyzes gender equality under the broader framework of human development and it argues that the idea of women's development should be less nebulous and more practical. A n adequate priority should be given to women's empowerment in order to build a prosperous society. Gender Dynamics in Economic Development of India shows that national policies are the key determinants of women's development. It incisively focuses on powerful economic and social dynamics. This text will benefit planners, policy makers, and social activists, redefining how the policy maker should think about full range of gender issues for building a modern society.

Emerging Trends in the Development and Application of Composite Indicators

Determinants of Economic Growth

The anthrax incidents following the 9/11 terrorist attacks put the spotlight on the nation's public health agencies, placing it under an unprecedented scrutiny that added new dimensions to the complex issues considered in this report. The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century reaffirms the vision of Healthy People 2010, and outlines a systems approach to assuring the nation's health in practice, research, and policy. This approach focuses on joining the unique resources and perspectives of diverse sectors and entities and challenges these groups to work in a concerted, strategic way to promote and protect the public's health. Focusing on diverse partnerships as the framework for public health, the book discusses: The need for a shift from an individual to a population-based approach in practice, research, policy, and community engagement. The status of the governmental public health infrastructure and what needs to be improved, including its interface with the health care delivery system. The roles nongovernment actors, such as academia, business, local communities and the media can play in creating a healthy nation. Providing an accessible analysis, this book will be important to public health policy-makers and practitioners, business and...
community leaders, health advocates, educators and journalists.

Mountain Geography Since the early 1990s, governments and development agencies have become increasingly preoccupied with the pursuit of regional competitiveness. However, there is considerable confusion around what exactly regional competitiveness means, how it might be achieved, whether and how it can be measured, and whether it is a meaningful and appropriate goal for regional economies. The central aim of this book is to provide a comprehensive and critical account of these debates with reference to theory, policy and practice, and thus to explore the meaning and value of the concept of regional competitiveness. The book is structured into three parts. Part one introduces the concept of regional competitiveness by tracing its origins and exploring its different meanings in regional economic development. This will critically engage with political economy approaches to understanding the nature and dominion of the competitiveness discourse. Part two interrogates the pursuit of regional competitiveness in policy and practice. This critically evaluates the degree to which the pursuit of competitiveness is encouraging convergence in policy agendas in regions through an examination of key determinants of policy sameness and difference, notably benchmarking and devolved governance. Part three explores the limitations to regional competitiveness and explores whether and how its predominance in the policy discourse might be challenged by alternative agendas such as sustainable development and wellbeing. This focuses on the developing qualitative character of regional development. This volume critically engages with the theory and policy of regional competitiveness, thus providing the first integrated critique of the concept for undergraduate and postgraduate students, as well as academics interested in regional development and policy. It will unpack the concept of regional competitiveness and explain its usefulness, limitations and policy appeal, as well as examining its sustainability in the light of evolving governance structures and the imperatives of broadening regional development agendas.

Key Determinants of National Development Historical Perspectives and Implications for Developing Economies This is the United Nations definitive report on the state of the world economy, providing global and regional economic outlook for 2020 and 2021. Produced by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the five United Nations regional commissions, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, with contributions from the UN World Tourism Organization and other intergovernmental agencies.

The Social Determinants of Mental Health "A study prepared by the United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER)".

Determinants of Financial Development Perceiving complex multidimensional problems has proven to be a difficult task for people to overcome. However, introducing composite indicators into such problems allows the opportunity to reduce the problem's complexity. Emerging Trends in the Development and Application of Composite Indicators is an authoritative reference source for the latest scholarly research on the benefits and challenges presented by building composite indicators, and how these techniques promote optimized critical thinking. Highlighting various indicator types and quantitative methods, this book is ideally designed for developers, researchers, public officials, and upper-level students.

The International Mobility of Talent Summarizes recent research from hundreds of empirical studies on economic growth across countries that have highlighted the correlation between growth and a variety of variables.

Economic Democracy For tourism development to be sustainable, assuring stakeholders' support is paramount importance. Of the key stakeholders' support, the local community's support has the lion share to determine the success of tourism development. Hence, this book assesses factors determining local community's support for tourism development in Ethiopia taking the case from Semein Mountains National Park. Derived from research findings, it revealed that local community has an extended support for tourism development. It also illustrates that perception on tourism development plan and decision are the most determinant factors on community support for tourism development. Moreover, the book address perceived economic dependency, perceived negative impact, awareness, perceived positive socioeconomic impact and attitude towards environment as the next important determinants respectively. On the other hand, it enlightens that perceived host-guest interaction and perceived positive impact on environment has insignificant effect on local community's support for tourism development. Generally, the book addresses areas on tourism, environment and community development.

The Economy of Ghana Natural resources such as forests and fisheries play a larger role in the national income and wealth of less developed economies. This handbook is designed to serve as a guide for champions and practitioners engaged in the task of mainstreaming poverty-environment linkages into national development planning. The handbook draws on a substantial body of experience at the country level and the many lessons learned by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in working with governments — especially ministries of planning, finance and environment — to support efforts to integrate the complex interrelationships between poverty reduction and improved environmental management into national planning and decision-making

The Nation and the Ideal City For those wishing to acquire knowledge on national development issues, this comprehensive compendium traverses a spectrum of subjects that the audience ought to be well acquainted with. The Editors provide instructive findings regarding national development, economic growth and their determinants, but they also offer historical perspectives
on the subject and the implications for developing countries. The book addresses a suite of critical themes regarded by development experts to be germane in considering the pertinence of policies and their effective execution. These seven general thematic areas are explored: Leadership, governance, policy and strategy | Public sector and public financial management | Culture, institutions and people | Natural resources | Science, technology and infrastructure | Private sector and financial markets | Marketing, branding and service delivery This thematic approach enables the contributors to explore the impact of the constituents of each subject area on national development, within the context of a developing economy. The significance of the findings for the relevant stakeholders is consequently reviewed. The combination of theory and practice makes the book and its contents unique.

Sustainable Development A PDF version of this book is available for free in open access via the OAPEN Library platform, www.oapen.org. This book examines the emergence of both financial markets and carbon markets, and provides an in-depth investigation on the fundamental determinants of financial development.

Critical Reflections on Regional Competitiveness In the United States, some populations suffer from far greater disparities in health than others. Those disparities are caused not only by fundamental differences in health status across segments of the population, but also because of inequities in factors that impact health status, so-called determinants of health. Only part of an individual's health status depends on his or her behavior and choice; community-wide problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, inadequate housing, poor public transportation, interpersonal violence, and decay among neighborhoods also contribute to health inequities, as well as the historic and ongoing interplay of structures, policies, and norms that shape lives. When these factors are not optimal in a community, it does not mean they are intractable: such inequities can be mitigated by social policies that can shape health in powerful ways. Communities in Action: Pathways to Health Equity seeks to delineate the causes of and the solutions to health inequities in the United States. This report focuses on what communities can do to promote health equity, what actions are needed by the many and varied stakeholders that are part of communities or support them, as well as the root causes and structural barriers that need to be overcome.

Pillars of Prosperity The standard development and growth theory and practice in the post-Second World War era gravely misled about the key determinants of economic development. The postwar models focused mainly on the patterns of savings and investment by a representative household and firm. According to such models, the biggest development challenge was raising the rate of capital accumulation. The socialist economies—including the Soviet Union, China and, in case of even India, they took the emphasis on capital accumulation to the extreme, by employing various forms of compulsion, including extreme suppression of peasant incomes, to raise national saving rates in order to speed industrialization, urbanization and development. The savings-led model of development proved to be inadequate both in theory and in practice. China and India are the largest economies today, which have fully integrated into global markets but there are fundamentally different conditions in the two places such as differences in the extent of urbanization, industrialization, and rural development, even differences in solving poverty and unemployment problems.

Globalisation, trade and development The 30th edition of the World Investment Report looks at the prospects for foreign direct investment and international production during and beyond the global crisis triggered by the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic. The Report not only projects the immediate impact of the crisis on investment flows, but also assesses how it could affect a long-term structural transformation of international production. The theme chapter of the Report reviews the evolution of international production networks over the past three decades and examines the configuration of these networks today. It then projects likely course changes for the next decade due to the combined effects of the pandemic and pre-existing megatrends, including the new industrial revolution, the sustainability imperative and the retreat of laissez faire policies. The system of international production underpins the economic growth and development prospects of most countries around the world. Governments worldwide will need to adapt their investment and development strategies to a changing international production landscape. At the request of the UN General Assembly, the Report has added a dedicated section on investment in the Sustainable Development Goals, to review global progress and propose possible courses of action.

The future of productivity This book gathers selected theoretical and empirical papers from the 29th Eurasia Business and Economics Society (EBES) Conference, held in Lisbon, Portugal. Covering diverse areas of business and management in various geographic regions, it highlights the latest research on human resources, management and marketing, among other topics. It also includes related studies that address marketing and management-relevant aspects such as the impact of supervisor support on employee performance through work engagement, the standardization of global logistics business operations, elements to support long-term B2B communication, and omni-channel strategies in the Marketing 4.0 paradigm.

Migration for development

Key policies for addressing the Social Determinants of Health and Health Inequities Economics is about understanding the rational behaviour of economic agents (households, firms, industries and government) in their decisions to achieve best outcomes of their goals and aspirations. They collectively converge to achieve the utmost economic and social benefits for all in the country in terms of economic growth and development. Economic growth and development occur through efficient use of available resources to meet effective demand and social
needs. The challenge that countries are facing is proper application of appropriate policy mix to optimize the opportunities of increasingly interdependent global economic landscape. For emerging economies, a multiple sector strategy that propels economic transformation is crucial. This needs to be predicated on robust macroeconomic policy framework that aligns with global production and consumption activities to drive economic growth process for achieving sustainable development.

Eurasian Business Perspectives Entrepreneurs, technical experts, professionals, international students, writers, and artists are among the most highly mobile people in the global economy today. These talented elite often originate from developing countries and migrate to industrial economies. Many return home with new ideas, experiences, and capital useful for national development, whilst others remain to produce quality goods and services that are useful everywhere in the global economy. The economic potential of globalization is ultimately dependent on the international mobility of highly talented individuals that transfer knowledge, new technologies, ideas, business capacities, and other creative capabilities. Developing countries and advanced economies may both gain from this mobility if it is effectively and smartly managed. This volume, with original contributions from outstanding international experts in the subject, provides a novel analysis of the main determinants and development impact of talent mobility in the global economy.

Emerging Issues in Economics and Development It will appeal to economists, business professionals and policymakers with a special interest in the competitiveness and growth of firms and national economies as well as the long-term development of socio-economic systems.--BOOK JACKET.

World Economic Situation and Prospects 2020 How a nation or region develops is inextricably linked to how well it can deliver ideas, information and data throughout its population. The greater the freedom to send, receive and synthesize information, the more likely a given country is to have a higher standard of living as measured by per capita income and other economic indicators. This study demonstrates that the economic development of a nation or region is connected to its ability to transport said intelligence in a highly expedient and economic manner. Without this ability, technological development and the exchange of ideas are intrinsically hampered and directly impacts economic development. In order to demonstrate this thesis, nations were classified via their respective technology IQ’s or information quotient. This IQ is ascertained by several info-centric technological variables that drive the flow of information and the freedom of market development / interaction. The information quotient’s interactive nature, demonstrated via its close association with business, educational and social development, earmarks it as a refined predictor of technology growth hence economic power. There are four major info-centric determinants (variables) that make up a nation’s technology IQ:

1. Teledensity (Td) - the number of telephone lines (not phones) per 100 population. Teledensity represents fundamental communications, which is essential for the distribution of wealth and ideas. It is a consumer building block via the development of markets and the creation of economic reach. A telephone is useless unless connected to a network via a trunk. A trunk or service line can be explained as a portal to the outside world. Teledensity is not a metric of telephones but is a ratio of telephone stations to main lines.

2. Internet Density (Id) the number of Internet users divided by population times 100. Remember, Internet users need access to the outside world via a phone line or other data link. By definition, Internet utilization / development follows telephony development. This variable can be associated with increased business efficiency. It is a major factor to reducing costs within the business to business and e-commerce arena. This thesis invokes that Internet usage vastly increases consumerism outside national / regional boundaries thus expanding avenues of opportunity for growth and wealth creation on a global scale.

3. Cable Density (Cd) can bring broadband (high speed) capability to large segments of the populace and business communities. (Especially, small to medium sized business concerns). Cable is the life line of high speed interactive, secure communications. Its potential to bring accelerated growth to communities is exponential. Cd is calculated by taking the number of households divided by population times 100. Still it is important to issue a word of caution regarding cable density. In many less developed nations the cable infrastructure is old and used for one way CATV transmission. Upgrading to carry interactive voice and data could be prohibitive.

4. Finally, Wireless Density (Wd) represents number of cellular lines per 100 population. Unlike regular telephones, that can share a given line, each activated cellular phone, by definition, represents a line. Wireless or un-tethered communications represents time and execution efficiency for both business and consumer segments. It can also provide fundamental communications for developing nations that do not have a regular telephone network.

Cellular Density may be a strong indicator of quick start economic growth but this remains to be seen. Cellular communication lacks speed, security, range and voice clarity. Secure data mobility, in the future, can expand business efficiency and further reduce communication, travel and data content to utilization costs. It is the next step associated with interactive Internet utilization as businesses and consumers become increasing mobile and self-sufficient.

Extractive Industries This collection brings together internationally-renowned experts to offer the broadest and most comprehensive review available regarding how politics shapes inclusive development in the global south. Each aspect of development is covered, namely social, economic, environmental and cultural, with each substantive chapter offering a systematic review of the evidence in the relevant field. The collection also offers new easy of thinking about the politics of development, and a range of practical suggestions for development policy and practice.

The Politics of Inclusive Development Evidence indicates that actions within four main themes (early child development, fair employment and decent work, social protection, and the living environment) are likely to have the greatest impact on the social determinants of health and health inequities. A systematic search and analysis of recommendations and policy guidelines from intergovernmental organizations and international bodies identified practical policy options for action on social determinants within these four themes. Policy options focused on early childhood education and care; child poverty; investment strategies for an inclusive economy; active labour market programmes; working conditions; social cash transfers; affordable
honing and planning and regulatory mechanisms to improve air quality and mitigate climate change. Applying combinations of these policy options alongside effective governance for health equity should enable WHO European Region Member States to reduce health inequities and synergize efforts to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Broadband and Populations: The Social Determinants of Mental Health aims to fill the gap that exists in the psychiatric, scholarly, and policy-related literature on the social determinants of mental health: those factors stemming from where we learn, play, live, work, and age that impact our overall mental health and well-being. The editors and an impressive roster of chapter authors from diverse scholarly backgrounds provide detailed information on topics such as discrimination and social exclusion; adverse early life experiences; poor education; unemployment, underemployment, and job insecurity; income inequality, poverty, and neighborhood deprivation; food insecurity; poor housing quality and housing instability; adverse features of the built environment; and poor access to mental health care. This thought-provoking book offers many beneficial features for clinicians and public health professionals: Clinical vignettes are included, designed to make the content accessible to readers who are primarily clinicians and also to demonstrate the practical, individual-level applicability of the subject matter for those who typically work at the public health, population, and/or policy level. Policy implications are discussed throughout, designed to make the content accessible to readers who work primarily at the public health or population level and also to demonstrate the policy relevance of the subject matter for those who typically work at the clinical level. All chapters include five to six key points that focus on the most important content, helping to both prepare the reader with a brief overview of the chapter's main points and reinforce the "take-away" messages afterward. In addition to the main body of the book, which focuses on selected individual social determinants of mental health, the volume includes an in-depth overview that summarizes the editors' and their colleagues' conceptualization, as well as a final chapter coauthored by Dr. David Satcher, 16th Surgeon General of the United States, that serves as a "Call to Action," offering specific actions that can be taken by both clinicians and policymakers to address the social determinants of mental health. The editors have succeeded in the difficult task of balancing the individual/clinical/patient perspective and the population/public health/community point of view, while underscoring the need for both groups to work in a unified way to address the inequities in twenty-first century America. The Social Determinants of Mental Health provides readers the tools to understand and act to improve mental health and reduce risk for mental illnesses for individuals and communities. Students preparing for the Medical College Admission Test (MCAT) will also benefit from this book, as the MCAT in 2015 will test applicants' knowledge of social determinants of health. The social determinants of mental health are not distinct from the social determinants of physical health, although they deserve special emphasis given the prevalence and burden of poor mental health.

The Future of the Public's Health in the 21st Century

The Economics of Social Determinants of Health and Health Inequalities This book addresses the rising productivity gap between the global frontier and other firms, and identifies a number of structural impediments constraining business start-ups, knowledge diffusion and resource allocation (such as barriers to up-scaling and relatively high rates of skill mismatch).

U.S. Health in International Perspective For those wishing to acquire knowledge on national development issues, this comprehensive compendium traverses a spectrum of subjects that the audience ought to be well acquainted with. The Editors provide instructive findings regarding national development, economic growth and their determinants, but they also offer historical perspectives on the subject and the implications for developing countries. The book addresses a suite of critical themes regarded by development experts to be germane in considering the pertinence of policies and their effective execution. These seven general thematic areas are explored: Leadership, governance, policy and strategy; Public sector and public financial management; Culture, institutions and people; Natural resources; Science, technology and infrastructure; Private sector and financial markets; Marketing, branding and service delivery. This thematic approach enables the contributors to explore the impact of the constituents of each subject area on national development, within the context of a developing economy. The significance of the findings for the relevant stakeholders is consequently reviewed. The combination of theory and practice makes the book and its contents unique.

Key Determinants of National Development Sustainable development has become buzzword in different form across the globe. New books and literatures on sustainable development have been appearing with increasing rapidity since the Earth summit, 1992, the field of sustainable development is conceptually divided into four general dimensions: social, economic, environmental and institutional. In this sense, cultural diversity is the fourth policy area of sustainable development. Developing countries are not only rich in biodiversity but also in cultural diversity. Thus the problem of north and south are to be perceived separately. The ongoing globalisation process has generated an over optimism around the global. It has created an atmosphere of excitement of instant economic growth. But moving very fast in the economic ladder does not mean much unless it is sustainable. All costs of pursuing economic activities are not internalised. It maximises the profits to the shareholders, while all costs are borne by all stakeholders. This book argues for sustainable development. It examines the environmental implications of the economic development process. It highlights the impact of population, industrialisation and natural disasters on environment. It analyses the environmental issues pertaining to agriculture, energy, tourism, fishery and displacement under the broader framework of sustainable development. It argues that there are many contradictions and inconsistencies. It poses a great dilemma and great challenge. Confronting the challenge is very costly but not facing the challenge is really disastrous for the whole society. One can not afford to be optimist either. Therefore the idea of sustainable development should be less idealistic and more practical. It asserts that we should give adequate priority to the role of improved environmental management, in order to achieve the millennium development Goals. The author provides a systematic treatment organising the increasingly influential new political economy.
Access Free Key Determinants Of National Development Historical Perspectives And Implications For Developing Economies

as a more established field at the highly productive intersection of economics and environment. By using his insightful experience the author demonstrates that national policies are the key determinants of sustainable development process. The book focuses on powerful economic and the key determinants of sustainable development process. The book focus on powerful economic and technological forces that have transformed the world. This text will have an enormous impact on policy makers and professionals redefining how the policy maker should think about the full range of environmental issues.

Gender Dynamics in Economic Development of India The United States is among the wealthiest nations in the world, but it is far from the healthiest. Although life expectancy and survival rates in the United States have improved dramatically over the past century, Americans live shorter lives and experience more injuries and illnesses than people in other high-income countries. The U.S. health disadvantage cannot be attributed solely to the adverse health status of racial or ethnic minorities or poor people; even highly advantaged Americans are in worse health than their counterparts in other, “peer” countries. In light of the new and growing evidence about the U.S. health disadvantage, the National Institutes of Health asked the National Research Council (NRC) and the Institute of Medicine (IOM) to convene a panel of experts to study the issue. The Panel on Understanding Cross-National Health Differences Among High-Income Countries examined whether the U.S. health disadvantage exists across the life span, considered potential explanations, and assessed the larger implications of the findings. U.S. Health in International Perspective presents detailed evidence on the issue, explores the possible explanations for the shorter and less healthy lives of Americans than those of people in comparable countries, and recommends actions by both government and nongovernment agencies and organizations to address the U.S. health disadvantage.

National Competitiveness and Economic Growth Physical inactivity is a key determinant of health across the lifespan. A lack of activity increases the risk of heart disease, colon and breast cancer, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, osteoporosis, anxiety and depression and other diseases. Emerging literature has suggested that in terms of mortality, the global population health burden of physical inactivity approaches that of cigarette smoking. The prevalence and substantial disease risk associated with physical inactivity has been described as a pandemic. The prevalence, health impact, and evidence of changeability all have resulted in calls for action to increase physical activity across the lifespan. In response to the need to find ways to make physical activity a health priority for youth, the Institute of Medicine's Committee on Physical Activity and Physical Education in the School Environment was formed. Its purpose was to review the current status of physical activity and physical education in the school environment, including before, during, and after school, and examine the influences of physical activity and physical education on the short and long term physical, cognitive and brain, and psychosocial health and development of children and adolescents. Educating the Student Body makes recommendations about approaches for strengthening and improving programs and policies for physical activity and physical education in the school environment. This report lays out a set of guiding principles to guide its work on these tasks. These included: recognizing the benefits of instilling lifelong physical activity habits in children; the value of using systems thinking in improving physical activity and physical education in the school environment; the recognition of current disparities in opportunities and the need to achieve equity in physical activity and physical education; the importance of considering all types of school environments; the need to take into consideration the diversity of students as recommendations are developed. This report will be of interest to local and national policymakers, school officials, teachers, and the education community, researchers, professional organizations, and parents interested in physical activity, physical education, and health for school-aged children and adolescents.

The Mid-term Evaluation of the National Development Plan and Community Support Framework for Ireland, 2000 to 2006

Key Determinants of National Development This deeply thoughtful book explores some of the very difficult questions thrown up by the development process. Marshall Wolfe reviews what has been said and done in the name of development over four decades. He sees development as 'a Sisyphean task of trying to impose value-oriented rationality on realities that remain permanently recalcitrant to such reality' precisely because its key actors - be they the state, social groups, development agencies, individual 'experts', or the market - cannot be assumed to be either benevolent or consistently rational.

Keeping Faith in Development "This resource book discusses the economic arguments that could (and could not) be put forth to support the case for investing in the social determinants of health on average and in the reduction in socially determined health inequalities. It provides an overview and introduction into how economists would approach the assessment of the economic motivation to invest in the social determinants of health and socially determined health inequities, including what the major challenges are in this assessment. It illustrates the extent to which an economic argument can be made in favour of investment in 3 major social determinants of health areas: education, social protection, and urban development and infrastructure. It describes whether education policy, social protection, and urban development, housing and transport policy can act as health policy"--

Educating the Student Body The book follows a first edition published in 1989, which focused on the severe economic crisis Ghana faced during the late 1970s and the early 1980s. In this second edition, the authors extend the review up to the mid-2010s, covering the entire period since independence, with a special focus on shifts in economic policy, starting with the adoption of the Economic Recovery Programme in 1983. Huq and Tribe provide systematic coverage of Ghanaian economic development since its independence, reviewing the two main modes of development that have been practiced; and offer an updated, rich data bank. By analyzing the wider macroeconomy of Ghana; its individual sectors; money, banking and trade;
infrastructure and environmental policies; and Ghana’s poverty, welfare and income distribution, the authors are able to draw vital lessons from the country’s economic development.

World Investment Report 2020 Mountain Geography is a comprehensive resource that gives readers an in-depth understanding of the geographical processes that occur in the world’s mountains and the impact of these regions on culture and society. The volume begins with an introduction that defines mountains, followed by a comprehensive treatment of their physical geography, including origins, climatology, snow and ice, landforms and geomorphic processes, soils, vegetation, and wildlife. The concluding chapters discuss the human geography of mountains and our attitudes toward them, populations in the mountain regions and their livelihoods and interactions within dynamic environments, the diversity of mountain agriculture, and the challenges of sustainable mountain development. -- Book Jacket.

Improving Health in the Community This research presents a theory that location decisions are not made for the apparent reason of access to broadband. The theory considers the omnipresence of broadband access and, if it is an important and relevant technology, what variables should we be considering as the magnet that also reflects broadband usage? The Pew study has identified income, age, and education as the key determinants of Internet (and broadband) usage. Therefore, I compare these factors in number of regional and national settings to offer a comparison tool for these factors in different areas, as they relate to broadband usage. Comparative scores offer a method to predict where broadband users would move to, if broadband users are the target population. (Abstract shortened by UMI).

National Competitiveness of Vietnam How do communities protect and improve the health of their populations? Health care is part of the answer but so are environmental protections, social and educational services, adequate nutrition, and a host of other activities. With concern over funding constraints, making sure such activities are efficient and effective is becoming a high priority. Improving Health in the Community explains how population-based performance monitoring programs can help communities point their efforts in the right direction. Within a broad definition of community health, the committee addresses factors surrounding the implementation of performance monitoring and explores the “why” and “how to” of establishing mechanisms to monitor the performance of those who can influence community health. The book offers a policy framework, applies a multidimensional model of the determinants of health, and provides sets of prototype performance indicators for specific health issues. Improving Health in the Community presents an attainable vision of a process that can achieve community-wide health benefits.

Mainstreaming Poverty-environment Linkages Into Development Planning "Little else is required to carry a state to the highest degree of opulence from the lowest barbarism, but peace, easy taxes, and a tolerable administration of justice; all the rest being brought about by the natural course of things." So wrote Adam Smith a quarter of a millennium ago. Using the tools of modern political economics and combining economic theory with a bird’s-eye view of the data, this book reinterprets Smith’s pillars of prosperity to explain the existence of development clusters--places that tend to combine effective state institutions, the absence of political violence, and high per-capita incomes. To achieve peace, the authors stress the avoidance of repressive government and civil conflict. Easy taxes, they argue, refers not to low taxes, but a tax system with widespread compliance that collects taxes at a reasonable cost from a broad base, like income. And a tolerable administration of justice is about legal infrastructure that can support the enforcement of contracts and property rights in line with the rule of law. The authors show that countries tend to enjoy all three pillars of prosperity when they have evolved cohesive political institutions that promote common interests, guaranteeing the provision of public goods. In line with much historical research, international conflict has also been an important force behind effective states by fostering common interests. The absence of common interests and/or cohesive political institutions can explain the existence of very different development clusters in fragile states that are plagued by poverty, violence, and weak state capacity.

Elusive Development

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