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Towards Sustainable Development in Industry? OECD Publishing

"Is a pro-growth strategy always the best pro-poor strategy? To address this issue, Lopez provides an empirical evaluation of the impact of a series of pro-growth policies on inequality and headcount poverty. He relies on a large macroeconomic data set and estimate dynamic panel models that allows him to differentiate between the short- and long-run impacts of the policies under consideration on growth, inequality, and poverty. The author's findings indicate that regardless of their impact on inequality, pro-growth policies lead to lower poverty levels in the long run. However, he also finds evidence indicating that some of these policies may lead to higher inequality and, under plausible assumptions for the distribution of income, to higher poverty levels in the short run. These findings would justify the adoption of a pro-growth policy package as the center of any poverty reduction strategy, together with pro-poor measures that complement such a package by offsetting potential short-run increases in poverty. This paper-- a product of the Poverty Reduction Group, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network-- is part of a larger effort in the network to understand how to increase the impact of growth on poverty reduction"-- World Bank web site.

Decoupling the Environmental Impacts of Transport from Economic Growth Oxford University Press
 Recent evidence suggests that macroeconomic outcomes are inferior in countries operating under presidential regimes compared with those with parliaments, with lower levels of economic growth, higher rates of inflation, and higher levels of income inequality in countries with presidential governments. Despite this, more heads of state look to consolidate and build their executive power. This book considers why presidential regimes, in particular, are so bad for the economy. Throughout the book, the authors comprehensively and simultaneously consider the impact of legal, political, and economic institutions on the mechanisms. It is first demonstrated that presidential countries have (on average) inferior outcomes relative to parliamentary states with respect to these institutions and, moreover, with respect to healthcare and human development indicators. Subsequently, the book explores the impact of constitutional choice (parliamentary versus presidential) on both institutions and macroeconomic outcomes. It is documented that having a presidential regime induces weaker institutions, but that quality institutions can mitigate some of the negative impacts of such regimes.

Understanding the Spillovers and Transboundary Impacts of Public Policies Implementing the 2030 Agenda for More Resilient Societies GRIN Verlag

The current socio-economic situation in Africa as a continent is precarious. The continent faces multiple crises that include those of religion, politics, and economics. Each crisis is significant in its own right and together they are mutually reinforcing. One begins to wonder if the leaders have the will and/or the means to put the continent on a growth trajectory and once and for all address the wide spectrum of inextricably linked development issues. While the significance of politics on religion, or vice versa is recognized, what is more crucial is the impact of politics on economy, and vice versa. This book examines the direction of causality and finds that political instability perpetuates underdevelopment among other things. It is also interesting to discover that the deleterious effect of political instability is different across sectors. The reader will also observe that a few countries may have benefited from some degree of instability.

Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability Edward Elgar Publishing

A key area of public policy in the last twenty years is the question of how, and how much, to protect vthe environment. At the heart of this has been the heated debate over the nature of the relationship between economic growth and environmental sustainability. Is environmental

sustainability economic growth or 'green growth', a contradiction in terms? Avoiding the confusion that often surrounds these issues, Ekins provides rigorous expositions of the concept of sustainability, integrated environmental and economic accounting, the Environmental Kuznets Curve, the economics of climate change and environmental taxation. Individual chapters are organised as self-contained, state-of-the-art expositions of the core issues of environmental economics, with extensive cross-referencing from one chapter to another, in order to guide the student or policy-maker through these complex problems. Paul Ekins breaks new ground in defining the conditions of compatibility between economic growth and environmental sustainability, and provides measures and criteria by which the environmental sustainability of economic growth, as it occurs in the real world, may be judged. It is argued that 'green growth' is not only theoretically possible but economically achievable and the authors show what environmental and economic policies are required to achieve this. Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability will be welcomed by students of and researchers in environmental economics and environmental studies, as well as all interested policy-makers.

Assessing the Economic Impacts of Environmental Policies Evidence from a Decade of OECD Research Engineering Science Reference

The increases in global wealth and the developments in the field of health have led to decreases in mortality rates, increases in life expectancy, and decreases in fertility rate, leading to a population that is rapidly consisting more and more of older individuals. The demographic changes affect nearly all parts of society including economics, education, health, social security systems, socio-cultural activities, and more. Thus, it is essential to study the impacts that an aging population will have on society. The Handbook of Research on Economic and Social Impacts of Population Aging analyzes the economic and social impacts of population aging from a multidisciplinary perspective. Covering topics such as life expectancy, social welfare, health, social security, and more, this book is essential for social scientists, sociologists, demographers, economists, medical professionals, government officials, policymakers, professionals, researchers, managers, students, and academicians looking to understand the effects of an aging population on modern society.

Environmental Impacts of Tourism in Developing Nations OECD Publishing

This book presents a detailed background to the circular economy in China, explores government measures to promote it in China's market economy, and introduces the supporting laws and policies. The book goes on to describe, from a technology perspective, successful circular economy practices in sectors such as agriculture, iron and steel, cement, coal-fired power, chemistry, paper manufacturing and city mineral. This book sheds some light on what China has done and achieved to change the mode of economic development in order to minimize its negative impacts on resources and the environment. Readers will learn from and be inspired by China's circular economy practices. Industrializing countries can also draw on China's experiences to solve their own problems, enabling them to make their economic development resource-saving and more environmentally friendly. If this is achieved, this book can be considered a modest contribution to the sustainability of human society.

The Impact of Corruption on Development and Economic Performance OECD Publishing

Introduction This book concerns to research how war influences any countries' economy development. In Part one, chapter one concerns what international war influences. I shall explain whether wars can impact economy threat. I shall indicate how First World War influenced Europe economy; what US economic consequences of war are; how can economy policy influence peace and security; What relationship is between civil wars and economic growth; how economic impact of the war and higher military spending is. In part two, chapter two concerns the country's internal civil war, I shall explain what the relationship is between internal war and human welfare. I shall indicate how internal war influences human welfare; whether internal civil wars can influence the country

The Impact Of Stress On The Socio-Economic Environment Of The Organization Routledge Seminar paper from the year 2010 in the subject Business economics - Miscellaneous, grade: 1,0, Berlin School of Economics (Global Governance), language: English, abstract: During the last decades, corruption became an important topic. About twenty years ago the issue started to gain increasing attention. Different Organization engage in the fight against corruption. This is a remarkable change compared to the situation before the 1990s. Back then, most people did not see it as a pressing problem. Actually, it was more seen as an integral part of doing business. Most European countries allowed for tax deductibility of bribes. Even the World Bank, not constricted by such national concerns, was avoiding the topic. The changed perception of corruption has manifold reasons. Foremost, the geopolitical situation changed remarkably. During the cold war, governments, despite their corruptness, were supported to make sure they were not joining the communist bloc. After the end of this ideological competition, the imperative to tolerate and not to address issues like corruption and abuse of political power ceased to exist. Last, but not less important, the USA, not constraint by geopolitical considerations, had economic interest to put the topic on the agenda. While for US-companies bribing abroad was forbidden, most other developed countries used graft to initiate business abroad. Therefore, the US had a special interest to push for anti-corruption laws to level the playing field for its companies. From a western normative and moral point of view this fight against corruption on the international level seems to be a desirable development. However, if those were the only reasons for this crusade, it could be misperceived as another example of the imposition of rules from the Global North on the Global South. Then again, if corruption has negative impacts, other than moral concerns, it would legitimize this movement. Prevailing corruption might influence the development and e

Development of Circular Economy in China IGI Global

China's growing economic involvement in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America has been a source of major controversy. The official Chinese position maintains that the growth of bilateral relations is of mutual benefit and provides a good example of South-South cooperation. Critics on the other hand see the economic relations between China and other developing countries as highly unequal with most of the benefits accruing to China and a few local elites. They also point to negative socio-economic, political, and environmental consequences. How China is Reshaping the Global Economy: Development Impacts in Africa and Latin-America throws more light on these controversies through a comparative study of China's impact on the two regions. It looks not just at bilateral relations between China and the two regions but also analyses the changes in the global economy brought about as a result of the shift in economic activity from North America and Western Europe to Asia. How China is Reshaping the Global Economy looks at the factors which led to rapid economic growth in China and the way in which this has affected global manufacturing, commodity markets, the international presence of Chinese companies, and financial flows. It examines the different forms of Chinese economic involvement in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, the main drivers, and economic, social, political, and environmental consequences. It ends with a comparison of the two regions that highlights the importance of different histories and political and institutional contexts in determining the impacts of China.

Assessment of the Impacts of Oil Routledge

The purpose of this paper is to empirically determine the effects of political instability on economic growth. Using the system-GMM estimator for linear dynamic panel data models on a sample covering up to 169 countries, and 5-year periods from 1960 to 2004, we find that higher degrees of political instability are associated with lower growth rates of GDP per capita. Regarding the channels of transmission, we find that political instability adversely affects growth by lowering the rates of productivity growth and, to a smaller degree, physical and human capital accumulation. Finally, economic freedom and ethnic homogeneity are beneficial to growth, while democracy may have a small negative effect.

The Impact of Population Growth on Well-being in Developing Countries World Bank Country Studies This book provides evidence that the high-level state capture and business capture have an adverse effect on the economic development and growth. In this regard, it studies the shadow economy as a negative consequence of grand corruption. The author proves that the shadow economy hinders the attraction of foreign direct investment (FDI), which is considered as a major stimulator of transition period, into economy. For the purposes of the above-mentioned studies, the author uses a microeconomic model in which the negative externalities of the shadow economy caused by the state and business capture are explained using microeconomic variables, namely the consumer, the producer, the consumer surplus, the producer surplus, and the equilibrium volume of goods and services. The main hypothesis of the model is that the imposition of indirect taxes (resulting from the state capture and business capture practices) leads to the growth of the shadow economy which adversely affects the growth of GDP and economy as a whole.

Economics and Engineering of Unpredictable Events GRIN Verlag

Over the past decades, governments have gradually adopted more rigorous environmental policies to tackle challenges associated with pressing environmental issues, such as climate change. The ambition of these policies is, however, often tempered by their perceived negative effects on the economy.

Sustainable Development: Concepts, Rationalities and Strategies Oxford University Press, USA Given the rising criticisms of and growing doubts about globalisation, this timely edited volume looks at globalisation and its economic impact on eight countries in Asia and the Pacific region, namely Australia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, the United States (US), and Vietnam. The eight selected countries are members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum and yet the economies of these member countries have benefited differently from globalisation. This book summarises findings from existing academic literature in a coherent framework and reviews them critically to provide a balanced analysis. It also identifies the mechanisms through which globalisation impacts economies and explains how understanding of such mechanisms can be useful for formulating policies, which would benefit from globalisation while achieving inclusive economic growth in the context of rising nationalism and protectionism. The Open Access version of this book, available at <http://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/10.4324/9781003138501>, has been made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 license.

The dictator effect : how long years in office affects economic development in Africa and the Near East International Monetary Fund

In the face of rapid industrialisation in the last few decades, the tourism economy has blossomed into a major industry with positive impacts such as economic growth, infrastructure development, employment, and income generation. However, tourism brings negative environmental effects such as degradation of landscapes and habitats, increased vulnerability of avifauna and wildlife, and pollution leading to the decline of species. Environmental Impacts of Tourism in Developing Nations is a pivotal reference source that explores some of the critical challenges faced in the tourism economy particularly with regard to the impacts on the environment in developing nations. It also explores the impact tourism plays in the biophysical environment such as the issue of climate change. While highlighting topics such as environmental justice, ecosystems, and ecotourism, this book is ideally designed for academicians, policymakers, environmentalists, tourism professionals, and graduate-level students seeking current research on the environmental and economic impacts

of tourism.

A Nation's Dependence on Natural Resources and Its Economic Development IGI Global 3 decision support techniques that do not depend exclusively on market incentives and monetary valuation. The World Conservation Strategy published by the mCN (1980) recognised the full dimensions of these problems, and introduced the concept of sustainable development, placing the emphasis on the exploitation of natural systems and the use of biological natural resources within limits so that the availability of these resources for use by future generations would not be jeopardised by the current use of them. At this time, the imposition of quotas and the definition of critical loads and environmental standards were suggested as the sorts of instruments necessary to cope with the problems of limited availability of environmental resources. Although the mCN publication did not obtain a high international profile, the idea of policy norms to respect critical loads has become quite widely accepted in the environmental policymaking of Western countries. This has often put the policy agencies in difficult situations. Polluting industries are inclined to argue that the critical loads are defined too restrictively. The complexity and time lags of ecological effects makes it hard to say exactly what constitutes a critical load beyond which there will be irreversible damage, and lobbying interests can play on these uncertainties to try and weaken the environmental standards. In addition, polluting industries can use the argument of negative impacts on "the economy" (particularly as regards employment and export prospects) to blackmail governments, regulatory agencies and the general public.

Tourism and Local Economic Development Springer Science & Business Media Research Paper (undergraduate) from the year 2011 in the subject Business economics - Business Management, Corporate Governance, , language: English, abstract: Stress is the basic factor impacting the organization and is the major causing of reducing the productivity of the organizations. Stress is the basis of conflicts and violence in many organizations. People have problems which need to be resolved otherwise they will put negative impact touching many dimensions of human life reducing the health and the mental balance. The organizational productivity will reduce and there will be problems related to the quality of work life. One of the greatest challenges facing organizations today is the ever-growing competition, the continuous increase in customer expectations and customers' subsequent demands. Moreover, customers are becoming increasingly critical of the quality of services they experience. In order to be successful, firms must view stress management as an essential part of their strategic process. Increased competition has forced traditional organisations to find ways to retain current employees and to attract customers the major task of organisations is to promote customer satisfaction and loyalty while establishing a competitive advantage a major factor on customer satisfaction and loyalty is the quality. Increased service quality through increased employee performance is a viable way for organisations to remain competitive. One strategy which has gained momentum, in services, is the concept of quality and quality management. Quality can come from happy employees. The stress in the organisations reduces the talents and competencies by which the employees impact the service quality.

Globalisation and its Economic Consequences Edward Elgar Publishing

Economic growth requires an efficient transport system and transport activity continues to cause large adverse impacts on the environment, human health and the economy. But is a negative impact of transport on the environment a necessary consequence of economic growth? This volume offers a comprehensive discussion of recent research on the links between transport demand and economic growth. It provides an in-depth discussion of environmental and economic effects of a package of instruments for decoupling environmentally impacts of transport from economic growth - and how to overcome obstacles to their implementation. Looking at decoupling the environmental impacts of transport from economic growth is achievable, through the efficient use of charges, fees, taxes and other economic instruments. These economic approaches can complement regulatory measures to encourage a shift towards more environmentally-friendly modes of transport, such as from road to certain forms of rail transport. Other factors which could help to decouple transport impacts from economic growth are improvements in freight transport logistics, and dematerialisation. All of these approaches should be applied with particular attention to the circumstances and characteristics of individual countries; some instruments that fit well in one country might not be well adapted to others.

Decoupling Economic Development and Freight for Reducing Its Negative Impacts GRIN Verlag Tourism is claimed to represent 9% of global GDP so how can the positive economic impact of tourism be increased at the local level, whilst minimising negative impacts? Tourism and Local Economic Development is a groundbreaking text that critically addresses the theories which seek to explain the contribution which tourism can make to economic development, and then moves on to look at a wide range of initiatives and approaches to identify how the local economic benefits of tourism can be maximised. * How can tourism be harnessed to create thriving destinations and to improve the livelihoods of the communities who live with tourism? * How can we intervene to increase the contribution which tourism makes to creating better places for people to live in? * How can tourism be used to benefit the people who live in the destinations we visit? It discusses potential mechanisms: procurement and the supply chain for tourism businesses, employment, direct sales to tourists and pro-poor tourism and reviews some of the issues, such as all inclusives, second home ownership, disintermediation, tax, regulation and certification and slum tourism. The concluding part focuses on practice: how to structure an intervention to increase local economic benefit and to report impacts. Essential reading for all students of tourism and practitioners wishing to use tourism more effectively to create local economic development and improve livelihoods.

How China is Reshaping the Global Economy LAP Lambert Academic Publishing By 2050, humanity could devour an estimated 140 billion tons of minerals, ores, fossil fuels and biomass per year three times its current appetite unless the economic growth rate is decoupled from the rate of natural resource consumption. Developed countries citizens consume an average of 16 tons of those four key resources per capita (ranging up to 40 or more tons per person in some developed countries). By comparison, the average person in India today consumes four tons per year. With the growth of both population and prosperity, especially in developing countries, the prospect of much higher resource consumption levels is far beyond what is likely sustainable if realised at all given finite world resources, warns this report by UNEP's International Resource Panel. Already the world is running out of cheap and high quality sources of some essential materials such as oil, copper and gold, the supplies of which, in turn, require ever-rising volumes of fossil fuels and freshwater to produce. Improving the rate of resource productivity (doing more with less) faster than the economic growth rate is the notion behind decoupling, the panel says. That goal, however, demands an urgent rethink of the links between resource use and economic prosperity, buttressed by a massive investment in technological, financial and social innovation, to at least freeze per capita consumption in wealthy countries and help developing nations follow a more sustainable path.

How War Brings Postive and Negative Impacts to Economy AuthorHouse

Seminar paper from the year 2003 in the subject Economics - International Economic Relations, grade: 1,3 (UK-Note: 68(B)), City University London (International Business Economics), language: English, abstract: Today Globalisation is one of the most controversial and widely discussed topics.

Even though it is frequently used, there is still no commonly agreed definition of the term. Globalisation stands for a historical process in which the national social, economical, cultural, and political attributes of individual countries geographically expand and melt together. The result is, that behaviour, economic activity, and the distribution of authority and power will change and take on transcontinental character. Since this process has and will have extensive impact on all countries and even all individuals, it is not surprising that there are many supporters as well as many opponents, who have enormously dispersed attitudes towards this topic. The basic discussion is if the process of Globalisation is or was avoidable or if it has to be seen as a natural and desirable result of the political interactions within the last century. The supporters argue that the process will

enable us to build up a more efficient and productive global environment, based on the mutual exchange of knowledge and experience, which will finally lead to a prospective and peaceful future. The opponents disagree since they regard Globalisation rather as a threat of democracy, national sovereignty, and equality. They argue that exploitation will increase and that the development will lead subsequently to more poverty and social injustice. In the following study, the consequences will be examined in more detail. Main attention will be paid to the effects on growth and development, income distribution, national labour markets, labour and environmental norms, as well as the effects on national sovereignty. Based on these consequences, potential governmental interventions will be discussed.

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