Arahan Perwilayahan Komoditas Unggulan Di Kabupaten

Cropping Systems in the Tropics
Managing Fiscal Decentralization
Market and Price Analysis
Making and Using Compost
Skenario Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Lahan Kering: Menuju Pertanian Berkelanjutan
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Penyusunan rencana pengembangan kawasan andalan, Kabupaten Sangihe Talaud
Applied Methods Of Regional Analysis
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John Friedmann addresses a central question of Western political theory: how, and to what extent, history can be guided by reason. In this comprehensive treatment of the relation of knowledge to action, which he calls planning, he traces the major intellectual traditions of planning thought and practice. Three of these--social reform, policy analysis, and social learning--are primarily concerned with public management. The fourth, social mobilization, draws on utopianism, anarchism, historical...
materialism, and other radical thought and looks to the structural transformation of society "from below." After developing a basic vocabulary in Part One, the author proceeds in Part Two to a critical history of each of the four planning traditions. The story begins with the prophetic visions of Saint-Simon and assesses the contributions of such diverse thinkers as Comte, Marx, Dewey, Mannheim, Tugwell, Mumford, Simon, and Habermas. It is carried forward in Part Three by Friedmann's own nontechnocratic, dialectical approach to planning as a method for recovering political community.

After a long period as a functional backwater, manufacturing has gained new prominence as a problem and as a powerful resource. The experts represented in this paperback collection of Harvard Business Review articles argue that the manufacturing function should be the core of strategic thinking in industrial companies. Special sections examine related topics such as collaborative design.

With the Price Estimation scene (PE scene) Christoph Breidert introduces a new method to estimate willingness-to-pay. It works as an additional interview scene appended to conjoint analysis and offers the respondents a dynamically generated sequence of product choices with assigned prices. The customers indicate whether they would actually purchase the presented product profiles.

Rondinelli investigates a viable alternative to the pattern of swollen capital cities and impoverished countryside in the Third World. He outlines the rationale for creating a network of large secondary towns. These would provide a locale for industrial development that provides markets and services to rural areas without draining them of people and resources. He reports on the demography, the dynamics, and the social and economic characteristics of secondary cities. He discusses the rationale for their use as a way of encouraging geographically equitable development and presents a broad strategy for creating a system of secondary cities.
This book explores the struggle between China and the United States to expand their influence in Asia through economic assistance and defensive alliances. It brings together the diverse viewpoints of scholars from various countries on how Asian countries will exploit this geo-strategic competition to pursue their national interests, while also balancing their relations with the two great powers. The book offers a valuable asset for all those who have an interest in great power politics and international relations, especially academics, policymakers and security experts.

A distinguishing feature of recent urbanization in the ASEAN countries of Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Indonesia is the outward extension of their mega-cities (Bangkok, Jakarta, Manila, Singapore, and Kuala Lumpur) beyond the metropolitan borders, resulting in the establishment of new towns, industrial estates, and housing projects in previously rural areas. This process has both positive and negative effects. On one side, household incomes and employment opportunities are increasing, but on the other, the growth often causes serious problems in terms of environmental deterioration, conflicting land uses, and inadequate housing and service provisions. Mega Urban Regions of Southeast Asia is the first comprehensive work on the subject of ASEAN mega-urban regions. The contributors review T.G. McGee's original idea of desakota zones, and offer arguments both for and against this concept, making a significant contribution to our understanding of the true face of ASEAN cities. The book brings together authors from around the world and will be of interest to a wide audience, including demographers, urban planners, geographers, sociologists, economists, civil servants and development consultants.

The current dynamics of world economy show remarkable changes in the socio-economics of credit provision and entrepreneurship. If the emergence of the sharing economy is fostering innovative models of collaborative agency, networking and venture business, economic actors are also looking for a more sustainable development, able to foster
profitability as well as community welfare. This book investigates Islamic social finance as a paramount example of this economy under change, where the balance between economic efficiency and social impact is contributing to the transformation of the market from an exchange- to a community-oriented institution. The collected essays analyse the social dimension of entrepreneurship from an Islamic perspective, highlighting the extent to which the rationales of "sharing," distribution and cooperation, affect the conceptualization of the market in Islam as a place of "shared prosperity." Moving from the conceptual "roots" of this paradigm to its operative "branches," the contributing authors also connect the most recent trends in the financial market to Shari’ah-based strategies for community welfare, hence exploring the applications of Islamic social finance from the sharing economy, FinTech and crowdfunding to microcredit, waqf, zakat, sukuk and green investments. An illuminating reference for researchers, practitioners and policy-makers dealing with the challenges of a global market where not only is diversity being perceived as a value to be fostered, but also as an important opportunity for a more inclusive economy for everybody.

This book reflects a large number of intellectual debts that I owe to friends and colleagues. The concepts and methods described here were developed and tested in field projects funded by the United States Agency for International Development. Eric Chetwynd, Jr., played a central role in the Urban Functions in Rural Development (UFRD) projects on which the book is based. Without his advocacy, interest and support for nearly a decade, the projects could not have been undertaken.

Lahan kering merupakan agroekosistem yang mempunyai arti penting dalam pembangunan pertanian. Dengan proporsi luasan mencapai 87,51% dari total luas lahan pertanian di Nusa Tenggara Timur, sektor pertanian secara umum telah mampu berkontribusi dalam menghasilkan produk pangan utama. Peluang peningkatan produksi pertanian di lahan kering masih terbuka, karena rata-rata produktivitas aktual yang dicapai masih jauh di bawah potensinya. Oleh karenanya optimalisasi sumber daya lahan
Land And Soil Are Non-Renewable Natural Resources. The Nature Has Taken Thousands Of Years To Create An Inch Of Fertile Soil. Mismanagement Of This Precious Resource Is A Sin Against Nature And Will Play Havoc With The Fortunes Of The Country. Many Parts Of The Country Have Already Come To The Brink Of Devastation Through Injudicious Usages, Over Exploitation Of Natural Resources Resulting In Unsustainable Productivity Of Crops. Modern Concept Of Cropping System Is Based On The Principle Of Effective Utilization Of Soil Water, Nutrients And Light For Sustainable Crop Productivity. This Book Gives...
The Basic Principles And Broadly Accepted Definitions Terms Frequently Used In The Literature. A Short-Review Of The Cropping Systems Work Done In The Tropics, Particularly In India Is Presented. In This Revised Edition, Contents Of All The Chapters Have Been Revised To Give Orientation Towards Management Of Sustainable Crop Production Systems. A New Chapter On Farming System Is Also Added In Tune With The Latest Trends. Information Available On Perennial Crop-Based Cropping Systems, For Example High Density Multi Species Cropping Systems Involving Coconut And Areca Nut Is Updated. The Various Management Aspects Of Sustainable Cropping Systems Are Discussed And The Research Methodology That Could Be Adopted Is Elucidated. Possible Future Lines Of Work Are Given In The Final Chapter. This Book Will Prove To Be Of Immense Value Not Only To The Research Workers But Also To The Teachers And Students And Above All Farmers And Individuals Who Are Desirous Of Improving Sustainable Crop Production Systems.

Growth Pole Strategy and Regional Development Policy: Asian Experience and Alternative Approaches focuses on theoretical and practical issues in regional policy, including analytical and strategic approaches to regional development and underdevelopment problems. The selection first offers information on Asian case studies in decentralization policy and the growth pole approach, including trends in development planning in Japan and the case study of the Mizushima industrial complex. Topics include the period of post-war reconstruction; plan formulation and implementation of Mizushima industrial complex development; and interregional dispersion of development of national economy. The text also examines the case study of the Ulsan industrial complex in Korea. The book looks at decentralization policy, growth pole approach, and resource frontier development, as well as regional structure and uneven economic development in Southeast Asia; policy responses toward regional development in Southeast Asia; and growth pole approach in Southeast Asia. The text also focuses on growth strategies and human settlement in developing countries and growth poles and regional policy in open dualistic economies. The selection is a vital reference for readers interested in the theoretical and practical approaches in regional development policy.
What makes a disease real? Why is it that patients with chronic fatigue syndrome or fibromyalgia are doubted when they say they are in pain, and cannot access the same benefits of patient-hood that others can? What defines the limits of our belief and, ultimately, compassion, when it comes to disease? These are the questions approached in this book, which draws upon patients’ experiences and situates them among a diverse set of literatures, from the history and philosophy of medicine to the sociology of health and disease. The question of a patient’s identity and their understanding of disease is often assumed to emerge from their relationship with healthcare, but the case is made here that other, interpersonal factors are more salient. What a patient with a contested illness comes up against is not simply a medical categorisation – it is a prevailing notion of disease across society, and one they struggle to assimilate themselves into. Contested Illness in Context will appeal to students and researchers interested in fields such as the history and philosophy of medicine, the sociology of health and illness, medical anthropology, or disease and illness generally. It may also interest patients and doctors who struggle with difficult medical cases.

This widely praised work provides a framework for the many voices calling for the reaffirmation of democratic values, citizenship, and service in the public interest. The expanded edition includes an all-new chapter that addresses the practical issues of applying these ideals in actual, real-life situations. "The New Public Service, Expanded Edition" is organized around a set of seven core principles: serve citizens, not customers; seek the public interest; value citizenship and public service above entrepreneurship; think strategically, act democratically; recognize that accountability isn't simple; serve, rather than steer; and value people, not just productivity. The book asks us to think carefully and critically about what public service is, why it is important, and what values ought to guide what we do and how we do it. It celebrates what is distinctive, important and meaningful about public service and considers how we might better live up to those ideals and values. All students and serious practitioners in public administration and public policy should read this book. While debates about public policy issues will surely continue, this compact, clearly written volume provides an important framework for public
service based on and fully integrated with citizen discourse and the public interest.

General and introductory text, but oriented to the British context.

The growth of interest in fiscal decentralization has meant that there has been something of a rush to enshrine this in policy - The World Bank has reported that about seventy countries see this as a major part of their development strategy. This book critically examines the case for decentralization. This collection of contributions comes from a worldwide team of experts, including Albert Breton, Piero Giarda and Anwar Shah.

In 1905, the Tilburg Missionaries of the Sacred Heart established their first mission post among the Marind Anim on the southwest coast of New Guinea. These Dutch missionaries were to witness the swift and dramatic demise of an ancient cultural tradition. They recorded its intricate cosmology, complex initiation ceremonies, spectacular art and intensive headhunting in writing and photographs. "They are veritable human beings, sensible beings, with a delightful language, unwritten literature, and an appreciation for all that is good and beautiful," one missionary reported. "How low, how unfathomably low these people here have stooped, [] disgusting, [] animals are more estimable," another wrote. Dismay and fascination, suppression and research went hand in hand. The author was granted permission to publish the remarkable photographs of the Sacred Heart congregation's archive. With its amply documented photographs, Headhunters from the swamps is a fascinating resource for anyone with an interest in the history and culture of New Guinea.

Focuses on the public sector in developing countries. Provides tools of analysis for discovering equity in tax burdens as well as in public spending and judging government performance in its role in safeguarding the interests of the poor and disadvantaged. Outlines a framework for a rights-based approach to citizen empowerment - in other words, creating an institutional design with appropriate rules, restraints, and incentives to make the public sector responsive and accountable to an average voter.
Integrated regional development planning in Sangihe Talaud, North Sulawesi Province.

The premise is simple: A person's ideal life, especially their career, can be carefully conceived and crafted. Based on Dr. Rao's popular course "Creativity and Personal Mastery" at Columbia University's Graduate School of Business, this book offers a series of readings, exercises, and lessons drawn from both spiritual and commercial situations that enable you to reconstruct and improve your professional world. This transformation will turn your life around and help you become exponentially more effective in your chosen career, and thereby flourish in all aspects of your life. Whether you are questioning the value of money or the core values of your life, this book is a powerful tool that will help you to "discover the purpose that can suffuse your life and bring stars to your eyes."

This insightful book shows how small and medium enterprises (SMEs) from some of the traditionally less dynamic peripheral economies of the old EU namely Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain have responded to the twin challenges of globalisation and industrial restructuring. Through a series of unique case studies the contributing authors discuss how these economies, and in particular the SME sector, can be transformed. The book begins by examining the key drivers of the globally competitive SME sector in the EU, before moving on to explore the relationship between multinational enterprises (MNEs), SMEs and industrial development. The authors investigate important policy implications and provide lessons for SME development and growth. With empirical and theoretical contributions on SMEs in both the manufacturing and the services sectors, this essential book will be invaluable for researchers and policymakers in small business economics and management. Postgraduate students of entrepreneurship, business economics, industrial economics and European studies will appreciate this unique set of insights.

Includes chapters on Oneida, Neal Dow, Timothy Shay Arthur, Frances Willard, Carry Nation, Populism, Henry George, Lucy Stone, Bloomers, Noble Order of Knights, Coxey's Army, Eugene Debs, Wobblies, among
Similar to other developing countries, Thailand is also confronted with the challenge of reconciling fast economic and population growth and the resulting change in consumption patterns facing limited planetary resources. Struggling with this dispute, many Thai cities are dealing with an increasing amount of waste produced that is improperly disposed. Proper waste disposal is crucial as it is directly linked to health, well-being, quality of life, carbon emission, energy consumption, air quality and income generation. The proper disposal of waste has significant impact on environmental, social, and economic factors; these factors are considered the three pillars of sustainability. Since both the population and the amount of waste are steadily increasing, a proper waste management and recycling strategies need to be developed. Material recycling, meaning material recovery from waste, is a promising strategy for coping with the current waste crisis and moving towards sustainability. Recycling is considered a solid waste management strategy. Waste management includes the ‘collection, transportation, and disposal of garbage, sewage, and other waste products’ and ‘encompasses management of all processes and resources [] from maintenance of waste transport trucks and dumping facilities to compliance with health codes and environmental regulations’ (BusinessDictionary 2015). Recycling can be defined as the ‘act of extracting materials [e.g. newspaper, aluminum, glass] from the waste stream and reusing them.’ It involves, ‘collection, separation, processing, marketing and the creation of new products or material from used products or material’ (Lund 2001). Recycling a significant fraction of waste leads to notable socio-economic and environmental benefits.