

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910299615703321
Autore	Khayyat Nabaz T
Titolo	Energy Demand in Industry : What Factors Are Important? // by Nabaz T Khayyat
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Dordrecht : , : Springer Netherlands : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2015
ISBN	94-017-9953-9
Edizione	[1st ed. 2015.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (206 p.)
Collana	Green Energy and Technology, , 1865-3529
Disciplina	333.7917
Soggetti	Energy systems Energy policy Energy Systems Energy Policy, Economics and Management
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	1 Overview -- 2 History Of Economic Development In South Korea -- 3 Survey Of Existing Researches Related To Energy Demand -- 4 Survey Of Existing Researches Related To Production Risk -- 5 Econometrics Of Panel Data Estimation -- 6 Energy Demand Data -- 7 Energy Demand Models Estimation -- 8 Energy Demand Model I -- 9 Energy Demand Model Ii -- 10 Summary And Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	The book presents a stochastic analysis based on production risk and application of this method in the industrial sector under production risk where energy use is an input factor. Using South Korea as a case study, the book empirically models energy demand at the industrial level and analyzes the results to identify key determinants of energy demand, productions level, productions risk and energy usage efficiency. Particular attention is paid to the factors that enhance production risk or increase variations in energy input during production. A dynamic panel model is specified and applied to 25 Korean industrial sectors over the period 1970-2007. The determinants of energy usage are identified and their effects in the form of elasticities of energy usage are estimated. In addition the structural changes in the energy demand pattern are explored. Stochastic production technology is applied to create two primary models: A production model where the energy

usage is a determinant of output, and an energy demand model based on an inverted factor demand model where demand is a key determinant of the level of energy usage. The findings reveal that: First, there are large variations in the degree of overuse or inefficiency in energy usage among the individual industries and over time; second, ICT (information and communication technology) capital and labor are substituting energy; third, ICT capital and value added services are two input factors decreasing the variability of energy demand while non-ICT capital, material and labor are increasing the variability of energy demand. Finally, the results suggest that technical progress contributes more to the increase of mean of energy demand than to the reduction of the level of risk. An emerging recommendation is that industries increase the level of ICT capital and digitalization and invest more in R&D activities and value added services to reduce the uncertainty related to their demand for energy. This study forms the structure of the demand for energy under stochastic production risk for the South Korean industrial sector. Public research programs aimed at the industrial sector should be concerned about both mean and risk properties in research on new technologies and in the investigation of possible alternative energy inputs. This book describes the state of the art in energy usage analysis and production risk, applying factor requirement methodology. It will be of use as a main or supplementary text in the teaching of advanced graduate courses but also as a reference for those working on empirically advanced research. The book is an important addition to the existing literature on industrial development, with its focus on energy as a core production input.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910261122603321
Autore	Melis Damian van
Titolo	Entnazifizierung in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern : Herrschaft und Verwaltung 1945-1948 // Damian van Melis
Pubbl/distr/stampa	De Gruyter, 1999 Berlin ; ; Boston : , : Oldenbourg Wissenschaftsverlag, , [2009] ©1999
Edizione	[Reprint 2015]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (369 p.)
Collana	Studien zur Zeitgeschichte ; ; 56
Classificazione	NQ 6010
Disciplina	943 943.170874 943/.170874
Soggetti	Denazification - Germany - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Ex-Nazis - Germany - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Public administration - Germany - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern - History - 20th century Germany (East) Politics and government
Lingua di pubblicazione	Tedesco
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Originally presented as the author's thesis (doctoral)--Munster (Westfalen), 1996.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 339-355) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Inhalt -- Vorwort -- Einleitung -- I. Auferstanden aus Ruinen - Chaos und Verwaltungsbruch -- II. Aufbruch in die Normalität: ‚Kaderverwaltung‘ und Reintegration -- III. Die Neuauflage der Entnazifizierung -- IV. Bilanz -- Abkürzungen -- Quellen und Literatur -- Statistiken -- Personenregister
Sommario/riassunto	Die Entnazifizierung diente in der Sowjetischen Besatzungszone nicht nur der Bestrafung politisch Belasteter und ihrer Entfernung aus öffentlichen Schlüsselstellungen, sondern zugleich auch der Umgestaltung der gesellschaftlichen Verhältnisse. Die vorliegende Arbeit zeigt am Beispiel Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, einem der fünf Länder der SBZ, daß die deutschen Kommunisten und die sowjetische Besatzungsmacht die Personalpolitik schon unmittelbar nach Kriegsende in rigoroser Weise dafür instrumentalisieren, einen tiefgreifenden gesellschaftlichen Umbruch durchzusetzen und die

eigene Diktatur aufzubauen. Dabei kam der Verwaltung eine zentrale Rolle zu, da sie in fast allen sozialen und politischen Umwälzungen eine Schlüsselrolle einnahm. Im öffentlichen Dienst fand daher ein tiefgreifender Personalaustausch statt, der bereits Ende 1945 abgeschlossen war. Seit 1945/46 wurde die staatliche Administration zu einer "Kaderverwaltung" umgestaltet, zu deren spezifisch "volksdemokratischen" Zügen es gehörte, fachliche Anforderungen hinter die Loyalität zur KPD/SED zurückzustellen. Die Wiederaufnahme der Entnazifizierung seit 1947 diente dementsprechend weniger zur Ahndung von politischen Belastungen aus der NS-Zeit als zur Disziplinierung und Ausschaltung politischer Gegner der SED-Herrschaft, so daß dieser schließlich ein loyaler Verwaltungsapparat als eine ihrer wichtigsten Stützen zur Verfügung stand.
