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Titolo	Higher education reform in China : beyond the expansion // edited by W. John Morgan and Bin Wu
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London ; ; New York : , : Routledge, , 2011
ISBN	0-8153-5484-3 1-283-10398-2 9786613103987 1-136-81194-X 0-203-82895-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (193 p.)
Collana	China policy series
Altri autori (Persone)	MorganW. John WuBin
Disciplina	378.51/09051
Soggetti	Education, Higher - China Educational change - China Educational innovations - China Education and state - China Electronic books.
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 and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Higher Education Reform in China Beyond the expansion; Copyright; Contents; Tables; Figures; Acronyms; Editors and contributors; Acknowledgements; Introduction; Part I: Widening the provision of higher education; 1: The regional division of the higher education sector in China: a spatial analysis; 2: Adult higher education in China: problems and potential; 3: The role of distance education in higher education in contemporary China; 4: Private higher education in China: problems and possibilities; Part II: Expansion and its consequences 5: Thirty years of reforming China's higher education funding mechanism6: The labour market for graduates in China; 7: The occupational orientation of doctoral graduates in China; Part III: A growing global perspective; 8: Higher education and Chinese teachers: professional education in the context of China's curriculum reform; 9:

	Education reform in Hong Kong: implications for higher education and lifelong learning; 10: Brain power stored overseas? An Australian case study of the Chinese knowledge diaspora; Index
Sommario/riassunto	A major transformation of Chinese higher education (HE) has taken place over the past decade - China has reshaped its higher education sector from elite to mass education with the number of graduates having quadrupled to three million a year over six years. China is exceptional among lower income countries in using tertiary education as a development strategy on such a scale, aiming to improve the quality of its graduates, and make HE available to as many of its citizens as possible. This book provides a critical examination the challenges to the development and sustainability of hig

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910462833803321
Autore	Spilker Gabriele <1979-, >
Titolo	Globalization, political institutions and the environment in developing countries // Gabriele Spilker
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : Routledge, , 2012
ISBN	1-283-92409-9 0-203-08241-9 1-136-17907-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (181 p.)
Collana	Routledge research in environmental policy and politics ; ; 3
Disciplina	337.09172/4
Soggetti	Environmental policy - International cooperation Democracy - Developing countries Electronic books. Developing countries Environmental conditions
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- What is driving environmental quality? Domestic versus international integration -- Disentangling the effect of IO membership -- Joint effects of economic globalization and political institutions on environmental quality in developing countries -- What is driving

environmental commitment? Domestic versus international integration  
-- Treaty design and environmental commitment -- Environmental  
performance in China and India -- Conclusion.

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## Sommario/riassunto

Though industrialized countries are usually the ones indicted when environmental pollution is discussed, over the few last years the rate of emissions in developing countries has increased by a startling amount. The fallout from this increase is evidenced by the struggle of cities like Beijing to improve their air quality. Yet there also exist developing countries such as Thailand that have managed to limit their emissions to more tolerable levels, raising the question: why are some developing countries more willing or able to take care of their environment than others? In this

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