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Titolo	Oral tradition in african literature / / Smith and Ce [ed.]
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ISBN	978-37036-8-4
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (196 p.)
Disciplina	700.96
Soggetti	African literature - 21st century - History and criticism African literature - 20th century - History and criticism
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Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- 1. Re-visioning African writing -- Issues in oral tradition -- 2. The folktale in Achebe's fictions -- Oral dynamics of things fall apart -- 3. Orality in the works of Ousmane Sembene -- 4. Oral multidimensional collage in recent fiction -- 5. The Mythic context of Le Jujubier du patriarche -- 6. Oral performance among the Graffi -- Chat -- 8. Sembene : last chat with an African griot.
Sommario/riassunto	This study of oral tradition in African literature is borne from the awareness that African verbal arts still survive in works of discerning writers and in the conscious exploration of its tropes, perspectives, philosophy and consciousness, its complementary realism, and ontology, for the delineation of authentic African response to memory, history and other possible comparisons with modern existence such as witnessed in recent developments of the African novel. In this series we have strived to adopt innovative and multilayered perspectives on orality or indigeneity and its manifestations on contemporary African and new literatures. These studies use multi-faceted theories of orality which discuss and deconstruct notions of history, truth-claims and identity-making, not excluding gender and genealogy (cultural and biological) studies in African contexts.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910779649603321
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Titolo	Bangladesh : the path to middle income status from an urban perspective / / Elisa Muzzini and Gabriela Aparicio
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : World Bank, , [2013] 2013
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Altri autori (Persone)	AparicioGabriela
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Nota di contenuto	C1; C2; Contents; Foreword; Acknowledgments; Abbreviations; Overview; Introduction; Bangladesh's Urban Space Today: Implications for the Growth Agenda; Envisioning the Future: A Competitive Urban Space for Growth; Figures; Figure O.1 Two Paths to a Lower-Middle-Income Bangladesh; Economic Growth Drivers in Urban Areas; Drivers of and Obstacles to Urban Competitiveness from the Perspective of the Garment Sector; Strategic Directions for Building a Competitive Urban Space in a Global Economy; References; CHAPTER 1 Introduction; The Path to Middle-Income Status from an Urban Perspective The Importance of a Competitive Urban Space for Growth Organization of the Study; Boxes; Box 1.1 Innovation, Connectivity, and Livability as the Drivers of Urban Competitiveness; Notes; References; CHAPTER 2 Bangladesh's Urban Space Today: Implications for the Growth Agenda; Introduction; Rapid Urbanization Accompanied by Strong Economic Growth; Figure 2.1 Urbanization and Economic Development in South Asia, 1960-2009; Figure 2.2 Urbanization and Annual Growth Rates of Total, Urban, and Rural Population in Bangladesh, 1950-2010; Figure 2.3 Urbanization and per Capita Income, by Region, 2000 Figure 2.4 Composition of GDP in Bangladesh, 1990-2010

Exceptionally High Population Density; Maps; Map 2.1 Population Density of Bangladesh, 2011; Primacy of Dhaka; Figure 2.5 Cross-Country Correlation between Population Density, Urbanization, and GDP, 2000; Box 2.1 The Political Economy Advantage of Capital Cities; Figure 2.6 Urban Population in Largest Cities and per Capita GDP in Selected Countries; Concentrated Economic Production and Low Economic Density; Figure 2.7 Economic Geography of Bangladesh, 2009; Table 2.1 Employment Density in Bangladesh's Main Urban Areas, 2001-09

Figure 2.8 Economic Concentration in Largest Cities and per Capita GDP in Selected Countries Tables; Figure 2.9 Population and Economic Density of Urban Agglomerations, 2006; Figure 2.10 South Asia at Night: Economic Density Proxied by Light Emission, 2005; Specialization in Low-Value-Added, Labor-Intensive Garment Production; Figure 2.11 Export Sophistication and per Capita GDP in Selected Countries, 2006; Peri-Urbanization of Garment Employment in Metropolitan Dhaka; Figure 2.12 Export Concentration in Selected Developing Countries, 1980-2006

Figure 2.13 Formal Garment Employment in the Dhaka Metropolitan Area, 2001-09 Map 2.2 Employment Density of Garment Industry in Greater Dhaka Metropolitan Area, 2009; Map 2.3 Spatial Patterns of Manufacturing Employment in the Republic of Korea, 1960-2005; Extremely Poor Infrastructure, Low Level of Services, and Lack of Amenities; Box 2.2 Deconcentrating Manufacturing in Brazil and Indonesia; Figure 2.14 International Benchmarking of Infrastructure, Services, and Amenities in Dhaka City, 2010; Persistent, Albeit Declining, Regional Disparities in Welfare Benchmarking Bangladesh's Urban Features

Sommario/riassunto

Bangladesh seeks to attain middle-income status by 2021, the 50th anniversary of its independence. To accelerate growth enough to do so, Bangladesh needs to build a competitive urban space that is innovative, connected and livable. Bangladesh's urban areas have to take proactive measures to improve and sustain all three drivers of competitiveness - innovation, connectivity and livability. The results of a survey of 1,000 garment firms - conducted to provide a lens through which to investigate urban competitiveness - reveal that Dhaka City is the most productive location for garment firms in Ba
