

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910456689403321
Autore	Fried Lisbeth S
Titolo	The Priest and the Great King : Temple-Palace Relations in the Persian Empire // Lisbeth S. Fried
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Winona Lake, Ind. : , : Eisenbrauns, , 2004 ©2004
ISBN	1-57506-550-9
Descrizione fisica	xv, 266 p. : map
Collana	Biblical and Judaic studies from the University of California, San Diego ; ; v. 10
Disciplina	322/.1/0935
Soggetti	Konig Religion and politics - Iran - To 640 Staat (politicologie) Tempels Religion Staatsform Satrapie Priester Politik Temples Religion and politics Politics and government Religion and politics - Middle East - History - To 1500 Temples - Middle East - History - To 1500 Hochschulschrift History Electronic books. Iran Politics and government To 640 Iran Altertum Middle East Iran Iran History To 640 Iran Politics and government
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Revision of the author's thesis (doctoral)--New York University.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 237-258) and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Temple-palace relations in Babylonia -- Temple-palace relations in Egypt -- Temple-palace relations in Asia Minor -- Temple-palace relations in Yehud -- Conclusion -- Appendix.
Sommario/riassunto	<p>The wars that periodically engulfed the Levant in the fourth century temporarily pulled the ruling governors and satraps away from Judah, and during these times, the Judaeen priesthood may have capitalized on the brief absence of Persian officials to mint coins, but they achieved their longed-for independence only much later, under the Maccabees."--Jacket.</p> <p>"Lisbeth S. Fried's study investigates the impact of Achaemenid rule on the political power of local priesthoods during the 6th-4th centuries B. C.E. Scholars typically assume that, as long as tribute was sent to Susa, the capital of the Achaemenid Empire, subject peoples remained autonomous. Fried's work challenges this assumption. She examines the inscriptions, coins, temple archives, and literary texts from Babylon, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Judah and concludes that there was no local autonomy. The only people with power in the Empire were Persians and their appointees. This was true for Judah as well. The High Priest had no real power; there was no theocracy.</p>

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910782418903321
Autore	Krueger Anne O
Titolo	The benefits and costs of import substitution in India : a microeconomic study / / Anne O. Krueger
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Minneapolis : , : University of Minnesota Press, , [1975]
ISBN	0-8166-6335-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (155 pages)
Disciplina	338.4/7/6292
Soggetti	Automobile supplies industry - India Automobile industry and trade - India Foreign trade regulation - India Industries - India Import substitution - India
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	On spine: Import substitution in India.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Contents; INTRODUCTION; I: INDIAN ECONOMIC POLICY AND PERFORMANCE; II: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN INDIA; III: GROWTH OF THE AUTOMOBILE AND ANCILLARY INDUSTRY; IV: THE ECONOMICS OF IMPORT SUBSTITUTION IN THE ANCILLARY INDUSTRY; V: DOMESTIC RESOURCE COSTS OF IMPORT SUBSTITUTION IN THE ASSEMBLY AND ANCILLARY INDUSTRIES; VI: CAUSES OF DOMESTIC RESOURCE COST VARIATIONS; VII: POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS; APPENDIX. Demarcation of the Automobile Parts To Be Manufactured by the Ancillary Industry and Vehicle Manufacturers; NOTES; INDEX
Sommario/riassunto	The Benefits and Costs of Import Substitution in India was first published in 1975. In its basic economic plan, the government of India has fostered a policy of import substitution in virtually all industrial sectors. One industry in which the policy is followed is the automobile and ancillary industry, which is the subject of an analysis by Professor Krueger. She points out that some sort of import-substitution strategy should undoubtedly be adopted in any sensible development plan for a country such as India, but that questions arise when details of the controls and incentives used are exami

