

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910798546903321
Autore	Lufkin Felicity
Titolo	Folk art and modern culture in Republican China // Felicity Lufkin
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Lanham, Maryland : , : Lexington Books, , 2016 ©2016
ISBN	1-4985-2629-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (317 pages)
Disciplina	745.0951
Soggetti	Folk art - China - History - 20th century China Civilization 20th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction : Art, folk art, and the modern nation -- Part I. Folk art and national culture in the Nanjing decade. Imagining folk art in urban China -- Prints as popular art : folk prints and new prints -- The folkloric prints of the modern print association -- The folk picture exhibition -- Part II. Folk art and propaganda in the anti-Japanese war. Resistance door gods in the nationalist areas -- Popularizing prints in the Communist base areas -- Folk style and visual rhetoric in and beyond Yan'an.
Sommario/riassunto	Folk art is now widely recognized as an integral part of the modern Chinese cultural heritage, but in the early twentieth century, awareness of folk art as a distinct category in the visual arts was new. Internationally, intellectuals in different countries used folk arts to affirm national identity and cultural continuity in the midst of the changes of the modern era. In China, artists, critics and educators likewise saw folk art as a potentially valuable resource: perhaps it could be a fresh source of cultural inspiration and energy, representing the authentic voice of the people in contrast to what could be seen as the limited and elitist classical tradition. At the same time, many Chinese intellectuals also saw folk art as a problem: they believed that folk art, as it was, promoted superstitious and backward ideas that were incompatible with modernization and progress. In either case, folk art was too important to be left in the hands of the folk: educated artists

and researchers felt a responsibility to intervene, to reform folk art and create new popular art forms that would better serve the needs of the modern nation. In the early 1930s, folk art began to figure in the debates on social role of art and artists that were waged in the pages of the Chinese press, the first major exhibition of folk art was held in Hangzhou, and the new print movement claimed the print as a popular artistic medium while, for the most part, declaring its distance from contemporary folk printmaking practices. During the war against Japan, from 1937 to 1945, educated artists deployed imagery and styles drawn from folk art in morale-boosting propaganda images, but worried that this work fell short of true artistic accomplishment and pandering to outmoded tastes. The questions raised in interaction with folk art during this pivotal period, questions about heritage, about the social position of art, and the exercise of cultural authority continue to resonate into the present day--

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910165035503321
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Titolo	Construire des économies intégrées en Afrique de l'Ouest : : Expériences de la gestion de la croissance, de l'inclusion et de la volatilité // Alexei Kireyev
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2016
ISBN	9781475574883 1475574886 9781475539516 1475539517
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (394 pages)
Soggetti	Banking Banks and Banking Banks and banking Banks Depository Institutions Exports and Imports Finance Fiscal Policy Fiscal policy Government Policy Inflation Interest rates

Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
Macroeconomics
Micro Finance Institutions
Mortgages
Poverty
Provision and Effects of Welfare Program
Public debt
Public finance & taxation
Public Finance
Revenue administration
Revenue
Social Services and Welfare
Social welfare & social services
Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
Côte d'Ivoire

Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Table des matieres -- Avant-propos -- Remerciements -- Contributeurs -- Abreviations -- Introduction: Lecons de l'UEMOA : conclusions et recommandations -- PARTIE I: TOUR D'HORIZON ET ELABORATION DES POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES -- 1 Mecanismes institutionnels et integration regionale -- 2 Contexte macroeconomique et defis actuels -- 3 Coordination de la politique macroeconomique -- PARTIE II: CROISSANCE ET INCLUSION -- 4 En quete d'une croissance plus soutenue? -- 5 Chocs de croissance -- 6 Transformation structurelle et diversification -- 7 Croissance solidaire et egalite -- 8 Financer la croissance -- PARTIE III: POLITIQUE BUDGETAIRE ET COORDINATION -- 9 Regles et institutions budgetaires -- 10 Discipline budgetaire: regles et marches -- 11 Investissement public et regles budgetaires -- 12 Espace budgetaire et augmentation de l'investissement -- 13 Coordination et concurrence fiscales -- 14 Marche regional de la dette souveraine -- PARTIE IV: POLITIQUE MONETAIRE REGIONALE -- 15 La politique monetaire dans une union monetaire -- 16 Effets pays d'une politique monetaire unique -- 17 Injections de liquidite et risques -- 18 Politique monetaire et inflation -- PARTIE V: DEVELOPPEMENT FINANCIER ET STABILITE -- 19 Structure du systeme financier -- 20 Developpement financier: niveau, profondeur et accessibilite des systemes financiers -- 21 Amelioration de l'acces aux services financiers -- 22 Stabilite du secteur financier -- 23 Banque mobile -- PARTIE VI: COMPETITIVITE ET INTEGRATION -- 24 Reseau d'echanges regionaux -- 25 Repercussions macroeconomiques des changements tarifaires -- 26 L'investissement exterieur dans la dette publique -- 27 Integration et reduction de la pauvreté.
Sommario/riassunto	Cet ouvrage examine comment l'UEMOA, union monétaire au parcours historique long et varié, peut atteindre ses objectifs de développement et de stabilité, améliorer les conditions de vie de ses citoyens et assurer une meilleure répartition des bienfaits de la croissance économique

tout en préservant sa stabilité financière, en rehaussant sa
compétitivité et en maintenant les taux de change fixes actuels.
