

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996210787203316
Autore	Butterss Philip
Titolo	Adelaide : a literary city / / edited by Philip Butterss [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	University of Adelaide Press, 2013 Adelaide : , : The University of Adelaide Press, , 2013
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xii, 266 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Open Access e-Books Knowledge Unlatched
Disciplina	820.9/994
Soggetti	Australian literature - Australia - South Australia - History and criticism Adelaide (S.A.) In literature
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 02 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Adelaide as literary city : introduction / Philip Butterss -- Acts of writing / Kerryn Goldsworthy -- Colonial wordsmith: George Isaacs in Adelaide, 1860-1870 / Anne Black -- Scots and Scottish literature in literary Adelaide / Graham Tulloch -- 'An entertaining young genius' : C.J. Dennis and Adelaide / Philip Butterss -- Adelaide around 1935 : stories of herself when young / Susan Sheridan -- Adelaide and the country : the literary dimension / Jill Roe -- 'Fearful affinity': Jindyworobak primitivism / Peter Kirkpatrick -- The Athens of the south / Alison Broinowski -- Max Harris : a phenomenal Adelaide literary figure / Betty Snowden -- Geoffrey Dutton : little Adelaide and New York Nowhere / Nicholas Jose -- New York nowhere : meditations and celebrations, Neurology Ward, The New York Hospital / Geoffrey Dutton -- Coffee with Ken : Ken Bolton's Adelaide / Jill Jones -- 'A dozy city' : Adelaide in J.M. Coetzee's Slow man and Amy T. Matthew's End of the night girl / Gillian Dooley.
Sommario/riassunto	From the tentative beginnings of European settlement to today's flourishing writing scene, Adelaide has always been a literary city. Novelists, poets and playwrights have lived here; readers have pored over books, sharing them and discussing them; literary celebrities have visited and sometimes stayed; writers have encouraged each other and

fought with each other. Adelaide is literary, too, in the sense of having been written about - sometimes with love, sometimes with scorn. Literature has been important not only to the city's cultural life but to its identity, to the way it has been seen and, most importantly, to the way it has seen itself.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910954432303321
Autore	Fugile Keith
Titolo	Harvesting prosperity : : Technology and productivity growth in agriculture // Keith Fugile
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington : , : World Bank Group, , 2019
ISBN	9781464814297 1464814295
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (pages cm)
Disciplina	307.140973
Soggetti	Community development - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Front Cover -- Contents -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- Abbreviations -- Executive Summary: The Elusive Promise of Productivity -- 1. Sources of Growth in Agriculture -- Improving Agricultural Productivity: Traversing the Last Mile toward Reducing Extreme Poverty -- Poverty Reduction, Productivity Growth, and Economic Transformation -- Trends in Land and Labor Productivity -- Conceptualizing Sources of Agricultural Growth -- The Increasing Importance of TFP in Driving Agricultural Output Growth -- What Will Accelerate Agricultural TFP? -- Annex 1A. Issues in Measuring Agricultural Productivity -- Notes -- References -- 2. Misallocation and Productivity Growth -- The Potential for Productivity Gains from Reallocation -- Insights on Farm Size and Productivity -- Labor Productivity and Structural Transformation -- Annex 2A. Microdata Sources for Measuring Labor Productivity in China and India -- Annex 2B. Distribution of Workdays by Farm and Nonfarm Activities in a Typical Month for an Average Adult Worker in India -- Annex 2C. Labor

Productivity Differences by Farm Size -- Annex 2D. Labor Productivity Differences by Education Level -- Annex 2E. Drivers of Wage Differentials between Farm and Nonfarm Work in China -- Notes -- References -- 3. Investing in Innovation -- Agriculture Innovation Policy in a Changing Global Context -- Agriculture R&D -- D Spending Worldwide: Increasing but Uneven -- Revitalizing Public Research -- Providing Incentives for Private Innovation -- Concluding Remarks -- Annex 3A. Market Liberalization in Africa's Maize Seed Industry -- Annex 3B. Do Plant Breeders' Rights Stimulate Investment in Crop Improvement? -- Annex 3C. Herbicide Demand and Regional Harmonization of Regulations in Africa -- Notes -- References -- 4. Improving the Enabling Environment for Technology Adoption. Removing Constraints and Adopting Policies to Promote Diffusion of Technology -- The Technology Adoption Puzzle -- Removing Policy Bias against Agriculture -- Closing Education Gaps -- Securing Land Tenure Rights for Smallholders -- Providing Information Services -- Helping Farmers Manage Risk -- Improving Access to Financial Services -- Linking Farmers to Markets -- Concluding Remarks -- Notes -- References -- 5. The Challenge of Agricultural Productivity Policy and the Promise of Modern Value Chains -- The Agricultural Productivity and Innovation System -- The Productivity Policy Dilemma in Agriculture and the Modern Value Chain -- The Emergence of High-Value Markets -- Value Chains and Agricultural Productivity: Some Conceptual Issues -- Models of Value Chain Innovations and Organization -- The Impact of Value Chain Transformations on Productivity -- Cultivating Value Chains -- Concluding Remarks -- Notes -- References -- Boxes -- Box 1.1Decomposing Sources of Agricultural Growth -- Box 1.2New Data for Decomposing Agricultural Growth and Measuring Total Factor Productivity -- Box 1.3 Research, Technological Capabilities, and Knowledge Diffusion: Key to the Transformation of -- Box 2.1Analytically Challenged? The Mechanics of the Agricultural Productivity Gap -- Box 2.2High-Quality Microdata Sets Provide New Insights on Rural Labor -- Box 3.1 R&D Capital, R&D Elasticities, and the Rate of Return to Research -- Box 3.2The Expansion of Animal Protein Industries in Nigeria and Bangladesh -- Box 3.3Policies and Innovation in China's Agricultural Machinery Industry -- Box 4.1Farmer Adoption of Flood-Tolerant Rice in Odisha, India -- Box 4.2Ethiopia: An Emerging African Success Story in Agricultural-Led Development -- Box 5.1The Agriculture for Development Sequence. Box 5.2Value Chain Innovations and Farm Productivity in Eastern Europe, 1990-2005 -- Box 5.3Farm-Level Productivity Spillovers of Value Chain Innovations in Two African Countries in the 2000s -- Box 5.4Examples of Multistakeholder Platforms to Stimulate Innovative Forms of Value Chain Organization -- Box 5.5Blockchain at the Border: Exploring Whether Blockchain Can Help Rural Entrepreneurs and SMEs Boost Exports and Get Financing -- Box 5.6Pilot of Distributed Ledger Technology for Traceability and Payment in Haiti's Fresh Fruits -- Figures -- Figure 1.1 An Increase in Agricultural Productivity Has Nearly Twice the Impact on Reducing Extreme Poverty as a Comparable Productivity Increase in Industry or Services -- Figure 1.2Agricultural Output Has Dramatically Outstripped Population Growth, and Its Relative Price Has Fallen -- Figure 1.3The Volatility of Agricultural Production, after Falling for Decades, Has Begun to Increase, while Food Output per Capita Is Falling -- Figure 1.4Africa and South Asia Lag in Average Yield of Cereal Grains -- Figure 1.5 Fifty-Year Trends in Agricultural Land and Labor Productivity Reveal the Large Divergence in Regions and Countries, 1961-2015 -- Figure 1.6

Decomposing Agricultural Economic Growth -- Figure 1.7Increases in Total Factor Productivity Have Become an Increasingly Important Source of Global Agricultural Growth -- Figure 1.8As the Amount of Land and Labor Shrinks in the Agricultural Sector, Growth Has Been Entirely Due to Improved Total Factor Productivity in Both Developed and Developing Countries -- Figure 1.9A Framework for Raising Agricultural Productivity -- Figure B1.3.1Technology Adoption in US Agriculture -- Figure B1.3.2Mechanization in US Agriculture -- Figure 1.10Half the Countries in Africa Have Zero or Negative Growth in Spending on Agricultural R&D.

Figure 1A.1FAO versus Satellite-Based Estimates of Cropland -- Figure 1A.2A Comparison of Estimates of the Global Agricultural Labor Force -- Figure 1A.3Estimates of Global Agricultural Capital Based on the Current Inventory Method versus the Perpetual Inventory Method -- Figure 2.1There Is No Optimal Farm Size: Both Large and Small Farms Can Be Equally Efficient -- Figure 2.2Across World Regions, Macrostatistics Show That Labor Productivity Is Higher in Industry and Services Than in Agriculture, 2011-15 -- Figure 2.3 Different Measures Yield Different Estimates of the Share of Labor in Agriculture and Other Sectors in Four African Countries -- Figure 2.4 Only about One-Third of Rural Households' Total Work Time Is Spent on Farming Activities in China, 2003-13 -- Figure 2.5Distribution of Workdays by Farm and Nonfarm Activities in a Typical Month for an Average Adult Worker in India -- Figure 2.6The Seasonality of Farm Work Is an Important Factor in the Distribution of Workdays Each Month for Adult Rural Workers between Farm and Nonfarm Work -- Figure 2.7 Across the Six Countries Analyzed, Macrostatistics Show That Labor Productivity Is Higher in Industry and Services Than in Agriculture -- Figure 2.8Gaps in Labor Productivity Observed across Sectors Diminish When a Measure Based on Hours Worked, Rather Than the Primary Sector of Work, Is Used -- Figure 2.9Average Labor Productivity in China Is Significantly Higher Using Actual Labor Time Spent on Agriculture Instead of Assuming "Agricultural Workers" Spend All Their Work Time in Agriculture -- Figure 2.10Returns to Labor from Farm and Nonfarm Activities in India Vary by How Labor Is Measured, 2010-14 -- Figure 2.11How Labor Is Measured Completely Changes the Relative Attractiveness of Agriculture Work in India, 2010-14.

Figure 2.12Trends in Farm and Nonfarm Wages in China: Agricultural Wage Workers Earn a Premium Wage, Which Has Risen over Time -- Figure 2.13Wages for Farm Work Are Higher Than Casual Nonfarm Wages throughout the Year at the Village Level in India -- Figure 2.14 Wages Reported by Households Confirm the Reverse Wage Gap for Male Workers, but Not Female Workers -- Figure 2B.1Workdays Spent on Different Activities in a Typical Month for an Average Adult Rural Worker -- Figure 2C.1Average Earnings by Farm Size, India, 2010-15 -- Figure 2D.1Annual Earnings by Education Level, India, 2010-14 -- Figure 3.1Liberalization of Agricultural Input Markets Is Proceeding in Different Ways in Brazil, India, and China -- Figure 3A.1Seed Market Reforms Had Different Effects on Maize Yields in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, and Zambia -- Figure 3B.1One Company Came to Dominate Market Shares of Wheat Varieties Cultivated in South Africa -- Figure 4.1Evidence That Policies Are Discriminating against Farmers and Lowering the Agricultural Terms of Trade Can Be Found in Negative Nominal and Relative Rates of Assistance -- Figure 4.2In Many Developing Countries, Gender Gaps Persist in Labor Force Schooling Levels -- Figure 4.3Agricultural Workers Get Less Schooling Than Nonagricultural Workers -- Figure 4.4Access to

Information and Communication Technologies Is Rapidly Gaining in Developing Countries -- Figure 4.5 In Niger, the Marginal (per Search) Cost of Obtaining Agricultural Information Varies Greatly by Communication Method -- Figure B4.1.1 The Yield Advantage of Swarna-Sub 1 Increases for Up to Two Weeks of Continuous Flooding -- Figure 4.6 High Travel Costs Constrain Crop Production in Sub-Saharan Africa -- Figure 4.7 High Transport Costs Reduce the Use of Modern Agricultural Inputs in Ethiopia. Figure B4.2.1 Ethiopian Agricultural Growth Soared between 2001 and 2015.

Sommario/riassunto

"This book documents frontier knowledge on the drivers of agriculture productivity to derive pragmatic policy advice for governments and development partners on reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity. The analysis describes global trends and long-term sources of total factor productivity growth, along with broad trends in partial factor productivity for land and labor, revisiting the question of scale economies in farming. Technology is central to growth in agricultural productivity, yet across many parts of the developing world, readily available technology is never taken up. We investigate demand-side constraints of the technology equation to analyze factors that might influence producers, particularly poor producers, to adopt modern technology. Agriculture and food systems are rapidly transforming, characterized by shifting food preferences, the rise and growing sophistication of value chains, the increasing globalization of agriculture, and the expanding role of the public and private sectors in bringing about efficient and more rapid productivity growth. In light of this transformation, the analysis focuses on the supply side of the technology equation, exploring how the enabling environment and regulations related to trade and intellectual property rights stimulate Research and Development to raise productivity. The book also discusses emerging developments in modern value chains that contribute to rising productivity. This book is the fourth volume of the World Bank Productivity Project, which seeks to bring frontier thinking on the measurement and determinants of productivity to global policy makers"--
