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| 1. Record Nr. | UNISALENTO991003929429707536 |
| Autore | Carboni, Giacomo |
| Titolo | Più che il dovere : storia di una battaglia italiana, 1937-1951 / gen. Giacomo Carboni |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Roma : Danesi, 1952 |
| Descrizione fisica | xiii, 532 p. : ill. ; 25 cm. |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Italiano |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
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| 2. Record Nr. | UNISALENTO991001922399707536 |
| Autore | Zanardelli, Giuseppe |
| Titolo | Discorsi parlamentari di Giuseppe Zanardelli / pubblicati per deliberazione della Camera dei deputati |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Roma : Tipografia della Camera dei deputati, 1905 |
| Descrizione fisica | 3 v. ; 23 cm |
| Altri autori (Enti) | Italia : Camera dei deputati |
| Disciplina | 945.0843 |
| Soggetti | Zanardelli, Giuseppe - Discorsi parlamentari |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Italiano |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
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3. Record Nr.	UNINA9910961538603321
Autore	Khandker Shahidur R.
Titolo	Beyond Ending Poverty : The Dynamics of Microfinance in Bangladesh / / Shahidur R. Khandker, M. A. Baqui Khalily, Hussain A. Samad
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : World Bank, , 2016
ISBN	9781464808951 1464808953
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (pages cm)
Collana	Directions in development
Disciplina	332.7/42
Soggetti	Microfinance - Bangladesh Debt - Bangladesh Consumption (Economics) - Bangladesh Poor - Bangladesh - Social conditions
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"March 2016."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	Preface -- About the authors -- Abbreviations -- Introduction -- Rural nonfarm growth and poverty reduction -- Institutional growth and MFI performance -- Dynamics of microfinance benefits -- Are borrowers overindebted? -- Role of microfinance in poverty transition -- Diversification of income and employment : how does microfinance affect agriculture? -- Distributional impacts -- Effects of noncredit participation -- Does microfinance pay off? -- Beyond ending poverty -- Appendix A: Data description -- Appendix B: Alternative models to estimate the impact of microfinance.
Sommario/riassunto	The recent past has witnessed phenomenal growth in MFIs around the world. Today as many as 200 million people are beneficiaries of microfinance. Given its worldwide attention, microfinance has received serious criticism, including the argument that it is a fad with less-than-expected benefits for the poor. Surely, microfinance is not without any pitfalls. Yet the premise of improving access to financial services for consumption smoothing by the poor has never been a subject of controversy. What has been controversial is whether microfinance can alleviate poverty. That the poor lack an effective and affordable alternative financing mechanism to support income generation does

not necessarily mean microfinance is a panacea since it involves entrepreneurial skills, which many poor lack. It is little wonder that studies evaluating the benefits of microfinance have produced conflicting results. Of course, study findings are contextual: They are positive in conducive environments and less so in unfavorable ones. Microfinance must be distinguished from anti-poverty schemes (e.g., conditional cash transfers) because benefits from microfinance-supported activities, which involve participants' entrepreneurial skills and ability, take time to realize. This book using household long panel survey of 1991/92-2010/11 from Bangladesh addresses some of criticisms-including whether pushing microfinance has made it redundant as a tool for poverty reduction-while investigating whether it still matters for the poor after two decades of extensive growth. The book's findings confirm the positive effects of continued borrowing from a microfinance program. Despite a manifold increase in microfinance borrowing, loan recovery has not declined and long-term borrowers are not trapped in poverty or debt. Interest rates charged by MFIs are not too high for realizing returns on investment, although the MFIs have scope for lowering them. The book is expected to contribute to the ongoing debate on the cost-effectiveness of microfinance as a tool for inclusive growth and development. It is expected to fill knowledge gaps in understanding the various virtues of microfinance against its portrayal as having drifted from its original poverty-reduction mission.
