1.
Record Nr.	UNISA996218280503316
Autore	Taylor Malcolm
Titolo	Avoiding claims in building design [[electronic resource]] : risk management in practice / / Malcolm Taylor
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford, UK ; ; Malden, MA, : Blackwell Science, 2000
ISBN	1-281-31839-6
	9786611318390
	0-470-69041-0
	0-470-68014-8
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (306 p.)
Disciplina	343.41078624
	692/.8
Soggetti	Building - Superintendence
	Building - Planning
	Risk assessment
	Building - Quality control
	Construction contracts
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di contenuto	Avoiding Claims in Building Design; Contents; Which form should be used?; Preface; Acknowledgements; Glossary of Terms; Introduction; For whom is this book written?; Some terms of reference; Why do practices need to manage risk?; Changes in society's perception of the professional; Does insurance affect the frequency of claims?; Professionals need the weapons to fight back; Claims - failure of management or design?; The structure of this book; Part One: Principles and Practice of Risk Management; 1 Defining and identifying risk; Definitions; Identifying risk; Conscious risk strategy
	Identifying and ranking the risks in your own practice2 The Risk Anatomy of Practice; Introduction; Innovatory or cautious design?; Innovation and the young practice; Young, mature and older practices; The commercial elements of practice; Do you produce house style design?; Separation of design from production documentation; Balancing of resources and skills; Qualification and experience; How

Sommario/riassunto

The chance of being claimed against is now a major risk factor for every building designer, engineer, quantity surveyor and project manager. Apart from the cases that go to court, many other claims are settled before they reach that stage. The cost of insurance to meet claims is now a substantial component of every practice's overheads. Sensible risk management can identify the potential sources of claims, reduce their likelihood, warn of impending trouble and control how the claim is to be defended. This book explains how to plan a risk management strategy and suggests techniques that ca

2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910798931303321
	Autore	Liu Amy H
	Titolo	State Institutions, civic associations, and identity demands : regional movements in greater Southeast Asia / / edited by Amy H. Liu and Joel Sawat Selway
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ann Arbor, Michigan : , : University of Michigan Press, , 2024 ©2024
	ISBN	9780472903412 0472903411
	Edizione	[1st ed.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (1 volume : illustrations)
	Collana	Emerging Democracies
	Classificazione	POL000000POL009000POL054000
	Soggetti	Minorities - Political activity - Southeast Asia Democracy - Southeast Asia Southeast Asia History Autonomy and independence movements Southeast Asia Politics and government 1945-
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Title from eBook information screen..
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 269-296) and index.
	Nota di contenuto	Contents -- List of Figures -- List of Tables -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction	Amy H. Liu and Joel Sawat Selway -- Part 1. State Institutions -- 1. State Institutions in South Malaysia: Singapore's Entry and Exit, 1963–65	Elvin Ong -- 2. State Institutions in North Taiwan versus South Taiwan: Hokkien Language Recognition	Chun-Ying Wu and Amy H. Liu -- 3. State Institutions in North Sumatra, Indonesia: National Identification of the Bataks	Risa J. Toha -- 4. State Institutions in North Philippines versus South Philippines: Contrasting the Onset of National Rebellion	Mary Anne S. Mendoza-Davé -- 5. State Institutions in East Malaysia versus West Malaysia: Containing Grievances in an Ethnoreligious Dominant Party System	Mohamed Salihin Subhan and Kai Ostwald -- 6. State Institutions in Northeast Thailand: Lao Ethnics and the Thai Identity	Jacob I. Ricks -- Part 2. Civic Associations -- 7. Civic Associations in East Timor, Indonesia: Lessons from Timor-Leste's Independence Bids	S. P. Harish -- 8. Civic Associations in Bali, Indonesia: Coastal Reclamation and Ethnic Mobilization	Ryan Tans -- 9. Civic Associations in Northern

Myanmar: Pan-Ethnic Nationalism and Sub-Ethnic Mobilization in Kachin State | Alexandre Pelletier --   10. Civic Associations in Maluku, Indonesia: Explaining the Failure of the South Maluku Republic Movement | Jessica Soedirgo --   11. Civic Associations in North Sulawesi, Indonesia: Ethnic Politics and the Level of Mobilization Problem for Bangsa Minahasa | Jeremy Menchik --   12. Civic Associations in North Thailand: Cultural and Regional Movements in the Lanna Region | Joel Sawat Selway -- Part 3 --   13. Conclusion: Necessary Conditions, Context Conditionality, and Democratic Theory | Amy H. Liu and Joel Sawat Selway --   Commentary. Regionalism in Comparative Perspective: A Cardinal Breakthrough in the Study of Ethnicity, Secession, and Political Violence | Henry E. Hale -- References -- Contributors -- Index

Sommario/riassunto	While the media tends to pay the most attention to violent secessionist movements or peaceful independence movements, it is just as important to understand why there are regions where political movements for autonomy fail to develop. In neglecting regions without political movements or full-blown independence demands, theories may be partial at best and incorrect at worst. State Institutions, Civic Associations, and Identity Demands examines over a dozen regions, comparing and contrasting successful cases to abandoned, unsuccessful, or dormant cases. The cases range from successful secession (East Timor, Singapore) and ongoing secessionist movements (Southern Philippines), to internally divided regional movements (Kachin State), low-level regionalist stirrings (Lanna, Taiwan), and local but not regional mobilization of identity (Bali, Minahasan), all the way to failed movements (Bataks, South Maluku) and regions that remain politically inert (East and North Malaysia, Northeast Thailand). While each chapter is written by a country expert, the contributions rely on a range of methods, from comparative historical analysis, to ethnography, field interviews, and data from public opinion surveys. Together, they contribute important new knowledge on little-known cases that nevertheless illuminate the history of regions and ethnic groups in Southeast Asia. Although focused on Southeast Asia, the book identifies two factors that can explain why movements emerge and successfully develop and concludes with a chapter by Henry Hale that illustrates how this can be applied globally.