1.	Record Nr.	UNISALENTO991003801199707536
	Autore	Ross, John, 1926-2017
	Titolo	Thermodynamics and fluctuations far from equilibrium / John Ross ; with a contribution by R.S. Berry
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin ; New York : Springer, 2008
	ISBN	9783540745549
	Descrizione fisica	xii, 209 p. : ill. ; 24 cm
	Collana	Springer series in chemical physics, 0172-6218 ; 90
	Classificazione	LC QC311
	Altri autori (Persone)	Berry, R. Stephen
	Disciplina	541.369
	Soggetti	Thermodynamics Chemical equilibrium
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index
	Nota di contenuto	Thermodynamics and fluctuations far from equilibrium -- Dissipation and efficiency in autonomous and externally forced reactions, including several biochemical systems -- Stochastic theory and fluctuations in systems far from equilibrium, including disordered systems
	Sommario/riassunto	This work deals with the formulation of the thermodynamics of chemical and other systems far from equilibrium, including connections to fluctuations. It contains applications to non-equilibrium stationary states and approaches to such states, systems with multiple stationary states, reaction diffusion systems, and more

2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910563072803321
	Autore	Bwalya Kelvin J
	Titolo	The e-Government Development Discourse : Analysing Contemporary and Future Growth Prospects in Developing and Emerging Economies
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Durbanville, : AOSIS, 2018
	ISBN	1-928396-56-9
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (326 p.)
	Soggetti	Information technology: general issues Politics & government
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Sommario/riassunto	research agenda for e-Government. When e-Government was first conceived, it was designed upon basic technologies where the emphasis was only on the simple display of government information for citizens to read. Nowadays, e-Government design comprises many complicated modules such as upload and download consoles, two-way interaction consoles between citizens and government agents, integrated government business processes presenting the whole of government, and it does not depend solely on technology. The complexity of e-Government has now evolved to include political, cultural, economic, social and technical dimensions. Bringing all these difficult aspects together is so complicated that it needs carefully planned strategies informed by local contextual characteristics. Rather than giving formulaic definitions and conceptual standpoints on many aspects of e-Government, as is the case in many e-Government publications, this book will explore the frontiers of global knowledge value chains by discussing current and future dimensions of e-Government. For example, the book discusses the concept of data governance by exploring how actual opening up of government data can be achieved, especially in a developing world context. Further, the book posits that opening government data should be followed by the opening up of government business processes in order to peddle the

concept of accountability and responsiveness. Much text on data governance has concentrated on articulating the basic definitions surrounding this concept. Another very important topic explored in this book is regarding how the concept of decolonisation can be extended to e-Government by providing practical examples as to how researchers in the developing world can contribute to the advancement of e-Government as a scientific field of enquiry and guide its implementation, thereof. Decolonisation is advocated for in e-Government research so that there is a balance in the inclusion of the Afrocentric knowledge into e-Government advancement other than over-reliance on the Euro-, Asia- and America-centric knowledge value chains (Mbembe 2015).   As e-Government is a very expensive undertaking, the issue of funding has excluded African countries and a majority of the developing world from implementing e-Government. Despite funding being a critical cornerstone of e-Government development, there is a dearth of information on this topic. Therefore, this book provides a chapter which discusses traditional and innovative ways of funding e-Government design and implementation which can go a long way in improving e-Government penetration into the developing world. Further, the book explores how intelligent e-Government applications can be designed, especially in resource-constrained countries. A couple of emerging technology innovations such as fog computing and intelligent information technology are explored within the realm of e-Government design.