

M All De La Ciencia N 311 Enero 2015 Hq

This reprint volume compiles the works of the author on the building of science in developing countries. The purpose of this volume is to improve the accessibility of the literature on science development for interested individuals especially in the Third World Countries. Contents: The Task and Its Framework: The Task in a Context Research in the Third World The Bridging of the Gap The Personal Angle Some Benefits Research on Science The Problems: The Nature of the Problem Research and Its Applications Communication Managing Science Action: Directions Latent Opportunities Human Resources Science and Technology Measuring Science Readership: Social scientists and scientists.

El presente volumen se propone enseñar al estudiante las reglas necesarias para redactar un proyecto de investigación y lo hace de manera clara, didáctica y simple, pero al mismo tiempo estricta y rigurosa. Su autora es una persona idónea para acompañar al estudiante por esta senda de aprendizaje, y no solo porque ella también ha adquirido esta destreza y la ha puesto en práctica en numerosos casos, sino porque su capacidad de reflexión sobre su propia habilidad, junto con su competencia didáctica, ha dado pie a este libro tan útil y necesario. M. Teresa Cabré Este libro nos proporciona una guía para la redacción de proyectos de investigación que puede ser de gran ayuda tanto para la realización de trabajos finales de grado o máster, como para estudiantes de doctorado que inician su trabajo de investigación. Se trata de una obra muy bien organizada que puede constituir un excelente material docente para las asignaturas relacionadas con los trabajos finales, así como una obra de consulta de gran utilidad para investigadores de diferentes áreas de conocimiento. Antoni Oliver Director de la colección "Linguística y traducción"

Archaeological theory has gone through a great upheaval in the last 50 years – from the processual theory, which wanted to make archaeology more "scientific" to post-processual theory, which understands that interpreting human behavior (even of past cultures) is a subjective study. This subjective approach incorporates a plurality of readings, thereby implying that different interpretations are always possible, allowing us to modify and change our ideas under the light of new information and/or interpretive frameworks. In this way, interpretations form a continuous flow of transformation and change, and thus archaeologists do not uncover a real past but rather construct a historical past or a narrative of the past. Post-processual theory also incorporates a conscious and explicit political interest on the past of the scholar and the subject. This includes fields and topics such as gender issues, ethnicity, class, landscapes, and consumption. This reflects a conscious attempt to also decentralize the discipline, from an imperialist point of view to an empowering one. Method and theory also means being politically aware and engaged to incorporate diverse critical approaches to improve understanding of the past and the present. This book focuses on the fundamental theoretical issues found in the discipline and thus both engages and represents the very rich plurality of the post-processual approach to archaeology. The book is divided into four sections: Issues in Archaeological Theory, Archaeological Theory and Method in Action, Space and Power in Material Culture, and Images as Material Discourse.

Latin America plays an increasingly important role in the development of modern Christianity yet it has been underrepresented in

current scholarship on religion and science. In this first book on the subject, contributors explore the different ways that religion and science relate to each other.

The INTEGRATED SCIENCE Book series aims to publish the results of the most updated ideas and reviews in transdisciplinarity fields, to highlight the integration of different disciplines, including formal sciences, physical-chemical sciences, engineering, biological sciences, medical sciences, and social sciences. The whole world is suffering from complex problems; these are borderless problems; so, a borderless solution could be the solution for such complex problems. The INTEGRATED SCIENCE: Science without Borders is the first volume of the INTEGRATED SCIENCE Book series. It focuses on the human as an integrated system and finding solutions for the problems facing humanity. For its purpose, it introduces a kind of science, which is called integrated science and portrays results from every effort trying to integrate separate subjects. Integration of science with integral human knowledge, ancient science with modern science, and quantity with quality are a few examples of such efforts. Some difficulty might, however, lie in integrating knowledge systems. In this edited book, art and artificial intelligence reveal to us their different methods of work to overcome ambitions and become applicable to the world system full of unpredictable challenges. Art offers a lens to see the beauty of infinite complexity. The resultant artistic background would permit the perfect programming and bioengineering of biological systems, which we could never do by direct eye viewing. Networking is the spot where the crossing of formal, biological, medical, and social sciences with artificial intelligence takes place. By working within a network, individual thinking to the old unresolved problems reduces to simulation and bioengineering, a relatively effortless route for innovation, creativity, and altruism. In this manner, it would be understandable that there is an obvious way to speed up the growth of science that is, moving on the edge of the intersection between knowledge-based systems. The INTEGRATED SCIENCE Book series is to provide an overview of the essential elements of integrated science. The unique aspect of this series, privileging it from other books, is covering all aspects of science as a true one nature.

Includes section, "Recent book acquisitions" (varies: Recent United States publications) formerly published separately by the U.S. Army Medical Library.

La Revista CEPAL se fundó en 1976 y es una publicación cuatrimestral de la Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe, de las Naciones Unidas, con sede en Santiago de Chile. El objetivo de la Revista es contribuir al examen de los problemas del desarrollo socioeconómico de la región, con enfoques analíticos y de políticas en artículos de expertos en economía y otras ciencias sociales, tanto de Naciones Unidas como de fuera de ella. La Revista se distribuye a universidades, institutos de investigación y otras organizaciones internacionales, así como a suscriptores individuales.

This book discusses the relation between morality and politics, and morality and law, a field that has been studied for more than two thousand years. The law is a part of human culture, and this touches upon a dynamic reality that is connected to the relation between nature and freedom, nature and culture. If such relations are not clearly understood, as is the case today, the relation between morality and law cannot be properly comprehended either. The relation between morality and criminal law needs to be continually revised and updated because

human beings cannot be detached from time and historical development, and social changes and new situations require new interpretations. And since the relationship involves criminal law, legal philosophy and legal history, interdisciplinary approaches are always needed. Featuring fifteen original contributions by legal scholars from various European and American universities, the book does not pretend to solve the complexity of the relation between morality and criminal law, but instead expresses criticism, offers some proposals and stimulates further thought. The book tackles the topic from an interdisciplinary perspective (criminal law, constitutional law, legal philosophy and legal history, among others). As such, it appeals not only to scholars and students, but also to lawyers, policymakers, historians, theologians, philosophers and general readers who are interested in the legal, social, political and philosophical issues of our time.--

This publication supplements the author's BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ISLAMIC PHILOSOPHY and discloses in an extensive index the contents of more than 3000 books and articles, which were published since 1999. It underlines again the importance of Islamic philosophy for the history of philosophy and for the humanities

Europa - epochenübergreifend - Archäologie - Archäologie und Nation - Ost-West - Archäologie und Sozialismus - Wissenschaftsgeschichte. Modern science communication has emerged in the twentieth century as a field of study, a body of practice and a profession—and it is a practice with deep historical roots. We have seen the birth of interactive science centres, the first university actions in teaching and conducting research, and a sharp growth in employment of science communicators. This collection charts the emergence of modern science communication across the world. This is the first volume to map investment around the globe in science centres, university courses and research, publications and conferences as well as tell the national stories of science communication. How did it all begin? How has development varied from one country to another? What motivated governments, institutions and people to see science communication as an answer to questions of the social place of science? Communicating Science describes the pathways followed by 39 different countries. All continents and many cultures are represented. For some countries, this is the first time that their science communication story has been told. This book develops a philosophico-methodological analysis of prediction and its role in economics. Prediction plays a key role in economics in various ways. It can be seen as a basic science, as an applied science and in the application of this science. First, it is used by economic theory in order to test the available knowledge. In this regard, prediction has been presented as the scientific test for economics as a science. Second, prediction provides a content regarding the possible future that can be used for prescription in applied economics. Thus, it can be used as a guide for economic policy, i.e., as knowledge concerning the future to be employed for the resolution of specific problems. Third, prediction also has a role in the application of this science in the public arena. This is through the decision-making of the agents — individuals or organizations — in quite different settings, both in the realm of microeconomics and macroeconomics. Within this context, the research is organized in five parts, which discuss relevant aspects of the role of prediction in economics: I) The problem of prediction as a test for a science; II) The general orientation in methodology of science and the problem of prediction as a scientific test; III) The methodological framework of social sciences and economics: Incidence for prediction as a test; IV) Epistemology and methodology of economic prediction: Rationality and empirical approaches and V) Methodological aspects of economic prediction: From description to prescription. Thus, the book is of interest for philosophers and economists as well as policy-makers seeking to ascertain the roots of their performance. The style used lends itself to a wide audience.

International collaboration has become increasingly important in carrying out research activities. This book, written by a large group of scholars from Europe and Latin America, maps, analyses and discusses research collaboration between the two continents during the last

twenty years. The empirical material underlines the richness and the variety of the links that bind the two continents, well beyond the simplified views of science, either as the brainchild of global networking or as a result of dependence. The book also develops an innovative methodological approach, combining bibliometric analysis, social surveying, in-depth interviews, and a careful analysis of research programmes and policies. While arguing that the asymmetry of relations that once existed in cooperation has turned into a more equal partnership between the two continents, it deciphers some of the reasons behind this more balanced cooperation. It also challenges the view of science as a global self-organising system through collective action at the level of researchers themselves. On the contrary, the importance of policy, institutions, and previously developed research is highlighted and recognised

Educational researchers are bound to see this as a timely work. It brings together the work of leading experts in argumentation in science education. It presents research combining theoretical and empirical perspectives relevant for secondary science classrooms. Since the 1990s, argumentation studies have increased at a rapid pace, from stray papers to a wealth of research exploring ever more sophisticated issues. It is this fact that makes this volume so crucial.

The book is a collection of papers about indigenous, aboriginal, ethnic and fugitive groups from different countries, regions and areas. The book's chapters are written by scholars from different disciplines who exemplify these groups' way of life, problems, etc. from educational aspects, governmental aspects, aspects of human rights, economic statues, legal statues etc. The chapters describe their difficulties, but also their will to preserve their culture and language, and make their life better.

In September 2010, the Cuban government decided to embark on an economic reform program, unprecedented after the Revolution in 1959. This opened up opportunities for Cuban economists and scholars to participate in the development of the reform program. Thanks to grants from SSRC (Social Sciences Research Council, New York) and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, several researchers from the Cuban think tank CEEC (Center for Studies of the Cuban Economy, Havana) got an opportunity to visit countries that could be of interest for the reform process, notably Vietnam, but also Brazil, South Africa and Norway. The result of these field visits and a subsequent workshop involving contributions from Cuban as well as non-Cuban scholars, this volume showcases unprecedented new insights into the process and prospects for reform along many dimensions, including foreign direct investment, import substitution, entrepreneurship and business creation, science and technology development, and fiscal policies. The resulting analysis, in a comparative perspective, provides a framework for future research as well as for business practice and policymaking.

This book presents isotope data reflecting changes in temperature derived from core samples in South America. Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) is examined in detail with respect to Stage 3. With over 20 chapters, this detailed treatise discusses high climatic variability, paleoclimatic events, Dansgaard-Oeschger cycles, continental vertebrates, sea level changes,

vegetation and climate changes based on pollen records, and the non-Amazon landscape and fauna from 65 to 20 ka B.P. The book also looks at the earth's magnetic field and climate change during MIS 3 and MIS 5 and presents a comparison between both stages with respect to marine deposits in Uruguay. With case studies drawn from Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay this book presents research from the some of the worlds experts in this field.

The Britannica Enciclopedia Moderna covers all fields of knowledge, including arts, geography, philosophy, science, sports, and much more. Users will enjoy a quick reference of 24,000 entries and 2.5 million words. More then 4,800 images, graphs, and tables further enlighten students and clarify subject matter. The simple A-Z organization and clear descriptions will appeal to both Spanish speakers and students of Spanish.

Women's Voices in Management examines a wide array of women's voices across different geo-political, social and organizational contexts in management. Extant research provides clear evidence on gendering in organizations throughout all the ranks including top management.

This book provides the first comprehensive overview of saline and alkaline soils in Latin America, known for having one of the most extensive surface of salt-affected soils in the world. It is organized along two main axes: soils and vegetation. The book discusses the occurrence of such soils in the region, focusing mainly in management strategies for their sustainable use, and it presents accounts of natural vegetation and crops in the various environments of the region. Social impacts of such conditions and ongoing projects to overcome them are considered. Likewise, the book highlights physiological mechanisms that are responsible for the negative effects these soils exert on crops and forest resources and determine vegetation distribution in them. Plant breeding challenges and new perspectives for such environments are discussed. Technologies such as irrigation and drainage are included. The readership includes soil and plant scientists, as well as policy makers.

Although in recent years some emerging economies have improved their performance in terms of R&D investment, outputs and innovative capacity, these countries are still blighted by extreme poverty, inequality and social exclusion. Hence, emerging countries are exposed to conditions which differ quite substantially from the dominant OECD model of innovation policy for development and welfare. This Research Handbook contributes to the debate by looking at how innovation theory, policy and practice interact, and explains different types of configurations in countries that are characterized by two contrasting but mutually reinforcing features: systemic failure and resourcefulness. Focusing on innovation governance and public policies, it aims to understand related governance failures and to explore options for alternative, more efficient approaches.

SCIENCE AND EMPIRES: FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM TO THE BOOK Patrick PETITJEAN, Catherine JAMI

and Anne Marie MOULIN The International Colloquium "Science and Empires - Historical Studies about Scientific Development and European Expansion" is the product of an International Colloquium, "Sciences and Empires - A Comparative History of Scientific Exchanges: European Expansion and Scientific Development in Asian, African, American and Oceanian Countries". Organized by the REHSEIS group (Research on Epistemology and History of Exact Sciences and Scientific Institutions) of CNRS (National Center for Scientific Research), the colloquium was held from 3 to 6 April 1990 in the UNESCO building in Paris. This colloquium was an idea of Professor Roshdi Rashed who initiated this field of studies in France some years ago, and proposed "Sciences and Empires" as one of the main research programmes for the REHSEIS group. The project to organize such a colloquium was a bit of a gamble. Its subject, reflected in the title "Sciences and Empires", is not a currently-accepted sub-discipline of the history of science; rather, it refers to a set of questions which found autonomy only recently. The terminology was strongly debated by the participants and, as is frequently suggested in this book, awaits fuller clarification.

This is the first and only book to offer a comprehensive survey of accounting research on a broad international scale for the last two centuries. Its main emphasis is on accounting research in the English, German, Italian, French and Spanish language areas; it also contains chapters dealing with research in Finland, the Netherlands, Scand

The Arabic contribution is fundamental to the history of science, mathematics and technology, but until now no single publication has offered an up-to-date synthesis of knowledge in this area. In three fully-illustrated volumes the Encyclopedia of the History of Arabic Science documents the history and philosophy of Arabic science from the earliest times to the present day. The set as a whole covers seven centuries. Thirty chapters, written by an international team of specialists from Europe, America, the Middle East and Russia cover such areas as astronomy, mathematics, music, engineering, nautical science and scientific institutions. This book presents oral histories, collective dialogues, and analyses of rural and indigenous livelihoods facing global socio-environmental regime change in Latin America (LA). Since the late twentieth century, rural and indigenous producers in LA, including agriculturists, coffee-growers, as well as small-scale farmers/fishers, and others, have had to resist, cope with, or adapt to a range of neoliberal socio-environmental regimes that impact their territories and associated resources, including water, production systems and ultimately their cultural traditions. In response, rural producers are using local visions and innovation niches to decide what, when, and how to resist, cope with uncertainty, and still be successful in using their customary laws to retain their land rights and livelihoods. This book presents a range of ethnically diverse case studies from LA, which addresses socio-environmental, educational, and law regimes' effects using transdisciplinary research approaches in rural, traditional and indigenous production systems. Based on both, the results and insights gained into how producers are resisting and adapting to these regimes, as well as decades of research carried out in LA rural territories by the participating authors, the book puts forward a baseline for devising new public policies that are better suited to the real challenges of livelihoods, poverty, and environmental degradation in LA. These recommendations are rooted in post-development thinking; they promote territorial public policy with social inclusion and a human's rights approach. The book draws on over 20 years of research carried out by LA's academics and

their undergraduate and graduate students who have addressed collaborative work, participatory research, and transdisciplinary approaches with rural commons and communities in LA. It features 19 case studies, with contributions from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Honduras, and Mexico.

Aus dem Inhalt: Praktische Vernunft und Gesetzgebung: Mit Beiträgen von: M. Atienza, P. Gerard, H. Hayry, K. Wojcik, I. Ceterchi, A. Gerloch, N. Nenovski, S. Wronkowska u Praktische Vernunft und Rechtswissenschaft: Mit Beiträgen von: M. Hartney, K. Opaek, W. Ott / F. Buob, K. Goodall, N. Intzessiloglou, M. Rodriguez Molinero, L. Morawski / A. Molter, R. Caracciolo, M. Roumeliotis, S. Urbina, K. Wikstrom u Praktische Vernunft, Mensch und Umwelt: Mit Beiträgen von: M. Hayry, L. Lukaszuk, F. Ost, P. Swan, H. Visser't Hoof u Ethik der Kommunikationsmedien: Mit Beiträgen von: B. Leiser, P. Schiwy. (Franz Steiner 1993)

Learning and teaching complex cultural knowledge calls for meaningful participation in different kinds of symbolic practices, which in turn are supported by a wide range of external representations, as gestures, oral language, graphic representations, writing and many other systems designed to account for properties and relations on some 2- or 3-dimensional objects.

This book explores new methods and techniques for research about merchant networks and maritime routes of trade during the First Global Age through the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as a tool to visualize the formation of trading systems, database management, cartography and spatio-temporal analysis in Historical GIS. In doing so, the book focuses on key issues in understanding the birth of the so-called First Global Age (16th to 18th centuries): the integration of spatial economies; the regionalization of markets; the organization of maritime trade routes; and the evolution of self-organizing networks of merchants, producers, communities, and other social agents during the age of expansion. The essays collected here deal with relevant information about historical problems including maritime connections, the organization of oceanic trade and the use of digital cartography and metric analysis of old maps, and social network analysis – commercial networks involved a high level of cooperation and served to move goods and people within a highly open system over an expanding geographic space.

This book brings together a broad spectrum of authors, both from inside and from outside Cuba, who describe the development of Cuba's scientific system from the colonial period to the present. It is a unique documentation of the self-organizing power of a local scientific community engaged in scientific research on an international level. The first part includes several contributions that reconstruct the different stages of the history of physics in Cuba, from its beginnings in the late colonial era to the present. The second part comprises testimonies of Cuban physicists, who offer lively insights from the perspective of the actors themselves. The third part presents a series of testimonies by foreign physicists, some of whom were directly involved in developing Cuban physics, in particular in the development of teaching and research activities in the early years of the Escuela de Física. The fourth part of the volume deals with some of the issues surrounding the publishing of scientific research in Cuba. Cuba's recent history and current situation are very controversial issues. Little is known about the development and status of higher education and scientific research on the island. However, Cuba has one of the highest proportions in the world of people with a university degree or doctorate and is known for its highly developed medical system. This book focuses on a comprehensive overview of the history of the development of one specific scientific discipline: physics in Cuba. It traces the evolution of an advanced research system in a developing country and shows a striking capacity to link the development of modern research with the

concrete needs of the country and its population. A little known aspect is the active participation of several “western” physicists and technicians during the 1960s, the role of summer schools, organized by French, Italian, and other western physicists, as well as the active collaboration with European universities.“p>

This book looks at labor in agriculture and food in a global era by studying salient characteristics of the conditions and use of labor in global agri-food. Written by experienced and also emerging scholars, the chapters present a wealth of empirical data and robust theorizations that allow readers to grasp the complexity of this topic.

"Collection of incunabula and early medical prints in the library of the Surgeon-general's office, U.S. Army": Ser. 3, v. 10, p. 1415-1436.

[Copyright: ec9186bc86ea56da5c705a2e01d9d6c7](https://www.digilib.org/record/ec9186bc86ea56da5c705a2e01d9d6c7)