Chapter 5 Sectional Views University Of New

This work explores long-term public opinion and media use regarding Britain's return of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China. Content analysis, opinion surveys, and reviews are used to summarise public and international opinion. An overview of Hong Kong past and present is incorporated.

As the growing relationship between individuals and technology continue to play a vital role in our society and work place, the progress and execution of information technology communication systems is important in maintaining our current way of life. Knowledge and Technological Development Effects on Organizational and Social Structures provides a wide ranging discussion on the exchanging of research ideas and practices in an effort to bring together the social and technical aspects within organizations and society. This collection focuses on new ideas and studies for research, students, and practitioners.

Developments in technologies have evolved in a much wider use of technology throughout science, government, and business; resulting in the expansion of geographic information systems. GIS is the academic study and practice of presenting geographical data through a system designed to capture, store, analyze, and manage geographic information. Geographic Information Systems: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications is a collection of knowledge on the latest advancements and research of geographic information systems. This book aims to be useful for academics and practitioners involved in geographical data.

For the past couple of years, network automation techniques that include software-defined networking (SDN) and dynamic resource allocation schemes have been the subject of a significant research and development effort. Likewise, network functions virtualization (NFV) and the foreseeable usage of a set of artificial intelligence techniques to facilitate the processing of customers' requirements and the subsequent design, delivery, and operation of the corresponding services are very likely to dramatically distort the conception and the management of networking infrastructures. Some of these techniques are being specified within standards developing organizations while others remain perceived as a "buzz" without any concrete deployment plans disclosed by service providers. An in-depth understanding and analysis of these approaches should be conducted to help internet players in making appropriate design choices that would meet their requirements as well as their customers. This is an important area of research as these new developments and approaches will inevitably reshape the internet and the future of technology. Design Innovation and Network Architecture for the Future Internet sheds light on the foreseeable yet dramatic evolution of internet design principles and offers a comprehensive overview on the recent advances in networking techniques that are likely to shape the future internet. The chapters provide a rigorous in-depth analysis of the promises, pitfalls, and other challenges raised by these initiatives, while avoiding any speculation on their expected outcomes and technical benefits. This book covers essential topics such as content delivery networks, network functions virtualization, security, cloud computing, automation, and more. This book will be useful for network engineers, software designers, computer networking professionals, practitioners, researchers, academicians, and students looking for a comprehensive research book on the latest advancements in internet design principles and networking techniques.

Considers H.R. 1986, to repeal legal requirement for Postmaster General to request ICC information on railroad revenues derived from express companies for transportation of express items.

Design of complex artifacts and systems requires the co-operation of multidisciplinary design teams. CSCWD 2001 offers a forum for researchers and practitionars involved in different but related domains to confront research results and discuss key problems.

Today, surveillance and regulation of employees are pervasive at all levels (except the highest) in a wide variety of American workplaces. Digital information systems have become important tools of managerial control. The constraints built into these systems through what some call "business process reengineering" are a continuation of scientific management principles developed during the late 19th century. Additional means of control have included employment-based welfare capitalism, and human relations and corporate culture approaches. This book provides fresh insight into various practices of managerial control from the 1880s to the present and their effects on work organization and quality, and worker skill requirements. The author highlights current developments--including those focused on highly skilled knowledge workers--accounting for enhanced automation, offshoring and related changes in the production and distribution of goods and services.

The book, written with a rich teaching and research experience of the author, emphasises the critical evaluation of contemporary human rights law and practice with special reference to India. It also evaluates the ongoing discourse on various issues relating to life, liberty, equality and human dignity and their reflections in international human rights law referring the state practices through constitutional guarantees, judicial decisions as well as through enacting appropriate legislations. This lucid and comprehensive book is logically organised into nine chapters. Beginning with the theoretical foundations of human rights law referring to origin, development and theories of human rights at preliminary level, the book proceeds to "International Bill of Human Rights" demonstrating various facets of civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights. It further discusses the importance of human rights law in protection against inhuman wrongs and examines a large number of debates concerning human right to development and protection of environment. Then, it moves on to explore various issues relating to human rights in Indian Constitutional Law. The latter part of the book emphasises on the protection of rights of women and children, which has been the focal point of all human rights discussions. It also deals with the scope and ambit of the rights of indigenous peoples and minorities including their protection. At the end, the book examines the utility and justifications of human rights law in protecting the rights of people with disabilities (divyang).Though the book is primarily designed for LLB, BA LLB and LLM and courses on human rights, it will be equally beneficial for the researchers, academicians, jurists, lawyers, judges as well as members of civil society.

P.S. Greenspan uses the treatment of moral dilemmas as the basis for an alternative view of the structure of ethics and its relation to human psychology. Greenspan argues that dilemmas may be regarded as possible consequences of a set of social rules designed to be simple enough to be teachable. Where these rules prohibit action either way, the problematic motivational force of dilemmas can be explained by reference to the role of emotion as a substitute for action. Guilt is seen as a natural but contested candidate for the sort of emotional sanction for wrongdoing that might supply motivational force in dilemmas. It functions as a way of preserving virtue against moral luck. Greenspan defends guilt in the face of dilemmas on the basis of a

"nonjudgmentalist" account of emotions that accepts guilt as appropriate even in some cases of unavoidable wrongdoing. In its treatment of the role of emotion in ethics the argument of the book outlines a new way of packing motivational force into moral meaning that allows for a socially based version of moral realism. Since, on the proposed account, emotions underpin the teaching of moral language, human emotional capacities impose constraints on the nature of a viable moral code and thus affect the content of morality.

Vols. 13-62 include abridged annual reports and proceedings of the annual meetings of the American Missionary Association, 1869-1908; v. 38-62 include abridged annual reports of the Society's Executive committee, 1883/84-1907/1908.

Although there are other scientific means of dating climatic and environmental events, dendrochronology provides the most reliable of all palaeorecords. This comprehensive text addresses all of the subjects that a reader who is new to the field will need to know and will be a welcome reference for practitioners at all levels. It includes a history of the discipline, biological and ecological background, principles of the field, basic scientific information on the structure and growth of trees, the complete range of dendrochronology methods, and a full description of each of the relevant subdisciplines.