There have been numerous accounts exploring the relationship between institutions and film practices. However, much of this literature tends to be focused on different methodological approaches to the study of film censorship laws, policies, and their implementation, and on the relationship between institutions and the film industry. This book evaluates film practitioners' and audiences' experiences in dealing with those issues, and goes on to develop reform proposals for the film censorship system.

Film censorship has always been a controversial matter, particularly in jurisdictions with restrictive state-based regulations. This book identifies the key issues and concerns that arise from the design and implementation of film censorship systems in Hong Kong and Australia. It offers a comprehensive analysis of how these systems work, and what their implications are for the film industry and society. The book concludes that a more flexible and contextually appropriate approach to film censorship is needed.

Local knowledge worldwide is rapidly declining. Since local knowledge is passed from generation to generation through oral tradition, its decline poses a significant threat to the preservation of cultural diversity. This book attempts to show that local knowledge and scientific knowledge have complementary roles to play in solving local problems.

This edited collection examines the labor laws of seven industrializing East Asian societies - China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, and Korea. Leading scholars from each country consider both laws pertaining to working conditions and industrial relations, and the role of labor unions in these societies. This book will be particularly useful to people interested in the place of labor law, and law in general, in contemporary East Asian societies.

Industrial engineering affects all levels of society, with innovations in manufacturing and other forms of engineering opening new avenues of cultural and educational development. This book brings together contributions from authors around the world, covering topics ranging from industrial engineering theory to practical applications. This three-volume handbook serves as a vital compendium of research, detailing the latest theories, evidence, and case studies.
The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) strives for the sustainable and equitable utilization of genetic resources, with the ultimate goal of conserving biodiversity. The CBD and the Nagoya Protocol which has since been elaborated support a bilateral model for access to genetic resources and the sharing of benefits from their utilization. There is concern that the bilateral exchange “genetic resource for benefit sharing” could have disappointing results because providers are left out of the process of research and development, benefits are difficult to be traced to sources, and providers owning the same resource may complain of being excluded from benefit sharing. Thus, the CBD objective of full utilization and equitability may become flawed. Common Pools of Genetic Resources: Equity and Innovation in International Biodiversity Law suggests common pools as a complementary approach to bilateralism. This is one of the first books to reply to a number of complex legal questions related to the interpretation and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. Taking an inductive approach, it describes existing pools and analyzes how they are organized and how they perform in terms of joint R&D and benefit sharing. It presents case studies of the most characteristic types of common pools, provides suggestions for further developing existing pools to cope with the requirements of the CBD and NP and, at the same time uses the clauses these conventions contain to open up for commons approaches. Written by a team of expert academics and practitioners in the field, this innovative book makes a timely and valuable contribution to academic and policy debates in international environmental law, international biodiversity law, intellectual property law, climate law and the law of indigenous populations.

Offering a comprehensive account of the role of trade unions in Asia today, this book, put together by two editors who have published extensively in the areas of business and economics in Asia, covers all the important Asian economies: both developed and developing. Making a vital contribution to the very small amount of literature that has been published on this topic, this book focuses, in particular on how trade unions have organized to represent workers and the strategies they have adopted. It discusses the issues surrounding wages and working conditions, health and safety, women’s employment opportunities and human resource development, in the context of the major regional economies, including Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, China, India, Vietnam, Thailand and Indonesia. This is an essential read for both professional and postgraduate students, studying or working in the areas of Asian business.

The present study investigated the causes of industrial disputes in the wood-based manufacturing industries in Sarawak, and examines how conflict avoiding strategies (CAS) employed by the management can reduce these conflicts. A total of 124 respondents representing three different organizations participated in the survey. Seventy-three respondents were human resource managers in various Sarawakian wood-based industries, forty-eight were gazetted conciliators (from the Labour Department) under the Industrial Relations Act 1967 and there were arbitrators from the Industrial Court.

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