

Georgescu Roegen La Sfida Dell'entropia

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Georgescu-Roegen. La sfida dell'entropia - Mauro Bonaiuti 2017

Shapes of Forms - L. Albertazzi 1999

Development of research connected with artificial intelligence and the cognitive sciences obliges us to confront further components of the traditional problem of form. Contributors analyze the concept of form from the perspective of fields such as ontology, language, and mathematics, and look at form in its different aspects according to a more modern theory of knowledge. Subjects include experimental phenomenology, a theory of figural form, form metaphysics, and forms in algebras. Of interest to systematic philosophers, philosophers of language, psychologists, and linguists. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Lavoro Natura Valore - Emanuele Leonardi 2021-02-18

La posta in gioco: comprendere la crisi ecologica per combatterla. La scommessa interpretativa: focalizzare l'analisi sul rapporto tra forme storiche del lavoro, dell'ambiente naturale e della valorizzazione capitalistica. È fuor di dubbio, infatti, che la quotidianità ecocida cui non riusciamo a sottrarci - sesta estinzione di massa, riscaldamento globale, inquinamento-killer - affondi le radici nell'espansionismo violento del capitale. Lo sviluppo storico del nesso lavoro-natura-valore, tuttavia, complica il quadro e ci costringe ad affrontare una domanda tutt'altro che banale rispetto alla critica ecologica esplosa tra la fine degli anni Sessanta e l'inizio degli anni Settanta del Novecento. Come è stato possibile che il limite ecologico si sia trasformato da vincolo allo sviluppo in profittevole opportunità di business, da puro costo per le imprese a fondamento della green economy, cioè di una nuova strategia di accumulazione capitalistica? Figura centrale per esplorare questa domanda - ma anche e forse soprattutto i movimenti sociali che prima l'hanno posta e oggi lottano per trovare risposte giuste e sostenibili - è André Gorz, padre dell'ecologia politica, militante comunista e critico spietato del capitalismo cognitivo. È attraverso un'originale rilettura dell'opera di Gorz, infatti, che può andare in scena l'incontro - per nulla scontato - tra il pensiero della decrescita e il marxismo. Su tale presupposto Emanuele Leonardi propone un orizzonte programmatico per i conflitti socio-ecologici che proliferano su scala globale, finalizzato alla riduzione della pressione sulla biosfera (diminuzione del lavoro entropico, 'snellimento' del metabolismo sociale) e alla diffusione sempre più ampia delle attività di cura e produzione di conoscenza e società (moltiplicazione del lavoro neghentropico).

Lezioni di Economia delle Risorse Naturali - Laura Castellucci 2021-02-23

Un tema di grande rilevanza oggi riguarda il modo in cui l'umanità dovrebbe gestire le proprie relazioni con il mondo della natura. Da un lato possiamo raggruppare coloro che credono che l'uomo stia esaurendo e degradando irrimediabilmente il Patrimonio Naturale ai danni del benessere delle future generazioni, se non già delle attuali, e dall'altro lato coloro che credono che la scarsità delle risorse naturali, come qualsiasi altro problema, possa essere superata dal progresso tecnico. La posizione intermedia parla di sviluppo sostenibile e molto di questo libro si ispira a questo concetto anche se, sotto traccia, serpeggiano due elementi di sostanziale pessimismo. Il primo: molte risorse naturali non hanno veri "sostituti", come la biodiversità, o non hanno affatto sostituti, come l'acqua dolce, e per questi non c'è progresso tecnico che tenga, bisogna non degradarli fino al punto di non ritorno e conservarli. Il secondo: il capitalismo industriale si è per così dire "inceppato" trasformandosi in un capitalismo finanziario del tutto inadatto a gestire i problemi economici di lungo periodo legati ai beni comuni, pubblici, e alle esternalità globali. L'accento sulle meraviglie di efficienza del mercato è privo di fondamento. Gli economisti non improvvisati, sanno che affinché i mercati siano efficienti occorre che esistano condizioni di "libera e perfetta concorrenza" e non ci siano esternalità né beni

pubblici. Peccato si viva in un mondo di oligopolisti con grande potere di mercato e di influenza sui sistemi di governo. Credo nel valore della conoscenza e mi piace passare questo messaggio agli studenti: sapranno cosa farne.

Gandhi - Roberto Mancini 2020-10-28T00:00:00+01:00

La via della nonviolenza percorsa da Gandhi e la prospettiva della decrescita sono accomunate dal fatto di costituire un'interruzione salvifica. Infatti l'una e l'altra (ciascuna con la sua storia e a suo modo), interrompono la spirale della mentalità tipica della globalizzazione capitalista - fatta di nichilismo, di angoscia accecante, di logica di potere e di economicismo - per aprire invece un orizzonte completamente differente e umanizzante. In entrambi i casi si tratta di «uscire dall'economia» in quanto ogni soggetto non può orientare la propria esistenza semplicemente sulla centralità della risposta ai bisogni materiali, del lavoro o del denaro. Il valore e le espressioni dell'esistenza originale di ciascuno vengono prima dell'economia e vanno ben al di là di essa.

Plutology ; Or, The Theory of the Efforts to Satisfy Human Wants - William Edward Hearn 1863

Entropy - Jeremy Rifkin 1981-09-01

Offers a hard-hitting analysis of world turmoil and its ceaseless predicaments, according to the thermodynamic law of entropy--all energy flows from order to disorder, from the usable to the unusable

Energy and Economic Myths - Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen 2014-05-18

Energy and Economic Myths: Institutional and Analytical Economic Essays is a collection of materials that deal with various issues and concerns in economics. The title aims to clarify the misconception in economics. The first part of the text deals with the issues in natural resources and the economics of production. Next, the selection tackles the problems in institutional economics. Part III covers the epistemological and methodological concerns in economics. The title also talks about economic theories. The book will be of great interest to economists and readers who want to enhance their understanding of economic concepts.

What is Circular Economy - Emanuele Bompan 2021

Analytical Economics - Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen 1966-02-05

Decrescendo cantabile. Piccolo manuale per una decrescita armonica - Jean-Claude Besson-Girard 2007

Politics and Diplomacy in Early Modern Italy - Daniela Frigo 2000-01-28

This 2000 volume was the first attempt at a comparative reconstruction of the foreign policy and diplomacy of the major Italian states in the early modern period. The various contributions reveal the instruments and forms of foreign relations in the Italian peninsula. They also show a range of different case-studies and models which share the values and political concepts of the cultural context of diplomatic practice in the ancien régime. While Venice, the Papal States, the duchy of Savoy, Florence (later the duchy of Tuscany), Mantua, Modena, and later the kingdom of Naples may be considered minor states in the broader European context, their diplomatic activity was equal to that of the major powers. This reconstruction of their ambassadors, their secretaries, and their ceremonies offers a fascinating interpretation of the political history of early modern Italy.

Per un'ecologia del vivente - Serge Latouche

2020-04-16T00:00:00+02:00

Tutti conoscono la celebre formula con cui Karl Marx conclude le sue lapidarie Tesi su Feuerbach: «I filosofi hanno solo interpretato il mondo in modi diversi; si tratta però di mutarlo». Induce a sorridere? Appare

ingenua? Velleitaria? Idealistica? Potrei riscriverla così: «Comprendere il mondo è indispensabile per chi desideri renderlo abitabile».

Formulandola in questo modo, immagino - e spero - che più di una lettrice e di un lettore saranno d'accordo. Ma per comprendere il mondo nella sua incredibile complessità, dobbiamo fare sì che le conoscenze si incrocino e tenere presenti tre «suggerimenti» metodologici: ecologizzare il nostro spirito, deoccidentalizzare la nostra prospettiva e valorizzare un approccio retro-prospettivo. (Serge Latouche)

A History Of Monetary Crimes - Mar Alexander Del 2019-08-19

A History Of Monetary Crimes is an unchanged, high-quality reprint of the original edition of 1899. Hansebooks is editor of the literature on different topic areas such as research and science, travel and expeditions, cooking and nutrition, medicine, and other genres. As a publisher we focus on the preservation of historical literature. Many works of historical writers and scientists are available today as antiques only. Hansebooks newly publishes these books and contributes to the preservation of literature which has become rare and historical knowledge for the future.

Parmenides - Martin Heidegger 1998

Parmenides, a lecture course delivered by Martin Heidegger at the University of Freiburg in 1942-1943, presents a highly original interpretation of ancient Greek philosophy. A major contribution to Heidegger's provocative dialogue with the pre-Socratics, the book attacks some of the most firmly established conceptions of Greek thinking and of the Greek world. The central theme is the question of truth and the primordial understanding of truth to be found in Parmenides' didactic poem. Heidegger highlights the contrast between Greek and Roman thought and the reflection of that contrast in language. He analyzes the decline in the primordial understanding of truth--and, just as importantly, of untruth--that began in later Greek philosophy and that continues, by virtue of the Latinization of the West, down to the present day. Beyond an interpretation of Greek philosophy, Parmenides (volume 54 of Heidegger's Collected Works) offers a strident critique of the contemporary world, delivered during a time that Heidegger described as out of joint.

A Farewell to Entropy -

The Positive Deviant - Sara Parkin 2010

An economy low in carbon and high in life satisfaction will require thousands, if not millions of exceptional leaders. This book is the first to bring together sustainability knowledge with the leadership skills and tools to help you become one of those leaders. In it you will find everything you need to get started straight away, and to grow your effectiveness, even in a world that remains perversely intent on the opposite. Whether you are new to the whole idea of sustainability, or reasonably well informed but not entirely confident about what to do for the best, this guide will help you 'do' sustainability. Free of checklists and policy recommendations, the focus is on you, and on developing your capacity to identify the right thing to do wherever you are and whatever your circumstances. This is essential reading for those in or aspiring to sustainability-literate leadership, and a must for all those teaching leadership and management.

Before Nature Dies - Jean Dorst 1970

Green Production - Enrique Leff 1995-01-20

Over the last two decades, the environmental cost of capital accumulation has emerged as a serious social and economic problem. Many are now aware that the ways we utilize our natural and cultural resources have had a range of negative consequences internationally--from the destabilization of ecosystems, the depletion of resources, and the degradation of our environment to the disintegration of cultural values and ethnic identity within local communities. Responses to this dilemma have varied, with traditional economists characterizing environmental issues as mere externalities and many ecologists focusing solely on protecting the environment. Offering a far more comprehensive view, Enrique Leff provides a Marxist approach to environment and development that focuses on the process of production, as well as implications of the environmental crisis on human values. To truly achieve a more rational and integrated use of our natural resources, he convincingly argues for a reorientation of science and technology towards the objectives of sustainable development, the decentralization of production, and the participatory management of natural resources.

Nonlinearity, Chaos, and Complexity - Cristoforo Sergio Bertuglia 2005-05-12

Covering a broad range of topics, this text provides a comprehensive

survey of the modelling of chaotic dynamics and complexity in the natural and social sciences. Its attention to models in both the physical and social sciences and the detailed philosophical approach make this an unique text in the midst of many current books on chaos and complexity. Part 1 deals with the mathematical model as an instrument of investigation. The general meaning of modelling and, more specifically, questions concerning linear modelling are discussed. Part 2 deals with the theme of chaos and the origin of chaotic dynamics. Part 3 deals with the theme of complexity: a property of the systems and of their models which is intermediate between stability and chaos. Including an extensive index and bibliography along with numerous examples and simplified models, this is an ideal course text.

How to Teach a Foreign Language - Otto Jespersen 2020-09-28

About twenty years ago, when I began to be interested in a reformation of the teaching of modern languages, there were not, as there are now, numerous books and articles on the subject, but merely scattered hints, especially in the works of Sweet and Storm. It was not long, however, before the movement found itself well under headway, especially in Germany. In Scandinavia it began at the appearance of the adaptation which I had made of Felix Franke's capital little pamphlet, "Die praktische spracherlernung auf grund der psychologie und der physiologie der sprache." At just about the same time, Western in Norway and Lundell in Sweden came forward with similar ideas, and at the Philological Congress in Stockholm in 1886 we three struck a blow for reform. We founded a society, of course, and we gave it the name Quousque tandem (which for the benefit of those not acquainted with Latin may be rendered "Cannot we soon put an end to this?"), that Ciceronian flourish with which Viëtor had shortly before heralded his powerful little pamphlet, "Der sprachunterricht muss umkehren." Our Scandinavian society published some small pamphlets, and for a time even a little quarterly paper. But the movement soon reached that second and more important stage when the teachers began to put the reform into practice and when the editors of school-books began to give it more and more consideration, until at present it may be said that the reformed method is well on the way to permanent favour, at least as far as younger teachers have anything to say in the matter. What is the method, then, that I allude to? Well, if the question means, what is it called, I find myself in some embarrassment, for the method resembles other pet children in this respect, that it has many names. Though none of these are quite adequate, yet if I mention them all, I can perhaps give a little preliminary notion of what the matter is all about. The method is by some called the "new" or "newer"; in England often "die neuere richtung"; by others the "reform-method," again the "natural," the "rational," the "correct," or "sensible" (why not praise one's wares as all dealers do in their advertisements?); the "direct" comes a little nearer, the "phonetical" indicates something of its character, but not nearly enough, likewise the "phonetical transcription method," for phonetics and phonetical transcription is not all; the "imitative" again emphasizes another point; the "analytical" (as contrasted with the constructive) could perhaps also be applied to other methods; the "concrete" calls attention to something essential, but so does the German "anschauungsmethode" too; "the conversation-method" reminds us perhaps too much of Berlitz schools; words with "anti," like the "anticlassical," "antigrammatical," or "antitranslation" method, are clumsy and stupidly negative--so there is nothing left for us but to give up the attempt to find a name, and recognize that this difficulty is due to the fact that it is not one thing, but many things that we have to reform, and that is of course the reason why the reformers themselves fall into so many sub-parties: the one lays all the stress on one point, the other on another point. However, there is certainly enough to do for any one who wants to get better results out of the teaching of foreign languages than have hitherto been the rule.

Understanding Spatial Media - Rob Kitchin 2017-02-06

Leading international scholars are brought together to present readers with an exploration into the full diversity of the field of spatial media including technologies, spatial data, and consequences

Basic Theory of Capitalism - Makoto Itoh 1988-03-11

Apes of the World - Russell Tuttle 1986-01-01

The first major and most comprehensive synthesis of results from ecological, naturalistic behavioral, comparative psychological, and humanoid language research on apes since the classic work, The Great Apes, by Robert M. and Ada Yerkes in 1929. Based on more than 1,360 references from scientific journals, monographs, symposium volumes, and other public sources, the book contains a wealth of current

information on the taxonomy, ecology, postural and locomotive behavior, natural communications, and social behavior of the apes. Topical discussions in the book are organized to show the extent of progress, including the development of new research questions, and the way our views of apes have changed as new information has become available since 1929.

Polanyi - Mirella Giannini 2020-10-28T00:00:00+01:00

Polanyi indica la strada al progetto della decrescita pensando la trasformazione sociale con le radici nella cultura che influenza il tipo di relazioni umane e anche economiche. Non c'è dubbio che per lui la trasformazione della società diventi un'azione che arriva a porsi l'obiettivo del mantenimento dei legami sociali, proprio perché lo scambio basato sul guadagno e sull'arricchimento da plusvalore non è solo un passaggio storico «eccezionale», ma è «innaturale».

Land and Work in Mediaeval Europe - Marc Bloch 1969

Antipolitics - György Konrád 1984

Laser Theory - Hermann Haken 2012-12-06

This book, written by one of the pioneers of laser theory, is now considered a classic by many laser physicists. Originally published in the prestigious Encyclopedia of Physics series, it is now being republished in paperback to make it available not only to professors and scientists, but also to students. It presents a thorough treatment of the theory of laser resonators, the quantum theory of coherence, and the quantization of electromagnetic fields. Especial emphasis is placed on the quantum-mechanical treatment of laser light by means of quantum-mechanical Langevin equations, the density matrix equation, and the Fokker-Planck equation. The semiclassical approach and the rate equation approach are also presented. The principles underlying these approaches are used to derive the relevant equations, from which, in turn, the various properties of laser light are derived. Preface. The concept of the laser came into existence more than a decade ago when SCHAWLOW and TOWNES showed that the maser principle could be extended to the optical region. Since then this field has developed at an incredible pace which hardly anybody could have foreseen. The laser turned out to be a meeting place for such different disciplines as optics (e. g. spectroscopy), optical pumping, radio engineering, solid state physics, gas discharge physics and many other fields. The underlying structure of the laser theory is rather simple.

Extracted - Ugo Bardi 2014-04-09

As we dig, drill, and excavate to unearth the planet's mineral bounty, the resources we exploit from ores, veins, seams, and wells are gradually becoming exhausted. Mineral treasures that took millions, or even billions, of years to form are now being squandered in just centuries—or sometimes just decades. Will there come a time when we actually run out of minerals? Debates already soar over how we are going to obtain energy without oil, coal, and gas. But what about the other mineral losses we face? Without metals, and semiconductors, how are we going to keep our industrial system running? Without mineral fertilizers and fuels, how are we going to produce the food we need? Ugo Bardi delivers a sweeping history of the mining industry, starting with its humble beginning when our early ancestors started digging underground to find the stones they needed for their tools. He traces the links between mineral riches and empires, wars, and civilizations, and shows how mining in its various forms came to be one of the largest global industries. He also illustrates how the gigantic mining machine is now starting to show signs of difficulties. The easy mineral resources, the least expensive to extract and process, have been mostly exploited and depleted. There are plenty of minerals left to extract, but at higher costs and with increasing difficulties. The effects of depletion take different forms and one may be the economic crisis that is gripping the world system. And depletion is not the only problem. Mining has a dark side—pollution—that takes many forms and delivers many consequences, including climate change. The world we have been accustomed to, so far, was based on cheap mineral resources and on the ability of the ecosystem to absorb pollution without generating damage to human beings. Both conditions are rapidly disappearing. Having thoroughly plundered planet Earth, we are entering a new world. Bardi draws upon the world's leading minerals experts to offer a compelling glimpse into that new world ahead.

Constraints and Possibilities - Mauro Ceruti 1994

Originally published in the Italian, Constraints and Possibilities has caused a considerable stir in Europe and has already been translated into several languages. In what noted cyberneticist Heinz von Foerster called

a stroke of genius, Ceruti applies a new perspective to our understanding of evolution, and startlingly outlines how the evolution of our knowledge and our knowledge of evolution have in fact been mirror images of each other. Expanding on the intellectual tradition of Gregory Bateson, Ervin Laszlo, Stephen Jay Gould, and Niles Eldredge, Ceruti's work is a testament to the paradigm shift occurring in science today.

Indispensable reading for anyone interested in the evolution of our conception of knowledge.

Bioeconomía para el siglo XXI - José Manuel Naredo 2022-10-13

En 1971 Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen publicó la que con el tiempo será vista como una de las obras fundamentales de la ciencia del siglo XX: La ley de la entropía y el proceso económico. Con ella Georgescu-Roegen ponía las bases de una revolución en el pensamiento económico moderno al mostrar que la economía es un subsistema integrado en los ciclos de la naturaleza y no al revés, como mantiene la ortodoxia teórica dominante. A la unión entre biología, termodinámica y economía, Georgescu-Roegen la llamó bioeconomía. Esa nueva disciplina, conocida hoy como economía ecológica, busca concienciar del problema del agotamiento de recursos y de la insostenibilidad de una idea de sistema económico que Georgescu-Roegen deconstruyó de forma pionera. Pero lo decisivo de sus contribuciones es que desbordan el estrecho marco de la disciplina económica y permiten ver la conexión entre los saberes científicos naturales y sociales, y la necesidad de incorporar la dimensión ético-política al estudio de la economía. Bioeconomía para el siglo XXI recoge las aportaciones de especialistas nacionales e internacionales en la obra del economista rumano con el objetivo de difundir y actualizar su pensamiento, y mostrar su alcance en otros campos del saber como la tecnología, la sociología, la política, la ética o la estética. Leer con atención a Georgescu-Roegen puede ofrecer claves valiosas para salir del atolladero global en que se encuentran las sociedades industriales del siglo XXI. A un mundo obsesionado con la idea de crecimiento económico, habrá que repetirle aquella simple verdad que el propio Georgescu-Roegen no se cansó de recordarnos: que “el verdadero producto del proceso económico es (o debería ser) un flujo inmaterial: el placer de vivir”.

St. Paul's Corinth - Jerome Murphy-O'Connor 1987

The Right to Useful Unemployment and Its Professional Enemies - Ivan Illich 1996

In this postscript to Tools for Creativity, Illich calls for the right to useful unemployment: a positive, constructive, and even optimistic concept dealing with that activity by which people are useful to themselves and others outside the production of commodities for the market. Unfettered by managing professionals, unmeasured and unmeasurable by economists, these activities truly generate satisfaction, creativity, and freedom.

Nature and Society in Historical Context - Mikulas Teich 1997-02-13

A collection of essays describing the historical connection between nature and society.

A Theory of Consumption - Hazel Kyrk 1923

Healing Gaia - James Lovelock 1991

The author takes his theory of looking at the earth as a living organism one step further, showing readers how to apply medical science to the healing of the planet and discussing ozone depletion, acid rain, and more

Anthropology and Africa - Sally Falk Moore 1994

African studies in anthropology throw light on the way Anglo-Europeans and Americans have conceived of the rest of the world and the way academic disciplines have changed in this century.

Environmental Quality in a Growing Economy - Resources for the Future 1966

Big World, Small Planet - Johan Rockstrom 2015-01-01

We have entered the Anthropocene - the era of massive human impacts on the planet - and the actions of over seven billion residents threaten to destabilize Earth's natural systems, with consequences for human societies. The authors combine the latest science with storytelling and photography to create a new narrative for humanity's future and reject the notion that economic growth and human prosperity can only be achieved at the expense of the environment

The Silent COUNTDOWN - Peter Brimblecombe 2012-12-06

There is a growing need for cooperation between disciplines, not only to deal with the burning problems of the present, but to study the interaction of societies and their ecosystems in the past. In the 1970s studies in Environmental History were largely confined to North

America. Recent years have brought about a vast increase in the "amount, the quality and the scope of scholarship on historical interactions between human (social and economic) development and the biosphere in Europe, both East and West. This broad interest in environmental history may have been heightened and sharpened by the dangers of unbridled technology and unlimited growth, which are becoming more and more manifest. However, for several reasons it is still difficult to become familiar with the different approaches to this new

and interdisciplinary of study. Many fields of thought - biology, anthropology, field geography, sociology and history - are involved; the relevant books and articles are hard to find and a coherent theoretical framework is still lacking, because the key issues have yet to be submitted to a thorough scholarly debate. It is hoped that the present volume will make a contribution towards overcoming those shortcomings.