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The Emergence of Community, State and National Colleges in the OECS Member Countries Resource Development in Science and Technology in the OECS and Eastern Caribbean Essays on the OECS Economies Overview Report on the Human Settlements Sector in the OECS Enabling Sustainable Trade in the Oecs The Associate Degree in the Caribbean Peace, Development and Security in the Caribbean School and Work in the Eastern Caribbean The Eastern Caribbean Economic and Currency Union The Public Sector in the Caribbean The OECS Model of Integration in the Context of Caribbean Regionalism ~Theœ OECS Model of Integration in the Context Fo Caribbean Regionalism Paradigm Shifts & Structural Changes - in Pursuit of Progress in the Caribbean Community The Associate Degree in the Caribbean with Particular Reference to the OECS Tax Performance and Reform in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Caribbean Integration Law Competitiveness of the Non-Traditional Agricultural Sector in the OECS: A Diagnostic Analysis Fiscal Sustainability and Policy Issues in the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union Organization & Design of National Standards Units in the OECS The Quest for Security in the Caribbean: Problems and Promises in Subordinate States Civil Society Organisations, Governance and the Caribbean Community Dominica : Organization & Design of National Standards Units in the OECS Evaluation of Iica Operating Strategy Abd Action in the Oecs-1987-july1990 Cooperation in the Greater Caribbean Development of a Distance Education Network in the OECS Feasibility Study External Public Debt in the OECS, Belize and Dependencies Is the OECS Economic Union a Viable Option for St Kitts and Nevis in the Context of Globalisation and the Advent of the CSME? The Democratic System in the Eastern Caribbean Statehood À la Carte in the Caribbean and the Pacific Financial Structure and Economic Development in the

Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) St George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS. The Legal Framework of Education in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Accelerating Trade and Integration in the Caribbean Democracy in the Caribbean Commonwealth Caribbean Administrative Law The Caribbean In World Affairs Montserrat : Organization & Design of National Standards Units in the OECS How the Private Sector in the OECS Can Prepare Itself for the New Millennium Surviving Small Size The New Societies

For review see: David Scott Palmer, in The Hispanic American historical review (HAHR), 75, 1 (February 1995); p. 134-135. A study was conducted to determine the feasibility of a distance education network in the Eastern Caribbean. Two types of consultations were completed: a brief site survey of four Eastern Caribbean states (Grenada, Dominica, Antigua, and Saint Lucia) and a workshop in Saint Lucia to which education officials from government agencies and higher education institutions were invited. Through these sessions, information was gathered on the experience and resources of colleges of further education in distance education; the distance education technologies used by the colleges and their associated costs, the educational needs that such a network might address, and the financial opportunities and constraints for such a project. The study found that there is strong interest in distance education among tertiary institutions in the Eastern Caribbean. Television stations exist as means for providing distance education, but educational needs and the availability of other resources have not yet been established. Technical issues emerged with regard to the operation of a television network, and further research is needed to take advantage of opportunities. Finally, the study found that information sharing needs are acute at several

levels, and that action, not more studies, is wanted since needs are acute. The study recommended that action steps should be taken to implement the recommendations made in the workshop and that surveys should be made of needs, materials, technical feasibility, and an information clearinghouse. (The report includes the following: a list of 9 references and 10 resources; a list of interviewees and contacts for site visits; the interview protocol and site survey information sheet; the agenda, attendees and overhead transparencies from the workshop in Saint Lucia; and a paper on the educational outreach efforts made by Sir Arthur Lewis Community College in Saint Lucia, presented by Madison Stanislaus.)

(KC) What are the unique features of the governing structures and political systems of the small states and former British colonies of the East Caribbean? Are they truly democratic? Do the decision makers manipulate their peoples? And what can we learn about the political modernization of developing countries through an in-depth study of the governing of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts/Nevis and Montserrat? This is the most comprehensive analysis to date of these little-known democracies, one that will interest students in comparative government and Latin American studies. This study provides a conceptual framework for comparing East Caribbean governments with other Western political systems, for assessing the democratic and authoritarian characteristics of seven small states, and for analyzing the impact of modernization on the political development of these developing nations. The study describes the political institutions in the East Caribbean, the role of political parties, the church, and class, and shows how the particular social and economic problems affect the governments and people in the region. This book offers a unique analysis of the participatory spaces available for civil society organisations (CSOs) in Caribbean governance. It reveals the myriad ways in which the region's CSOs have contributed to enriching Caribbean societies and to scaffolding Caribbean regionalism, and also uncovers that despite their contributions, Caribbean CSOs (and civil society more broadly) have found limited space for involvement in governance. The author peers

into Caribbean state-civil society participatory dynamics using in-depth country case studies (Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago), mini-case studies and evaluations of the approaches to inclusion within the regional institutions of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). This novel contribution to the Caribbean civil society literature uses these assessments to make a case for regularising state-civil society collaborative practices to enhance the quality of democracy in the region. The main objective of this report is to help policymakers in the Caribbean design an agenda of policy actions to accelerate trade integration and growth and reduce poverty. The report is a joint response from the World Bank and the Organization of American States (OAS) to a demand statement from the member states of CARICOM, formulated by the Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery and the CARICOM Secretariat, to strengthen the analytical underpinnings of the linkages between trade, economic growth, and poverty. It aims at centering the Caribbean's next round of trade reforms and its overall agenda around trade on these key thematic areas. The report provides an overview of the economic and trade system context of the Caribbean, under which the new trade environment is operating. It then discusses the opportunities and challenges for the Caribbean associated with the new trade environment. It finally quantifies the gains from global trade integration using a dynamic macroeconomic analysis. The report provides policy priorities to accelerating Caribbean integration into the world economy and to reap the benefits of global competition. Each part of the report focuses on a key question and adds value by providing an in-depth analysis of the issues raised and laying the foundations for policy recommendations described in the last chapter of the report: * Part I (Overview of economic and trade system context): is Caribbean's economic and trade system sound enough to sustain the new era of its global trade relations which is being shaped? * Part II (Focuses on the analysis of the new opportunities and challenges of the new trade environment): what are the opportunities and challenges that the new trade environment

offers to the Caribbean? * Part III (Presents an assessment of the impact of the EPA on growth and poverty using two types of macroeconomic models): what are the gains in terms of growth and poverty reduction of the recently negotiated EPA? "Over the past 50 years there has been a subtle shift in the proclaimed identity of the Caribbean. The development of a pan-Caribbean consciousness transcending language and colonial ties has become even more pronounced in the post-independence era. The famed 1992 report of the West India Commission, *A Time for Action*, widely regarded as the turning point in contemporary Caribbean development, recommended a deepening of CARICOM and a simultaneous widening of functional cooperation. The result was the creation of the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) with potential membership of all the countries of the Caribbean Basin. In this volume, Norman Girvan examines the issues and obstacles, challenges and opportunities presented by this functional cooperation and presented the ACS as a viable vehicle to help CARICOM nations meet the challenges of the new globalized environment. " The Eastern Caribbean Economic and Currency Union (OECS/ECCU) is one of four currency unions in the world. As in other parts of the world in the aftermath of the global economic and financial crisis, the region is at a crossroads, facing the major challenges of creating jobs, making growth more inclusive, reforming the banking system, and managing volatility, while grappling with high public debt and persistent low economic growth. Policymakers have the critical task of implementing strong reforms to strengthen the monetary union while also laying the foundation for accelerating growth. This Handbook provides a comprehensive analysis of the key issues in the OECS/ECCU, including its organization and economic and financial sector linkages, and provides policy recommendations to foster economic growth. Commonwealth Caribbean Administrative Law comprehensively explores the nature and function of administrative law in contemporary Caribbean society. The text considers the administrative machinery of Caribbean States, Parliament, the Executive and the Judiciary, and examines the basis for judicial review of executive and administrative action in the Caribbean. The book

will also examine how the courts on the Commonwealth Caribbean have sought to define principles of administrative law. This book is intended not so much to supply new information concerning the external activities of the English-speaking Caribbean countries as to fill a large gap in the growing literature on the subject by integrating the known information into an analytical framework or model as a first step toward theory building. As such, the book complements the descriptive works on the Caribbean that are already available or in production. The book is also intended to reach the broader audience of those interested in small-state foreign policy in general, that is, those persons to whom the formulation of a model is useful in facilitating comparisons with other countries of similar size. Note that the aim is not to build a "grand theory" of small-state or Caribbean foreign policy, but rather to modify existing middle-range theories of international relations to suit the Caribbean region. *Essays on the OECS Economies* provides an exciting and readable survey of critical work on the economies of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. Jones-Hendrickson centers his analyses on pivotal issues that impact and affect the small states of the Eastern Caribbean, and he puts the essays in a context that would be very useful to decision-makers who are constrained by resources, but who are encouraged to recognize that "size is not a constraint to survival." Anyone who has a serious interest in the contemporary economic issues of the OECS would find this work especially compelling. *Paradigm Shifts & Structural Changes - in Pursuit of Progress in the Caribbean Community* This publication consists of a significant number of scholarly papers from eminent Caribbean Intellectuals and academics, committed to the advancement of regional integration. It encapsulates articles which represent views on CARICOM, covering a wide spectrum of issues from conception, through current trials and tribulations, into bold peeks into the future. The contribution by the late Hon. Best and Dr. St. Cyr, is particularly interesting as it dares to try to impose paradigm shifts on both the methodology to be used, and on the desirable destination to be sought, if future generations are not to decry the current

generation for this myopia. This book explains how leaders in the Caribbean and Pacific regions balance the autonomy-viability dilemma of postcolonial statehood - that political self-determination is a hollow achievement unless it is accompanied by economic development - by practising statehood à la carte. Previous research has focused on the pursuit of decolonial self-determination through and above the nation state, via regionalism and internationalism, or by creating non-sovereign alternatives to it. This book looks at how communities have sought the same goals below the state, including via secession and devolution. Downsizing is typically portrayed as the antithesis of progressive, cosmopolitan internationalism and employed as evidence for the claim that the age of anticolonial self-determination has ended. In this book, Jack Corbett shows how these movements are animated by similar ideas and motivations that are rendered viable by the simultaneous pursuit of regional integration and forms of non-sovereignty. He argues that the à la carte pursuit of political and economic independence through, above, and below the state, and via non-sovereign alternatives to it, is a pragmatic response to the contradictions inherent to coloniality. This book reviews current education and skills training options in the Eastern Caribbean and asks whether the prevailing education policies adequately prepare youth for the global economy. It provides in-depth analysis and relevant international cutting-edge practices to guide policymakers, educators and private sector leaders in fostering a creative, productive and well-paid workforce. Specifically, it makes the case for why the OECS education and training systems need to be more responsive to changing labor market demands in the region, and discusses how this could be achieved, taking into c. Following the severe impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, there is an opportunity to build back better by establishing sustainable economies that are more resilient to external shocks. For the countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), achieving this will require addressing their unique vulnerabilities as small island developing states, including by focusing on opportunities to diversify and strengthen their economies. The book contains three different analyses on the

sustainable blue economy, the digital economy and the impact of climate change and natural disasters, providing guidance to the OECS countries as they pursue their economic recovery efforts. Enabling Sustainable Trade in the OECS is both timely and topical, providing a ready reference guide to some of the dynamics, opportunities, challenges and policy options associated with the ocean and digital economies. This comprehensive work on security in the English-speaking Caribbean, offers a wealth of information about the history, politics, economics and geography of the entire region. The author examines security problems in the region as a geopolitical unit, not on a selective case-study basis, as is usually done. He assesses Caribbean security within a theoretical framework where four factors are critical: perceptions of the political elites; capabilities of the states; the geopolitics of the area; and the ideological orientations of the parties in power. Political and economic issues are judged to be as relevant to security as military factors. The author identifies safeguards which countries in the region may take in the coming decade. The New Societies provides an intriguing perspective on the transformative steps exemplified with the 1981 meeting for the signing of the Treaty of Basseterre which has since produced a foundation for continual manifestations for the benefits of the countries of the Eastern Caribbean, where serving as members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, of which proposes greater prospects for societal growth of good governance & highly-yielding public responsiveness. The reader is presented content on a potential emergence of structural ingenuity culminating in the accentuation of effective notions on multi-nationalism in law, policy-making, & political representation, as may be necessitated by the natural inclination to maximize sound governmental approaches. Within a larger message, the content details the prospect of the achievements of a plan for the Americas, where the nations of the Pan-American construct of the Organization of American States may shine upon the world a governance system which is in perfect unity with the greatest ideals as has been demonstrated by the coalescing & foundational principles for the illumination of quasi-legislative grants for

human security in the many aspects of developmental formalities, congruent understandings of jurisprudence & justice, and peace-seeking & keeping in all areas of societal activity. A collection of interdisciplinary essays which attempt to analyze cultural, economic, political and social diversities and resources from alternative regional and international viewpoints. The contributors are scholars familiar with the intricacies and idiosyncracies of Caribbean development. In 1987 St. Vincent's Prime Minister James Mitchell called on his fellow Prime Ministers in the Eastern Caribbean to merge their separate countries into a single state. He argued that individually they had exhausted the possibilities of separate independence and they could only pursue regional and international development and indeed economic survival by pooling their scarce resources to combat common problems. By the end of the year all the Leeward Islands rejected the initiative although it remained very much alive among the governments of the Windward chain, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia and the Commonwealth of Dominica. During the next eight years, efforts of the Windward Islands to merge were debated but the initiative for unification ultimately died. Through extensive interviews and analyses of primary documents, Lewis paints a compelling picture of island and regional jealousies and conflicting economic priorities, which prevented the Windward and Leeward Islands from cooperating and which ultimately destroyed the movement for political unification in the Windwards. Ultimately, the unification movement failed because the process was dominated by elites. The fiscal position of the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) has deteriorated significantly in recent years, resulting in sharp increases in public debt. The

sustainability of public debt is examined using the public sector budget constraint to derive the maximum public-debt-to-GDP ratio that can be sustained based on a country's projected steady-state primary balance, interest rate on public debt, and economic growth rate. In this context, government deficits and debt in several ECCU member countries appear unsustainable, posing a risk to the stability of the currency union. A critical issue facing member countries is to implement fiscal policies consistent with sustainable public finances and debt to underpin the currency union. Caribbean Integration Law offers a comprehensive legal analysis of the current treaties and rules governing the two main regional organisations in the Caribbean, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Both organisations are operating under new treaties, the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas and the Revised Treaty of Basseterre, respectively, which created the CARICOM Single Market and Economy, and the OECS Economic Union. The single market and economic union were built upon principles of free movement of goods, labour, and capital, and a common external tariff. This book reviews the foundations of Caribbean regional integration, the institutional frameworks of the two regional organisations, and fleshes out the scope and context of the legal systems created by the treaties. It also reviews the dispute settlement mechanisms under both treaties, including the increasingly active role of the Caribbean Court of Justice, which allows persons to enforce their treaty rights directly before the Court. The book offers selective comparisons to the current rules governing the European Union, and integrates crucial insights from the field of public international law, including the law of treaties and international institutional law.