Social economics is a branch of economics and social sciences that focuses on the relationship between social behavior and economic activity. The social economy considers how local communities, such as cities and rural areas, can be used to achieve environmental sustainability and social welfare. Social economies are based on the idea that economic activity should be directed towards meeting the needs of people and the environment. This can be achieved through the development of local businesses and cooperative ventures that prioritize social and environmental goals. One example of a social economy is the development of community gardens, which provide local residents with access to fresh produce and promote environmental sustainability.

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The endemic spectrum of parasites, including the relative importance of simultaneously occurring parasites, is low and backup drugs are required to prevent a relapse of drug resistance among a wide range of parasite species. To concomitantly treat co-endemic parasites, as well as the dosing of drugs, must be re-evaluated in light of the results. Ultimately, the development of new broad-spectrum antiparasitic agents is urgently needed, as the number of currently available medicines in the treatment of parasitic infections, especially those currently used in preventive treatments, is limited.

The socio-economic importance of many species of parasitic infections should be assessed using sensitive diagnostic tools, which are able to identify the various species of parasites. The efficacy and safety of combinations of drugs for the concomitant treatment of co-endemic parasites, as well as the dosing of drugs, must be re-evaluated in light of the results. Ultimately, the development of new broad-spectrum antiparasitic agents is urgently needed, as the number of currently available medicines in the treatment of parasitic infections, especially those currently used in preventive treatments, is limited.

Eighty percent of the world's population lives in the developing countries, where malaria is still a major public health problem. In these areas, the use of high-quality seed of high-yield varieties increases yields by about 20-40%, but the use of high-quality seed of high-yield varieties is often limited by the lack of suitable local agricultural practices. However, we estimate that the use of high-quality seed of high-yield varieties increases yields by about 20-40%, but the use of high-quality seed of high-yield varieties is often limited by the lack of suitable local agricultural practices. Therefore, it is essential to develop effective control programmes to control the spread of drug resistance among a wide range of parasite species.

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