1. Record Nr. UNINA9910457100403321

Titolo	Surviving on the move [[electronic resource]] : migration, poverty and development in Southern Africa / / eds, Jonathan Crush and Bruce Frayne
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[Pretoria, South Africa], : Idasa Pub., 2010
ISBN	1-282-86911-6 9786612869112 1-920409-36-X 1-920409-35-1 1-920409-14-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (254 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	CrushJonathan <1953-> FrayneBruce
Disciplina	304.8096
Soggetti	Migrant labor - Africa, Southern Migration, Internal - Africa, Southern Unemployment - Social aspects - Africa, Southern Electronic books. Africa, Southern Emigration and immigration
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Southern African Migration Programme (SAMP)"--T.p. verso.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Surviving on the move / Jonathan Crush and Bruce Frayne -- Restless minds: South African students and the brain drain / Robert Mattes and Namhia Mniki -- Medical migration from Zimbabwe in the post-Esap era: magnitude, causes and impact on the poor / Abel Chikanda -- Discrimination and development? Migration, urbanization, and sustainable livelihoods in South Africa's forbidden cities / Loren B. Landau -- Lodging as a migrant economic strategy in urban Zimbabwe / Miriam Grant -- Migration and the changing social economy of Windhoek, Namibia / Bruce Frayne -- Migrants, urban poverty and the changing nature of urban-rural linkages in Kenya / Samuel O. Owuor -- Remittances and development: the impact of migration to South Africa on rural livelihoods in southern Zimbabwe / France Maphosa --

	Migration and development in Mozambique: poverty, inequality and survival / Fion de Vletter -- Poverty, gender and migrancy: Lesotho's migrant farmworkers in South Africa / Theresa Ulicki and Jonathan Crush -- Anxious communities: the decline of mine migration in the Eastern Cape / Zola A. Ngonini -- Worlds of work, health and migration: domestic workers in Johannesburg / Natalya Dinat and Sally Peberdy -- Risk amplification: HIV in migrant communities / Prerna Banati.
Sommario/riassunto	Since the collapse of apartheid, there have been major increases in migration flows within, to and from the Southern African region. Cross-border movements are at an all-time high across the region and internal migration is at record levels. The implications of greater mobility for areas of origin and destination have not been systematically explored. Migration is most often seen as a negative phenomenon, a result of increased poverty and the failure of development. More recently, the positive relationship between migration and development has been emphasised by agencies such as the Global Com

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Autore	Tycho Hoogland
Titolo	The Role of Glia in Plasticity and Behavior
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Frontiers Media SA, 2015
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (104 p.)
Collana	Frontiers Research Topics
Soggetti	Neurosciences
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	Glial cells are no longer considered passive bystanders in neuronal brain circuits. Not only are they required for housekeeping and brain metabolism, they are active participants in regulating the physiological

function and plasticity of brain circuits and the online control of behavior both in invertebrate and vertebrate model systems. In invertebrates, glial cells are essential for normal function of sensory organs (C. elegans) and necessary for the circadian regulation of locomotor activity (D. melanogaster). In the mamallian brain, astrocytes are implicated in the regulation of cortical brain rhythms and sleep homeostasis. Disruption of AMPA receptor function in a subset of glial cell types in mice shows behavioral deficits. Furthermore, genetic disruption of glial cell function can directly control behavioral output. Regulation of ionic gradients by glia can underlie bistability of neurons and can modulate the fidelity of synaptic transmission. Grafting of human glial progenitor cells in mouse forebrain results in human glial chimeric mice with enhanced plasticity and improved behavioral performance, suggesting that astrocytes have evolved to cope with information processing in more complex brains. Taken together, current evidence is strongly suggestive that glial cells are essential contributors to information processing in the brain. This Research Topic compiles recent research that shows how the molecular mechanisms underlying glial cell function can be dissected, reviews their impact on plasticity and behavior across species and presents novel approaches to further probe their function.