

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910465845203321
Autore	Ledeneva Alena V. <1964->
Titolo	Can Russia modernise? : sistema, power networks and informal governance // Alena V. Ledeneva [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2013
ISBN	1-107-23248-1 1-107-30092-4 1-107-30820-8 1-107-30600-0 1-107-31375-9 1-107-25314-4 0-511-97849-9 1-299-27626-1 1-107-31155-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xv, 314 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	303.30947
Soggetti	Social networks - Political aspects - Russia (Federation) Power (Social sciences) - Russia (Federation) Political culture - Russia (Federation) Social change - Russia (Federation) Russia (Federation) Politics and government
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Machine generated contents note: Introduction -- 1. What is sistema? -- 2. Putin's sistema : svoi on the top -- 3. The inner workings of sistema : from blat to otkat -- 4. Sistema's material culture : from vertushka to vertu -- 5. "Telephone justice" in the global age : from commands to signals -- 6. "Werewolves in epaulets" : from doublethink to doubledeed -- 7. From dealership to leadership : sistema and informal governance -- Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	In this original, bottom-up account of the evolution of contemporary Russia, Alena Ledeneva seeks to reveal how informal power operates. Concentrating on Vladimir Putin's system of governance - referred to as

sistema - she identifies four key types of networks: his inner circle, useful friends, core contacts and more diffuse ties and connections. These networks serve sistema but also serve themselves. Reliance on networks enables leaders to mobilise and to control, yet they also lock politicians, bureaucrats and businessmen into informal deals, mediated interests and personalised loyalty. This is the 'modernisation trap of informality': one cannot use the potential of informal networks without triggering their negative long-term consequences for institutional development. Ledeneva's perspective on informal power is based on in-depth interviews with sistema insiders and enhanced by evidence of its workings brought to light in court cases, enabling her to draw broad conclusions about the prospects for Russia's political institutions.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910788402303321
Autore	Haacker Markus
Titolo	HIV/AIDS : : The Impact on Poverty and Inequality // Markus Haacker, Gonzalo Salinas
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2006
ISBN	1-4623-8209-6 1-4527-7537-0 1-283-51480-X 1-4519-9734-5 9786613827258
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (24 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers
Altri autori (Persone)	SalinasGonzalo
Soggetti	AIDS (Disease) - Economic aspects AIDS (Disease) - Social aspects Macroeconomics Diseases: AIDS and HIV Demography Poverty and Homelessness Health Behavior Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General Demographic Economics: General Aggregate Factor Income Distribution HIV/AIDS Poverty & precarity Population & demography

HIV and AIDS
Personal income
Poverty
Population and demographics
Income distribution
HIV
Viruses
Income
Population
Zambia

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Note generali	"May 2006."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	""Contents""; ""I. INTRODUCTION""; ""II. DATA DESCRIPTION""; ""III. METHODOLOGY""; ""IV. IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS ON POVERTY AND INEQUALITY""; ""V. DETERMINANTS OF THE IMPACT ON INCOME AND POVERTY""; ""VI. CONCLUSIONS""; ""REFERENCES""
Sommario/riassunto	Using available data on the distribution of HIV/AIDS prevalence across population groups for four sub-Saharan African countries and transposing this information to household income and expenditure surveys, we simulate the impact of HIV/AIDS on poverty and inequality. We find that the epidemic lowers average income and increases poverty, and that the jump in poverty is larger than expected from the fall in average income. This disproportionate increase in poverty reflects the large share of the population living on the threshold of poverty and the higher HIV prevalence rates in those segments of the population.