

Summaries

Lilia Ovcharova **Poverty and economic growth in Russia**

The article is devoted to consideration of the dynamics of the main characteristics of poverty and its determining factors. The analysis conducted has shown a double decrease of poverty for the years of economic growth in Russia. That has happened mainly due the raise of wages in all sectors of economy, especially in those with high proportion of low paid jobs. There are still no crucial changes in the profiles of poverty: the biggest group among the poor is still consisted as of people of able-to-work age; families with children are characterized by maximum poverty risks, which are twice as much higher than average level in Russia, while households composed only of pensioners, on the contrary, two times more find themselves among the poor. Pensioners overcome poverty mainly due their paid employment. Among the non-working pensioners the level of poverty is 1,5 higher than average Russian level. These results show that the potential of the influence of economical growth on poverty is in fact exhausted, and in the future its diminishing should be related with means-tested programs of social support of the poor, that are based on the combination of stimulation of self-provision and monetary transfers. The design of such programs should be connected with life cycles of families. Current system of social transfers is oriented towards the support of non-poor families and individuals.

Anatoliy Breslavsky **Excluded and indifferent: discursive forming of distances in rural community**

In the article the processes of social forming of distances and social exclusion in 1990s up to now are analyzed on the empirical data collected in rural community (Barguzin). As a result of this process there was formed an area of poverty and criminality (Shanghai). The author looks at the bases of social and cultural forming of distances, focusing primarily on children living in the “outcast” district, describes children’s practices, which are specific to the place, as well as analyses local habitus. The important role is dedicated to discursive forming of meanings about Shanghai, which not only generalize false notions about the locality, but also form a system of social interactions, which divide the community. In the final part the discursive field of social policy is analyzed, the author reveals existent articulations of everyday and institutional discourse.

Laissan Moucharyamova, Irina Kuznetsova-Morenko, Rassilia Petrova, Leissan Salakhatdinova **Regional Health Care under the Conditions of National project «Health» and delimitation of budgetary powers in the Republics of Mariy El and Tatarstan**

The purpose of the article is to identify the key aspects of the transformation of health care policies under the condition of National project «Health» and delimitation of budgetary powers in the capitals and other cities and towns of Tatarstan and Mariy El. Comparable size of municipal incomes and expenditures despite substantial differences in the levels of economic development and growth make it possible to compare

the processes of creation of new mechanisms in the coordination of the state and municipal levels of the health care system. The article presents economical, organizational and social problems associated with the realization of the law on delimitation of budgetary relations between the federal center, the provincial governments and municipal governments. It also shows the impact of the reforms on accessibility and efficiency of the health services transferred to municipal budgets, namely: emergency care, primary medical care in ambulatories and hospitals, medical care for pregnant women, including pre- and post-natal care, evaluate economic and social risks of the reform.

Vladimir Zvonovsky **HIV and stigma**

This paper presented the results of the research of social attitudes towards people infected by HIV. The conclusions developed from several focus groups show the mechanisms of stigma development on the level of everyday interaction. Stigma-based attitudes block social integration of people infected by HIV. Most of such attitudes are resulted from social myths production, prejudice, and interpretation of mass-media. The exclusion takes place on the societal and individual levels simultaneously.

Yueh-Ching Chou **Social Workers Involvement in Taiwan's 1999 Earthquake Disaster Aid: Implications for Social Work Education**

On September 21, 1999, a strong earthquake devastated Taiwan's central areas and claimed more than two thousand casualties. Social work roles in the disaster aid were surveyed with standardized questionnaires six months after the earthquake; in addition, interviews of the key informants, documental research, focus groups and open-ended questionnaires were utilized to collect qualitative data. The study found that social workers had significant roles and functions in both rescue and recovery stages especially in linking the victims' needs with resources. Social workers, including from public and private sectors as well as from campuses including the faculties and students of social work departments, have been deeply involved in helping the victims. Regrettably, most Taiwanese social workers participated in the rescue aid with limited training in disaster aid; social work practice in disaster aid is not included in current curriculums of college level. This means that social work roles and functions in the disaster aid process have not been fully realized by Taiwan's society and professional education.