

Storia Del Lavoro In Italia Dallunit A Oggi

This collective volume aims at studying a variety of labour history themes in Southern Europe, and investigating the transformations of labour and labour relations that these areas underwent in the 19th and the 20th centuries. The subjects studied include industrial labour relations in Southern Europe; labour on the sea and in the shipyards of the Mediterranean; small enterprises and small land ownership in relation to labour; formal and informal labour; the tendency towards independent work and the role of culture; forms of labour management (from paternalistic policies to the provision of welfare capitalism); the importance of the institutional framework and the wider political context; and women’s labour and gender relations.

This book demonstrates that twentieth century social stratification and the distribution of political and economic power in Italy cannot be properly understood without carefully analyzing the historical dynamics of the development of Italian society. This analysis is also needed to explain the woeful economic, and governmental and administrative performance of the strata that finally reached the levers of power. The Italian society and social and political system are in a crisis: development is uneven and the bureaucratic structures are in shambles. The roots of this crisis lie in the endemic underdevelopment typical of the second half of the nineteenth century. Clearly, they cannot be attributed to the historic failures of Fascism, Democracy, Catholicism or Marxism in Italy, but they are the outcome of a long history of underdevelopment followed by extremely uneven regional evolution leading to tremendous cleavages between ultra-modern and utterly antiquated phenomena, the juxtaposition of flexibility and rigidity, of optimistic enthusiasm and hidebound traditionalism, of extreme wealth and abysmal poverty, of high and low levels of earnings, and of a maladjusted, ill-functioning, uneasy combination of agriculture, industrial, and post-industrial society. All this is aggravated by the crisis in the church and by the North-South situation in which many millions of people have migrated from the South to the North, and by the ensuing struggle between a mass of lumpen proletarians and proletarian immigrants from the South, who are exploited as a work force for the industrial development of the North.

The Ashgate Companion to the History of Textile Workers, 1650–2000

Storia del lavoro in Italia ...

Southern Europe, 19th-20th centuries

La Quarta Rivoluzione industriale e le trasformazioni delle attività lavorative

The Nonprofit Sector in Italy

This new edition of *The Prison and the Factory*, a classic work on radical criminology, includes two new, long essays from the authors and a foreword from Professor Jonathan Simon (UC Berkeley). In the two essays, Melossi and Pavarini reflect on the origins, development and fortune of *The Prison and the Factory* in relation to the debates surrounding mass incarceration that have taken place since this book was first published 40 years ago. The reputation of the original work has long been established worldwide, and this updated version will be of very special interest to scholars of the criminal justice system, penology, and Marxist theory. This seminal book examines the links between the development of capitalist political economy and changing forms of social control. Melossi and Pavarini analyse the connection between the creation of penal institutions and regimes in Europe and the USA, and the problems generated by the emergence of capitalist social relations. They provide a thorough neo-Marxist view of emergent capitalism and the penal mechanisms which are constructed to deal with the problem of labour. Contemporary to but independent from the work of Michel Foucault, Melossi and Pavarini combine research on the development of penal philosophies and institutions with a rigorous account of changing forms of capital accumulation, focusing on the use, and the problem, of labour under capitalist relations.

This book examines the historical process that led to the foundation of the Italian Republic and its constitution, viewed through the personal experiences and political reflections of Adriano Olivetti (between 1919 and 1960), general manager and president of the well-known typewriter manufacturer “Ing. C. Olivetti & C.” An unbroken line of reasoning linked his maturing political reflections during the two post-war periods. The historical context of the 1950s did not prove to be very propitious, but the guidelines dispersed throughout the Italian cultural and political world from the movement that Olivetti founded were certainly seminal – generating a legacy of ideas that has only in part been recognized. What makes this study distinctive is the original approach to reading the history of Italy through Adriano Olivetti’s eyes and thoughts, far from the more common Christian Democratic or Communist perspective of those years. It is simply another view of what the Italian Republic could be and was not.

Towards and Beyond the Italian Republic

Fabbriche, operai, ingegneri

Adriano Olivetti’s Vision of Politics

Rome in the Age of Enlightenment

dall'unità a oggi

There are growing signs of fundamental changes in Italy. This book portrays movement against the background of social, political and economic development in Italian society.

Attention to the issue of disabilities has intensified in recent decades, prompting States and organizations to respond with appropriate measures to promote inclusion of persons with disabilities in all social environments. This book's thesis is that the seeds of this inclusivity were planted by the development of tourism for people with disabilities in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The book explores the development of tourism for people with disabilities in Italy during this time period. It adds an important tessera to the mosaic of international literature that has rarely considered the history of tourism and the history of disabilities in a unified manner. While certainly of great interest to an Italian audience, the discussion of the various responses taking form in Italy to the needs of persons with disabilities, and the role these responses have played in the development of mass tourism generally, is also quite pertinent to international contexts. This book is based largely on unpublished sources. The authors’ hope is that the presentation of these new materials combined with the innovative approach of a historical study of tourism through the lens of disabilities will open up international scholarly debate and discussion drawing in contributions from all disciplines.

Social Structure In Italy

nascita e declino di un'utopia liberale

Il lavoro 4.0

Origins of the Penitentiary System

Crossing Borders

This volume, featuring sixteen contributions from leading Roman historians and archaeologists, sheds new light on approaches to the economic history of urban craftsmen and traders in the Roman world, with a particular emphasis on the imperial period. Combining a wide range of research traditions from all over Europe and utilizing evidence from Italy, the western provinces, and the Greek-speaking east, this edited collection is divided into four sections. It first considers the scholarly history of Roman crafts and trade in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, focusing on Germany and the Anglo-Saxon world, and on Italy and France. Chapters discuss how scholarly thinking about Roman craftsmen and traders was influenced by historical and intellectual developments in the modern world, and how different (national) research traditions followed different trajectories throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The second section highlights the economic strategies of craftsmen and traders, examining strategies of long-distance traders and the phenomenon of specialization, and presenting case studies of leather-working and bread-baking. In the third section, the human factor in urban crafts and trade-including the role of apprenticeship, gender, freedmen, and professional associations—is analysed, and the volume ends by exploring the position of crafts in urban space, considering the evidence for artisanal clustering in the archaeological and papyrological record, and providing case studies of the development of commercial landscapes at Aquincum on the Danube and at Sagalassos in Pisidia.

This impressive collection offers the first systematic global and comparative history of textile workers over the course of 350 years. This period covers the major changes in wool and cotton production, and the global picture from pre-industrial times through to the twentieth century. After an introduction, the first part of the book is divided into twenty national studies on textile production over the period 1650–2000. To make them useful tools for international comparisons, each national overview is based on a consistent framework that defines the topics and issues to be treated in each chapter. The countries described have been selected to include the major historic producers of woollen and cotton fabrics, and the diversity of global experience, and include not only European nations, but also Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Mexico, Turkey, Uruguay and the USA. The second part of the book consists of ten comparative papers on topics including globalization and trade, organization of production, space, identity, workplace, institutions, production relations, gender, ethnicity and the textile firm. These are based on the national overviews and additional literature, and will help apply current interdisciplinary and cultural concerns to a subject traditionally viewed largely through a social and economic history lens. Whilst offering a unique reference source for anyone interested in the history of a particular country's textile industry, the true strength of this project lies in its capacity of international comparison. By providing global comparative studies of key textile industries and workers, both geographically and thematically, this book provides a comprehensive and contemporary analysis of a major element of the world's economy. This allows historians to challenge many of the received ideas about globalization, for instance, highlighting how global competition for lower production costs is by no means a uniquely modern issue, and has b

Storia del lavoro in Italia dagli inizi del secolo XVIII al 1815

Per una storia del lavoro in Italia

La storia del diritto del lavoro in Italia

The Post-Tridentine Syndrome and the Ancien Régime

The Italian Labor Movement

Given the volatility of the Italian economy, it may be considered surprising to discover that Italy has a non-profit sector. However, the dual pressures of containing the government deficit in order to stay in Europe, while also improving the quality, efficiency and quantity of services, have caused non-profit organizations to come to the fore in public life. This is a close analysis of the non-profit sector in Italy, seeking to show that such organizations operate in more diverse fields than those of the traditional "welfare" sectors. They are widespread in the fields of culture, entertainment, social recreation, conservation and environmental areas, and the safeguarding of civil and labour union rights. The book offers an insight into the workings of the Italian economy and society, and should interest economists, sociologists and policy analysts.

This is the only scholarly work in the English language on the city of Rome in the Age of the Enlightenment, and the only book in any language to treat this fascinating city in all its multifarious aspects. Professor Gross combines extensive archival research with the latest findings of other scholars to produce a uniquely rounded portrait of the papal capital, elegantly illustrated with contemporary engravings by Piranesi and others. The book is divided into two sections, in the first of which Professor Gross discusses the material and institutional structures of the city, including its demography, economy, food supply, and judicial systems. The second section considers aspects of intellectual, cultural, and artistic life. Professor Gross contends not only that ancien-regime Rome witnessed a decline in Counter-Reformation fervour, but that this decay resulted in a marked dissonance in the political, social, and cultural life of the city.

Le origini della psicologia del lavoro in Italia

Labour History in the Semi-periphery

Storia Del Lavoro in Italia Dagli Inizi Del Secolo XVIII Al 1815. Seconda Edizione Accresciuta Ed Illustrata

Storia del lavoro in Italia dalla fine del secolo 15. agli inizi del secolo 18

studi di storia del lavoro in Italia tra '800 e '900

Popular Protest and Ideals of Democracy in Late Renaissance Italy is the first study to analyse popular protest across the Italian peninsula and the Venetian colonies during the early modern period, 1494 to 1559. Drawing on over 100 contemporary chronicles and diaries, the fifty-eight volumes of Marin Sanudo’s diplomatic dispatches, mercantile letters, and commentary, and 586 collective applications scattered through archival sources from towns and villages in the Grand duchy of Milan, Samuel K. Cohn, Jr. places these incidents and their patterns in comparative perspectives, first with the late medieval heyday of popular revolt and then with regions north of the Alps. Cohn finds new developments during the early modern period such as an increase in women rebels, mutinies of soldiers, and new tactics of revolts such as shop closures, peaceful demonstrations of strength, and use of religious processions for discussions of tactics and strategies for obtaining logistic advantage. At the same time, these protests show convergences with the medieval Italian past, with leaders coming almost exclusively from the ranks of nonelites, religious ideology playing a surprisingly minor role, and the majority of revolts centring overwhelming in towns and cities. Finally, this study demonstrates that democracies do not just die under the duress of military occupation and growing powers of autocratic regimes. Ideals of representation and equality not only persisted; they could emerge in new forms and with greater sophistication.

What drove the horizontal spread of authoritarianism and corporatism between Europe and Latin America in the 20th century? What processes of transnational diffusion were in motion and from where to where? In what type of ‘critical junctures’ were they adopted and why did corporatism largely transcend the cultural background of its origins? What was the role of intellectual-politicians in the process? This book will tackle these issues by adopting a transnational and comparative research design encompassing a wide range of countries.

Storia d'Italia e d'Europa, comunità e popoli

A Decade of Recovery and Development, 1945-1955

Storia del lavoro in Italia: Il Novecento, 1896-1945 : il lavoro nell'età industriale

the cambridge economic history of europe

Authoritarianism and Corporatism in Europe and Latin America

Le ricerche del presente volume si fondano sul nesso tra lavoro e Quarta Rivoluzione industriale. Su questo piano le domande sono numerose. Qual è la natura del lavoro 4.0? Qual è il rapporto tra rivoluzione tecnologica e occupazione? Quali sono i diritti del lavoro nell’epoca dei nuovi modelli di business? L’innovazione può essere implementata senza il superamento della subalternità novecentesca e l’approdo a nuove forme di libertà e responsabilità del lavoro? La digitalizzazione e le nuove forme di organizzazione dell’impresa mutano i rapporti di lavoro e favoriscono nuove forme di collaborazione e di conflitto? La formazione, la qualità e la libertà nel lavoro sono più importanti del salario? La progettazione e il design dell’impresa come si pongono nei confronti della tecnologia e del lavoro? La digitalizzazione spinge l’economia della conoscenza a determinare nuove forme di lavoro? Quali progetti da parte dei soggetti coinvolti, a cominciare dai lavoratori, perché queste trasformazioni siano un passo avanti nelle condizioni di lavoro e nelle relazioni industriali? Queste e molte altre domande sono alla base dei saggi raccolti nel volume cui hanno collaborato autori di diversa formazione ed esperienza: accademici, giornalisti, imprenditori, manager, operatori, sindacalisti e rappresentanti sindacali.

The purpose of this volume is to provide a conspectus of current research on the history of guilds and corporations in Italy in the period from the Renaissance to the end of the 19th century. Particular aims are to examine the relationship between guilds, manufacturing, entrepreneurship, and economic development, and their impact on urban society and social welfare. The work derives from a major project set up in 1994; the results were discussed at a conference in Rome in September 1997, and formed the basis for a further presentation by Professor Carlo Poni at the 12th International Economic History Conference in Seville. The papers are grouped into three sections, dealing with the guild system in urban areas, case studies of individual guilds and conflicts, and their role in mutual aid and assistance. Specially translated for this volume, they trace for the English-speaking world a rich picture of the history of the Italian guild system in the modern era, and its movement from magnificence to decline.

Storia del lavoro in Italia: L'età moderna

Diritto del lavoro

Per una Storia del lavoro in Italia

Work in Early Modern Italy, 1500–1800

Italian Historical Scholarship

Recent decades have seen many economic history books and articles published about working men and women, small and big entrepreneurs, guilds and state manufactures, farmers and journeymen, and children and citizens. Studies have been conducted both at a macro and a micro level, at a global and at a local scale and with regional and national approaches aimed at analysing cultural, social and economic phenomena associated with the world of work. Yet, there is still new ground to be covered. This book aims to fill a gap in early modern history by presenting new insights in the study of global labour history. It considers the whole Italian peninsula as one geographical unit of analysis, encompassing all of the features that characterize labour cultures during the early modern period. It details the evolution of forms of labour in both agriculture and manufacture and the role of labour as an economic, social and cultural factor in the evolution of the Italian area.

Storia del lavoro in Italiadall'unità a oggiStoria del lavoro in Italia: Il Novecento, 1896-1945 : il lavoro nell'età industrialeStoria del lavoro in Italia ...Storia del lavoro in Italia dalla fine del secolo XV agli inizi del XVIII.Fabbriche, operai, ingegneristudi di storia del lavoro in Italia tra '800 e '900Franco AngeliLa storia del diritto del lavoro in ItaliaStoria del lavoro in ItaliaStoria del lavoro in ItaliaLe origini della psicologia del lavoro in Italianascita e declino di un'utopia liberaleFrancoAngeliStoria del lavoro in Italia dagli inizi del secolo XVIII al 1815Work in Early Modern Italy, 1500–1800Springer Nature

Storia del lavoro in Italia. Il Novecento. Il lavoro nell'età industriale (1896-1945)

The Prison and the Factory (40th Anniversary Edition)

Popular Protest and Ideals of Democracy in Late Renaissance Italy
Storia del lavoro in Italia dagli inizi del secolo XVIII al 1825