

1. Record Nr.	UNISA990000167210203316
Autore	Gennes, Pierre Gilles de
Titolo	The physics of liquid crystals / P. G. de Gennes and J. Prost
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford : Clarendon Press, copyr. 1993
ISBN	0-19-851785-8
Edizione	[2nd ed]
Disciplina	530.429
Collocazione	530.429 GEN
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910781905903321
Autore	Martinelli Alberto
Titolo	Recent social trends in Italy, 1960-1995 [[electronic resource] ] / editors, Alberto Martinelli, Antonio M. Chiesi, and Sonia Stefanizzi
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Montreal ; ; Ithaca, : McGill-Queen's University Press, 1999
ISBN	1-282-85801-7 9786612858017 0-7735-6778-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (510 p.)
Collana	Comparative charting of social change
Altri autori (Persone)	ChiesiAntonio M MartinelliAlberto StefanizziSonia
Disciplina	306/.0945
Soggetti	Social indicators - Italy Italy Social conditions 1945-1976 Italy Social conditions 1976-1994
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.

Nota di bibliografia

Includes bibliographical references.

Nota di contenuto

Intro; Contents; Author's Contributions; Acknowledgments; Preface; Introduction; 0 Context; 1 Age Groups; 2 Microsocial; 3 Women; 4 Labour Market; 5 Labour and Management; 6 Social Stratification; 7 Social Relations; 8 State and Service Institutions; 9 Mobilizing Institutions; 10 Institutionalization of Social Forces; 11 Ideologies; 12 Household Resources; 13 Life Style; 14 Leisure; 15 Educational Attainment; 16 Integration and Marginalization; 17 Attitudes and Values; 0.1 Demographic Trends; 0.2 Macro-economic Trends; 0.3 Macro-technological Trends; 1.1 Young People; 1.2 The Elderly 2.1 Self-identification 2.2 Kinship Networks; 2.3 Community and Neighbourhood Types; 2.4 Local Autonomy; 2.5 Voluntary Associations; 2.6 Sociability Networks; 3.1 Female Roles; 3.2 Childbearing; 3.3 Matrimonial Roles; 3.4 Employment; 4.1 Unemployment; 4.2 Skills and Occupational Levels; 4.3 Types of Employment; 4.4 Sectors of the Labour Force; 4.5 Computerization of Work; 5.1 Work Organization; 5.2 Personnel Administration; 5.3 Sizes and Types of Enterprises; 6.1 Occupational Status; 6.2 Social Mobility; 6.3 Economic Inequality; 6.4 Social Inequality; 7.1 Conflict; 7.2 Negotiation 7.3 Norms of Conduct 7.4 Authority; 7.5 Public Opinion; 8.1 Educational System; 8.2 Health System; 8.3 Welfare System; 8.4 Presence of State in Society; 9.1 Labour Unions; 9.2 Religious Institutions; 9.3 Military Forces; 9.4 Political Parties; 9.5 Mass Media; 10.1 Dispute Settlement; 10.2 Institutionalization of Labour Unions; 10.3 Social Movements; 10.4 Interest Groups; 11.1 Political Differentiation; 11.2 Confidence in Institutions; 11.3 Economic Orientation; 11.4 Radicalism; 11.5 Religious Beliefs; 12.1 Personal and Family Income; 12.2 Informal Economy; 12.3 Personal and Family Wealth 13.1 Market Goods and Services 13.2 Mass Information; 13.3 Personal Health and Beauty Practices; 13.4 Time Use; 13.5 Daily Mobility; 13.6 Household Production; 13.7 Forms of Erotic Expression; 13.8 Mood-altering Substances; 14.1 Amount and Use of Free Time; 14.2 Vacation Patterns; 14.3 Athletics and Sports; 14.4 Cultural Activities and Practices; 15.1 General Education; 15.2 Professional Education; 15.3 Continuing Education; 16.1 Immigrants and Ethnic Minorities; 16.2 Crime and Punishment; 16.3 Emotional Disorders and Self-destructive Behaviour; 16.4 Poverty; 17.1 Satisfaction 17.2 Perception of Social Problems 17.3 Orientation toward the Future; 17.4 Values; 17.5 National Identity

Sommario/riassunto

Italy remains an enigma for many observers. Recent Social Trends in Italy, 1960-1995, the sixth volume from the international Comparative Charting of Social Change program, provides a new and convincing schema for its comprehension. It shows that three essential institutions have structured and unified Italian society: the family, the church, and political parties. While the state remains a weak institution, it is important as a regulator of the economy and of society through the welfare state. The book, which contains a long introduction by Alberto Martinelli on the uneven modernization of Italy, shows the usefulness of analysing social change through study of a series of macro-social trends. These trends range from life-style structures to fertility, leisure, consumption, inequality, religion, and family, among others. This sixth national profile provides more arguments in favour of a hypothesis of diversification, rather than convergence, of modern societies. As Henri Mendras writes in the preface of the book, "The more we change, the more we remain ourselves: that is the conclusion of our comparative research, and the Italian study provides further ample proof of it."