

S U M M A R I E S

E. BESOZZI, *Weberian concepts in the sociology of education*

This essay examines the possibility of creating a new theory of the relationship between the school system and the social system, by using certain fundamental sociological concepts which are to be found in Max Weber's thought.

It starts with a consideration of the problem of the impasse caused by the functionalistic and Marxist theories of education. There follows an examination of how the analysis and understanding of many of the educational processes and the relationship between school and society can be obtained in the light of Weber's thought.

Of particular interest is the analysis of the educational system according to the types of action put forward by Weber. Also of great interest is the suggestion to examine the power structure within the school, according to the three ideal types formulated by Max Weber: charismatic, traditional, and legal.

I. COLOZZI, *Crisis in the system and subjective options. An application of Hirschman's theory to the crisis in the Welfare State*

The in-depth examination of the crisis in the Welfare State emphasizes more and more the complexity of the phenomenon and the inadequacy of available categories.

To contribute to the current debate, the article suggests applying Hirschman's scheme to explain the welfare crisis. Entwining three of Hirschman's reactions (loyalty, defection, protest) with prevailing value orientations (solidarity/contractualism), the author works out a typology of possible subjective options regarding the system's crisis. In later sections, the article tries to verify empirically the consistence of various options with reference to the Italian situation.

F. DI ORIO, *Suggestions for a model to measure the « quality of life »*

The mathematical model put forward here is based on the leading idea that it is necessary to have a practical instrument which is at the same time sufficiently powerful. On the one hand, therefore, it leaves out all taxonomic criteria in cataloguing social indicators, thus gaining in practicability; on the other hand, it equips itself with conceptual slots in which the relevant social facts find a ready and definitive correspondence.

M. AMBROSINI, *Industrial relations and Welfare State: the Italian case*

The article presents some results of a qualitative research, during which we have interviewed 30 people, made up of managers, tradesunionists and politicians.

The hypothesis has been confirmed, of a decline in the role of the State from actor *supra partes* to *primus inter pares* of a tripolar system of management of economic policy together with firms and unions (corporative system).

The evolution of the Italian case towards more formal ways of trilateral codetermination, according to the model of industrial democracy, would appear problematic.

M.P. CAMUSI, *Job classification systems: aspects and problems in Italy*

The paper concerns the development of qualification's meaning through the analysis of the different models of job classification, which were adopted by the industrial production system from the second postwar period to nowadays, in Italy.

After outlining the economic and historical background, the author analyzes the more significant stages in job classification: from the craft to the « objective » qualification, which was the main principle of the « job analysis system » in the 60s, and the change from the « generalized and pragmatic » qualification, claimed in 1968, to the « new qualification », deeply linked with the research of new and more human working conditions.

G. GUARNIERI, *Max Weber in Italy: after 1968*

Since the years of the young people's movements, Max Weber's thought become the object of renewed interest by Italian sociologists of every tendency. Through a wider knowledge of his writings, attention is focused on the relationship between religion and society with reference to the problem of order and social change. Marxist authors are especially attracted by Weber's conception of science and criticize it. According to Weber, science is made of real and concrete connections and can penetrate the singularity of human history. The man of science works to penetrate within the concrete relationships and to understand the reasons for which science operates in one or another way. Such a conception is rejected by Marxist scientists. They are convinced that the scientific point of view is to be considered as a universal one, and the society may be transformed.

G. PADOVANI-G. RAHO, *Religiosity and the image of the Church*

In this paper we analyze the modes of the distribution of religious experience in a population sample drawn from the Diocese of Parma. In particular, we discuss the hypothesis that the traditional « field » of religious experience, and the image that the Catholic Church gives of itself, in the organisation of its field of activities, as well as belief-system, is being eroded by a process of disgregation. We believe that this phenomenon is not necessarily accompanied by a religious crisis and the final disappearance of any form of religious belief, or of any personal and collective mode of feeling and living through a religious experience.

E.M. TACCHI, *The « culture of Comprensorio » in the Seventies: the case of Lombardy*

In the Seventies, the trend in Italian land planning was towards a new organizational design. The « Comprensorio » should have been set up as an intermediate level between Municipalities and Regions. The article outlines the evolution of this institutional level both in legislative production and in cultural effects.