Dalla Periferia Al Centro La Seconda Rinascita Economica Dell'Italia 1861 1990 | 9a374d59 edc6333bd6f9d020bca25697

Storia dell'Italia repubblicana: L'Italia nella crisi mondiale. L'ultimo ventennio. t. 1. Economia e società. t. 2. Istituzioni, politiche, culture Atti ufficiali - Istituto nazionale delle previdenza sociale European Economists of the Early 20th Century Ideologia dell'industrializzazione e borghesia imprenditoriale dal nazionalismo al fascismo

Transnational Companies (19th-20th centuries) gathers tests which were presented during the fourth convention of the European Business History Association in Bordeaux in September 2000. Most of them come from matured and well-known business historians or business schools specialists, but a bunch of texts were provided too by junior researchers, who found thus a way to promote their brand new inquiries! Most branches are studied here, either heavy industries or agrobusiness and textile; but specific areas are well approached: luxury firms, wine and beverages companies, for instance. The focus of Transnational Companies is to scrutinize the emergence of international policies among enterprises, whether through exports strategies or through direct investments in foreign countries, along branches, ways of development, entrepreneurial undertakings or competition's incentives. The book assesses too the move from internationalisation to transnationalisation in the interwar and mostly since the 1960s: owing to several case studies here presented, business schools and economic historians will be able to foster tuitions and seminars with fresh material. Lest several papers are earmarked to the argument about globalisation, that is the restructuring of firms'organisation towards internationalised
internal divisions since the 1970s-1980s, as the book does cover the very last years of the 20th century. In 150 years Italy transformed itself from a poor and backward country into one where living standards are among the highest in the world. In Measuring Wellbeing, Giovanni Vecchi provides an innovative analysis of this change by drawing on family accounts that provide engaging insights into life and are the "micro" data that create the foundations for the "macro" picture of variations and fluctuations in the development of Italy. Vecchi provides a nuanced account of the changes. He emphasizes that the concept of wellbeing is multidimensional and must include non-monetary aspects of life: nutrition, health and education, as well as less tangible elements such as freedom or the possibility to exercise one's political rights. The book deals with this polyhedral nature of wellbeing. Among the insights are that Italians succeeded in combining growth with equity, but that the gap between the North and South did not narrow; the while longevity has increased, education has not improved as much as it could have; and that for close to three decades, Italy's virtuous path has come to a halt: the wellbeing of the Italian people is at the crossroads between progress and decline. Measuring Wellbeing engagingly combines a unique dataset and an innovative statistical method that can be adapted to other countries. This book deals with the role the Italian international banks played during the inter-war period as intermediaries between the main financial markets (London, New York, Paris) and the peripheral areas (Central and Eastern Europe, South America) and the same financial markets and Italy itself. The main objective of this book is to show that the
The development of large industrial sectors in Italy during the fascist period depended on the activity that the Italian banks carried out as intermediaries on the major financial markets. This activity was precisely about borrowing the financial means which Italy lacked. However, by doing this, some sort of dependence on these foreign financial structures was generated. This situation threatened to deteriorate up to the point of the coming short of the bases holding the Italian economy, which is exactly what happened in the 1930s. The book also aims at demonstrating that this kind of dependence was unavoidable and that even before the war there were in Italy favourable conditions for a high integration at European level, which can explain, at least partially, for the motivations behind Italy's constant support to the European integration during the post-II World War period.

The essays in this collection range across literature, aesthetics, music and art, and explore such themes as the dynamics of change in eighteenth-century aesthetics; time, modernity and the picturesque; the function of graphic ornaments in eighteenth-century texts; imaginary voyages as a literary genre; the genesis of childrens literature; the Italian opera and musical theory in Frances Burney's novels; Italian and British art theories; and patterns of cultural transfers and of book circulation between Britain and Italy in the eighteenth century. Collectively they epitomise the concerns and approaches of scholars working on the long eighteenth century at this challenging and exciting time. In the absence of universally agreed, overarching interpretations of the cultural history of the long eighteenth century, these papers pave the
way for the ultimate emergence of such explanations. Authors discussed here include Margaret Cavendish, David Russen, Francis Hutcheson, Reverend Gilpin, Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding, Laurence Sterne, Dugald Stewart, Dorothy Kilner, Frances Burney, Anna Gordon Brown, Saverio Bettinelli, Henry Ince Blundell, Francesco Algarotti, Ugo Foscolo and Francesco Domenico Guerrazzi. Looks at the end of World War I, focusing on how after four years of fierce fighting the war ended with a whimper, an agreement between weary opponents, and the ominous ramifications this foreshadowed. Interest in Italy's development is warranted by the size of the country, the level of income it has achieved and the lessons its particular story may contain. The relevant literature is extensive and includes studies by social historians as well as by economic historians and economists. Most of the literature available is in Italian, although the work in English is growing. This comprehensive volume brings together in an easily accessible form the main articles, some of which are published here in English for the first time. The introduction aims to provide the non-Italian reader with a general overview of the discussion that forms the background to the essays collected. The volume contains chapters on the development process, agriculture, industrialization, technical progress, industrial policy, the macroeconomic framework and the issue of geographical and economic dualism. Offers new empirical evidence on the territorial organization and strategies of state-wide parties in five federal or regionalized states in Western Europe: Belgium, Germany, Italy, Spain and the UK. This text presents 17 specially commissioned essays on the often forgotten
figures in the European history of economic thought. The authors examine the economists' original ideas and discuss how their work contributed to the development of economic thought.

Copyright code: 9a374d59edc6333bd6f9d020bca25697