

## SUMMARIES

B. BORTOLI, *Sociology and social service at dawn of the profession.*

The present article illustrates several moments of the Anglo-Saxon social work history when sociology and social work were not separate and different on a status level as they are today. Specifically, the author discusses the building stage of professional competence during the Victorian age, which was marked by the activities of the Charity Organisation Society (COS), its relationship with the London School of Economics (LSE), and the spread of its philosophy in the United States, where the social worker figure emerges neatly for the first time at the beginning of the twentieth century. In this stage the debate on the scientific nature of social work and on its operational expressions also begins. Thus, the development of the settlement movement, the «Progressive Era» cultural and academic guidelines, the development of the social survey, and the emphasis on social work training given by the Chicago sociological school are closely related.

A. CEVOLINI, *The social responsibility in the organisations of the civil society.*

This article deals with the problem of responsibility in the so called «civil society». The basic assumption is the following one: civil society is essentially an organisational reality and organisation is to be conceived as an autopoietic system whose communication is to be understood as decision. The organisations of civil society stand out to resolve a problem of decisional latency and to absorb the correlated uncertainty. If responsibility is conceived as the particular contribution that a decision gives to the absorption of uncertainty, then it springs up a double problem: organisations are a typical modern way of facing the question of responsibility, but they have and reproduce at the same time responsibility towards society. In this second case, the distinction to be used for a sociological observation is that of decision-makers/involved people (*Entscheider/Betroffene*). Through this distinction it is possible to understand a lot of social phenomena, from the so called «corporate social responsibility» to the theory of stakeholder and so on.

M. GIARDIELLO, *Welfare State and cultural policies in the perspectives of local development.*

The article deals with the study about the relationship existing among cultural policy, local development processes. On the background of this analysis, inside essay emerges, also the description, to the theoretical level, of the evolution of the globalisation, process, considering in a particular way, the impact which it produces both to the institutional political level a new wording of the growth paradigm. In this viewpoint it has been elaborated the concept of cultural policy, giving to it like that whole suitable politics to strengthen, interpret and interpret again the collective memory spaces, its symbols, values but also the material and artistic expression produced by the history and generate by the interaction with the environment and nature. So the cultural intervention defined like an orienting hermeneutic general rule, in one way to promote a qualitative process of the development or another to promote the exchange, the knowledge instead of cultural assimilation and homologation.

M. NOCENZI, *Governance and risk society. An empirical study about the electromagnetic pollution.*

It is a long time the government – as an activity made by a minority with an executive power on a majority for the *bene commune* – is considered one of the most difficult arts, not only by the political scientists. If the philosophical meditations by Plato or the modern political analysis of Machiavelli described the achievement of the *bene commune* as the result of the recomposition of the social differences through the ideologies and the values, today the emerging of a *risk society*, after the decay of the last important modern ideology, the rationality, makes deeply different the *ars gubernandi*, while the «risk factor» affirms itself as a changing factor and not more as a legitimation factor in the decisional processes. To stress this transformation, the relation between *rulers* and *ruled*, between people who are traditionally defined *decisors* and who *involved*, will be observed in the classical processes (legimation) and in the new relationships in front of the emerging social questions (transformation). These relationships, in fact, are more and more subjected to an high level of expertisation, to the decisional impossibility to plan complex problems – that are in speed evolution – to the *inputs* of the ruled society, that often are oriented to request more control of the rulers on the uncertainty that is emerging from the biotechnologies as that from the genic manipulation or from the man made intervention on the environment. The dynamics of these risks do not seem «controlled» more by the ideologies could compone the opposite intersts and this contributes to the present importance of the «risk factor»: they revolutionize the *decisors* and the *involved* roles too, so that they often are reciprocal (Luhmann, 1991), if not also more effective in front of these uncertain conditions, for that are necessary individual decisions, daily planning strategies by both, ruler and ruled actors. The over-coming of these conditions, however, is a *collective good* itself we have to achieve, that re-join and re-oriented the social actors goals, even if they start from practical, individual and sectorial ones. The results of a research on the decisional processes about the plan of the present problem of the electromagnetic pollution in Italy verifies these hypothesis through the comparison between the different kinds of living with this uncertainty by the social actors Luhmann defined *functional systems*, today seem pertained to a *risk community*.

C. CARABETTA, *The weigh of the biological component in some fundamental theories of sociological tradition.*

The aim of this paper is to trigger a process of extracting biological phenomena so as to solicit a new and divergent interest toward the systematic elaboration and investigation of the relationship between biological and social-cultural factors. The analysis that follows makes reference to some of the most salient theories within the sociological tradition of the 20th century. In addition to Durkheim, Weber, Parsons, Goffman, Berger and Luckmann, there is also no lack of involvement of other equally important theorists in the search for a correct interpretation of the subject matter. Starting from the epistemological choice made by Durkheim, who places the constitutive elements encompassed by biology outside of the pertinent sociological domain, and passing by Weber's apparent concurrence with the position of the Alsatian sociologist, the intent is to pave the way leading to the recovery of the biological component of the object of sociology.

R. LODIGIANI, *Human capital, employability, social inclusion: the evolutions of socioloical study on the linkage between education and work.*

The article looks into the theoretical assumptions nowadays tinged to the common conviction that investment in education is a fundamental lever against unemployment. The reflection is conducted considering Italian young unemployment as empirical field of analysis. The sociological perspective here adopted permits to put in light the complexity of the linkage between education and work. This linkage, in fact, is neither linear nor sure, for is conditioned by social factors. The investment in education isn't a guarantee against unemployment neither to find an adequate job comparing to the educational level reached, revealing itself to be an important factor of social segmentation and stratification.