

power and total investments. The consistency of these classes is then verified by the analysis of some socio-economic features of the same firms and a special significance is given to the different uses of financial aids. At last relations of local industry with the market system are analyzed, elaborating a typology of market functions and verifying some of the typical influences which central dominance exercises upon the marginal economic functions. In conclusion, the hypothesis of a scale of marginality within the province — where the attempted development in a restricted area provoked new imbalances — is verified.

The third part of the book is dedicated to the socio-cultural aspects of entrepreneurship (sociological characteristics of the entrepreneurs, entrepreneurial culture), and particular reference is made to the interaction between entrepreneurship and politics, emerging as a basic question in comprehending the margining process.

The conclusions are expressed by the concept of «organization of marginality», which specifies how exogenous and endogenous, economic and political factors concur to create a situation in which an economic and political class organizes the material and human resources, not so much toward actual objectives of development, but as a function of the preservation of their own power; in such a way the objective result of a subordinated integration of the local economy into the central development is reached.