

SUMMARIES

A. ARDIGÒ, *The sociology of the social actor challenged with social hypercomplexity.*

The author aims at elaborating a double theory studying the internal point of view of social actors and the external objective point of view of the social system. In the 80's many authors on very different aspects: for example Touraine, Alexander, Morin, Moscovici. In Italy authors such as Crespi, Gallino and Antiseri are quoted. The author deals with two problems which various theoretical studies would not have solved adequately. The first of these in which anthropological concept establishes subjectivity, the second one the possibility the social actor would have of intervening autonomously in a hypercomplex society. According to the author the two main problems cannot be faced separately. The poles of personal and interpersonal subjectivity and that of a social macrosystem constitute the two poles of a highly contingent relation. The subjectivity of the social actor is founded on a metaphysical basis proper to man's conscience. This may of conceiving human subjectivity would explain the autodirectionality of subjects within a complex social system organised in non-hierarchical networks.

W. GROSSIN, *The evolution of working hours in France; a change in the time context.*

The article examines the deep transformation in the «milieu temporel» taking place in present-day post-industrial society, which is going through a re-definition of the relation between time of work and spare time. After stressing that working-time is still a fundamental factor of the «milieu temporel», the Author analyses the phenomenon of the reduction of working-hours over the last ten years. Using French statistical data from 1954 to 1985 relative to 14 sectors of industry, the Author shows that in all these sectors unprecedented analogous changes have taken place which seem to open a new era in the history of work. These can be summed up in the drastic reduction of the working-hours of workers and white-collar workers and in the convergence between the length of working-hours of the two categories, which are in both cases an average of 39 hours. The article ends by examining three dimensions of the changes taking place, which respectively refer to economic, structural and cultural trends.

M. LELLI, *On the word communism.*

The anthropology of the young Marx overshadowed by various Marxist traditions, which conceives man as an individual rich in needs, would be useful, according to the Author, for the understanding of post-industrial society. In particular the Marxist concept of man as producer of the «self» would lead us to think of man as an autonomous human subject from the ethical point of view, capable of passing from the realm of necessity to the of freedom. On this basis it would seem possible to distinguish a «non-sad» Marxism which is revolutionary in the sense of personal freedom. While the author emphasises the sources of alienation common to capitalism and real socialism, he maintains that the re-evaluation of the anthropological perspective of the young Marx is specially suitable for post-industrial society where jobs once considered the most alienating can be carried out by robots.

M. MAFFESOLI, *Sociology of everyday life (elements of epistemology).*

The typical and innovative approach to the sociology of everyday life is examined starting with

the distinction between the «social» — to which mechanical solidarity and rational instrumentation are attributed — and «sociality», referring to organic solidarity, a symbolic dimension of life and preoccupation with the present. Giving value to everyday life also implies the recognition of the «primary group» as the true basis of every social life and as a framework of the biographical method. The triad formed by experience, collective group and life can be a great contribution to a methodological renewal of sociology. In this way subjectivity, seen as a concrete universal thing, in the light of «typicalness», is no longer a defect to be eliminated but rather a point of observation giving us a more complete picture of social experience.

M. COLASANTO, *Local societies as a paradigm (and a paradox)*.

The idea of development, as has been formulated by an important part of the sociological tradition is, as is known, ever more subject to radical criticism because of the obvious phenomena of heterogenesis of the aims it gave rise to and because of the strong degree of determinism implied in its more evolutionistic version. But just as the judgement of insufficiency is almost unanimous both on the analytical and normative plains, the prospectives for a revision of the contents in these terms still remain uncertain. Although the approach commonly referring to local society does not yet constitute a definite paradigma, it nevertheless proposes a pluralistic (not unilinear) vision of development, even going beyond those classical antinomies (community/society, status/contract) which are in great part an obstacle for the progress of the social sciences.

M. LOMBARDI, *Forecast for the Future. A few notes on the Cross Impact Analysis Method*.

The method studied in this article is a procedure which would enable us to build a large number of probable future scenarios. Besides, in the ambit of the produced scenarios, it is possible to simulate the effects obtained by the intervention of the decision maker «by impacting» on the variables describing the scenarios. The method which is based on a probabilistic valuation of the occurring of what has been forecast is not immune from problems concerning, above all, the acquisition of information and the way they are dealt with from an algorithmic point of view. During the work these problems are synthetically evidenced and, as a conclusion, ways of research are proposed to develop new instruments of forecast.

M. MAGATTI, *From the school of Chicago to «negotiated order». Action and social order in interactionist perspective*.

Looking back at the interactionist approach, the author tries to assess the relevance of this tradition for the present sociological theory. He argues that the interactionist notion of action is still valuable not only for the analysis of the faceto-face domain but also of other social realms. Attempts to use this approach to analyze macro-phenomena has been only partially pursued in the past. Probably, the concept of «negotiated order» provided by A. Strauss is at present the most significant outcome. Nevertheless, it must be stressed that the interactionist approach is at the core of some of the most interesting theoretical synthesis of our times (such as Giddens' and Habermas').

G. MORO, *Technological risk and new social movements: an attempt at a sociological interpretation*.

In post-industrial societies several social movements emerge that pay attention to the risks connected with the technological development. The paper shows the importance of technological risk in contemporary societies and it considers the different analytical perspectives that may be used in the interpretation of this risk.

A. PACINI, *Muslim migrations in Europe: some notes on the subject*.

The establishment of 4.500.000 muslim immigrants in Europe gives rise to some problems about the processes of intercultural relations. Infact these immigrants belong to a different cultural pattern and they have different religious and civil values. So the questions are how they can become part of European society, whether their integration is possible and on which bases it can be made. The scientific research on this subject is just beginning, but the works of four sociologists, which are examined here, are the first approach to the problem, and they give some interesting suggestions for future studies on the matter.

G. SIAS, *From «Project Sardinia» to post-industrial development.*

Starting with the failure of industrialization in Sardinia, this article aims at showing how the present-day Sardinian society has grown and continues to grow within a «post-industrial» social model in which the potentialities of the island are somewhat exalted. The possibility of growth not based on industrialization had already emerged in the island between the sixties and seventies when a pilot intervention carried out by the O.E.L.C. — named «Project Sardinia» — showed how it would be possible to intervene in the Sardinian situation without recurring to macroindustrial logic but by making use of traditional resources and/or micro and media local industry. Today the industrial failure in Sardinia contrasts with the strong growth of the tertiary and of the «quaternary» sectors in the field of tourism as in those of commerce, technology and finance etc, all of this linked to the continuation of traditional apicultural sectors.