

SUMMARIES

C. LANZETTI, *The place of religion in contemporary society: methodological reflections and data analysis.*

The contribution deals with the role of religion in a pluralistic and multiethnic society. The author first identifies the methodological limits of some analysis and then considers the results of a study carried out in seven Italian provinces on a random sample of 2800 persons between 18 and 74 years of age. The topic is approached through the analysis of some characteristics of the individuals that define themselves as religious or non religious and the relation between religion and the sense of belonging to a place. The most interesting results were found about religious socialization, the relation between religious experience and sense of place and the problems around the meaning and the life goals shared by religious and lay world.

M. MAGATTI, *Beyond the atomized society: individualization and rationalization in the contemporary age.*

One of the main effects induced by globalization is the radicalization of individualization. The way in which people live in contemporary society is in fact strongly influenced by a further increase in social fragmentation. The article contends the idea that this leads to an hyperindividualistic set and that only individuals may act in such a situation. On the contrary, the author suggests that – although a relevant increase in the individuals' power of act is one of the main features of the present social context – other (not merely individual) subjects affect social life still. Territories, organizations, social movements and networks do not disappear, but they remain crucial even today. The final part of the paper focuses on the ways in which the conflict may take place in such a social framework.

R. BICHI, *The treatment of the spoken text: issues opened in the analysis of the non standard data.*

The contribution deals with the problems of directiveness and structure in non standard interviews considered in the light of their use during data analysis. It is argued that the process of collecting empirical material directs the various options of data handling, which is more and more carried out through the use of computer assisted software. Because of the availability of these packages, the problems of classification and division of the text in thematic segments become crucial. The article deals with this problem and suggests some methods of constructing the necessary analytical process.

A. PANTÒ, *Into the Durkheimian's thought.*

The essay purposes to enhance on a master of sociology, Émile Durkheim. The intention is to come out an original sketch of Durkheim for Italian academy. It showed really the contradictions into Durkheimian's thought and to give an explanation of Durkheim separated between Past and Present, Hebraism and Modernity, Positivism and Spiritualism, with the difficulty of reconciliation that all parts.

A. SAPONARO, *Contribution to the systemic interpretation of the bioethics as social phenomenon: problematic profiles and search's lines.*

The present essay examines a reading of bioethics what social phenomenon, according with an approach in light of Luhmann's social system theory. The empirical investigation on the relationships between technological innovation and medical culture in theme of assisted human reproduction would confirm the validity of a interpretation systemic model of bioethics. The essay also deepens the problematic profiles of other alternative interpretation model of bioethics already proposed in relationship to the same theme of the assisted reproduction. Some problematic issues of such theoretical model, regarding the original Luhmann's social system theory are illustrated. The alternative model is also placed to comparison with the elaboration path of systemic approach to the sociology of the health, with particular reference to the sociopsychosomatic paradigm quoted above.

P. VOLONTÉ, *The commerce of the sense and the cultural sphere of the eccentric.*

The article discusses the status of cultural products through an analysis of those goods that belong to the cultural heritage of a society and therefore are to be protected by cultural institutions. It shows how these goods become «singularized», *i.e.* how they become preserved from the everyday process of negotiation of meanings, which generally affects most cultural products. Such a singularization involves the transformation of the «taken for granted» status of everyday cultural products in an «eccentric» status, in which appears the essential volatility of their meanings.