

## SUMMARIES

R. STRASSOLDO-M. TESSARIN, *Territorial belongings and localism*.

The aim of this paper is to discuss the theoretical theme of localism and of socio-spatial belonging, on the basis of an empirical research on these topics. Data from the empirical work allows the authors to describe the main features of the territorial identity and the motivations that shape it, the spatial structure and level in which the everyday social relations grow and give meaning to the local belonging. Starting from the main theoretical assumptions the authors analyze different types of territorial belonging ('rootedness', 'social integration', 'environmental quality', 'socio-cultural homogeneity', 'modernity') and the role that residential stability, social integration, ecological and socio-cultural features of the context have in the development of territorial belonging (from localism to cosmopolitanism).

A. MAZZETTE, *Identity, belonging and insularity in Sardinia*.

The purpose of this work is to explain the concepts of identity, belonging and insularity, according to the results of an empirical research on Sardinian Party (Psd'Az). Some features are delineated: political identity of the Sardinian Party's leaders; Sardinian society's identity, on the basis of both the opinion of those interviewed and of the Psd'Az. Particularly, through internal-external-internal movement, personal stories, political programs and Psd'Az history are expounded by the light of cultural and territorial belongings. The island is the context of multiple identification processes; so insularity becomes a basic explanatory category to understand the deep feelings of belongings to the Sardinian society of both the single member and the party.

G. ROVATI, *From political movement to political party: the «North League» in Liguria region*.

Moving from a typological reconstruction of the features that usually ought to be considered in the analysis of political protest movements, the paper outlines the development of the «North League» phenomenon in Liguria region (Italy), from its origins (in the early '80s) to its progressive emerging (1988-1991) and strengthening (1991-1992). During this period the regional league here contemplated has been changing from an informal movement to a structured political party. At the basis of its political success there is fiscal protest, xenophobic attitudes, autonomistic and federalistic claims. The empirical documentation of all these processes is mainly based on some focused interviews to representative local leaders.

E.M. TACCHI, *Localism and political organization of the «North League»*.

In the early '90s, the «North League» has become the first political party in Northern Italy, and the fourth one in the whole country. Moving from the results of a sample of focused interviews to some leaders of the League, the article aims to outline the main characteristics of this new party. Membership, leadership and local organization are analyzed, as well as the main social and economic resources involved in political and communication processes. The League appears as a new party with a very traditional structure; in perspective, the effectiveness of its relations with the social environment could be damaged by an internal conflict between different and simultaneous aims.



M. COLOMBO, *The natural bases of social action.*

Aim of this essay is to explore different theories of social action by the «naturalistic approach». Such a perspective, in fact, is required to face with particular environmental problems and global crisis. These invite to reconsider the Nature as a basic component of human and social action and as a basic resource of our survival and quality of life. This article starts with the subject of human nature in social sciences (social psychology, sociology, social ecology), then it examines the theme of territoriality. Finally it discuss the non-rational component of economical and decisional behavior, such as emergency, risk probability, insecurity, iperirrationality.

G. SIAS, *Power of media and postindustrial society.*

Inside the postindustrial society mass communications play a very significant and different role. Today to speak about the «effects» of mass media is, at least, reductive. Differentiation of audience, diversification of several media and their channels, technological advances and power to use different combinations of media have changed the role of mass communications. Today they act as *cultural and informative reference* from which the audience can be autonomous and use them as tools, instead of the supposed «passivity» imposed in ideological terms by industrial society. However, theories of media were born from that society. Today the «structural» importance of information and communication, on the one hand, and the rise of a new subjectivity on the other, impose new analytic approaches in which the subject of communication cannot be separated from the widest socio-cultural contest.