

English summaries^{*}

(in alphabetical order)

G. Anzera, A. Massa, *Geopolitica e migrazioni forzate: movimenti di popolazione e conseguenze strategiche nelle relazioni internazionali contemporanee (Geopolitics and forced migration: population movements and strategic consequences in contemporary international relations)*

Geopolitical instrumentalization is one of the less-publicized matters among the issues surrounding migratory fluxes. This article aims to underline the central elements that characterize forced displacements as a problem in interstate relations and as a hidden weapon of pressure used by unscrupulous governmental élites to gain political advantage in the domestic and international domain.

E. Campelli, *La dialettica del confine: comunità e identità ai tempi delle migrazioni (Border dialectics: community and identity during times of migration)*

The essay reflects on the notion of «community» and the related concept of «identity», with the intent to highlight ambiguous and multifaceted elements. In particular, the idea of community finds its origins in ancient culture, before becoming a key concept of social sciences, and thus is open to a variety of theoretical interpretations. At present, the widespread processes of migration is commonly seen as a way to dismantle the terms and boundaries of traditional communities: the populist, nostalgic of «small countries», is to oppose imaginary communities to the real ones, in reciprocal antagonism.

G. Gianturco, F. Colella, *L'idea sociale delle migrazioni nella società contemporanea (The social idea of migration in contemporary society)*

Throughout social and cultural history worldwide, the idea of migration has often been tied to the idea of disorder and imbalance: flows of people, guilty only of moving from one place to another, who were stopped, rejected in some

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way, or oriented towards other territories. In fact, the most widespread perception of migration in this regard is as disruption of social order: «for some, it is the dawn of a new world, under the banner of hybridization and universal brotherhood; for most, it is the beginning of an invasion». This viewpoint is certainly not supported by statistical evidence: in fact, in a context in which moods and preconceived assessments seem to take precedence over reasoned opinions based on documents, providing a solid reference framework to understand an extremely complex phenomenon seems more necessary than ever.

V. Carbone, *La civic integration ai tempi del governo Lega-Cinquestelle. Tra sicurezza, controllo del territorio e informalizzazione dei processi di inclusione sociale (Civic integration during Lega-Cinquestelle's government: neo-authoritarianism, border control and informalization of the social inclusion process)*

The paper analyzes the impact of the 132/2018 law recently introduced by the Italian government to control Italian migratory regimes, and access and inclusion policies for migrants. The purpose is to highlight the main dimensions introduced by this multi-scalar model of governance of migratory phenomena, as well as its underlying concept of society. The past few years have determined a growing formalization of increasingly selective criteria for entry, settlement, and citizenship of non-EU migrants. The main focus is to highlight the elements of continuity and discontinuity between the current government's interventions (the Lega-Cinquestelle era) and previous legislation, in terms of management of human mobility, of borders, and of the processes of segregation that migrants are subjected to.

I. Corvino, V. Grassi, *Le migrazioni nella terra tra i due mondi. Identità mediterranea e processi di integrazione dei migranti (Migrating to the land between the two worlds. Mediterranean identity and the integration process of migrants)*

The contribution focuses on aspects that contribute to bring out opportunities and risks of a Mediterranean integration model. Starting from an analysis of the general characteristics of the migratory phenomenon in Italy, we take into consideration the immigrant integration models of major European countries and the United States, to try and understand if and how a Mediterranean model of integration has the potential to overcome some of the evident criticalities of other models. Can the Mediterranean be a place, a space, a physical and symbolic environment in which Europe can re-envision itself as a «middle land»?

P. Laurano, *La questione della cittadinanza nel pensiero di Talcott Parsons (Citizenship in the works of Talcott Parsons)*

This paper analyzes ethnic pluralism and integration based on Talcott Parsons' works. In a 1965 essay on «full citizenship» of Black Americans in the US, Harvard's sociologist identifies the attainment of a minority ethnic group's social rights as the only way to achieve full inclusion. This analysis shows a less

conservative and conformist side of the scholar, compared to the more common profile associated with the great American theorist who proposes a modern, although largely unrealized, vision of the future.

M. Nocenzi, *Il contributo della teoria del conflitto di Georg Simmel alla sociologia delle diversità e delle differenze* (The contribution of Simmel's conflict theory to the sociology of diversity and differences)

Over the past decades, social sciences have increasingly focused on changing variables that explain differences and inequalities among people and individuals, and especially on what transforms the first into the second. The analysis of society as a «system of differences» has contributed to sociology's strategic role. This is true in particular since Simmel's conflict theory and his approach to tension between opposites, which leads towards a common reality where individuals, groups and institutions evolve in a dense «networks of conflicts» and a subsequent «unity among diverse people». The paper aims to verify the hypothesis that Simmel's theory could provide a useful sociological interpretation of the contemporary social conflict.

E. Pugliese, *La nuova emigrazione nel crocevia migratorio italiano* (The new emigration in the Italian migratory crossroad)

Italy is a true migratory crossroad, with a comparable number of Italian citizens living abroad, and of foreigners living in the peninsula. This decade's novelty is a renewed emigration from Italy, with very different characteristics from those of post-war intra-European migration. This difference is due to the flow's social composition (previously proletarian, currently mixed); to the higher level of education (even if only about one fourth are graduates); to a female component moving in autonomy and not as an accompanying family member; to the regional origin not only tied to traditionally poor areas; to the fact that work continues to be the most important motivator, although there are many non-economic reasons. The article illustrates these new features and the factors that determine them.

L. Scuccimarra, *La «crisi dei migranti» e la genesi del populismo anti-umanitario* (The «migrant crisis» and the rise of anti-humanitarian populism)

Over the last few years, the so-called «migrant crisis» has gained increasing relevance within the space of the political experience of the European Union and its often-dissenting member states. The contemporary debate on this issue includes attempts to question the general reliability of this consolidated representation of the dynamics in progress. There has also been a relatively successful effort to problematize the widely conditioning role that the «language of «crisis»» plays in the construction of our specific way of representing, interpreting and understanding contemporary migration. This essay highlights some of the main passages of this line of critical reflection, discussing the contribution it may offer for a deeper understanding of the so-called «populist turn» of contemporary politics.