

SUMMARIES

V. CESAREO, *The roots of the future. The university in the construction of the new Europe.*

From its very origin the University has been considered as a privileged place dedicated to *research* and to *education*, that is to the production and transmission of knowledge. The ways in which this mission has been interpreted and carried out is far from univocal; on the contrary it changes depending on the various historical periods and according to the national contexts. For example, in Italy, the rapid diffusion of Higher education in the Sixties and Seventies brought about the so called «mass University» which introduced an element of discontinuity in the history of this institution. Also it is now common knowledge that there are important differences in the University systems of the various European countries (especially between the Anglo-Saxon system and the system of continental Europe). Having briefly elaborated on these relevant aspects of the European system, the essay confronts the problem of assessing the contribution that the University can offer, under the cultural, economic and social profile, to the constitution of Europe. To meet this challenge it is necessary to reflect on the current organization of the University and to make some important changes.

L. RUGGERONE, *From Husserl to Schutz: from phenomenology to social sciences.*

This article analyses the links between husserlian phenomenology and the development of phenomenological sociology. After considering some of the most important themes in Husserl's philosophy, it examines the thought and the work of Alfred Schutz, who is here presented as an intermediate figure between philosophy and sociology. It is here suggested that Schutz's main interest was to give social sciences an epistemological foundations from within the natural world (*Lebenswelt*) as opposed to Husserl's transcendental stance. Schutz's theory is then defined as a «a constitutive phenomenology of the natural attitude», a discipline that provides the foundation for the development of a true phenomenological sociology as it is best exemplified in the work of Berger and Luckmann.

G. ROVATI, *Intergenerational mobility in the 90s Lombardia.*

The study of mobility represents a privileged observation point to understand the structural dynamics operating within a given society. In the context of advanced industrialised societies social mobility has a strong impact on public policies, from the *educational policies*, aimed at offering to all members of society educational chances and career opportunities, to the *policies of employment* and the fiscal and social policies. From all this set of policies depends the effective inclusion in the economic and social rights of citizenship. This topic is examined from both the theoretical and empirical point of view, using the results of a study on a group of young people in Lombardia interviewed seven times between 1986 and 1993 in the course of a project, «LEVA», promoted by the Regional Statistics Service. The attention is drawn firstly on scholastic mobility, secondly on professional mobility also relative to the parental professional position, in order to investigate the relationship between education and employment and to better understand the economic and social dynamics in Lombardia during the early '90s.

A. VERNIZZI, *The choice of the University and the occupational status in the light of a statistic model.*

The essay's goal is to identify the motivations behind the decision taken by a group of young people in Lombardia interviewed in the «LEVA» study, to register at the University or rather to find a regular job. The investigation has been conducted through the application of the statistical model «Logit», that tries to identify both the variables that influenced the behaviour of the interviewees and the intensity they might have had to orient towards possible alternatives. The probability of being regularly employed and of being registered at the University are explained with the intentions and characteristics shown by the members of the panel at different times of their history. A first model interprets the choices reported at the time of the final interview (1993) in the light of the intentions declared in the last year of secondary school (1986). A second type of analysis uses the information about the diplomas obtained after the first survey. The different timing connected to the explicative variables allows to understand how much the orientations, expressed at the end of secondary school, influences the outcomes recorded seven years later.

A. SCISCI, *The woman between the family and the workplace.*

This article deals with the changes occurring in the women's condition over the last decades, in particular linked with the transformation of the role of the family and the relation between women and work; these changes deeply influenced the social construction of adult female identity, making it more complex and problematic – even more risky – if compared with the female identity of the past. In fact changes haven't occur from the domestic role to the extra-domestic role, but through the approach of work responsibilities and traditional responsibilities, such as the organisation of the domestic work, which request a hard action of recomposition in a unity many different elements. As we can see, women today are facing a real challenge of the social construction of female adult identity; to understand it, it is necessary to analyse the interaction between family and work, which in general are considered as separated spheres, each one with its own different rules. Data coming from the research *Family and changing sex roles* (Eurisko 1994), are discussed for the case of Italy. This research tries, with a multidimensional perspective – which includes sociological, psychological, and economic factors – to analyse the fundamental issues dealing with today's women world, for instance discussing different opinions on events such as the work and its relation with the fertility choices; the outcomes of this research are here discussed. In conclusion, the author underlines that work and family are still separate worlds for women, even if it's possible to suggest some elements of a changing process for today's women.

M. VINCI, *The female work in the «Gender Studies» perspective.*

This article deals with the concept of female work as it is stressed in the Gender Studies perspective. First of all the author points out that it's possible to analyse the role and the importance of the female work in the family and outside also in the first feminist approaches which are the fundamental basis of the Gender Studies; in liberal feminism, for instance, female work was stressed as a civil and political right of women, while in the socialist approach it was considered as one of the main elements of the revolutionary process. In the development of Gender Studies – which begin with the interpretation of gender as the social construction of sexual identity – the social processes involved in women's work, came out and began to be discussed through new approaches such as the patriarchy theories and the research on the sexual division of labour. Feminist and gender theorists generally agree that the main obstacle to a real self-realization of women through work is to find first of all in the historical and traditional separation of the public sphere (remunerated work) and the private sphere (domestic work); Gender Studies also help to focus on the obstacle of the gender differences not just between men and women, but also between women of different age, cultural level, geographic position and so on. New perspective in Gender Studies on female work issues are developing on a model of citizenship which could include both gender differences and differences between women; this new model of citizenship – which is discussed in conclusions – seems to get over the traditional separation of public and private spheres.