

## *English summaries*\*

(in alphabetical order)

P. Ceri, *La politica di Luciano Gallino: conoscenza, progettazione, responsabilità (Luciano Gallino: Globalization; Neoliberalism; Work)*

Luciano Gallino, deceased in November of 2015, was one of the leading figures of Italian sociology. His extensive research and analysis on the transformation of labour and economy – prolifically published over the last 15 years of his life – is characterized by his usual methodological rigor and by a strongly negative diagnosis of financial capitalism and neoliberalism. The article demonstrates how this approach does not constitute – as some believe – a reversal of his sociological and moral views compared to his previous work, but rather its consistent development, if considered in the light of the three phases that mark Gallino’s scientific path.

E. De Rosa, F. Pintaldi, M. Tibaldi, *Giovani e adulti nel mercato del lavoro in Italia: complementarità o sostituzione intergenerazionale? (Young and Older Workers in the Italian Labor Market: Complementarity or Intergenerational Substitution?)*

This study uses stock and longitudinal data from the Labour Force Survey (ISTAT), and examines the labor market dynamics in Italy from 2004 to 2014 from an intergenerational perspective. It focuses on human capital, professional conditions and occupational structure of teenagers and young adults (age 15-34) and older adults (age 55+) by sector and profession. It concludes that the issue of intergenerational replacement is widely misunderstood, particularly by those who claim to support generational handover. The labour market is in fact dynamic, and structural changes are ongoing. The human capital and skills of young and older people are different, as are the sectors in which they are mainly

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employed. Figures on labour market entry and exit flows show that it is not feasible for jobs to be handed down from generation to generation.

G. Ienna, *Sociologia ed epistemologia delle frontiere disciplinari: un percorso fra Bourdieu e Passeron (Sociology and Epistemology of Disciplinary Boundaries: an Analysis on Bourdieu and Passeron)*

Bourdieu and Passeron are strictly linked with the French epistemological tradition known as Historical Epistemology. In this paper, the author reconstructs the application of epistemological regionalism in sociology. The concept and theory of epistemological regionalism were formulated first by Bachelard and then developed by Canguilhem. It was then employed by Bourdieu and Passeron to describe the characteristics of sociological rationalism. After separating from Bourdieu, Passeron developed the notion of style of reasoning (inspired by Hacking's and Crombie's theories). Specific focus in this article is given to the topic of disciplinary boundaries in social science and humanities. The aim is to offer a coherent reconstruction of the epistemological and sociological assumptions of Bourdieu and Passeron in regards to disciplinary divisions in the fields of social sciences and humanities.

C. Lombardo, L. Sabetta, *Interpreting Life Sociologically: the Cases of Merton and Bourdieu*

Reading one's own biography based on the same criteria used to analyze other subjects, can offer a unique evidence of sociological inquiry. Influential demonstrations of this have been provided by Pierre Bourdieu and Robert K. Merton: they reflexively employed all the results and methodologies of their own previous research, developed a sociological self-analysis of their own life-paths, giving rise to a peculiar personal exercise in the sociology of scientific knowledge. In this sense, the aim of the paper is to point out how this kind of «constructive» reflexivity, and the resulting self-objectivation, can constitute an opportunity to (a) submit the criteria used for personal interpretation to a further testing, exempt from any ad-hocness, and reinvesting the scientific knowledge previously developed, thus demonstrating its significance even more; (b) show a certain degree of coherence, not presenting life as a paradoxical denial of epistemological or methodological proposals; (c) bring to light the «unthought of», therefore providing the potential for controlling it.

F. Parziale, V. Pastori, *L'istruzione come risorsa di inclusione sociale delle donne (Education as a Resource of Social Inclusion for Women)*

In Italy, despite women's greater educational success and their progressive inclusion in the workplace, gender asymmetries are still present. The secondary analysis of Banca d'Italia data (2012) aims to answer two questions: 1) Considering the same social background and geographical area, are young women less affected by gender inequality when accessing better jobs? 2) In this dynamic, is

education a more important resource for women than men? The analysis, carried out through multinomial logistic regression, is focused on the social consequences of women's increasing level of education, indicating the development of a new female identity, highly educated and aiming for the more advantageous professional roles.

A. Russo, *Libero mercato in libero Stato (Free Market in a Free State)*

The essay outlines the parallel evolution of freedom, capitalism, State regulation and social inequalities through last centuries. Due to the strict interaction between economic and political power, capitalistic systems are affected by a strong risk of anti-democratic tendencies. In contemporary capitalism, globalization, new technologies and political choices, have dramatically increased the freedom of movement for capital, with relevant and negatives effects on social welfare. These trends endanger not only equality and democracy, but also the efficiency of advanced capitalist systems.

C. Sofia, E. Valentini, E. Nemmo, *Riformismo e valutazione nell'area delle scienze sociali e politiche. Gli effetti sulla comunità scientifica, le idee, le persone. Prime riflessioni (Reform and Evaluation in Social and Political Sciences Area. The Effects on Scientific Communities, Ideas and People. First Considerations)*

The article discusses the first results of a research project on the effects of evaluation processes in the political and social areas. The reconstruction of the main positions in the Italian scientific debate on these consequences, represents the theoretical and conceptual framework of the psycho-social-anthropological analysis on the effects of professors' work and relational practices. This analysis was carried out through biographical interviews with key informants. An analysis of professors teaching in political and social fields in three Italian universities is also presented. Together with an IRIS (Institutional Research Information System) catalogues investigation, it allows to identify changes in scientific production after VQR (eValuation of the Quality of Research) exercises and the first ASN (National Scientific Qualification) session.