

English Summaries

(in alphabetical order)

E. Celardi, G. Caruso, *Asexuality and emotional dynamics in digital spaces: a case study of the asexual visibility and education network* (Asessualità e dinamiche emozionali negli spazi digitali: il caso studio dell'Asexual Visibility and Education Network)

This contribution highlights the crucial role played by digital communities in providing safe and supportive environments for marginalized sexual identities, thereby enhancing their visibility and self-awareness. Specifically, the study examines the impact of the Aven (Asexual Visibility and Education Network) community on the emotional experiences of its members. Through sentiment analysis conducted on over 4,000 user comments, supported by Natural Language Processing (Nlp) tools, recurrent themes and predominant emotions expressed by users were identified. The findings, enriched by semi-structured interviews, reveal not only frustration and stigma but also experiences of acceptance and personal growth.

R. Fontana, E.D. Calò, *Prioritizing quality of life: young people in Lazio between identity demands and occupational constraints* (La qualità della vita al primo posto. I giovani del Lazio tra istanze identitarie e vincoli occupazionali)

In the past, individual identity was largely defined by work, given its undeniable significance both in personal life (micro level) and in the organization of society (macro level). Today, this appears to be changing. The perspective proposed here emphasizes a renewed importance attributed to quality of life. It is as if many people are discovering – or rediscovering – that «beyond work» lies an entire world of interests, emotions, and outlooks, often overlooked due to the obsessive focus on productivity fostered by the capitalist system. This empirical investigation aims to capture an emerging value hierarchy increasingly embraced by younger generations.

Sociologia e ricerca sociale (ISSN 1121-1148, ISSNe 1971-8446), 2024, 135, DOI: 10.3280/SR2024-135009

P. Laurano, *Studying jihadist radicalization: theoretical and methodological challenges* (Studiare la radicalizzazione jihadista: problemi teorico-metodologici)

This essay explores jihadist radicalization in Europe, with a particular focus on the methodological challenges involved in field research. Although sociology has developed various explanatory theoretical models (such as relative deprivation, network theories, re-socialization, and psycho-cognitive disorders), significant limitations remain. Field research – predominantly qualitative and based on life histories and case studies – fails to adequately address fundamental questions: who becomes radicalized, and why? The essay seeks to identify the principal methodological shortcomings and propose new analytical approaches for a line of research that, beyond its theoretical relevance, may inform public policy and decision-making.

A. Matrella, *The Integrative use of audio diaries in survey research for the detection of generative micro-events: a case study on the quality of life of university workers at Sapienza* (L'uso integrativo degli audio-diari nella survey research per la rilevazione dei micro-eventi generativi. Il caso di studio sulla qualità della vita dei lavoratori universitari della Sapienza)

This study explores the integration of survey research and audio diaries to investigate the quality of life among university staff, with particular attention to the effects – both positive and negative – of interference between different experiential domains (work, domestic/family, and leisure) on occupational distress. The research is situated within a growing interest in data collection methods that leverage digital technologies, such as the use of audio diaries recorded via instant messaging applications like WhatsApp or Telegram. These audio diaries allow participants to capture experiences and reflections in real-time, enhancing data authenticity and reducing intrusiveness compared to traditional diaries. This methodological approach enabled the identification of not only meaningful aspects of daily life but also micro-events that may trigger domain interference. Notably, the findings show that work tends to permeate daily routines, even when participants are engaged in activities associated with other life domains. Interestingly, leisure activities were found to have a dual effect: while they can reduce the pervasive influence of work, they may also contribute to a sense of overload in daily life.

A. Micalizzi, F. Epifani, *Attitudes toward computationally creative products: validation of the acas scale* (L'atteggiamento verso i prodotti creativi computazionali: la validazione della scala Acas)

Artificial intelligence is increasingly permeating our practices, both visibly and subtly. While the mediation of a learning-capable engine facilitates many tasks, it also generates individual and collective anxieties (Pireddu & Meriggi, 2024). Following a review of the state of the art, this paper presents the validation process of the Artificial Creativity Attitude Scale (Acas), a tool designed to measure attitudes

toward computationally creative outputs. Drawing from the Technology Acceptance Model (Tam) (Davis, 1989) and a multidimensional conception of attitude (cognitive, emotional, and behavioral components), the paper outlines the item development process and the construction of resulting clusters based on score analysis.

D.A. Puntus, A.P. Getman, O.M. Yaroshenko, O.Ye. Lutsenko, V.O. Velychko, *Corporate social responsibility as an element of the employee social security system* (La responsabilità sociale d'impresa come elemento del sistema di sicurezza sociale dei dipendenti)

In the current economic environment, along with financial aspects, non-economic indicators, such as the level of social security of employees and the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies, are gaining significant weight. In this context, the social responsibility of business is becoming increasingly important, becoming an important element of the social security system for employees and determining current trends in business activity. This study aims to analyze and evaluate the role of social responsibility in business in the context of the social well-being of employees. In order to fulfill the established aim, the study employed the dialectical method, methods of logical generalization and scientific abstraction, statistical method, problem-oriented method, generalization method, and content analysis. The study identified the effectiveness of social responsibility measures implemented by enterprises at the current stage of state-building in Ukraine, considering the aspect of war. In conclusion, the study explored the problematic issues in this area and suggested ways to solve them.

M. Puoti, *An unwitting reader. When Bourdieu did not speak about Gramsci* (Un lettore poco inconsapevole. Quando Bourdieu non parlava di Gramsci)

Not only Bourdieu's references to Gramsci are scant, but the relevance attributed to them appears negligible overall: in the majority of the rare occasions where he shows the willingness to explicitly demonstrate his knowledge of Gramsci through citations, this is done in a hurried, vague, and instrumental manner. However, this does not imply that Bourdieu's posture and positions regarding Gramsci's thought do not find expression within his own texts; on the contrary, they emerge precisely from reticence, allusions, and dissimulations. From here, one can even explore a closeness underlying an apparent and declared detachment, to reflect on a disinterest that is in fact interested. The analysis thus relies on a contrarian reading of the direct and explicit occurrences of Gramsci traceable in Bourdieu's texts, highlighting the space of their possible sociological implications.

S. Sheasmitha, R.T. Sundara, *Parenting Style and Academic Achievements of Adolescents* (Stile genitoriale e risultati accademici degli adolescenti)

In the modern world, adolescence is a central part of the development of the self, which undergoes significant social, emotional, and intellectual changes. The

social environment, including familial structures and interactions, strongly influences these changes. In this view, the research exposes the sociological discourse on how parenting style influences the academic achievement of adolescents.

This study exposes the different types of parenting styles adopted by their parents and exposes the influence of socio-economic cultural background on parenting. The study gave an attention to the academic achievement of the adolescents. It also gave an attention to providing insight into how socio-economic factors, like family structures, cultural norms and parenting style made their influence on their academic achievement.

The study employs descriptive research design and a cross-sectional study. It is predominantly quantitative in nature. The study was exclusively executed among school- going adolescent's (16-18). To choose the respondents, the study fixed a certain criterion. The study was executed among 310 school going students through the simple random sampling method to select the respondents. The researcher used the Scale of Parental Authority Questionnaire for measuring parenting style and the Academic Performance Scale to measure the academic performance among adolescents. In order to collect the required data, a semi-structured interview schedule was adopted and a systematic observation technique was also used to understand the socio-economic and cultural dynamics of the respondents.

This study aims to highlight the significant role of parenting styles in shaping the academic achievement of school going adolescents in Salem district. By examining the influence of socio-economic and cultural factors, it provides valuable insights into how the family structures and cultural norms impact academic achievements. The findings will help educational policies and parenting interventions aimed at fostering better academic achievements.