

English Summaries

(in alphabetical order)

F. Colella, G. Roberti, *Reconstruction and resilience: the «Territori aperti» project (Open territories project) and the well-being of vulnerable communities (Tra ricostruzione e resilienza: il ruolo del progetto «Territori aperti» per il benessere sociale delle comunità vulnerabili)*

The «Territori aperti» project, developed by the Municipality and University of L'Aquila, is a key cultural and strategic initiative in the city's post-2009 earthquake reconstruction. A sociological study carried out within the project identified the most effective measures for rebuilding civil society. Findings highlight the need to integrate economic and socio-cultural dimensions, recognising culture, social ties and social capital as essential for cohesion and recovery.

C. Continenza, *Governing labour migration in Italy: challenges in a flexible economy (Governance e regolazione della migrazione lavorativa in Italia. Sfide nella società dell'economia flessibile)*

This article reflects on the management of migrant labour in today's flexible economy, drawing on secondary data concerning Italy's main legal framework for foreign workers – the «Decreto Flussi» (Flow Decree). It examines how legislation shapes migrants' working lives, showing how legal status weakens protection and bargaining power. The discussion situates these dynamics within wider debates on the tension between neoliberal regulation of migration flows and the autonomy of migration, which unsettles political and economic power structures.

L. Falci, *Inequalities, diversity and inclusion in organisational systems in Italy and Portugal: expert perspectives (Disuguaglianze, diversità e inclusione nei sistemi organizzativi in Italia e in Portogallo: la parola agli esperti)*

This doctoral research investigates how diversity – ethnic, cultural, generational, gender, sexual orientation, ability and more – is managed in organisational systems in Italy and Portugal, and its impact on contemporary society. Central

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themes include identity and otherness, social inequality, inclusion, justice and social sustainability. The empirical study adopts a qualitative approach, using focused interviews with ten Italian and ten Portuguese experts in sociological, organisational, legal and economic fields.

G. Gianturco, G. Brancato, M. Nocenzi, *Fair and inclusive universities? Gender equality policies in Italian higher education (Università eque e inclusive? Le politiche di genere negli atenei pubblici italiani)*

Since 2022, the European Commission has required universities to submit a Gender Equality Plan (GEP) to access Horizon Europe funding. More than a compliance tool, the GEP serves as a driver of cultural change, reflecting institutional priorities and shifts in public and policy debate on gender equality. This paper analyses the first two rounds of GEPs from Italian public universities using lexicometric content analysis to assess and compare approaches.

A. Monticelli, *Disability and welfare for equal opportunities: the Italian case (Disabilità e welfare per le pari opportunità: il caso italiano)*

The contribution focuses on the intersection of gender dimension with disability, considering the aspects related to social policies and welfare. The various forms of disability, if understood as «functional limitations» with respect to activities and participation in daily life (ICF, WHO 2001), is related to different categories: disadvantaged minors and adults, but also the elderly and other subjects with particular situations of fragility, who require care and assistance. The context raises a series of questions that concern social justice and equal opportunities and empowerment of both people with disabilities and women: this contribution will highlight how a participatory welfare approach has proven to be an important resource at the local level for responding to urgent needs regarding social policies in this regard.

E. Pereira, *Metamorphosis and embodied knowledge: rethinking decoloniality through the art of the Huni Kuin (Metamorfosi e conoscenza incorporata: ripensare la decolonialità a partire dall'arte Huni Kuin)*

This article delves into the concept of decoloniality as an epistemic shift, analyzing the notions of «metamorphosis» and «embodied knowledge» present in the worldview of the indigenous Huni Kuin people of Brazil. Through theoretical analysis that brings together the aesthetic decolonial turn and counter-coloniality, the text examines how the aesthetic forms of Huni Kuin art from the MAHKU collective (Movement of Huni Kuin Artists) represent a type of embodied knowledge. This knowledge is founded on the transit between species and on metamorphosis, central elements in their cosmologies. These notions offer important interpretive keys for understanding the ecological specificities of indigenous thought and their relationship between humans, non-humans, and nature, pushing us to rethink decoloniality as an epistemic opening towards non-Western knowledge.