

English Summaries

(in alphabetical order)

P.J. Aguja, R. Ortega-Dela Cruz, *Challenges in the pursuit of promotion among public school teachers in the Philippines (Sfide nella ricerca della promozione tra gli insegnanti delle scuole pubbliche nelle Filippine)*

This study explores career stagnation among public school teachers in the Philippines, focusing on those who have remained in Teacher I positions for over a decade. Despite structured promotion pathways by the Department of Education (DepEd), many teachers struggle to advance. Using a case study approach, data were collected through surveys with 124 purposively selected teachers and a focus group discussion with seven participants. A respondent profile and a brief Swot analysis of the promotion policy were presented. Findings reveal that while promotion policies, administrative support, and professional development are generally viewed as adequate, significant barriers persist. These include excessive documentation, unclear evaluation criteria, delays in promotion processes, lack of mentorship, perceived favoritism, limited access to scholarships and external training, and funding constraints. Combined with personal challenges such as family obligations and the emotional toll of repeated failed attempts, these factors hinder teachers' motivation and ability to pursue promotions, highlighting the need for targeted reforms.

O. Akure Ikem, S.O. Okafor, A. Chisom Egbe, A. Stella Ugwu, A. Nnabuchi Ogbochie, O. Oghenethoja Obara, *Social cohesion among rural women in Nigeria and resistance to gender-based traditional practices: implication to womanism in Africa, social justice and sustainable development (Coesione sociale tra le donne rurali in Nigeria e resistenza alle pratiche tradizionali basate sul genere: implicazioni per il femminismo in Africa, la giustizia sociale e lo sviluppo sostenibile)*

Gender-based cultural practices against women are some of the enduring challenges with gender inequality and social justice implications in sub-Saharan

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Africa. Although womanism and feminism have penetrated sub-Saharan Africa, the polarisation between, and within the frameworks of womanism and feminism have prevailed against significant progress in women liberation in the region. This polarisation demonstrates the unseen disintegration within the women ranks making them vulnerable to cultural practices against women. As such, the present study examined the interaction between social cohesion and gender-based cultural practices against women in remote rural communities in southeast Nigeria. Survey design was applied in the study, while questionnaire instrument (social cohesion scale) was used in collecting data from the respondents. The collected data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. According to the findings from the study, there is a negative correlation between connection with social cohesion and vulnerability to Harmful traditional cultural practices ($R = -.680, P < .01$), vulnerability to Harmful traditional cultural practices is predicted by socio-economic variables ($R = 0.922, P < .05$), while identification with social cohesion is predicted by socioeconomic variables ($R = 0.965, P < .05$).

R.S. James, K. Suryasree, R.S. Susai, *Impact of coronavirus anxiety and sleep disorders on somatic symptoms among youth post-pandemic (Impatto dell'ansia e dei disturbi del sonno causati dal coronavirus sui sintomi somatici tra i giovani nel periodo post-pandemia)*

The Covid-19 pandemic has posed a lot of challenges to the global health system. The second wave of Covid-19 in India was deadly affected the mental health status of people especially the youth. The relationship between coronavirus anxiety and somatic symptoms among youth post pandemic has not been addressed widely. This study is attempted to explore the prevalence of coronavirus anxiety, sleep disorders and somatic symptoms among youth post Covid-19 in Tamil Nadu, India. A total of 326 youth were assessed through a survey with Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (Cas), Sleep disorders Symptom Checklist (Sds-CL-17) and Somatic Symptom Disorder-B Criteria Scale (Ssd-12). The frequency of high level of symptoms of coronavirus anxiety, somatic symptoms, insomnia, narcolepsy, Obstructive Sleep Apnea (Osa) and Restless Legs Syndrome (RLs) among youth was observed 38.3%, 23%, 2.8%, 30.7%, 19.3% and 15.6% respectively. Youth differed significantly in their somatic symptoms based on demographic variables such as gender, birth order, family type and area of living.

A. Marruccini, *Living in Florence: the right to university study in the era of overtourism (Abitare a Firenze: il diritto allo studio nell'era dell'overtourism)*

This article examines the relationship between housing policies and the right to university study in Italy, with a specific focus on the living conditions of off-campus students in Florence, a major academic and tourist hub. The findings reveal a mismatch between students' needs and the housing supply, resulting in economic, social, and psychological hardships, especially among male students, low-income

students, and those from Southern Italy. The study highlights the need for public policies that reconcile urban development goals with the protection of the right to study, ensuring all students have access to adequate housing.

F. Napoletano, *Innovation and digitalization in Campania's fashion Smes: dynamics, incentives, and evolutionary trajectories (Innovazione e digitalizzazione nelle Pmi del settore moda in Campania: dinamiche, incentivi e traiettorie evolutive)*

This paper analyses the digital transformation of small and medium-sized enterprises (Smes) in the fashion sector in Campania and the role of public incentives in innovation processes. Based on a sample of 1,191 firms selected through the Aida database, the study employs multiple correspondence analysis and cluster analysis to map firms' digitalisation strategies. Four business clusters emerge, differentiated by access to public support and structural characteristics.

The results show that instruments such as tax credits for capital goods and Industry 4.0 training constitute important levers for digital transformation, but are not always sufficient to fully support digitalisation processes, highlighting the need for more inclusive and systemic public policies.

M. Zani, *The conceptualization of «families» within social sciences (La concettualizzazione delle «famiglie» nelle scienze sociali)*

This article examines the evolving conceptualization of family within social sciences, tracing its historical, theoretical, and empirical developments. Beginning with foundational contributions from Tönnies, Durkheim, Engels, Simmel and Weber, the paper explores how industrialization, urbanization, and individualism reshaped family structures from communal and extended forms to the nuclear family. It highlights feminist critiques of patriarchal family models and the rise of new paradigm such as family practices. By integrating historical analyses, feminist critiques, and radical theories advocating for family abolition, this article under-scores the shifting boundaries of what constitutes family in modern societies, including queer and blended families, and the increasing recognition of non-traditional kinship systems. It concludes by calling for an inclusive and dynamic understanding of family that reflects diverse lived experiences and challenges the constraints of traditional paradigms.