

English summaries

(in alphabetical order)

G. Anzera, G. Gianturco, M. Nocenzi, *Sustainability and hydro politics in MENA Region: the case of water management in urban areas (Sostenibilità e idropolitica nell'area MENA: il caso della gestione dell'acqua nelle aree urbane)*

Water is a vital asset used in public and private activities, both with domestic and productive targets. As freshwater is unevenly and irregularly scattered, some regions of the world acutely suffer from water scarcity. Limited access to safe drinking water and lack of adequate sanitation facilities in most developing countries, as the rapid urbanization, have caused serious water scarcity and water pollution problems. Then, the global warming caused by burning of fossil fuels has negative impacts on the hydrological cycle and consequently unfavorable changes in water quality. In the Mediterranean basin, some regions, as the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), are encountering severe social, economic and environmental issues related to water management. As the UN Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goal 6 points out it's irreversible to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Finally, it is possible to make the growing urban areas more sustainable (Goal 11), assuming water not more as a losing item for the MENA Region development, but as a strategic tool for facing persistent imbalances and for riding the overwhelming changes.

E. Baldoni, *Sexual exploitation and trafficking of Roma women (Sfruttamento sessuale e tratta di donne Rom)*

The present research aims to explore the characteristics of the sexual exploitation of Roma people in Italy focusing on six areas characterized by a substantial presence of Roma communities. Adopting a vision centered both on individual factors of vulnerability and the condition of marginality and discrimination experienced by Roma groups in particular in the so-called «nomad camps», the article

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focuses on the salient aspects of the phenomenon and identifies three prevalent types of exploitation.

L. Caramiello, *The Game of Man. The Gambling between Ontology and Pathology (Il gioco dell'uomo. L'azzardo fra ontologia e patologia)*

Gambling is a specific feature of playing, an ontological modality in the evolution of Sapiens' behavior. Sometimes it can manifest itself as a vice, a pathological «addiction». Today in Italy there is an emergency in this sense. Still, popular forms of gambling are promoted by the state and constitute important incomes. While ludopathy is classified as a real disease. But can we identify it like this without relating it to the player's conditions? For an individual who has great resources, it can be a luxury, for a person who is in disadvantaged conditions it reveals itself as a serious and dangerous tendency. It is a question of reasonableness and measure. However, can the right to hope be denied? It is a difficult issue, a multidimensional, ambiguous phenomenon, to be investigated with a multidisciplinary and complex conceptual instrumentation.

S. Cataldi, B. Sena, E. De Luca, F. Fusillo, *The Delphi technique: limits and potential from a sociological research experience (La tecnica Delphi: limiti e potenzialità da un'esperienza di ricerca sociologica)*

Delphi is a technique born in the fifties of the last century that takes advantage of the group to collect opinions and build a consensual representation. Starting from a research experience in the socio-health field on the issue of interprofessional care, the paper aims to propose a methodological evaluation of the technique, highlighting its limits and potential for social research.

D. Cino, *Studying online interpersonal communication using online forums: epistemological, ethical, and methodological perspectives (Lo studio della comunicazione interpersonale nei forum online: prospettive epistemologiche, etiche e metodologiche)*

With conversational platforms like online forums offering researchers insightful deposits of human traces, considering the opportunities and limits of studying online interpersonal communication is crucial for social scientists. Building on lessons learned from a personal research journey, this paper presents the rationale behind using natural online data, ethical considerations and practical advice to choose a context of data collection, generate and analyze a proper database. The contribution homes in on epistemological, ethical, and methodological perspectives to provide scholars with guidance on some strategies to select, read, and scrutinize online interactional data in an ethically informed and methodologically sound fashion.

V. Lo Presti M. Dentale, *Positive Thinking Evaluation and Survey Research. A proposal of contamination (Positive Thinking Evaluation e Survey Research. Una proposta di contaminazione)*

The paper is part of a research on the evaluation of participatory practices and engagement activities of the donors of the Distance Support Service (DSS) of the Association Famiglie Nuove (Afn) Onlus. The theoretical framework of the survey is based on the Positive Thinking Approaches, a family of approaches that have in common the idea that «we learn more from success than from failure». In this direction, the use of an evaluative perspective open to the «discovery» of successes, aimed at identifying the main changes in the DSS sector (such as relational proximity and openness towards the educational community), made it possible to build the steps of the research in a participated way, by interacting the needs of the operators with the needs for change expressed by the donors involved in the survey.

E. Giacomelli, *The margins of action of Italian reception workers for asylum seekers and refugees: an ethnographic reflection (I margini d'azione delle operatrici e degli operatori dell'accoglienza: una riflessione etnografica)*

The following research aims to delve into the professional figure of the reception worker, dropped into the everyday context. Through ethnographic research and semi-structured interviews in the reception system in the Autonomous Province of Trento, the research examines how the reception worker has in fact professionalized within the system, a place where he or she has developed his or her skills and constructed his or her own «grammars of action» and margins of action. The concept of street-level bureaucracy, developed by Lipsky (1980), proved essential to this research. Taking into consideration the micro-operational level and the analysis of three specific ethnographic cases – school absences, exits from the reception project, and socially innovative practices – the article aims to highlight the complexity of the actual negotiation processes of such practices that lead, at times, to a discretionary interpretation of the work reality.

C. Russo, *Ethnography at a distance or digital ethnography? Methodological reflection on a ICT mediated ethnographic study among Italian female academic workers (Etnografia a distanza o etnografia digitale? Una riflessione metodologica su uno studio etnografico tra le lavoratrici accademiche italiane mediato dalle Ict)*

This paper proposes a reflection on the critical aspects of implementing an ethnographic study mediated by the use of information and communication technology (ICT), using as a case study a pilot research that was carried between October and December 2020. The recruitment of the study participants was conducted through the use of social media, the communications with the participants was developed via e-mail, the interviews were carried out with a videoconference

platform, and also the interaction between the authors needed to analyze and discuss the collected data was conducted using both synchronous and asynchronous online communication. The general aim is to promote a more reflection on the use of ICT in contemporary ethnography.

L. Serafini, *The new sensationalism of «quick truths»: an analysis of newspaper headlines on social networking sites (Il nuovo sensazionalismo delle «verità veloci»: un'analisi dei titoli dei giornali sui social network)*

This paper shows how some typical communication mechanisms on social networking sites have reconfigured the phenomenon of sensationalism in journalistic information. Analyzing newspaper headlines on social platforms, it is clear that a «minimalist sensationalism» is emerging, which is connected to a specific articulation of the concept of post-truth, that of «quick truth». The strengths and weaknesses of this new sensationalism are then examined: sometimes, it facilitates users' access to information of public interest. In other cases, however, the intrinsic limits of online communication and the digital public sphere (often articulated based on homophilic networks) lead such imprecise truths to fuel misinformation and deprive users of their reflective capacities.

A. Spada, F. Gaspani, *Design and usage of narrative vignettes: an example from qualitative research (Formulare e utilizzare le storie: un esempio di ricerca qualitativa)*

In social research, narrative vignettes are increasingly implied to explore multiple themes, including sensitive ones. This article illustrates the characteristics of this research tool, as well as the ways in which it is used. Furthermore, through an example relating to the educational field, the present work intends to provide indications for the formulation of stimulus texts for qualitative research. The focus is on the translation of conceptual areas into descriptive scenarios by maintaining adherence to the investigated themes. Moreover, potentialities and weaknesses of the use of narrative vignettes are examined.