Rethinking Social Action. Core Values

April 16th-19th 2015

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CORE VALUES
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Iasi, Romania, 16th-19th April 2015

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Case Study: The “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” (IOR) Park, Bucharest

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Abstract

The “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” (IOR) Park is one of the largest parks in Bucharest connected to the city green system and located in the 3\textsuperscript{rd} District, being one of the most important green spaces for the inhabitants of the south-eastern part of the city. The area where it is located was developed during the 1960s-1980s, as a result of the expansion of the city through the annexation of new villages to the surface of the Capital. C. C. Giurescu mentions that, during the middle of the 1960s, the new districts, among them being cited also Titan-Balta Albă, were modernized with schools, polyclinics, sports fields and green spaces. As a result of small green space surface (2 m\textsuperscript{2}/inhabitant), a vast program to increase this proportion in Bucharest was launched. The Titan- “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” Park was a result of this program, organized around an artificial lake, which was initially an insanitary zone.

Today, this area itself is a fragile stitching between two different parks, separated by a large important road which fragments pedestrian and green system connection. During the last year, the University of Architecture had a preoccupation for the improvement of the image of this zone, by organizing a project for the revitalisation of the park, using a methodology focused on the use of multifunctional levels including urban morphology, natural, anthropogenic and cultural landscape, infrastructure and mobility, social and community context.

In 2014, the Mayor proposed the construction of a Multifunctional Hall inside the Park, arguing that the district lacks such type of space. Facing the possibility of losing an important surface of the Park (~3000 m\textsuperscript{2}), the inhabitants have repeatedly organized online protests, official requests and meetings to stop the construction of this hall. Finally, the project was abandoned and the Mayor announced that he will try to find a different location for this building.

\textbf{Keywords:} city green system, city project, social action, public opinion, union.

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Consideration on Environmental Philosophy and Environmental Ethics in the Technologies Era

Roxana-Ionela ACHIRICESEI
Mihaela BOBOC

Abstract

Environmental philosophy theme begins earning territory within early 20th century’s interests of philosophy in the domain of Nature, Ecology, Biology and the major life sciences. Even if the environmental philosophy gained the arena of philosophy it has some challenges and one of them is the place of humans in the nature, considering the major increase of the technologies. On the other part the environmental ethics that studies the moral relationships of human and nature has its own challenge that is the defining of moral status in the ecological areas.

The environment is the basis of our own interests and the issue of it became one of the main themes at the conferences and discussions in philosophy, science and even in the political domain. It had become clear that it became an interdisciplinary science.

We need to teach the contemporary generations about the environment and we also need to anticipate what future generations are going to do and how are they going to develop in the interest of Ecology and Environment, as the technology advances.

Keywords: environmental philosophy, environmental ethics, technologies, contemporary and future generations, technologies era.

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Human Intelligence and the Threat of Artificial Intelligence

Roxana-Ionela ACHIRICESEI¹
Mihaela BOBOC²

Abstract

Technology is emerging with every day now and the scientists are more and more interested in making something that is innovative. In any field intelligence is important.

Human intelligence is something natural, is something related to the adaption of various processes in order to have a specific environment. Every day now the human mind is smarter and more efficient and intelligent in building increasingly intelligent minds of a new kind of artificial. While artificial intelligence is created and it has synonymous to both human and animals by efforts employed together.

Although artificial intelligence could not exist without human intelligence, all technologies are ultimately the product of intelligence, the first one is moving so fast that it exceeds the boundary of human intelligence. We can not consider blindly that artificial intelligence is a threat to humans, but in other order a superintelligence will exceed human intelligence and it is important to realize that the goals of machines could change as they get smarter and once computers can reprogram themselves and improve themselves leading to an “intelligent explosion” (technological singularity) the risk of machines outwitting the humans in battle for resources and self-preservation can not simply be dismissed.

Keywords: human intelligence, artificial intelligence, technological singularity, technology.

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Recommendations for Development of Social Work

Ana-Maria ACOMI¹
Nicoleta ACOMI²

Abstract

Nowadays, the social work field is not as highly thought as education or health sector. The social work field has to incorporate underprivileged people of the society and to stimulate them to feel useful through work.

The subject of this study is the quality of social work services and how this can be improved. Using quality improvement methods such as histograms the paper will emphasize what are the biggest problems of the social assistance. The method was selected, since it allows organizing a large number of data for their analysis, data corresponding to the addressed problem: to solve claims, petitions and complaints. The Histogram is used for grouping the problems by number of days required for handling applications, but also by grouping them into different categories and make decisions based on them. After having them identified, the research focuses on finding ways to solve these issues. In order to find appropriate ways of improving the quality of social work services, the study considers different types of needs and different categories of people as well. According to the sum of data collected from the local authorities in charge with social work and based on the results of the presented analysis, recommendation for satisfying people’ needs are being laid down.

Keywords: social work, histogram, quality of social work, people's needs.

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Assistant Professor PhD Nicoleta ACOMI

Nicoleta Acomi PhD, 36 years old, Assistant Professor, at Constanta Maritime University, Navigation Department. Scientific research areas: energy efficiency of ships’ voyages (seven scientific articles indexed in international databases, three ISI), marine environment pollution and comparative cost to quality analysis of ballast water treatment methods (six scientific articles, one ISI and five indexed in international databases).

Capacity of autonomously manage scientific activities: Project Manager for Grundtvig Grant, POSDRU Grant; Project coordinator for ERASMUS programme; Member in the research team for several scientific research projects; Member in organizing committee of scientific events.

Author of six academic books and more than 35 scientific research articles.
How Much Wisdom do Proverbs Hide?

Anton ADĂMUȚ

Abstract

Too often, unfortunately, we mistake wisdom with proverb. It must be said however that between the two of them it is established a report of the part – whole type. The part is reserved for proverb, the whole is for wisdom. The middle path, so much praised, will say most being convinced that they are really right, is seen as a solution for this fake problem. I want to prove that they are not right, at least not always, for the proverb, mistaken with wisdom, often becomes a mean to justify the error by blaming the others. I.e., if there is a measure in everything, I cannot see why the proverb would remove itself from measure? This is why I choose, to exemplify, two proverbs. I try to prove, by making a short history of them, how far are we from what we immediately believe that there is in them. These proverbs are: “truth is always in the middle” and “never look a gift horse in the mouth”.

Keywords: wisdom, proverbs, “truth is always in the middle”, never look a gift horse in the mouth”.

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Time Charter Parties – Payment of Hire

Oana ADĂSCĂLIŢEI

Abstract

The aim of the article is to analyse, based on the English doctrine but also on jurisprudence, one of the fundamental obligations in time charter parties, i.e. payment of hire. The obligation is on charterer against the right to have the ship on his disposal from the delivery time until redelivery. The situations rendering the efficiency of the off-hire clause are presented, this being actually the only clause exempting the charterer from the payment of hire. Different types of off-hire clause are also described.

The article peers at the circumstances which allow the charterer to make deductions from hire, a unique right comparatively to that of a voyage charterer.

In its final part, the article deals with the right of the charterer to withdraw the ship for non-payment of hire and its implications when the right is exercised during the process of goods carriage or unloading operations.

Keywords: time charter party, payment of hire, off-hire clause, deductions from hire, right of withdrawal of ship.

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Rotterdam Rules: An Analyse of the Carrier Obligations in International Carriage of the Goods by Sea

Oana ADĂSCĂLIȚEI

Abstract

The article aims at analysing the new provisions concerning the obligations of the carrier under the Rotterdam Rules. They contain a number of innovative elements in respect of the carrier obligations: the liability of the carrier – for loading, unloading and stowing operations of the cargo – may be transferred; the validity of the FIO clauses is finally recognized; the period of responsibility goes beyond the traditional tackle to tackle period in order to include the terrestrial stage of the cargo receipt. The duty of seaworthiness (which implies both physical safety of the ship and cargo worthiness) becomes for the first time a continuous obligation throughout the voyage; traditional concepts such as dangerous goods presume now danger to the environment or, in the case of General Average, the necessity to protect human life. The provisions will be analysed using comparison with similar dispositions comprised within Hague-Visby and Hamburg Conventions and with the jurisprudence produced by them.

Keywords: obligations of the carrier; period of responsibility; dangerous goods; General Average;

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A Possible Theoretical Model of Ethical System Management of Hospitals from Romania

Daniela Tatiana AGHEORGHEIZEI (CORODEANU)¹
Vladimir POROCH²

Abstract

Ethics management is a prerequisite in all organizations where ethical risk areas are large or multiple. This is the case of health care institutions.

Our paper makes an overview of the main principles, methods and best practices in management ethics found in the literature and propose a theoretical model of ethical management system in hospital institutions - support for improving the quality of services to patients and hospital accreditation.

Keywords: ethics management, hospital, model of ethical management system.

Acknowledgement

Scientific research financed by the University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Gr. T. Popa” Iasi according to the contract 30888/30.12.2014.

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The Relationship between Personality Traits and Professional Performance

Bianca Ionela AILENI¹
Georgiana CORCACI²

Abstract

The research examines the relationships between the personality traits and the professional performance, and its goal is identifying those personality factors that are able to predict professional performance in different fields of activity. The goals of our research are identifying predictive models to explain how the personality traits influence professional performance, and identifying predictive models that would explain the significance of the relationships between the personality factors (Big Five factors model) and the professional performance according to the field of activity. To achieve the goal of this research, we’ve built a personality assessment questionnaire according Big Five model (Goldberg, 1999), The DECAS Questionnaire (Sava, 2008), NEO Personality Inventory-Revised (Costa & McCrae, 1987) and The Big Five Questionnaire Plus (Constantin et. al, 2008), and we’ve administrated it on a sample of 93 subjects. After investigating the relationship between the variables studied, and calculating the prediction coefficient, we have identified the models that include the predictors (personality factors) that predict best the professional performance of the employees according to the activity performed- conscientiousness, extraversion and openness being most of those with high performance.

Keywords: professional performance, personality traits, Big Five model.

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Re-Designing the New Connections between Economy and Environment

Angela ALBU¹

Abstract

In actual context it is more and more clearly that the economic activities are inconceivable linked with the environment, this fact generating the need for a more complex relationship between economy and ecology. We have to arrive at reconciliation between the need for economic and social development on the one hand and environmental protection on the other hand. The concepts of industrial ecology and industrial symbiosis are providing viable solutions to have economic growth without sacrificing environmental quality. The implementation of industrial symbiosis in economy represents an innovative manner to promote green economy and to create a new culture of economic growth. The paper will present the concepts of industrial ecology and industrial symbiosis in the context of eco-innovation, the advantages and limits in theirs implementation and some significant case studies with positive results in promoting green growth through industrial symbiosis.

Keywords: environment, economic growth, industrial symbiosis, industrial ecology.

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Political Myths And Their Educational Features

Pompiliu ALEXANDRU1
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Abstract

The Mythological square is the starting point of this paper, because the main hypothesis is that in every speech we can find four myths that form the mythological square. The author of this idea is Raoul Girardet, a French historian and professor in political sciences. The four myths that from the mythological square are: the conspiracy myth, the unity myth, the golden age myth and the hero’s myth. This could be understood like an educational problem or a political one and that is because we will speak here from both sides. Education does not mean only school, teachers, reading and writing. In the modern world our children must learn to learn from everything that surrounds them. And that is mass-media, movies, games. In this paper we concentrate on movies where we can find political speeches and we try to find the correspondences in the political discourse in different spatial–temporal periods in order to realize whether or not we face a manipulative speech. In addition, we try to discover if the main myths, the Myth of Unity, of Golden Age, the Hero’s myth and the Conspiracy myth have different interpretations in different spaces and times. Politics it is of course, a problem of education, but not only. It is also a problem of perception, a problem of mentality and why not, a matter of tradition. Probably, this is the reason why Girardet managed to issue this principle of mythological square, which is found in any speech.

Keywords: myth, politics, education, discourse, film.

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Her main scientific interests are political sciences, especially the history of the main political currents like Totalitarianism, Communism, Nazism, but also the political and social theory of the main thinkers, like Karl Marx.
Institutional Reforms and Economic Progress in Emerging Markets

Oana Georgiana AMARANDEI

Abstract

The present paper aims at describing the interdependencies between the institutional reforms and the economic progress, in order to emphasize that institutions are the key elements in the process of economic growth.

The economic environment is constantly changing and adapting to new market requirements, to the needs and the preferences of the individuals. The aim of the economic changes is to increase the wellbeing of the individuals, both at material level (by increasing the level of the income and the quantity of the assets held, by increasing the national income) and at spiritual level, ensuring their welfare satisfaction. In this complex economic process, full with difficulties and many challenges, the role of the institutions is to ensure the equilibrium and the economic and social order. In the same time, the institutional system has to adapt and to keep up with the dynamic economic environment and its new requirements because only the social organization founded on the principles of capitalism can create the conditions for economic prosperity.

The economic and the institutional plan do not overlap completely, since they have different structure and different rhythm of change, but what is desired is that the dynamics of the institutions to be in favor of the economic growth. But this is not an easy goal to achieve and the experience of the emerging countries clearly proves it: in the past 20 years, they have been going through a complex industrialization effort, a dynamic social activity and business environment and a complex process of institutional transformation and economic openness. Against the background of globalization, with "the obstacle" of the economic crisis, economic systems have to become more competitive, have to adapt to the new requirements and take into consideration that the institutional change is a key factor in adapting to the new international conditions.

Keywords: institutions, institutional reforms, economic growth, prosperity, emerging markets.

Acknowledgement

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I am PhD Student of Doctoral School of Economics and Business Administration from “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania and in the same time a PhD Fellow in the SOP HRD/159/1.5/133675 Project, Romanian Academy Iași Branch. My main domains of interest are Institutional Economics, Economic Policies and Doctrines, Sustainable Development. Until now I have participated in the International Conference “Advancements in the theory of economic decisions under risk and uncertainty conditions” within The Academic Days of Iași, 29th Edition, 19th of September 2014, organized by Romanian Academy – Branch of Iași and The Institute of Economic and Social Research “Gh. Zane” Iași with the paper “Economic Freedom and Prosperity in Emerging Markets”.
The Crisis of Justice and the Justice of Crisis

Marius ANDREESCU

Abstract

This essay represents an attempt to highlight, from a philosophical perspective, the most significant contradictions that can affect the justice throughout a period of social crisis. The object of our analysis consists of the contradictions between: the law and justice; the justice and society and the act to fulfill the justice and what we have just called “the fall in exteriority” of justice. Within this context we refer to some aspects that characterize the person and personality of the judge. This essay is a pleading to refer to the principles, in the work for the law’s creation and applying. Starting with the difference between “given” and ‘constructed” we propose the distinction between the “metaphysical principles” outside the law, which by their contents have philosophical significances, and the “constructed principles” elaborated inside the law. We emphasize the obligation of the law maker, but also of the expert to refer to the principles in the work of legislation, interpretation and applying of the law. Arguments are brought for the updating, in certain limits, the justice – naturalistic concepts in the law.

Keywords: Justice; normative order; law and justice; the contradictions of the justice; the fall in exteriority; the loneliness of the judge; metaphysical principles; constructed principles.

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Regional Television News

Margareta ANDREESCU

Abstract

An important component of regional television broadcasts is given by the types of information. The news looks like a link between the individuals and the social reality of the local community including economic and political reasons. A scale of analysis in regional television news programs is desirable for given their specific. The types of news dominant in the log duration, degree of novelty and correspondence with the local media interaction are issues to be captured in the study. In order to obtain a clearer picture of these issues is desirable to make a distinctive analysis of TVR Iași daily News Program, looking to identify the congruent aspects and the differences at the regional level of novelty. The question is how regional television news follows this pattern? Generally speaking, regional television news brings forward recorded images. On this basis there are a number of administrative or economical explanations. After all is about the capacity of the team to cover a particular geographical area, the TV facilities and the covered equipment that can facilitate or not a live broadcast from the scene.

Keywords: television, news, images, audio-visual, mass-media.

Acknowledgement

I acknowledge with gratitude to PhD professor Laurentiu Șoitu, my teacher advisor.

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Internal Control System in Financial Institutions: Cost of Risk vs. Strong Risk Management Program. Case Study: Implementation in Romanian Banking System

Florin ANDREI

Abstract

The evolution of the global financial systems from the last 8-10 years showed to all involved stakeholders (from Supervisory Authorities to shareholders) that a good market discipline is necessary. This statement is derived from the observation period that considered the global economic growth registered in the years 2005-2008 but also taking into consideration the years preceding the global financial crisis.

The scope of the article is to have a brief picture of the governance systems after the financial crisis. The main point of interest is represented by the internal control system as designed by the Supervisory Authorities and its implementation and execution. A case study is made considering a Bank from Top 5 Assets from Romania (Assets higher than EUR 5 bln.). For the current exercise the component of the cost of risk represented by administrative costs of the risk management program was taken into account as to show the costs of the implementation and execution of a strong and reliable internal control system.

The results of the exercise revealed a cost of approximately EUR 0.8 mio per year coming from the salary expenses and also EUR 0.1 mio represented by the cost and implementation of a software which helps in the daily activities of the Credit Risk Control function.

The conclusion of the article underlines the necessity of the financial institutions to strengthen their internal control system considering the regulatory requirements but, also as a driver in order to have a better and solid risk management program which leads to an improved market and credit discipline.

Keywords: Cost, risk, management, control, market, discipline.

Acknowledgement

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Education Strategies Intended to Prevent Doping use Among Olympic Athletes

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Graziela Elena VAJIALA²
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Alexandru BUTOI⁴
Andrei Valeriu GUTUL⁵

Abstract

The Olympic Games and Festivals represent for the Agency a priority in testing and education activity. Even since 2008, National Anti-Doping Agency, in cooperation with the Romanian Olympic and Sport Committee (ROSC), based on the ROSC Executive Committee Decision, has developed a training campaign for the athletes in the Olympic pools, regarding the harmful somatic and psychic effects of doping substances over the human body.

Through this campaign, ROSC has decided that each athlete and their support personnel should attend the anti-doping education courses and get the Anti-Doping Education Certificate, based on a final examination consisting in a relevant questionnaire.

In 2008-2014, the Agency together with ROSC conducted several campaigns in which more than 512 questionnaires were applied and 100% of the athletes got the Anti-Doping Education Certificate. Furthermore, these campaigns have reached their purpose as none of the athletes violated the anti-doping rules during the Olympic Games and Festivals or after these events, due to the fact that the athletes became aware of the risks to which they are exposed when using prohibited substances and methods to artificially increase their performance.

The anti-doping education training courses are based on the applicable rules of the International Olympic Committee and the European Olympic Committee. The information was delivered through power point presentations, free discussions, as well as on-line, via Internet. As support materials for the course, we used the brochure “Anti-Doping Training Course for the Athletes in the Olympic Pools”, as well as the Guide with pharmaceutical products allowed in sport, the Mini-guide with pharmaceutical products allowed in treating some diseases, the relevant Prohibited List and the brochure “Side Effects of Using Prohibited Substances”.

For the future, National Anti-Doping Agency shall develop an on-line approach of the anti-doping education, through an e-learning platform.

Keywords: Olympics; Doping; Athletes; Ethics; Education.

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Acknowledgement

In performing my assignments, I had to take the help and guideline of some respected persons, who deserve my greatest gratitude. The completion of this project gives me much pleasure. I would like to show my gratitude to Ms. Andreiașu Gabriela, Assistant General Director, ANAD for giving me a good guideline for assignment throughout numerous consultations. I would also like to expand my deepest gratitude to all those who have directly and indirectly guided me in writing this project.

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PhD Gabriela Ionela ANDREIASU

Since 2000 I have been involved in 14 research projects on biology and social science. I was author and co-author of 5 books and more published papers and posters in national and internationals congresses and symposia.

I have academic activity at University Spiru Haret teaching biochemistry and I am lecturer for many sport educational institutions. I participate in developing the educational campaigns of RNADA and I focused on coordinating the appropriate programs for the Olympic athletes before each Olympic Games or Festivals. Apart from research and academic experience, I have experience in the field of enforcing anti-doping legislation and rules.

Professor PhD Graziela-Elena VAJIALA

PhD. Prof. Graziela-Elena Vajiala is the President of the Romanian National Anti-Doping Agency and a leading expert in anti-doping renowned worldwide. Dr. Vajiala has dedicated her comprehensive and extensive career to every aspect of the prevention of and fight against doping in sport including the institutional development of anti-doping in Romania, the drafting of the applicable legislation framework, the implementation of the national anti-doping strategy and the promotion of scientific and institutional international cooperation. Dr. Vajiala has a distinguished academic teaching record and is an author and co-author of a wide range of scientific works, papers and articles. As a coordinating expert, Dr. Vajiala is a standing member in the expert groups of several international bodies such as WADA, UNESCO, the Council of Europe and the European Union.

Razvan Alexandru POPESCU

I collaborate with Public and International Relations Department regarding the organization and launching of the educational campaigns, developing brochures, posters, flyers, booklets.

I write and edit articles for the Clean Sport magazine and aid in the implementation of ANAD’s educational campaigns collaborate with sport organizations on educational operations as an anti-doping expert;
I participate as lecturer to educational activities as well as projects in partnership with UNESCO and also establish the annual educational plan in collaboration with my fellow advisors.

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I have a licence degree in medicine and I am an advisor for the Romanian Anti-Doping Agency where I participate as lecturer to educational activities, develop materials for "Clean Sport" magazine, posters, brochures, develop educational presentations for dissemination of the information, elaborate scientific essays for national and international scientific sessions, participate to social-human research projects. Member of the Romanian Council of Sport Science. Regarding my professional experience, I was teaching assistant for the Forensic Department of the Law Faculty and for the Department of Human Physiology of the Sports and Physical Education Faculty, both part of the Spiru Haret University.

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I have a master of science in clinical psychology and counseling. I presented different research projects at different international and national psychology conferences as well as coauthor on different research topics and articles. I am an advisor for the Romanian Anti-Doping Agency for which I write and edit articles for the Clean Sport magazine, editor and writer for brochures, flyers, booklets, posters used in educational activities in different agency projects. I collaborate with the quality manager in the elaboration of operational procedures and their implementation and manage educational activities and their organisation via the quality management operational procedure.
Sustainable Education through the Development of New Educations. Role of School Management

Gabriela Alina ANGHEL¹
Camelia Delia VOICU²

Abstract

One of the aspects that contribute to defining and developing a sustainable development school is whether and how the New Educations are integrated in educational program of the school. Considering that many of the New Educations are disciplines that are part of the school-decision curricula, the relations between school and community is essential. In this context, school management can become an agent of social change. Given the importance of education related to nutrition, health and food safety for ecological and sustainable development of any community, we intended to evaluate school management interventions on curricular development in this field at pre-university level. For this purpose has been conducted a mixed research, using both quantitative (questionnaire survey) and qualitative (focus group interview) methods on a lot of intentionality consisting of 50 people involved in school management. The results provided a comprehensive picture of the way of implementation of nutritional education, identifying mechanisms and practices of design and implementation of the curriculum related to nutrition education both at the school and class level, manager’s perceptions of their roles in the generating and management of practices, influence of external factors, including involvement of stakeholders, and strengths. Based on these findings, several curriculum development directions were formulated.

Keywords: education related to nutrition, sustainable development school, New Educations, manager role.

Acknowledgement

The paper capitalizes some of the results obtained in the project ERASMUS+ Strategic partnerships Project code: 2014-1-RO01-KA200-002931 - “EduForHealth - Let’s make it better! Raising the awareness of the triad nutrition-health-food safety in school education”, funded with the support of the Erasmus+ programme of the European Union. The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

We are grateful to all the teachers and school management staff involved in the research.

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Mrs. Gabriela Alina Anghel is lecturer at Teacher Training Department, Valahia University Targoviste. She has a Ph.D. in Sociology, University of Bucharest (2009). She has relevant experience in implementing European projects, mainly as educational expert in the FP7 project “IRRESISTIBLE - Including Responsible Research and Innovation in Cutting Edge Science and Inquiry-based Science Education to Improve Teacher’s Ability of Bridging Learning Environments” - with implication in: formal and non-formal activities with psycho-pedagogical foundation aiming of RRI, mentoring, designing impact studies on the project activities and teacher training -, and researcher in the Erasmus+ project “EduForHealth - Let’s Make it Better! Raising the Awareness of the Triad Nutrition-Health-Food Safety in School Education”.

Assistant Professor PhD Camelia Delia VOICU

Mrs. Camelia Delia Voicu is assistant professor at Educational Sciences Department, Valahia University Targoviste. Her education includes a BSW - University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, and a postgraduate course in Educational Counseling - Babeș-Bolyai University. In 2014 she completed her doctoral study program in Sociology (University of Bucharest) with a thesis on Social Psychology, entitled “Social Construction of Motherhood”. The research agenda is focused on Sociology of Education, social identity, parenthood, human development. Her publications includes several scholarly articles (of the latest we recall: Reflections on postmodern condition of motherhood, Parent’s Education for Children’s Rights, Coaching and Mentoring in Bachelor's Degree Programs for Social Workers and Teachers).
Predictors of Academic Performance Among At-Risk Romanian Youth

Ramona Elena ANGHEL

Abstract

Problem Statement: Many Romanian adolescents experience life situations that they find difficult to cope with. Prior research has suggested that the youth who obtained academic results despite being exposed to risk factors were academically resilient. In this context, understanding the factors that predict academic achievement is very important in the process of counseling and improving at-risk students’ performance. Purpose of the Study: The main objective of this study is to investigate personal and family factors that predict academic performance for at-risk youth, as well as to investigate coping mechanisms associated with academic resilience.

Methods: Data was collected among a final representative sample of 329 ninth through twelfth grade urban Romanian adolescents (mean age = 16.1 years, 62.6% females and 37.4% males). The variables measured were: the personality factors openness and consciousness – previously associated with academic achievement; coping mechanisms; the stressful events experienced within the last two years; parents’ education and involvement in extracurricular activities.

Results: The statistical analysis indicated that at-risk students have significantly lower academic performances, suggesting that the stress associated with the risk factors influences their achievement. A linear regression analysis identified that the academic performance of at-risk adolescents is largely predicted by family factors – the mother’s education, and personal factors – sex, age and two coping mechanisms with a negative association: deletion of concurrent activities and negativism. Contrary to expectation, the majority of the assessed personality characteristics or coping mechanisms did not influence academic achievement.

Conclusions: These findings have implications for understanding how academic success can be promoted in at-risk adolescents. Educational counseling suggestions are discussed.

Keywords: coping mechanisms, academic resilience, risk factors, academic achievement, counseling.

Acknowledgement:

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Study Regarding the Labelling of Competitive Results and Their Correlation with the Trials in Throwing Events

Margareta ANTON

Abstract

Sports training management, particularly at top performance level, must have in view the administration and selection of training means, in accordance with the specificity of the competitive event.

If the trials and standard tests have been correctly chosen, they have a relevant power of prediction, and if applied at the right moments, then they are appropriate to the athletic events and the preparation level. For 31 Romanian throwing athletes, the best competitive results in javelin throw, shot put, discus throw and hammer throw were taken into account, but also the values of trials performed three weeks before a major competition. The labels attributed to competitive performances were graphically represented and there were calculated the indices of correlation with the trials.

The characteristic of labelling the results in the shot put event reveals that all classes of values are evenly distributed and the passage from one label to another is achieved steadily and uniformly. In the hammer throw event, the technique of performing the turns has a big influence on the throw distance. For this reason, one could expect that the trials, which mostly address to motricity, are not closely related to the sports result. We have firstly found that the labelling of results in this event is relatively constant in relation with the progress rate. As to the trials, significant correlations have been found only for standing long jump, paddled pull-over and snatch.

The results of trials are interpreted correlatively. Their significance is not related to one single parameter. The standing long jump event mainly refers to the take-off, but it may also provide information about coordination, the movement technique, the volitional and emotive aptitudes, the desire to surpass oneself, the fetishized belief.

Keywords: athletics, throws, labelling of measurands, correlation.

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I have taught in primary school for twenty years, Physical Education, and from sixteen years I work in higher education. In the present my activity is conducted on a lot of plans: the didactics, within the faculty, graduated programs and undergraduate programs; the scientific, on physical education and sportive performances domain; the athletics, with medals at international contest (World Championships, European and Balkan) and national contests, at spear throw, master’s category; painting, with international and national exhibitions.

Considerations on the Sale of a Property Belonging to Another in the Current Civil Code

Irina APETREI

Abstract

Among the new legal figures established by the current Romanian Civil Code (Law no.287/2009) there is a new variety of the sale-purchase contract, namely the sale of another’s property.

Our study aims to clarify the conception of this new form of sale in the current Civil Code, starting from the translative character of ownership of this contract, because by its nature, the sale-purchase action transfers the ownership right over the property, from the seller to the buyer.

Thus, the essential condition for the transmission of ownership is for the seller to have ownership right over the sold property. In fact, the seller having the quality of owner is a condition of validity of the object of the sale-purchase contract.

Per a contrario, if the seller does not have ownership right, he/she may not sell, based on the principle according to which "No person can transmit or constitute more rights than he/she/ him/herself has", principle consecrated in Art.17 paragraph 1 of the current Civil Code (nemo dat quod non habet).

In the absence of regulations in the Civil Code of 1864, the former Romanian doctrine held that, in all cases, the sale of the property of another was sanctioned with the nullity of the sale-purchase contract.

The current regulations does not clarify the issue, but brings back into discussion the sale of the property of another, instituting it in the paragraph 1 which states: if at the time of the conclusion of the contract regarding a determine property, it is owned by a third party, the contract is valid”.

This interpretable regulations determined us to try solve the issue of the validity of the sale of another's property in the current circumstances, taking into account two hypotheses: the one in which the ownership rights is transferred at the time of the conclusion of the contract and the other when the transfer of ownership is postponed to a later date.

Keywords: the sale of another’s property, the Romanian Civil Code.

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Postmodern Trends in the Romanian Conjugal Space and Their Implications for Functionality

Iulian APOSTU

Abstract

In almost all social science research that examines the life of married or unmarried couples, there are more and more specifications that describe in different ways functional movements that characterize conjugality nowadays. Although most of the partners claim they develop modern behaviours of the marital role, however, the analysis of all social studies still show a relative degree of modernity, traditional role patterns still being noticeable in the functional structure of couples. At the other extreme, marital postmodernity, expressed especially by the young couple’s category, tends to confirm new socializing trends of the couple life. Already foreseen by an assimilated legislative framework, rather formally in The Romanian Civil Code through a massive influence of The French Civil Code, marital postmodernity tends to build an increasingly obvious set of behaviours with direct effect on the type of marital functionality in the near future. With an emphasis oriented towards individualism and less towards solidarity, the set of legal elements of today creates a greater degree of individual freedom in the marital relationship through the security that it builds around the property, the property separation, from the very beginning of the marriage as well as by facilitating quick and discreet divorce.

And because the greatest influences on The Romanian Civil Code are from the French legislation, the research conducted for this study is based on the set of postmodern indicators used by the Institut national d’études démographiques in France that annually monitors conjugality in terms of its postmodern benchmarks. It is applied to younger generations that register these conjugal expression changes regarding conjugal role structure and new functional trends.

Keywords: Family, traditionalism, modernity, postmodernity, functionality.

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Iulian APOSTU holds a PhD in Sociology (University of Bucharest, 2010) and is the author of several specialized studies about family sociology. On a large axis of conjugal diversity, its work examines the image of contemporary couple, focusing on structural transformations, from the classic marriage to the new functional benchmarks of the consensual union. Currently, Iulian Apostu is an Associate professor with the Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest and a Researcher with the Centre for Research on the Social Structure and Processes, University of Bucharest.
Axiological Perspectives of Islamic Religious and Political Thought

Cristina ARITON-GELAN

Abstract

This paper aims to examine in terms of axiological some of the most important principles of Islamic religious and political thought. For the understanding of the Islamic political life must be correlated with ideas such as: morality, fairness and equity, devoutness. Thus, the political life and the religious phenomenon are interconnected making a unitary modality of relating to reality. For Islam among politics, religion and ethics there are an indestructible bond. The Islamic moral based on Koran and in our age, the moral reflection is anchored more to the concreteness, reason for which it is transformed into militant ideology. The religious Dogma that stands at the basis of the understanding of Islamic society has at its foundation the awarding of sanctity and eternity to the human interpretations considered as limited and incomplete. The Islamic thinking has in attention issues that transcend time, space and material reality. The Islamic thinkers though consider that for building a realist and durable system of values it is necessary both the reporting to the basic principles of Islam and the reporting to the practical principles of action. They consider that a practical philosophy, in which the religion and the principles of a fair action are mingled, it is necessary regarding the reporting to the daily life with its implications.

Keywords: Muslims; Islamic politics; Koranş imperialism.

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The Roma Cardiovascular Health Gap: Still a Challenge in Romania

Viviana AURSULESEI¹
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Doina-Clementina COJOCARU³

Abstract

Health inequalities experienced by Roma people living in Romania still presents a problem for clinical practice and for national medical system. Roma people suffer from poorer health and unhealthier living conditions compared to majority population. Because of the cultural particularities related to the lifestyle, nutrition, and the lack of prevention, Roma ethnics are considered a population at increased cardiovascular risk, since it bears a high risk factor burden, excessive morbidity and early mortality. The European literature on this topic, though rich, is characterized by disparate results, very few rigorous studies, and very important, no action plan for cardiovascular health. Discussing the various mechanisms that contribute to the cardiovascular health gap between Roma and the majority population, using the results from recent research findings, and the possible interventions practicable in our Roma closed communities could be a very useful action in order to define an active screening strategy in a high-risk population, with socio-economic impact on therapeutic decisions of the health system in such a disadvantaged population.

Keywords: Roma ethnics; cardiovascular disease; clinical practice; screening strategy.

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MD, PhD, FESC, internal medicine and cardiology consultant at Cardiology Clinic, “Sf. Spiridon” Clinical Emergency Hospital Iasi, is trained in clinic and interventional cardiology. She is lecturer at University of Medicine and Pharmacy ”Grigore T. Popa” – Iasi. Publications: books and book chapters in the field of cardiology (hypertension, endothelial dysfunction), 8 ISI articles (2 in extenso, 6 abstracts), 38 BDI articles and multiple awards for papers presented at the national congresses and conferences, in the field of clinic cardiology.

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The Relationship Between Ethical and Aesthetic in Contemporary Art

Dorin BABA

Abstract

The issue of moralization through art seems to be one in close connection with the language of abstracted symbols of meta-physical reality, within an imaginary world of immanence and transcendence, used in artistic constructions or religious rites, like a way to describing part of the wisdom of the soul, revealing the beautiful duality between mind and soul.

An infinite world of archetypes and symbols that reveal a spiritual inheritance of the imaginary is created through the construction of the dramatic cult and the increased need for subjectivity expressed through art. In the acknowledged moral crisis of the contemporary art, in its deployment of forces and practices under the new trends and tendencies, we can find a need for returning to a kind of responsibility by reconsidering the function of moral values and attitudes for the artists.

Keywords: contemporary art, morality, aesthetics, ethics, autonomism, moralism.

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Strategies in the Use of Social Media in Political Public Relations Campaigns. Case Study: Romanian Presidential Elections-2014

Marius BADEA¹
Ionela PEŞETZ²

Abstract

Social media have significant implications for public relations, from this point, we can consider that it is essential for them to adapt their strategies to keep up with the continuous upgrading from marketing system and entire business area. Regardless of the way they appeared, social media have changed the way the public can have access to information. The attitude of experts in political public relations has changed, public relations agencies have adapted and embedded strategic departments in their organizational structures, which include social media activities. Currently, no political public relations campaign can ignore the new online technologies, without which it couldn't have been designed.

The success of a political public relations campaign is proportional to interactivity, hence, the more involved in the editorial content is the public, the better known is the political organization. This survey evince the research done on the performance of some social media channels and on the impact they have on political public relations campaigns, including the presidential elections, held in Romania, in 2014.

Keywords: social media, online technologies, political public relation campaign, political organization, elections.

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Ionela Cristina Peşetz, 23 years-old, graduate studies of Journalism at Valahia University of Târgovişte, Faculty of Political Sciences, Letters and Communication, from Târgovişte. The Bachelor thesis is entitled ”The psychology of advertising”. Master student at University of Bucharest, Faculty of Journalism and Political Communication, Bucharest, Romania.
The Role of Agentic and Communal Values in the
Individuals' Outcomes of Job Related Affective
Wellbeing and Political Deviance

Seçil BAL TAŞTAN1

Abstract

Well-being is an important positive psychology subject that has been examined in recent studies. Counter Productive Work Behaviors (CWB) are the critical employee behaviors that shape the intention to harm the organization or the members and are categorized under the negative work behaviors in the organizations. In this study, the political deviance concept is examined based on Bannett and Robinson's (2000) CWBs conceptualization and involves the dimensions of showing favoritism, gossiping, and blaming others. Moreover, recent studies argued the relationships among culture, personality, values, positive and negative employee attitudes and behaviors by referring to the psychology of culture. In the literature, it is suggested that the distinction between agency and communion values is an important psychological distinction that influence individual attitudes and work behaviors. Therefore, in this study, it is suggested that as core self-values, agentic and communal values would be related with individuals' positive and negative outcomes of job related affective well-being and political deviance at work. In sum, the purpose of the study is to investigate the relationships between agentic and communal values, job related affective well-being, and political deviance. An empirical study was performed in Turkey among the health care staff working in five health care organizations. Within the survey, the sub-scale of Bannet and Robinson's (2000) CWB scale was used to measure political deviance. Agentic and communal values were evaluated with a scale constructed by Trapnell and Paulhus (2012) and job-related affective well-being was measured with the scale of Warr (1990). The research results were evaluated with their conceptual and practical implications.

Keywords: Values, agency and communion, agentic and communal values, counterproductive work behaviors, political deviance, job related affective well being.

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Social Interaction and Construction of the Individual Self in E. Goffman’s Theory

Raluka BĂLĂIŢĂ

Abstract

E. Goffman offers an original vision of individual activity in social interaction, founding his theory on the concept of self-defined by G. H. Mead and adopting the perspective developed by the symbolic interactionism.

According to Goffman, the interaction can be seen as a theatrical performance during which each social individual plays a part or a routine (a “pre-established pattern of action which is unfolded during a performance and which may be presented or played through on other occasions”, The presentation of self in everyday life) and, at the same time, demands the others to participate in this performance and to take on a role in the system.

In order to define the individual behaviour as histrionic performance, E. Goffman uses the notion of front (“the expressive equipment of a standard kind intentionally or unwittingly employed by the individual during his performance”, The presentation of self in everyday life) which is built-up during each interaction and depends not only on the social actor’s will to impose a certain image of himself but also on his status in the social world. The face-work is a veritable psychosocial theory of human behaviour, a set of societal rules which help individuals to interact with the others under the best possible conditions.

Even if Goffman’s theory is centred on the non-verbal and on the social context of interactions, in this paper I focus on the linguistic aspects which are emphasized in this theory: indirect speech acts, presupposition, excuses, etc.

Keywords: self, individual conduct, role-playing, interaction, performance.

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Romanian Youth Emigration: Socio-Economic and Demographic Implications

Mariana BĂLAN

Abstract

Migration of young Romanian is a component of great interest of the general phenomenon of labor migration in Romania. The magnitude of the phenomenon is difficult to outline only through the current official statistics, which do not capture all its sides and cannot provide a complete and accurate picture of it.

This phenomenon leads to a crisis situation on the labour market and insurance and social services market, in the sense that it carries a much higher pressure on employment in the labour market in Romania, and the changes in group structure age and sex of the population, coupled with decreasing the fertility rate leading to continuous demographic aging.

The paper analyses the economic, social and demographic consequences of the youth emigration in recent years. Are highlighted the negative effects (eg, loss specialists or diminishing local potential labour force), but also a number of positive effects of migration of young labour force (remittances, the formation of links with Diaspora, and facilitating the exchange of experience, or at times even providing jobs for some professional groups which cannot be absorbed by the domestic market). The continuous decrease of the youth and especially, increasing the share of young women emigrants leads to accelerate the aging of the population. Are also analysed the negative consequences of this phenomenon, at family level, such as imbalances in the couple relationship (including divorce), abandonment of children, dropping out of school, etc. at the national level.

Keywords: youth labour migration, socio-economic impact, demographic consequences.

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Sport – a Mean of the Social Inclusion of the Down’s Syndrome Persons

Valeria BALAN¹
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Abstract

Sport is a contemporary social reality which is in the strong relationship with the other possibilities of the physical exercises.

Within the sport activities, the feeling of the appearances of a group and the capacity of the evaluation an autoevaluation is developed.

Down’s syndrome persons who attend sports programmes can gain a series of the specific competences which help them for their social integration.

Our paper is based on a questionnaire which was made up of using more sets of answers applies on the disabled persons. But, we used our experiences in activities with these persons, too. At the beginning, we applied the questionnaire on few subjects. We wanted to observe if they understand what we asked them and can answer it. We modified what was wrong and adapted our questions more to their level of understanding. After, we extended our questionnaire to 140 persons with Down’s syndrome. These subjects are members of the NGO and practice different sports branches systematically.

The research is achieved and published under the aegis of the National University of Physical Education and Sports of Bucharest, as a partner of the programme co-funded by the European Social Fund within the Operational Sectorial Programme for Human Resources Development 2007-2013 through the project Pluri- and interdisciplinary in doctoral and post-doctoral programmes Project Code: POSDRU/159/1.5/S/141086, its main beneficiary being the Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy.

Finally, we can say that the influence of the attendance at the different sport activities is beneficial and the social inclusion is evident.

Keywords: Down’s syndrome persons, social inclusion, sport, questionnaire.

Acknowledgement

The research is achieved and published under the aegis of the National University of Physical Education and Sports of Bucharest, as a partner of the programme co-funded by the European Social Fund within the Operational Sectorial Programme for Human Resources Development 2007-2013 through the project Pluri- and interdisciplinary in doctoral and post-doctoral programmes Project Code: POSDRU/159/1.5/S/141086, its main beneficiary being the Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy.

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Gheorghe Marinescu currently works as a professor at the National University of Physical Education and Sport from Bucharest (Romania). His main research interests are the effort at the children and adults in the swimming and water polo fields. He authored “The children and the performance in swimming”, “Swimming – tempo and rhythm”, “Swimming – effort and training”, a.o. He has been a scientific project manager and the author of more articles in international conferences and journals. He is a scientific advisor for Ph.D in Sport Sciences.
Insights on Employee’s Silence

Dana BALAS-TIMAR

Abstract

Upward employee’s voice regard employees voluntarily communicating suggestions, concerns, information about professional problems and work-related opinions to supervisors, emphasizing an engaging work behavior. Employees withholding such inputs are displaying silence and deprive their organization of potentially useful information. This paper reviews the current state of knowledge about the factors and motivational processes that affect whether employees engage in upward voice or remain silent related to work concerns. This paper presents a case study of a typical employee silence context inside a textile automotive company from Arad and discusses several procedural optimizations in human capital development.

Keywords: Organizational Psychology, employee silence, human resources management, organizational climate.

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The Impact of the Financial Income of the Family Communication

Andrea BANOVČINOVA
Katarina LEVICKA

Abstract

A functional family is the basic condition for optimal social functioning of all its members. Through fulfilment of functions imposed by society, family creates a safe environment for survival and development of family members. Family functioning depends on functioning of family in different dimensions. One of the key dimensions is communication. Therefore, it is possible for a comprehensive look at the family as a social system neglected area of family communication.

The aim of our study was to investigate how financial income affects the communication in the family system. For assessing family communication, as one of the dimensions of family functioning was used the Family Assessment Device (FAD). The research sample consisted of 310 respondents living below the poverty line. The reference group consisted of 310 respondents living in families with income standard.

The analysis of results show negative impact of low financial income on the family communication. Low-income families showed a higher degree of distortion in communication than the standard income families.

Financial income of families affects the functioning of communication among its members. When working with families living below the poverty line, we need pay attention to the development of new communication patterns and promote a clear and direct communication between family members.

Keywords: Family, family functioning, communication, financial income

Acknowledgement

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The Requirement for the Existence of an Internal Remedy against the Infringements of the Rights Provided in the Art. 13 of the ECHR

Denisa BARBU

Abstract

The provisions of article 13 of the ECHR guarantees the right to the “effective recourse” under which any person may complain to a national Court of breaching of the State to carry out criminal proceedings within a reasonable time.

Thus, any person who considers himself a victim of a provision of the European Convention, has an opportunity to seize a State authority with an action by requiring the establishment of violations, termination and compensation for damage (through action, in this context, understanding a criminal complaint, an administrative application, a notice of opposition, etc.).

The right to a remedy is fairly deprived of independence and it cannot be invoked in relation to another right is recognized by other conventional provisions.

In Romania, is missing the actual remedy in case of lack of judicial organs, in promptly carrying out criminal process, in national legislation and there is no effective internal procedures to ensure that any person who has violated the rights and freedoms recognized by the ECHR (article 13 of the ECHR), could address effectively to a national court, even where the breach would be due to people who have acted in the exercise of their official duties.

The jurisprudence in the European Court shows that in compliance with article 13 of the European Convention, it is necessary to exist in the national legislation of the two categories of appeals: appeal in acceleration and appeal in compensation.

Keywords: harmonization of legislation, appeal in acceleration, the term for appeal, criminal cases.

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The Equality of Procedural Weapons – As a Rule of a Fair Criminal Trial

Denisa BARBU

Abstract

Starting from the fundamental principles of the criminal process, it is obvious that equality of procedural weapons to dominate the criminal procedure, the right holders to a fair trial (both persons accused of committing an offence and the victims of the offence) must reside on the same procedural position, without the representatives of the prosecution to be entitled to greater procedural possibilities than the person accused.

The principle of the equitable character is based on the rule of the equality of weapons between prosecution and defence, in conjunction with the impartiality of the Prosecutor. However, by the nature of things, the Prosecutor and the defendant cannot be in positions of equality, which does not automatically lead to a violation of the equality of procedural weapons.

In reality, in order to discuss an inequality with regard to the procedural weapons, we consider that three conditions should be met: the Prosecutor is entitled to an additional duty compared to the accused; that power does not derive from the nature of the prosecution function, the right to create a specific strength of the Prosecutor during the procedure.

The equality of weapons is included in Romanian Constitution, in the article 16 paragraph 1 and 2: (1) “Citizens are equal before the law and public authorities, without privileges and without discrimination; (2) No one is above the law”, but also in the article 21 of the Constitution, by the provisions of this article, it is recognized the fundamental right of persons, irrespective of nationality, race, sex or religion, of exercising in conditions of full equality the rights in the Constitution and other laws, and of participating equally in political, economic, legal, social and cultural life.

Keywords: the equality before the law, the judicial organs, the criminal jurisdiction according to the nature of the person;

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Brief Analysis on Cases that Prevent the Prosecution or the Exercise of Criminal Action

Denisa BARBU¹
Alin PETREA²

Abstract

As a result of the implementation of the code of criminal procedure, it is necessary to observe the separation elements occurred, and to deepen the institutions of an absolute novelty, as well as a better understanding of them. The object of the study is that of the cases that prevent the prosecution or the exercise of criminal action, cases provided for by the art. 10 of the old regulations and absorbed by the article 16 of the current regulations. Some of these are found mutatis mutandis, in the new regulation, but the emergence of the three new cases, i.e., those provided for in the article 16, paragraph (1), letter b) II thesis, d) and j). Thus, whenever the incidence will be found within any of the cases provided for under art. 16, the criminal proceedings will not be able to be put in motion, and when it was put into motion, this will disappear. The aim is in the interpretation and implementation of the letter and spirit of the law to the new provisions of the Code of criminal procedure.

Keywords: criminal proceedings, cases, prosecution, classifying, acquittal.

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Third year student at Valahia University of Targoviste, The Faculty of Law and Administration, specialization Law - co-author of the paper, *The Income Tax on Micro-enterprise. The Legal Regime*, published in the paper of Valahia University of Targoviste with associate professor Rada Postolache. I got the first prize at the Scientific Session of the Faculty of Law, in June 2014, at the Public Law Section with my research on *The Fine in the New Criminal Code*. In the same communication session, I also had the first prize to the Private Law Section, with the work *The Extinctive Prescription of the Right to Assess Tax Liability*. I am interested in deepening knowledge in the field of *Criminal Procedural Law, Criminal Law, and Public International Law* and, also in *Civil Law and Civil Procedure*. 
The Characteristics of Adopting the Decisions in Human Rights Contentious

Denisa BARBU¹
Dan Alexandru GUNĂ²

Abstract

The Contentious Procedure of Human Rights is a complex procedure with particular characteristics resulting from the position of individuals in the international relationship those relating to the exercise of rights protection and fundamental liberties.

The legal framework of rights protection and the recognized individual liberties in the Council of Europe is the ECHR, which among other things regulates the procedural aspects relating to the setting up, adoption and application of the laws and the judgment of the juridical from the European Court of Human Rights.

The study deals with the doctrine relating to the procedure of drafting the European Court’s documents is fairly modest unlike the one that refers to reading principles and methods of the European Convention, which the magistrates use in Strasbourg. Unlike the International Court of Justice, the procedure relating to deliberations and voting in ECHR is governed only by its Council Regulation. From the very beginning, since the adoption of the first regulation, the judges established several principles to govern the deliberations of decisions; among them we mention the privacy rule. It is what provides the current Regulation in article 22: “the deliberations of the Court shall remain secret”.

Keywords: voting, debates, deliberations, drafting of the judgment.

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Some Normative Rules Relating to the Process of International Jurisdictional Act

Florin Octavian BARBU

Abstract

The rules of international jurisdiction regulate a multitude of legal relations of a technical nature, which are rules of procedure. Thus, they do not cover the dispute itself, but does cover the jurisdictional manner of regulations.

The Tribunal has an important role in the maintenance of international peace and security, of prevention and repression of crime, as well as of the international protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The classification of the rules for the international jurisdiction is made after the typology of the sources contained, but it should be noted that almost all have a facultative character.

The aim of this study is to group the normative regulations after the criterion of the act form and not upon legal nature.

Therefore, the rules of procedure are flexible and adaptable depending on the situation of the parties in dispute or approved by the Presidents of the international judicial courts. We can say that the flexibility of the rules is due, in part, to the nature of non-jurisdictional act, determined by the parties in the existing dispute or parts of a treaty which insert in its content some arbitration clauses.

Keywords: treaties; resolution; instructions; regulations; jurisdiction.

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Contemporary Architectural Image in Europe. Comparative Study on Recent Portuguese and Swiss Architecture

Letitia BĂRBUICĂ¹

Abstract

The fact that among European Pritzker prize winners, the equivalent of Oscar prize for architecture, for the last twenty years, there are two Portuguese architects – Alvaro Siza and Souto de Moura – as well as two Swiss architectural practices – Herzog and de Meuron's and Peter Zumthor's, shows a similarity of quality architecture being continuously delivered in these two countries.

By analysing the works of the above four architects between 1990 – 2010 and even closer to date when relevant, the paper try to answer to the following questions:

1. Are there any particularities of the contemporary architecture in Portugal which lead to a specific architectural image?
2. Are there any particularities of the contemporary architecture in Switzerland which lead to a specific architectural image?
3. Are there any common characteristic that could define characteristics for the contemporary architectural image in Europe?

It would be also interesting to note if such characteristics are transferable in case of the buildings built outside Europe, exporting a similar image mode, if the case.

Keywords: contemporary architecture, image, Europe, Siza, de Moura, Herzog, Zumthor.

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Letitia Bărbuică is chartered architect, assistant professor, PhD in architecture and chartered civil engineer. She graduated from UAUIM in 1997 and SD_SITT study in 2011. She received several scholarships in UK and University of Southern California, Los Angeles for the master program in 1999. Letitia Barbuica research interests are: contemporary architecture, teaching architecture, industrial heritage, urban topics. She has published in Octogon and Arhitectura as well in collective research books. She was part of the team that won runner up prize for Riga 1 Latvia, Europan 7 and more recently the 3rd prize for Modernization and Rehabilitation of the Central Area of Campina Town.

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Social Integration Of The Children With Special Needs: Language Therapy And Psycho-Motor Education

Iuliana BARNA¹

Abstract

Social integration is consolidated with the acceptance and acknowledgement of the individual’s integrity, potential, values and common rights.

The requirements of special education presuppose the approach to the educational act from the standpoint of the child’s inability to understand reasoning or elements of learning contents. This cognitive block primarily involves personality imbalance and behavioural disorder. The child abstains from speaking and manifests inhibition towards learning. The more serious is the speaking handicap at an age when the one is trying to affirm oneself at the level of the social life, the more negative effects increase, and personality disorder accentuates. In this context, it is advisable that communication should be clear, concrete and constant – e.g. by using the same word for illustrating similar instances; by using short, simple sentences, accompanied by gestures and intonation; and also by using visual aids in communication (images, pictograms). Such interventions keep the child attentive and decrease his anxiety, making him perceive the words correctly and apply them in communication.

The psycho-motor dimension is an optimal way of non-verbal communication in the social environment for the child with special needs. It is recognised that any child coordinates his motor activity in accordance with the mental image of the perceived act. Psycho-motor therapy facilitates, through its integrated programmes, the education of the individual, aiming at knowing one’s own body and at the identification of the self.

As such, in order to be effective, the proposed integrated methods must observe the geographic and socio-economic context of the national education system. At the same time, it is recommendable to design the educational intervention programme having in view the peculiarities of the child with special needs.

Keywords: education, special needs, social life, communication, psycho-motor dimension.

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Results of a Longitudinal Study of the Exit of Minors and Young People from Probation Service

Ioana BAUMGARTEN¹

Abstract

The present study analyze the minors and young people who entered to Probation Service in Cluj county, between 2002-2013, (n=244). The purpose of the study is to identify the characteristics of the minors/young people (as gender, age, ethnicity, criminal history) and their background characteristics (as family support, imprisonment of the parents and temporary emigration of the parents) that can be seen as predictors to failure or success of Probation Service. Our study is descriptive and it based on a life-course approach using Kaplan-Meier estimates.

The conclusions of the study show that the failure of probation is most common for minors and young people who don't have family support during probation supervision, but also for those who have had imprisoned parents. The success of probation is more probable for those who don't have criminal history.

Keywords: probation supervision, probation failure, juveniles, youth people, Kaplan-Meier estimates.

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Her current field of interest is juvenile delinquency. She is interested to a new theoretical approach of delinquent behaviour, the life course perspective. As previous concerns, she studied criminal behaviour among young and adult inmates, aiming dimensions related to education and family.

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Legal and Political Issues Concerning the Punishment of War Criminals in the Years of the First World War

Lavinia Andreea BEJAN¹

Abstract

The very notion of individual criminal responsibility under international law for certain reprehensible acts committed during and in relation to the conduct of war first appeared in the years of the First World War, when both the notions of war crimes/war criminals and crimes against humanity started to be shaped, and trials of war criminals took place in Germany and Turkey, as provided for in the international treaties concluded at the end of the war. Hence, the paper aims at analyzing the main legal and political issues encountered in the search for a suitable manner of punishing war criminals, from the existing conceptual difficulties (especially among the winning states, the international lawmakers of the moment) to partiality and politicisation, and also the highly important question of legality. The clarification of these matters, along with an insight into the impediments to the application of the peace treaties provisions regarding individual responsibility, contribute to the understanding of the trials that took place in Leipzig and Istanbul, both in terms of their conduct, of the manner of prosecution and judgement of the persons charged with such crimes, and in terms of the judicial decisions themselves.

Keywords: War crimes, crimes against humanity, international criminal responsibility, principle of legality, Leipzig and Istanbul trials.

Acknowledgement

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Abstract

At the end of WWI, the winning powers insisted on the prosecution of the war criminals belonging to the losing states, and proposed different systems for the achievement of this goal. If the majority of the jurists involved in the international lawmaking process insisted on the establishment of an international court to deal with the war criminals, the solutions that were adopted in the peace treaties seemed much less of an international character, and the effective implementation of this requirement represented yet another step back, and only national prosecutions and trials took place. Since Germany refused to extradite its nationals (900 alleged war criminals) in order to be tried by other states, The Imperial Court of Justice, the *Reichsgericht*, took it upon itself to conduct the trials of the war criminals. However, only 12 persons charged with war crimes stood before the court, and only half were found guilty and convicted. Hence, the paper aims at providing an overview of the judgements of the German Imperial Court of Justice, as well as an analysis of the decisions in the cases of Karl Neumann (acquitted) and Dithmar and Boldt (both convicted to 4 years imprisonment, the highest sentence imposed by the Court), the charge being similar in both cases, and regarding the sinking of hospital-ships.

Keywords: War crimes, First World War, international criminal responsibility, *Reichsgericht*, Leipzig trials.

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Communication Management - Myth or Exigency in the Strategy of the Organization

Ştefania BEJAN

Abstract

Syntagma seriously threatened by the danger of demonetization through excessive use, communication management occupies a consistent 'slice' in the specialty literature of at least two fields: efficient management and the art of sharing with the others in mutually beneficial conditions.

Countless invocations of good management 'go' from the represented organization, the public relations, the arts etc., to education, health, politics, events, emotions etc. Naturally, communication doesn't escape such a trap, being declared successful only (especially) within the 'boundaries' of the management put into play. Restricting the angle of approach, the managerial science (or rather art?) comes to be associated with PR, since public relations - domain, discipline, professional field barely surpassing the 'area' of a century -, in one of the many attempts to define it, represents a managerial function.

Hence, ascertaining the meeting between management and representation, two possibilities can motivate commentators, writers, practitioners, evaluators: to aim for the destruction of the postmodern myth of communication management or to acknowledge and promote, assumed, the strategic imperative of success through an excellent organizational communication.

Keywords: Management, communication, strategy, public relations, myth.

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The Role of Afterschool Programs in the Educational Activity

Gabriela BEREA1

Abstract

The article talks about the motivation behind After School programs, beginning with current tendencies to expand educational activities from the school itself towards other providers of educational activities and services.

Educational institutions are functioning in a broad and complex social context – the global society as global social system (national, state system). This system has various influences over educational institutions – over the final scope of education (aims and objectives), discipline content, organization of institutions and educational system, administrative and legal regulations. From a different perspective, the same institutions are functioning in a specific social context, in a local and regional community that provides the students but also comes with expectations to which educational institutions must respond.

The school is an institution that functions in a community made up of many educational factors: family, authorities, governmental organizations and NGOs. They also offer educational alternatives. All types of school organizations are subjected to pressure coming from different factors: local ideological groups, political systems, economical realities and other social tendencies. Educational institutions are therefore influenced by economical, political, cultural and ideological trends. Institutions that host After School rely on the environment in which the function, when it comes to accessing material, financial, human and informational resources.

Keywords: After School program, education, educational institutions, organizations, community, family, authorities.

Acknowledgement

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I have been working in the educational field for the last 27 years. I am interested in sociology and education.
Socialization – Continuous transformational process

Gabriela BEREAB

Abstract

The article talks about socialization mechanisms: successive taking on of different social roles and status (preschool, school, adolescence, etc.), social learning, institutionalized learning, play, imitation, identification. Although the ability to socialize is an essential trait of human nature, at birth, intellectual, emotional, relational and behavioural faculties are only potential. To develop, they require a social context capable of offering the child multiple situations of social and emotional communication.

Both education and socialization target the same result – the human being and its development. That doesn’t mean that there are no significant differences. Education, in the limited sense of organized actions carried on with the consent of the person being educated, determines the birth of necessary human aptitudes already existent as genetic potentiality. The educational process unrolls through specific processes, in special organizations, while socialization can occur either as a consequence of a person’s contact with an organization that is not strongly linked to educational goals or through pressure coming from his or her living environment (natural socialization). Socialization is a very complex process through which the human being (with wide social potential) is transformed into a social being, actively involved in the organizations to which he or she belongs while one of the most powerful socialization forces is, of course, education. It is education that offers the opportunity for professional manifestation of a person in the social environment, through socializing forces specialised in education. The success of socialization drastically increases together with the size of the educational territory.

Keywords: socialization, education, social role, emotional communication, social being.

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Parental Work from a Sociological Perspective

Gabriela BERA

Abstract

Communication within the family is one of children’s main educational experiences. The way in which parents communicate both among themselves and with the children determines education and some of its specific characteristics that unfold as communication style and also education style. The development of children’s personalities due to parental influences is recognized and analysed in different theoretical researches and practical investigations. When talking about parental work, the focus is actually on their efforts with their own children. Looking at this in terms of practical duties (material occupation) and mental preoccupation (availability), the concept of parental work includes the definition of parent, father or mother, and its perpetuation – meaning its continuity in the child that is not exactly the same nor is it totally different. Also, the concept of “parental work” underlines decades of changes: it no longer is only about “doing” silently, but also about a work that can be quantified and that, in the meantime, has gone through a process of objectification and is now seen as work, as a job or a career – as a set of partly dissociated consequences of a naturalization between father and mother in an initial phase.

Keywords: parentality, parental work, competencies, education style.

Acknowledgement

This paper is a result of a research made possible by the financial support of the Sectoral Operational Programme for Human Resources Development 2007-2013, co-financed by the European Social Fund, under the project POSDRU/159/1.5/S/132400 - “Young successful researchers – professional development in an international and interdisciplinary environment”.

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General Considerations on Qualification in Private International Law

Remus Daniel BERLINGHER

Abstract

A conflict regulation consists of two structural elements, namely: the content of the conflict regulation and the connection of the conflict regulation. Notions by which such elements are determined do not have the same content in different legal systems. For this reason, it is necessary to determine their meaning, since the competent law to regulate that legal relation also depends on how a qualification is made.

Qualification is an issue of private international law. Thus, for example, it is possible that a certain legal notion has one meaning in one legal system, and a different meaning in other legal systems.

In this article we analyzed the concept of qualification, factors determining qualification, forms of qualification, the law according to which qualification is made, conflict of qualifications, as well as qualification under Romanian law.

Keywords: qualification, conflict of qualifications, foreign element, conflict regulation, lex fori.

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conflict of laws in the matter of succession in Romanian private international law, The conflict of laws in time and space in international private law, etc. PhD. Daniel is a member of Scientific Committees of Advanced Research in Scientific Areas, Centre of excellence for Scientific and Research, Journal of legal studies, etc
The Model of Formation of Professional Competence in Higher Education

Gumarova Sholpan BILASHEVNA¹
Zhubanova Kulyash HOREZMOVNA²
Issabayeva Bayan KALMUHANOVNA³
Nabizhankyzzy ZAURE⁴

Abstract

In this article the model of professional competence of future experts of system of vocational training in higher education is being considered. This article represents model of formation of professional competence and also the model studies various approaches and definitions of concept. The model of formation of professional competence at future experts developed by us, reflects specifics of conditions and internal structure of the studied process in higher education is being presented in the form of the interconnected structural blocks is being integrated into the complete operated system: design and target (the purpose, tasks, approaches, the principles), substantial (substantial structure of communicative competence, stages of its formation), organizational (forms, methods, means, pedagogical conditions of the organization), control and estimated (levels of development of competence and the predicted result), providing its dynamics and achievement of the predicted result at realization of a complex of pedagogical conditions.

Keywords: model, professional competence, expert, formation, abilities.

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Supply Chains in Project of Virtual Economics on Anylogic Platform

Petr BLECHA

Abstract

This paper is focused on using supply chains in an agent-based computational economics model. The supply chains are represented as a way of cooperation among individual types of agents, which represent specific producing, consuming or distributing entities. This paper provides a few explanations of some principles of indirect communication, which are used to distribute goods on the market of virtual economics. The main attention is concentrated on a description of the practical implementation of the supply chains. These involve a design of specific types of agents and communication protocols among them.

Keywords: Agent, Anylogic, supply chain, virtual economics.

Acknowledgement

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The Construction of a New Social Model – The Citizen.  
A case Study of United Principalities between 1856-1866

Diana-Sorina BODIA¹

Abstract

The factors that fostered the creation of the new social model, the citizen, in The United Principalities, in the sixth decade of the C19th, are the same that contributed to the crystallization of modern Romanian nation, namely: history, the attempts to bring closer the elite’s culture with the popular one, the language. These factors, in the same time, fulfilled an important function in transmitting the political message, being used not only as communication instruments, but also as grounding symbols, on which the feelings of solidarity and responsibility were built. The citizens’ community, thus formed, has to assume as a core operating principle, the management and the defence of its interests, the cohesion between collective and individual interest. Thus, it was necessary to create a special political and juridical structure to support and help implement the project of national rebirth.

The new social model, of the citizen, is subject to a law of permanence, that of constant becoming and involvement. The individual choosing to live in such a community cannot withdraw from his duties and cannot adopt a passive attitude unless this is a way of protest, a mean to show his disapproval toward government. When we talk about the social model of the citizens, we talk about a set of behaviours and attitudes that have to be practiced and learned, fully and consciously assumed, on one hand, and of changes in the existing mentality, on another hand. We will follow the metamorphosis of the old system of social organization, theirs impact on the political and legal systems and how the latter ones offered a lever to uphold the needed transformations, sometimes even through the force of coercion. This way we will see how the equality before the law or the elimination of the beating, as punishment, contributed to the birth of citizen dignity, how the making of a new social class, that of clerks, also helped to promoting a certain type of education and to consolidating the new set of attitudes and values.

Keywords: citizen, citizenship, new social model, clerks, project of national rebirth.

Acknowledgement

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My academic interest ranges from history to law and anthropology, from which I am most concerned with citizenship, constitutionalism and totemism, in the C19th. I have published three papers on each of the subjects, papers that represent short disclosures of the relevant information gathered up to that moment.
Avoiding Mannheim's Paradox when Thinking about Ideology

Andrei BOLOGA

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to question the possibility of a critique of the ideological phenomena. The difficulty of such a task is obvious when the researcher that questions the ideological problem discovers that some data of his or her thinking can be labeled also as ideological. Therefore, if we admit that among our own judgments some are ideological, then the critique of ideology presupposes an investigation of the metaphysical assumptions that constitute the background of our thinking. The hardship of discussing about ideology within its own framework is called the Mannheim paradox. Our purpose is to argue that a discussion about ideology is attainable in a hermeneutic setting, avoiding Mannheim's paradox.

Keywords: ideology, the Mannheim paradox, metaphysics, hermeneutics.

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Romanian Older Migrants: Different Meanings for Integration and Transnationalism

Claudio BOLZMAN¹
Ruxandra Oana CIOBANU²
Gabriel ION³

Abstract

Most studies on integration of ageing migrants portray this population as profoundly vulnerable and experiencing problems in accessing services in the country of residence in spite of some ageing migrants having lived at the destination for long periods of time. Our study on Romanian ageing migrants living in Switzerland depicts a more complex picture: on the one hand a population of former refugees that is not experiencing vulnerability, mainly because they have spent most of their adult life in the residence country, they speak French, have worked in jobs at their level of qualification and know their duties as well as their rights in relation to the welfare provisions, keep contact with the Romanian community in Switzerland and with their home country; on the other hand a population of late in life migrants that have spent less time in Switzerland, have problems to speak French, do not know well the welfare provisions and prefer care in their home country. The communication present and discusses these different situations and their meaning for social research and care policies.

Keywords: Older migrants, integration, care, transnationalism, Romanian.

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of the Research Centre on Cultural Diversity and Citizenship at HES-SO. Nowadays he is leading a research project on Romanian Ageing Migrants and the Welfare State financed by the Swiss National Scientific Foundation (SNF). His main research interests are migration and ageing, transnational practices and welfare states, immigrant ways of incorporation and immigration policies. He is the author of more than hundred publications on these issues.

PhD Ruxandra Oana CIOBANU

Ruxandra Oana Ciobanu is a Marie Curie post-doctoral fellow at the Center for the Interdisciplinary Study of Gerontology and Vulnerability of the University of Geneva. She is also affiliated with the Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research LIVES – Overcoming vulnerability: life course perspectives. Her research interests include ageing migrants, international migration, welfare, transnational processes and qualitative research methods. She has written on the Romanian labour emigration and is now working on several publications on ageing and migration. She published in peer-reviewed journals like Global Networks, Ethnic and Racial Studies and Revue Européene des Migrations Internationales.
Abstract

Physical activity and stress are two concepts which are closely related. The scientific community acknowledged long ago that regular physical activity positively influences the physiological and psychological well-being. The purpose of this study was to establish if there is a correlation between self-reported physical activity and self-reported stress levels in the case of Romanian university students. The participants were recruited from the students enrolled at the Babeș-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca. They filled in a 10 items questionnaire in order to evaluate their stress level (Stress evaluation questionnaire – CICR – after Petru Derevenco). The self-reported physical activity level was calculated according to Physical Activity Index. Mean Physical Activity Index was 37.76 ± 25.51 (evaluated as not good enough or poor), and mean stress level was 15.82 ± 2.84 (evaluated as light to moderate stress condition). No statistically significant relation was found between self-reported physical activity and stress levels. Other studies performed on college students have reached the same conclusion. Although the results of the present study suggest that there is no relationship between self-reported physical activity and stress levels in the case of students enrolled at the Babeș-Bolyai University, most likely due to the fact that both variables were subjectively assessed, one must not underestimate the documented effects of regular physical activity on stress management.

Keywords: Stress level, self-reported physical activity, correlations, university students, well-being.

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scientific career she has published 6 books, approximately 30 articles in prestigious journals, 25 articles in international conference proceedings. She was the recipient of a research scholarship at the Semmelweis University of Budapest, Hungary, and she is a member of numerous international Sport Science associations.

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The Role of Motivational Persistence and Psychological Basic Needs over the Changes in Time of Well-Being

Cristina Maria BOSTAN¹

Abstract

Self-determination theory is a key theory in understanding motivation for attaining personal goals and even more intriguing when interfering in the goals of a romantic couple. The main objective of the study is to test this model by considering the level of motivational persistence, as a relatively stable characteristic of personality and also the fulfilment of basic psychological needs.

Couples are a dynamic reality and so is the attaining of their common goals. Motivation in this matter concerns what moves people to act, think and develop. Therefore, using a longitudinal design, the study aims in analyzing two important aspects:

a) If motivational persistence significantly correlate with the changes of well-being in time and

b) If the basic psychological needs (autonomy, competence and relatedness) could impact the intensity and direction of the relationship between motivational persistence and changes of well-being in time.

Although this study is still in progress, there are scientific papers that support the idea that the conditions supporting the individual’s experience of autonomy, competence and relatedness foster and enhance motivation for high levels of engagement for goal-directed actions and therefore, the stability of well-being in time. Moreover, there are research results that show that the degree to which this psychological needs are sustained, this will facilitate or undermine people’s sense of volition and initiative.

Keywords: self-determination theory, common goals attainment, motivational persistence, basic psychological needs.

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PhD Fellow Cristina Maria BOSTAN

PhD student and psychologist, interested in researching the aspects of motivational persistence as trait personality but also in the dynamics of couples, emotional management, family resilience and well-being. Although I am focused in psychology, I am also interested in interdisciplinary research and networking with scientifique experts all over the world.
Early Motor Stimulation, an Important Tool for Increasing Functional Independence in Preschool Children with Down Syndrome – an Example of Good Practice

Aura BOTA

Abstract

Young Athletes is one of the programmes that Special Olympics International designed for the intellectually disabled children, aged between 3-7. Based on Clark (1994) and Metcalfe (2002) theories of motor development, this instructional program aims at stimulating the sequential, cumulative changes in acquiring fundamental motor skills, as an important tool for gaining functional independence in this special population. Motor development in this age category is not only important per se, but also for its relations with other developmental areas, like language, socialization, cognition and school-readiness.

The content of this program is mainly related to locomotor and object manipulation skills which are particularly important to be taught in a proper inclusive educational setting, given the developmental delay of these children.

Young Athletes was conducted during three months, between February and April 2012, twice a week, each lesson lasting 70-80 min, using the Young Athletes resource kit and other educational materials appropriate for the goal of the program. The sample included 14 children with Down Syndrome, aged between 3-7, each of them requiring individualized training. The progress in motor areas was assessed by using the Test of Gross Motor Development 2, applied before and after the children received the specific training content, each of the 12 gross motor skills including several behavioural components that were part of the scoring criteria.

The post-testing data revealed a significant better performance in most of the fundamental motor skills, often referred as “building blocks” of motor development and functional independent life.

Keywords: Down syndrome, preschool children, motor stimulation, fundamental skills, functional independence.

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Aura Bota is a professor in the National University of Physical Education and Sports. With a license and a PhD in Physical education and sports, she has developed over the years, a comprehensive discussion about the human movement field of study. Her main scientific and editorial contributions include Kinesiology, Theory of motor activities and a series on Adapted physical activities. She has led or been a member in 5 international grants and 9 national research grants, publishing more than 70 papers in international scientific conferences. In 2004 she began volunteering for Special Olympics, being involved in assessment and sports training events in Healthy Athletes and Young Athletes programs, being regarded as an international expert in this field.
University and Society in Iași. Faculty of Medicine Teachers and the Care of War Victims in Interwar Period

Cătălin BOTOŞINEANU

Abstract

I try to propose a new interpretation of the relationship between the Romanian universities and their teachers with the Romanian society. In Iasi, in touch with the professionalization of the professors, it was developed a university model that will not remain impassive to the effort of modernization of Romanian society. Although that the University of Iasi was built around the Napoleonian model, at the end of the 19th century, professors of Iasi will use knowledge of academic disciplines to popularize ideas in public space in order to become common values. From the point of view of the University-society relationship, we consider important pathways by which the conversion of this speech was produced. In this way, the social role of the University in Iasi and his teachers became a major subject of reflection. In this context it is important to configure the various situations of public engagement of teachers from the faculty of Medicine. After the first world war, the medical and social situation of the war wounded, orphans of the war or families of those missing, have offered the framework where the professors promote the new ideas about the role of the State and the local community to the heroes of the war. The debates led to the manifestation of new perspectives on the problem of public education, the hygiene and living conditions, on medical assistance.

Keywords: history of University, faculty of Medicine, Iași after the first world war.

Acknowledgement

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BIODATA

PhD Cătălin BOTOŞINEANU

I graduated Faculty of History, University „Alexandru Ioan Cuza”, Iași, in 2003, I am PhD in History, from 2011, at the same University. I am interested with the history of intellectuals, the history of University and the history of education. I published articles of these domains in history magazines of Iași, București and Cluj. I participated to a several internationals conferences, on the subject of contemporary history.

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Integrating Web 2.0 Applications into an Innovative E-learning Model, Designed for Lifelong Learning

Iulian BREZEANU
Lucia PASCALE
Cristina NICOLESCU

Abstract

The continuous evolution of informational technologies and communications (ICT) and the permanent improvements of Web 2.0 applications create increasingly more opportunities for their use in education. This work illustrates such an approach for providing specific lifelong learning programs for teachers in education (schools and colleges).

Aiming to those facts, an innovative model was developed, based on a Moodle e-learning platform usage, combined with a set of Web 2.0 applications. Those applications were selected as the most appropriate ones to improve the quality of the educational process.

The entire training and evaluating activity is carried out on this platform and revolves around the applications transformed into educational tools. The lifelong learning process has a practical purpose by carrying out, based on the individual contributions of learners (teachers in this case), a portfolio of learning units from curricular area of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, designed and developed through ICT integration and above mentioned applications.

Keywords: continuous training, teachers, Moodle, blog, wiki, sharing, social networking.

Acknowledgement

This work was funded through the project “ProWeb - A Network for Teachers’ Continuous Professional Development in order to Use Multimedia, Virtual Instrumentation and Web 2.0 in the Curricular Area of Mathematics and Natural Sciences” (POSDRU/157/1.3/S/141587), developed in the frame of the Sectoral Operational Program for Human Resources Development 2007-2013. The support offered by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, through the Managing Authority for the Sectoral Operational Program Human Resources Development, as responsible for the management of European Social Fund in the fields of human resource development, through the project mentioned above, is gratefully acknowledged.

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Lecturer PhD Lucia PASCALE

Mrs. Lucia Pascale graduated the Faculty of Technological Engineering from Transilvania University Brasov. She is Ph.D. in Mechanic engineering. She started her didactic activity in 1997 and since 2004 she is Lecturer in Department of Automation, Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Information Technology, Valahia University Targoviste being the holder of courses: Computer Assisted Graphics and Modelling of Mechatronic Systems, as well as laboratory Computers Programming and Programming Languages I, II. She is author and co-author of 5 books and laboratory guidance and over 40 communications and articles published in country and abroad. She has a patent and she participated as member in 10 projects.

PhD Cristina NICOLESCU

Mrs. Cristina Nicolescu is a PhD Chemical engineer, graduated in 1993 (Politehnica University of Bucharest), who started her didactic activity in 1997, in the Faculty of Applied Chemistry and Materials Science (P.U.B.), holding here various academic degrees, up to lecturer. She holds an experience of 20 years on projects with non-refundable funds (national and EU - ERDF, ESF) financed through various programs at country level, or at EC Level); responsibilities in those projects were mainly trainer and project operational manager. Since November 2014 she joined Valahia University Targoviste as researcher, having responsibilities related to scientific research and research projects development.
Does Cognitive Resilience Enhance Group Performance?

Mihaela BUCUR

Abstract

Nowadays, globalization – with its fast dynamics – determines business and work organizations to face challenges such as competition from all five continents, workforce changes and higher complexity of tasks and jobs. In order to cope with all these challenges and to create competitive advantage, organizations adopted a new human resources strategy, which includes work groups comprising members with different areas of expertise, information or educational background. As diversity literature presents, diverse work groups entail both advantages (e.g. higher critical analysis, innovation and creativity, higher performance) and disadvantages (e.g. stress, moral damage, poor communication, and losses in personnel) for companies that use this kind of human resources strategy to meet the great demands of their customers. In this changing environment, stress is one of the greatest enemies for worldwide employees; therefore, managers and researchers have struggled to find new ways of dealing with it. This study aims to investigate cognitive resilience as a variable that influences group performance by helping group members cope with stressful situations. Cognitive resilience is seen as a mechanism that helps people face stress, and we have chosen it because we aim to bring new information on resilience in the organization research area. Furthermore, we are interested in determining whether cognitive resilience enhances group performance.

We conducted our study on 20 cognitively diverse groups, each comprising three members. Cognitive resilience was measured using the Cognitive Resilience Questionnaire. Theoretical and practical implications of the results are discussed.

Keywords: cognitive resilience, group performance, group diversity, stress, work groups.

Acknowledgement

This paper is supported by the Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources Development (SOP HRD), financed from the European Social Fund and by the Romanian Government under the contract number POSDRU/159/1.5/S/133675.

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PhD Fellow Mihaela BUCUR

My name is Mihaela Bucur and I am a PhD fellow at Romanian Academy, Iaşi Branch. While working in the organizational field, I became interested in group diversity, organizational performance and cognitive resilience in particular, as a way to enhance group performance. My interest in cognitive resilience has increased because of the concept novelty and its relation with several important concepts, such as cognitive flexibility, cognitive appraisal, dispositional optimism, and self-enhancement.
Altruism - From Intention to Action: 
A Psychological Comparison of Self-Reported vs. Manifest Altruism

Dana Mihaela BUCUȚĂ¹
Gabriela Mariana MARCU²

Abstract

As recent research shows, experiments on altruism are about individual’s motives or intention (Andreoni, 2007) and this may raise serious obstacles for research, as we cannot be sure how to actually define an altruistic act. Some models focus on intention-based motives (Rabin, 1993; Battigalli & Duwenberg, 2007; Pellingra, 2010) while others claim that one cannot capture altruism with a specifically defined ulterior motive. The dictator game has been immensely popular as a way to measure altruism. In order to find out a path of altruism from intention to action, we conducted an anonymous dictator game on undergraduates and compared the results with the subjects’ results at SRAS-DR(Ro). The 21-items scale was adapted for Romanian population and it offers three new dimensions of altruism, distinguished by the recipient (Oda, 2013). We investigated the link between self-reported altruism and the data obtained in dictator game (considered as manifest altruism). Some relevant subject’s data were also included into analysis, like individual’s involvement into charity, volunteer acts or other forms of perceived altruism. New challenging research directions on prosocial behaviour emerged from the results, as the altruism maintains a composite structure, requiring complex investigations.

Keywords: altruism, prosocial behaviour, dictator game.

Acknowledgement

The authors wish to thank to volunteer students who helped in data collection.

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development, conducts workshops of psychotherapy, personal and professional development. Scientific interests and publications: Depression, Violence and Trauma, Social support, Pro-social behavior, Qualitative research methodology, Research in psychotherapy.

PhD Gabriela MARCU

Gabriela Marcu is a lecturer in Economic Psychology, Human Resources Management and Critical Thinking at the Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu. She has a wide interest in interdisciplinary research, studying topics like: prosocial behaviour, consumer behaviour, cognitive neuroscience and human decision making. She has university training in Psychology, MA in Health Psychology and a PhD in Economics. For the last 3 years she has been the Romania Local Chair of NMSBA (Neuromarketing Science and Business Association). Also she is an active member of IAREP (International Association for Research in Economic Psychology) and the vice-president of the Romanian Economic Psychology Association.
The Impact of the Orality upon the Verbal Structures Used in Romanian Written Press

Larisa BULAI

Abstract

The purpose of the present paper is to illustrate with eloquent examples the way of manifestation of orality within popular or spoken verbal structures used in the written version of the journalistic style. The journalistic style products are materialized both in audio-visual and in written press. The journalistic style products contain a broad and diverse range of elements specific to the spoken version of language. These elements are present both in printed and electronic media and belong to the phonetic level, to the vocabulary or to the grammar of Romanian language. The high degree of accessibility and variation determine us to analyse a diversity of Romanian journalistic texts belonging to the electronic media. Our analysis based on these texts will end up with an inventory of verbal structures specific to spoken language but present in these written texts and dominated by a well-marked oral character. The oral character of the written press is the result of its source and of its main purpose. The source of the journalistic products is the everyday language and the main purpose of these texts is to persuade the various audiences. Thus, the purpose of these written texts is not to be literary, but to be understandable by everyday people.

Keywords: Verbal structure, Romanian written press, spoken language, orality, written language.

Acknowledgement

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Larisa Bulai attended the courses of the Faculty of Letters at “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University from Iași and graduated with the Bachelor’s degree in 2010 in the areas of study of Romanian language and literature, English language and literature and RLT/ELT and with the Master’s degree in 2012 in the area of General and Romanian Linguistics. She was admitted at the Doctoral School of Philology at “Al. I. Cuza” University in the same year. Currently, Larisa Bulai is a PhD Student in the last year of preparing the Doctoral thesis. She published two articles, *Synthetic vs. analytical in Romanian and English verbal structures. Diachronic contrastive research upon the old language* and *The Bible from Bucharest versus King James' Holy Bible*. Larisa Bulai has also taught English Language for the last 4 years as a Secondary School teacher.
Victor Frankenstein’s Lesson: 
An Essay on the Interplay of Imagination, Science and Technology, 
and the Future(s) of Humanity 

Adriana Carolina BULZ

Abstract

Being rooted in human perception and reasoning, Science has expanded our senses and intellect through the use of Technology. In its turn, Technology owes its evolution to the innovative combination of pre-existing technologies, due to the human capacity to permanently define a new means to a practical end, one connected to scientific advancement. Despite the social character of Science (interlocking and cumulative aspects that pay tribute to human necessity), Technology seems to possess a will of its own, which makes many individuals fear it as a sort of Frankenstein that might intend to conquer and dispose of our humanity. But there is another, more optimistic view of technological progress, one which foresees that it will in fact help us extend our humanity; according to this view, technology will attend to human sensitivity and sensibility, despite the lingering subversive potential of scientific innovation.

Keywords: Science, Technology, Evolution, Necessity, Subversion.

BIODATA

Lecturer PhD Adriana Carolina BULZ

I am a lecturer with the Military Technical Academy in Bucharest. My PhD is in reception studies and American theater. I have recently published a book entitled Readings in Eugene O’Neill’s Drama (2012) and I have been a member of the Romanian Association of American Studies since 2008.

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Social Resources that Support Resilience of Children in the Orphanage

Ovidiu BUNEA¹
Daniela COJOCARU²

Abstract

This paper operationalizes the concept resilience in order to apply it to children who live in orphanages. The term resilience is generally understood as the ability of a person, a group or a system to absorb positive results despite the significant adverse which threaten its balance development. The difficulty to define this term, appear from each term of resilience, the risk, the situation of adversity and the positive results obtained, that can be interpreted and defined differently, depending on the specific situations and theories in the field. Hence, this term generates multiple frames of analyzes. The multidimensionality of this concept is overcome by significantly risks and results obtained of the children who live in orphanages. To define this concept, we used the analytical framework derived from an environmental perspective, which allows us to understand the protective factors for child protection system as the child’s resources to develop its resilience, aiming to identify those that may be developed and amplified in terms of orphanage and educational institutions.

Keywords: resilience, orphanage, socio-ecological framework, protective factors, children in institutions.

Acknowledgement

This paper was realized within the project Strengthening Activity-Oriented Interaction and Growth in the Early Years and in Transitions (SIGNALS), financed by European Commission (in Lifelong Learning Programme), implemented by University of Cologne, The Faculty of Human Sciences (Germany), Aarhus University Department of Education, Copenhagen (Denmark), University of Western Macedonia, Department of Early Childhood Education and Department of Primary School Education (Macedonia), National Institute for Family and Social Policy (Hungary), Holt Romania – Iasi Branch (Romania), University of Gothenburg; Department of Education, Communication and Learning (Sweden), University of Iceland, School of Education Reykjavik, (Island).

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Interdisciplinary Perspectives of Ethical Training of Prospective Teachers

Viorica - Torii CACIUC

Abstract

The noble mission of teacher is to form young able to actively integrate in the social life through the exertion of a profession, through the usage of some moral values and rules in their behaviour as citizens and members of a society which is in a continuous change. This entails a greater social responsibility from teachers because they are working with turning personalities. Any mistake of teacher may contribute to the decrease of the intrinsic value of the young person. In this context, we are dealing, as in any other field of activity, with the problem of rejects and with the fact that in the didactic profession it is not allowed and/or it should not be allowed not even the smallest percentage of rejects, a problem which is discussed here in other terms because of the specific of the educational field. The efficiency and efficaciousness with which a teacher manages to unify the three major activities of the educational process – teaching, learning, and evaluation – do not reflect only the pedagogical competences and their skillfulness, but also their moral qualities. Thus some of the moral principles and values are reflected in the style of teaching, in the act of evaluation, in the typology of the relationships he/she has with the pupils, with the parents or with the academic community that he/she belongs to. Therefore, the didactical prestation of quality depends even on the deontological values and norms in the spirit of which the training and the pedagogues’ skills improvement. Valuing of virtues, such as those concerning responsibility towards students and their learning, prudence, practical wisdom, compassion, commitment towards pupils in building of deontological professional behaviour, would help improve the didactical activity of future teachers. This study aims to conduct a thorough analysis of the theoretical and practical ways to forming of deontological professional behaviour of future teachers.

Keywords: Virtue ethics, pedagogical deontology, responsible attitude, deontological values, deontology of evaluation.

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The Concepts of Synoptic and Panoptic and the Mimicry Problem in the Consumer Society

Elisabeta-Brîndușa CĂRLAN

Abstract

“Non consummationem, ergo non est” is the phrase that indicates very precisely the situation in which the human being is found, in the contemporary space and time. The current social context can be characterized by concepts such as progress, abundance and production and the state that most accurately expresses this situation it’s known as consumer society. The consumerism replaces the natural human needs, continuously creates new desires and the individual becomes convinced through ideology to imperiously satisfy these false wishes. The loss of the self-identity inevitably conducts to human alienation, to his conversion in a “desiring machine”, in other words a person incapable of abstract and analytical reflection, unable of logical demonstration and rational deduction and with a developed capacity towards imagination and creativity, as the contemporary anthropologists consider (apprise). The human being becomes capable to escape the reality of time and space, turning into a “mass hermit” caught in the virtual realities.

It is interesting to deepen the problem of desires creating, as a form of manipulating the masses. In this context, the concepts of synoptic and panoptic are brought into question, as well as the mimicry problem, as power and authority mechanisms, imposed by the consumer society. Seen in such a light, the globalization does not signify the process through which, if it’s realized, the happiness is gained, but represents the source of human unhappiness, an enticement of the illusion of self-expression and free will. Amid the current situation, the future seems to be a post human one, in which the human being is reduced to the status of mindless consumer, caught in endless choice and search of something real, which does not even exist.

Keywords: consumer society, desire, mimicry, synoptic, panoptic.

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PhD Elisabeta-Brîndușa CĂRLAN

I mention that I graduated Filosophy and Social-Political Sciences from “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University in 2011, with the Bachelor Degree thesis title “The Relationship Between Rationality and Belief among Disjunction and Conjunction. A Gnoseologic Perspective”. Afterwards I pursued the Masters Degree specialized in Human Resource Management from the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, having “Cultural Hermeneutics Human Resource Management” as dissertation theme. I’ve been accepted at the Doctoral School from the Faculty of Filosophy and Social-Political Sciences in September 2014, with ”Pathology Desire in consumer Society” as thesis. I’ve

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graduated the interdisciplinary courses from "Courses on the Relation Among Science, Religion and Philosophy from a Christian Perspective" project, at the Interdisciplinary Formation Center in Iasi (2012-2013). The writing with which I graduated the courses was published in *Lumina* newspaper. Through my scientifical writings elaborated so far, I’ve tried to encourage the Interdisciplinary dialogue, researching a complicated but current issue, regarding the various ways of reporting the scientific thought to the religious tradition, respectively the economic nature elements to the cultural domain.
The Concept of Teaching Technical Education in Kindergarten

Pavlína ČÁSTKOVÁ¹
Martin HAVALKA²
Jiří KROPÁČ³

Abstract

The technics is a phenomenon of the modern era, it is the basic part of the life of adults and children. This is the reason why it is necessary to apply it systematically even in the preschool education. The all-society need of the technical education is reflecting in many projects prepared for the development and increasing the knowledge, the abilities and the attitudes related to the technical education. There is a huge opportunity to connect the knowledge of the pupils to their abilities and the real-life usage due to the interdisciplinary aim of the preschool as well as the technical education. This paper deals with the development of cognitive processes and thinking of preschool children through technical education. The issue is addressed in the context of technical education and its specificities on the basis of current educational trends in the area. The intention of this paper is to analyze the current situation of technical education in kindergarten and point to the important role of teachers in the child's development. The research was carried out in order to determine the current state of education in technical sciences at the kindergarten level. In an effort to improve the quality of the educational process, authors highlight the importance of construction activities as an integral part of the educational process in kindergarten.

Keywords: technical education, kindergarten, teacher, research, child’s development.

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Mgr. Pavlína Částková, Ph.D. specializes in intercultural education and technical education. Since 2012 she has been working at the Department of Technical and Information Education. In 2013 she graduated from Pedagogy at the Faculty of Education, Palacky University. She earned Ph.D. and she became Assistant Professor. Academically, she is predominantly interested in intercultural education, pre-primary and elementary education and technical education. Since 2014 she also works as mentor for

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primary school in projects: Educating teachers using tablet and Teacher and tablets in the classroom.

**PhD Martin HAVELKA**

Martin Havelka, Mgr., Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Technical and Information Education, Faculty of Education, Palacký University Olomouc. He focuses on problems of application of selected construction kits in teaching general technical as well as specific subjects. (Lego DUPLO in pre-primary education, Lego WeDo at lower primary schools and Lego Mindstorms Education at upper primary and vocational schools.) The above mentioned didactic tools are a means of developing algorithmic and technical thinking as well as students' technical experiment in teaching. He also deals with the area of problem-solving tasks as a means of managing learning process of students in teaching. He teaches selected branches of technical mechanics, machines and devices, practice in electronics, selected parts of field didactics and arranges and guarantees teaching practice of students of the Department of Technical and Information Education.

**Doc. PaedDr. Jiří KROPÁČ**

Doc. PaedDr. Jiří Kropáč, CSc., (1949), is a member of the Department of Technical and Information Education PdF UP in Olomouc since 1981. Before joining the high school performed from 1973 teacher's work. In the professional and scientific activity is focused on teaching technical subjects, on the didactic transformation applied in the instruction of generall technical subjects. He contributed to the solution of a number of grant projects dealing with technical education and training of teachers of technical subjects. In 1992 he defended his doctoral thesis, won the title of associate professor in 1995 at the Faculty of Ostrava University. He has published about 230 works, with more than 200 citations. He is a member of the Scientific Board PdF UP, successfully trained seven doctoral students.
The Role of the Mentoring for Educational Career. Ascertainig Study with Practical Implications

Horaţiu CATALANO

Abstract

Teaching career professionalism affects formation of a set of general and specific powers on the basis of which they build professional standards, seen as lines of force of educational policies and legislative documents specific to initial and continuing training.

We circumscribe to this approach the major role of mentoring, as an organized action in order to achieve teaching professional standards and that relationship of support for an individual willing to develop professional and personal, by another individual experienced, willing to help the others.

Our initiative has affected two aspects: on the one hand, an analysis of synchronic and diachronic conceptual bases of the term mentoring, on the other hand, a quantitative research method using investigation, by the application of questionnaires to mentoring teachers in the schools on the application.

This theme opens up new fields of action and decision-making to assure the implementation of actual mentoring as it is stated by current European legislation.

Keywords: mentoring, professionalism, competence, professional standards, educational policies.

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Lecturer PhD Horaţiu CATALANO

I have graduated the University of Bucharest, Faculty of Pedagogy, Faculty. I'm a PhD in Educational Sciences. I've got teaching experience of 18 years and 10 years in managerial and university education, performing the functions of chief inspector and at County School Inspectorate, Bistriţa Năsăud, member in the University Senate and director of academic extensions Tîrgu Mureş, Năsăud, Vatra-Dorna.

I’ve coordinated 15 national conferences and 20 volumes like single coordinator or with contributers. We published in various journals and books ISI and BDI indexed articles (60 specialized studies in specific areas of expertise: Foundations of Pedagogy, Theory and Methodology of Instruction, Alternative Educations).

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Consequences of Organizational Crisis

Felicia CEAUŞU1

Abstract

Nowadays, the word „crisis” has become very commonly used. It is used by leaders of institutions, political leaders, journalists, the general public. Even less important failures of an organization labeled as crisis (especially the media). Any organization may face a crisis, which endangers normal functioning and reputation enjoyed by a community. In general, it is considered that a crisis deeply affects the image of the organization. However, a good communication during crisis can attenuate and even prevent negative public reactions. During the crisis impose certain „symbols " and fix some „clichés” that remain long time associated with the image of that organization. The good management of the crisis requires timely preparation and experience an appropriate response strategies.

Always, the corporation was an effective barometer, which indicated the actual level of mental values most commonly assumed, at a time or another. Economic pressures and ecologist wave with which we began to deal recently made tangible organizations to become public, advancing the them at the same time, to develop innovative directions completely, sometimes paradoxical. In this study we analyze the categories of crisis that may occur and triggers. They are technology, human factors, organizational structure and psychology of members.

Keywords: crisis, organization, communication, management, conflict.

BIODATA

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Ceausu Felicia is PhD at Ghe.Zane Institut of Research, Romanian Academy, Iaşi. Research interests: social psychology, developmental psychology, cognitive psychology; pedagogy; philosophy. She published the following books: Conceptual clarification of the relationship body-psyche from de perspective of mental philosophy Publisher Princeps Edit Iasi, 2008, Mind-body relationship in contemporary philosophy of science, Publisher University "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Iasi, 2009, Cognitive Mechanisms and Individual Strategies, LAP Lambert Academic Publishing, 2012.

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What Facebook Really Wants – An Observational Study in Romanian Students

Gabriela Elena CHELE¹
Serban TURLIUC²

Abstract

In the present time Facebook is most interactive and used for communication. In your account you can write what you thinking and you feel or what to do….. Moreover, last presidential elections in our country had looks that communication is more easy and useful on Facebook. Today we can talk about Facebook Addiction in the same terms likes Internet Addiction?

The present study was designed to provide a richer and better contextual understanding of the development of Facebook Addiction among Romanian adolescents: why they used, how much of time, how interfere with social and academic life, why they want to show all about intimate life…

Material and method: the study group comprised 436 students that answered a questionnaire with 33 items concerning Facebook based activities.

The results show that all student use Facebook, they had have account and post comments for more items and pictures with family. Findings provide important evidence on normative developmental and contextual forces mediating increased online engagement and Facebook use. The findings also illustrate the multiple outcomes of Internet engagement, of which not all are maladaptive in nature. Our findings contribute to the understanding of the processes leading to maladaptive online behaviours in students and point to the need to assess motives and behaviours perpetuating online engagement so as to fully assess the adaptive or maladaptive nature of today’s student’s online engagement.

Keywords: Facebook, students, behaviour.

BIODATA

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Gabriela Elena Chele, MD, PhD is assistant professor in psychiatry at “Grigore T. Popa” University of Medicine and Pharmacy Iasi, Romania, Department of Psychiatry and psychiatrist in the University Hospital of Psychiatry Socola Iasi, Romania. She has a strong background in children and adolescents, especially in behavioural and social disturbances, violence or the impact of the computer use in development of teenagers. She has been member in national and international projects. She organized and

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delivered a number of trainings and seminars for young people and professionals – teachers, school counsellors – in the area of preventing addictions and development of social skills.
Children are rarely subject to one form of abuse at a time: emotional abuse, neglect, physical abuse, family violence, sexual abuse. Victims of child abuse often experience stress in reaction to the abuse as well as symptoms related to the kind of abuse they endured. Child abuse symptoms and signs vary according to the child's developmental stage and age.

The present study was designed to provide a richer and better contextual understanding of Romanian child abuse.

Material and method: the study group comprised 55 children with medico-legal implication: thefts, sexual or/and physical aggression by other children or final act, most severely, killing a parent. We retrospectively reviewed the cases of 55 children and identified numerous factors predictors of such behaviors in our culture and socio-economic aspects.

Results show first causes for aggressive behavior is emotional and physical abuse, second neglect and sexual abuse. One child who was sexual abused will be future perpetrator. Moreover, poor level of education, violence of parents represents trigger factors for antisocial behaviors.

Younger caregivers who have had child-abuse, mental-health, or drug problems in their family of origin are more at risk for abusing children. Also, adults who have trouble understanding the needs of children and appropriate parenting skills, as well as those who are single parents, of low socioeconomic status, or have transient other adult caregivers (like the parent's friend, boyfriend, or girlfriend) in the home are also more at risk of becoming child abusers.

Keywords: children, abuse, family, behavior.

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strong background in children and adolescents, especially in behavioural and social disturbances, violence or the impact of the computer use in development of teenagers. She has been member in national and international projects. She organized and delivered a number of trainings and seminars for young people and professionals – teachers, school counsellors – in the area of preventing addictions and development of social skills.

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Ph.D. in Medical Sciences at the University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr. T. Popa" Iasi, Romania, 2012. M.D., graduated University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr. T. Popa" in 1998 and Faculty of Juridical Sciences, University "Mihail Kogalniceanu" Iasi in 2006. Master in Penal Sciences and Criminalistics in 2007. Post-doctoral researcher in Ethics and Psychiatry. Currently works as Assistant Professor at the University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr. T. Popa" Iaşi, Romania and as MD, specialty Forensic Medicine, at the Institute of Legal Medicine Iaşi. Author and co-author of various papers in journals and conferences.

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Hybrid War - a Limited and Unlimited War

Iulian CHIFU

Abstract

Hybrid war, a concept issued in the last decade, has been involved in an explosive evolution in the last two years due to the international security environment and the use of such a concept in reality. The ISIL developments in Iraq and Syria, the annexation of Crimea after the invasion of the "little green men" that took over administrative buildings and blocked military units, the proxy war in Eastern Ukraine, all showed us the link with hybrid war and entered in force in the military, political and strategic documents. Once again, the revision of the concept allowed us to make some remarks about the ability of this new type of war of the beginning of the 21-st century to be at the same time limited and unlimited war. Limited, because the parties do not use all the arsenal and capabilities at their disposal, and unlimited because of the lack of rules of engagement in this kind of conflict.

Keywords: 4GW, Hybrid war, limited war, unlimited war.

BIODATA

Professor PhD Iulian CHIFU

Iulian Chifu is a professor specialized in Conflict Analysis and Decision making in crisis at the National School for Political and Administrative Studies. He is the President and founder of the Conflict prevention and Early Warning Center Bucharest and served as Advisor for Strategic Affairs, Foreign Policy and Security of the President of Romania.

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The Construction of the Cultural Identity of an Ethnic Minority: 
Magical Realism in Maxine Hong Kingston’s semi-autobiography 
*The Woman Warrior: Memoirs of a Girlhood among Ghosts*

Alina CIOBOTARU¹

Abstract

When Maxine Hong Kingston published her semi-autobiography *The Woman Warrior* in 1976, it received mixed reviews even within her own cultural community in America. In *Feminism and Global Chineseness: The Cultural Production of Controversial Women Authors*, Aijun Zhu discusses the controversy surrounding Kingston’s book *The Woman Warrior*, pointing out that many of Kingston’s peers consider that the text is doing the Chinese American community a disservice instead of promoting Chinese American writing. Many critics have argued that the book is an instance of “self-orientalization” or “re-orientalization” of Chinese culture (Frank Chin, Sheryl Mylan, Jeffery Paul Chan, etc.), but these charges are founded on the questionable premise that there is only one true version of the history of an ethnic group. It is not hard to guess that much of the scholarly work on Kingston’s book has been focused on the idea of an accurate cultural representation of the Chinese Americans (or the lack of it).

In my paper I aim to argue that the real theme underlying both the book and its critical reception is that of memory, more precisely that of the distinction between collective memory and individual memory and that the various instances of magical realism present in the book talk about the construction of a new cultural identity, the Chinese American one, which is the result of the encounter between two different cultures – the American one and the Asian one. By using her own individual memory, Kingston tackles the struggles of an ethnic minority group – the Chinese American one - which is situated at a marginal position in society and, at the same time, questions some of the aspects of her own culture, especially in terms of gender roles, reclaiming the silenced voices of women.

**Keywords:** Maxine Hong Kingston, *The Woman Warrior*, Chinese American ethnic minority, collective memory, individual memory.

BIODATA

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Alina Ciobotaru is a Ph.D. student at the University of Bucharest, where she is working on a thesis on magical realism as a strategy of subversion in contemporary U.S. ethnic literatures and Romanian communist and post-communist literature. She has participated in various national and international conferences on comparative literature and cultural studies and has published articles on both American and Romanian writings.

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Nicotine Craving and Cue-Exposure Therapy

Ioana Monica CIOLAN¹

Abstract

Smoking is affecting global population, causing different cardiovascular disease, respiratory disease, cancer, asthma and kidney problems. Although it can be prevented, smoking is one of the major causes of death all over the world.

Smoking is a social activity that depending on the context may have different meanings for smokers even if they are aware of the risks they are exposed. Smokers may use different methods of intervention to help them get rid of nicotine addiction. One method is referring to the cue exposure therapy performed using virtual reality. Virtual reality is a new technology used in the treatment of nicotine addiction that involves immersing smokers in environments with specific stimuli in order to reduce the level of craving.

This article aims to present the main environments that cause smokers from Romania to feel a greater desire to smoke compared to other environments. Identification of specific stimuli in front of which smokers experience a higher level of craving is the first important step in designing interventions that are based on cue exposure therapy through virtual reality.

Keywords: Cue exposure therapy, virtual reality, smoking dependence, craving, specific stimuli.

BIODATA

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PHD student at the Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, psychologist, psychotherapist, and professional counsellor for medical students. She is interested in applications of virtual reality in psychotherapy.

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Relativity and Enforceability of the Civil Legal Act

Emilian CIONGARU

Abstract

The recognition of the autonomy of will is a principle specific to private law branches, including of the civil law, and the use of the notion of legal will is essential, because a legal act cannot be conceived without an exteriorised manifestation of the psychological will aimed at causing a legal effect. The effectiveness of the civil legal act must not be categorical, because, although the parties have not created, amended or extinguished a legal relationship in order to cause effects for other parties, however, such effects are produced, namely, third parties that, although not involved in this legal relationship, to a certain extent and with reference to certain matters, cannot ignore the effects it has produced. Therefore, there are, on the one hand, exceptions from the relativity principle and, on the other hand, there is the obligation that third parties have to observe the legal act, to take it into account, and to not ignore it categorically. The enforceability of the legal act on third parties are defined as the parties’ right to use the existence of the act, and the effects thereof by reference to the third parties that would put forward claims related to the rights acquired by the parties, and also, the third parties’ right to use the existence of the legal act and put it forward for their benefit and against the parties. In order to be able enforce certain legal acts on third parties, the law has established certain formalities as a protection measure for third parties’ interests, in the absence of which it is not enforceable on them, and the breach thereof entails the non-enforceability as a sanction in addition to voidance of the civil legal act.

Keywords: civil law, relativity, enforceability, civil legal act, legal relationship.

BIODATA

Associate Professor PhD Emilian CIONGARU

PhD in Law of Romanian Academy. Associate Professor PhD – University Hyperion Bucharest. Associate Scientific Researcher – Romanian Academy, Institute of Legal Research „Acad. Andrei Radulescu”. Member of: the World Scientific and Engineering Academy and Society; the Romanian Association for Law and European Affairs; the International Association of Penal Law; the Romanian Association for Comparative and International Law Studies; the Society of Juridical and Administrative Sciences, etc. Author of more than 70 professional articles and 12 university courses or course notes. Participated in over 100 national and international professional conferences.

1 Associate Professor PhD – University Hyperion Bucharest; Associate Scientific Researcher – Romanian Academy, Institute of Legal Research „Acad. Andrei Radulescu”, Bucharest, Romania, Email: emil_ciongaru@yahoo.com; emilian_ciongaru@gmail.com; phone: +4.0722.98.45.89.
A Phenomenological Analysis of the Body

Alina Daniela CIRIC

Abstract

The specificity of the phenomenological analysis consists in distinguishing two different types of analysis of the body. The difference between the living body (Leib) and the physical body (Korper) has characterized phenomenology since the beginning and it was initially formulated by Edmund Husserl. We will start our analysis with a short introduction concerning the phenomenological analysis of the body and then we will focus on four leading ways of interpreting the phenomenological perspective on the body. We will talk about the perceptive dimension of the body itself and the importance that it has in the foundation of the subjectivity. After clarifying what is the locus of the body in the economy of the subject we will refer to the role that it has in building the spatiality that surrounds it. The place that the body occupies it is made possible by the perceptive dimension of the body. From the materiality that it is, the body is able to create a new reality, the dimension of space, unperceptive without the body that occupies it. A third characteristic of our analysis ♦ will be to prove the connection that the body has with the consciousness of the subject. We will strongly appeal here to the dimension of temporality and the role that it has in the perception of the body going then further with the analysis by showing the connection that exists with consciousness as an inner form of temporality and the body itself. The last way of approaching the corporeality of the body ♦ will be by analyzing the intersubjective dimension that is established by the perception of the other human body. At this point we will firstly try to analyze the perception of an alter body and to explain this perceptual path that leads to the discovery of a corporeal alterity.

Keywords: body, corporeality, phenomenology.

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• Website  http://www.minerva-posdru.ro/

BIODATA

PhD Candidate Alina Daniela CIRIC

The author is a PhD Candidate at the Babes-Bolyai University. She works on the ethics of Emmanuel Levinas and psychoanalysis. She published a variety of conferences on the topics of ethics and social behaviour. She is currently doing a doctoral research stage at Université Paris 12 Créteil.

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Reconsidering Social Action from an Intersubjectivity Point of View. The Levinasian Ethics

Alina CIRIC

Abstract

Even though Emmanuel Levinas's purpose is not to prescribe norms of acting in society or rules of any sort of moral conduit, he does write an "ethics of ethics". This means that he evaluates the conditions of possibility of the good actions that populate our lives. Trying to speak of social action in Levinas's terms, would mean focusing on the relation with alterity. In describing this existence, that holds together all our actions, Levinas emphasizes especially the encounter with the other person. He is not like any other object form my world, even though he speaks like me and acts like me. In this shared social universe, the other, unlike any other object that I have encountered in my life, addresses me, and speaks to me. This is the basic ground for an intersubjective relation that will end up as constitutive to my own subjectivity. Even though the other objects that the subject encounters in his life were established cognitively, the appeal that the other subject has for me sets the base for a non-reciprocal relation of responsibility, as the main characteristic of intersubjective relation. This intersubjective responsibility is phenomenological described by appealing to an analysis of being in the world. Being appealed by the other, the subject discovers his own particularities when it is singled out by the gaze of the other. That is why intersubjective experience proves to be ethical for Levinas. This is Levinas’s unique way in defining transcendence in relation to the world. It is the affective experience that I get by encountering the other in which transcendence happens. This consideration of transcendence as human responsibility opens up into questions regarding social existence.

Keywords: alterity, ethics, subjectivity, social existence.

Acknowledgement

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Biodata

PhD Candidate Alina CIRIC

I'm a PhD Candidate working on a thesis on the concept of das Ding in both Emmanuel Levinas and Jacques Lacan's ethics, trying to see if we can speak of an ethics of psychoanalysis. My fields of interest are ethics, psychoanalysis, politics. I've

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collaborated with international associations on phenomenology and levinasian ethics and also I've published articles concerning these topics in a wide range of international volumes. I'm also invited for working on the ethics of Levinas at University Paris 12 for a doctoral research stage.
An Old and New Multimedia Instrument – Fulldome Imersive Movie for Planetarium

Remus Petre CIRSTEA

Abstract

The Learning astronomy relies on observation, in particular. For nearly 90 years, the main tool of astronomy education exist: the Planetarium. Whatever its technological evolution, the goal is the same: "Remaking" of heaven, a controlled simulation of the apparent visual information, called constellations, in a manner as realistic as possible, with a capacity of teaching and artistic use. The Sky imersivity further fuels the technological competition especially now in the digital age. Scenarios for the knowledge society and the entertainment industry make the planetarium into a time machine. Virtually, one can travel now between dimensions, theoretically, expressed as sizes from 10x-25 to 10x28 times, let’s say from the molecule to a map of the radio-telescopes scanned universe. The work tries to underscore the extent of keeping in consideration the purpose of planetarium during its technical evolution. Motive: it could be considered as a new communication tool of the world, of the cosmos. (152 words)

Keywords: astronomy, multimedia, planetarium, fulldome, film.

BIODATA

Lecturer PhD Remus Petre CIRSTEA

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2009: scientific planetarium mediator/astronomer, CEMEA Strassbourg, Centre Astro St Michelle lObservatoire, APLF., Franta.
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1997: TV reporter/cameraman, freelancer (local and national TV stations), TV producer.

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The Need of Unitary Practice in Applying the (EU) Regulation no. 650/2012 Regarding the Successions

Liviu-Bogdan CIUCĂ

Abstract

Entry into force on August 17, 2015 the (EU) Regulation No. 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council from July 4, 2012 on concerning jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of court decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic documents in matters of succession and in the making of an European Certificate of Successions, imposes both theorists and practitioners in law the tackling and debate of some issues of procedure in order to clarify them and form a unified practice.

The paper aims to address and to clarify some aspects regarding the jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of authentic documents, recognition and enforceability of decisions and some aspects regarding the European Certificate of Succession.

Keywords: European, Regulation, Succession, Law, Certificate.

BIODATA

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Same Sex Marriage and Human Rights

Aurora CIUCĂ

Abstract

The same-sex marriage recognition is changing the public perception of an ancient social institution. New meanings of marriage and family are proposed, new laws are adopted, creating new status for the involved persons and having impact on family law. Access to same sex marriage emerged from equality claims of same sex persons and the recognition has been obtained mainly through legal decisions. The same sex marriage has been considered a human rights. Nevertheless, the European Court of Human Rights held that human rights law does not oblige states to grant access to same sex marriage. The states’ consensus on this issue is far from being achieved and the ECHR gives them a wide margin of appreciation. On the other side of the ocean, the American courts considers that the right to marry must not be limited to marriage between two persons of the opposite sex. This article aims to analyse the case law on this topic in order to find their reasons.

Keywords: same-sex marriage, human rights, family law, same-sex adoption, parental rights.

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The Public Space and the New Babel Tower

Tomită CIULEI

Abstract

The present study is desired to be, above all, the effort of logical, epistemic, linguistic and ethical parameters, an effort to restore our public dialogue paradigm of normality and authenticity.

Therefore, we do not assume that the damage of the public space is the result of the technique and access, almost unconditionally, to information. On the contrary, we understand that the possibility of acceding to information is the foundation of new reality (globalizing) to everyone’s work. Only that, like the biblical parable, if this foundation is not very well done with the circumscribed descriptors, if our definitions and classifications will continue to have patches, if the rules and interpretations fall in some sort of non-epistemic individualism, certainly, sooner or later, the understanding will not be possible.

The foundation of this public space must be made on the principles and norms related to non-circumstantial. Only like this, the results will be eligible regarding the scientific point of view.

Keywords: persuasion; dialogue; public space; truth; foundation.

BIODATA

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Tomita, Ciulei (b. 1969) graduated (1996) from the Faculty of Philosophy, specialization Philosophy of "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University, with a thesis on spiritual The Geography of Romanian Spirituality from Origins to Neagoe Basarab. In 2007, he becomes a PhD of the same University in Iasi with the thesis: The Classical Empiricism about the Sources of Knowledge John Locke and David Hume. He is an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Political Sciences, Letters and Communication, of Valahia University Targoviste. He is the author of over 30 articles and studies published in journals and in proceedings of international scientific conferences.

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Abstract

The dialectic between religion and politics was born with society. Sacrum was a long time source for supporting models of government, but with modernity religion loses its argumentative strength and becomes undesirable institutional reality. In this regard, a major step has been accomplished by Protestant ideologies within the Catholic Church. Created division between clergy and community of Protestant conceptions changed perception of the role that religious faith should play in the public sphere. French Revolution is the culmination of desire secularization of public reason. Europe has become the traditional space where the values of liberal humanist have own identity, secular. Person, freedom or justice are not wearing religious veil. Source and foundation of liberalism circumscribed their national territory and supra national. At the latter level, the European Union has become consciousness of mentioned values and its leaders march in Paris attests to that fact. Moreover, globalization has placed facing different cultural dimensions and pressure of identity and traditions became huge, but present in a cultural space means accepting and even assimilation of its socio-cultural identity. Thus, it can be considered that killings in France cannot be justified by the irony of religious ideas. Western Europe has its own cultural identity that allows, among others, irony, and the/those who wants to live hic et nunc must assume this ideology. Reliance affront to religious belief to justify murder is false. The liberty of expression any religious individual and community level, would allow peaceful coexistence in the religious pluralism, democratic and liberal society. Apodictic desire for respect of religious ideas is not justified in a space with a secular mindset.

Keywords: religion, tradition, secularization, pluralism, culture.

Acknowledgement

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BIODATA

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I have studied philosophy and theology. I am interested in social and political science. Now I am researcher at Univ. A. I. Cuza Iasi. I attended various conferences and published in organizers edited volumes, Convorbiri literare or Hermeneia.

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Assessment Process as a Stress Factors for Teachers

Otilia CLIPA

Abstract

The assessment process is a very stressful factor for preschool teacher. The article wants to describe the stressors for teacher from Suceava region. We try to investigate the perceptions of teacher upon the assessment process in in-service teacher training. In this study we apply a questionnaire which was administrated to 150 teachers who teach in kindergartens from two Romanian counties. Final finding is that increasing qualified personnel with alternative ways for assessment and to discover the most effective measure of the competent institutions to reduce stress.

Keywords: assessment process, preschool teacher, source of stress, coping strategies.

BIODATA

Associate Professor PhD Otilia CLIPA

Otilia Clipa is Associate Professor PhD in Science of Education Department, “Stefan cel Mare” University from Suceava. Otilia CLIPA has a BA in Pedagogy and Psychology and MD in Integrated Pedagogy. She attended Faculty of Science of Education and Faculty of Psychology from “Al. I. Cuza” Iasi in 1991-1997 and 1996-2000 periods. PhD thesis approached a theme about Evaluation in Higher Education. She published three books and many articles in international journal (over 40 articles). Areas of interest: preschool and primary education, assessment in education, teacher education and didactics for university teachers.

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The Necessity of Ethic Reconstruction in the Context of Technical Culture

Mirela Alina COCALIA (CRĂCIUN)\(^1\)

Abstract

The present article has as a main task the problem of the ethic reconstruction in the field of technical cultures. We propose to take into account interesting aspects especially, like those related to technology as dimension of the present society, the interpretation of the syntagm “a new ethic” and, at the same time, “the identification of the main attributes for the global man”. During our study we propose a pertinent interpretation of aspects as longevity for the future’s man and the outlining of the limits of space and time. Thus, the whole article approaches the human existence, especially the modern man of the future, marked and limited somehow of space and time. This man characterizes and defines himself through freedom, yet understood as social responsibility, which, in some cases cancels justice and individual equity.

Keywords: Global man, technical, ethic, moral, certain reality.

BIODATA

PhD Student Mirela Alina COCALIA (CRĂCIUN)

I graduated the courses of History-Philosophy University in Suceava. I have a master degree in the domain of philosophy, named “Global studies. Culture and communication”. At the moment I am attending the courses of doctoral school in the domain of technological philosophy, preparing myself for the paper “The risks of the new technologies in the context of globalization. An ethical perspective”. I work as a teacher in the domain of socio human at “Al. I. Cuza” Technical College, Suceava. I have published the following articles: The modern society’s ethics. The oscillation between existentialism and Christianity, Knowledge and information – new factors of production in the context of globalization, Acceptance, rebellion or the suppression of Divinity and the domains of interests for the publication “Ethics human development”, “Bioethics”, “Social philosophy”, “Sustainable social development”.

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The Diffusion of the Archaic Gift Into Early Roman Law Institutions. From Animism to Mancipatio and Nexum, via Potestas

Codrin CODREA

Abstract

Marcel Mauss was the first scholar who analysed the functioning of the archaic gift as completely different from the way it is perceived in modern societies, as a gratuitous and free act. Regardless of the culture in which it was embedded, the gift was never a gratuitous act and neither was it free or unilateral, since the donor always expected something in return, and the gratified was always supposed to fulfil the obligation to reciprocate. Marcel Mauss argued that modern societies, where the legal systems replaced the archaic notion of the gift with a total opposite notion of donation, as a free, unilateral and gratuitous act, lost the true meaning of the gift, which played a fundamental role in establishing social ties and had a palliative effect on inter-personal and social tensions. However, the contemporary meaning of the gift is not a novel creation of Modernity, and it can be traced back to the Roman law. Marcel Mauss himself suggested in his famous 1923 Essai sur le don. Forme et raison de l'échange dans les sociétés archaïques that, before completely vanishing from the Western legal conscience, the archaic gift left a trace on some of the Ancient Roman legal institutions. This article aims to investigate this diffusion of the archaic gift into mancipatio and nexum which Mauss merely sketched in his Essai sur le don. In order to recreate and analyse the traces the archaic gift might have left on the Early Roman Law institutions, this article will investigate the fundamental notion of potestas, as the central criterion for Roman Law.

Keywords: Roman Law, gift, mancipatio, nexum, potestas.

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A Semiotic Angle on the Obligation of Gratitudine – the Donation Revocation for Ingratitude in French and Romanian Civil Laws

Codrin CODREA

Abstract

In both French and Romanian Civil laws, the cases for the revocation of the donation for ingratitude are to be interpreted in a strict manner, since article 955 of the French Civil Code and article 1023 of the Romanian Civil Code explicitly enumerate those particular cases. In the legal doctrine of both legal systems, the revocation for ingratitude was justified either as a sanction for the unfulfillment of the obligation of gratitude, or as an effect of a subsequent condition implied in any donation contract. This latter justification, which will be explained in the article, was rejected in both legal systems, and the quasi-unanimous justification for the donation revocation for ingratitude is considered to be the legal sanction of the revocation, which operates by law onto the gratified that breached the obligation of gratitude. However, this justification raises the question of the existence of such an obligation, completely ignored both by the French and Romanian Civil Codes. This article analyses the way in which French and Romanian legal doctrines and judiciary practice assumed the existence of an obligation of gratitude from a per a contrario interpretation of the cases of ingratitude strictly provided in the Civil Codes. In order to evaluate the validity of this per a contrario interpretation of the ingratitude cases, which justifies the existence of an obligation of gratitude, this article proposes a semiotic approach on the meaning of gratitude, by inserting the gratitude and ingratitude as opposed terms in a Greimasian square.

Keywords: donation contract, revocation of donation, ingratitude, obligation of gratitude, French law.

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The Political Philosophy of Cultural Rights

Daniel COJANU\textsuperscript{1}

Abstract

The identity problems that confront the contemporary society transformed the agenda and the discourse of the political philosophy, which dealt before with issues concerning the legitimacy of democratic regimes, the infringement of human rights or the implementation of social justice. The political philosophy, by appealing to anthropological notions like \textit{ethnicity}, is expected to clarify the specificity of cultural identity, to differentiate it from racial or gender identity, to test the conditions under which the inherited collective identities have normative meaning.

It is necessary to analyse whether it is legitimate to invoke the cultural rights in supporting the politics of recognition. It is also necessary for the philosophical investigation to distinguish between cultural rights and the right of access to culture and education, it should consider the relation between individual and collective rights, between inherited and chosen identities. Can we define man by its ability to choose, by what it chooses or by the context (the cultural matrix) of its choice? Based on the experience of some multicultural countries, the deontological liberalism (Rawls) claims the neutrality of public space and send the cultural differences in the private sphere, along with other optional affiliations and moral convictions of people. Some philosophers interpret the cultural rights as individual rights. (A. Renaut)

The Canadian philosopher Charles Taylor argues that the cultural difference must have relevance in organizing the public space by applying the recognition policies. This means that the protection of individual natural rights must be accompanied by the recognition of the collective rights: the rights of minorities (Kymlicka) or the cultural rights. (Taylor, the group of Fribourg)

Keywords: cultural rights, deontological liberalism, inherited identity, modus vivendi, politics of recognition.

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The Values of 21st-Century Primary-School Teachers

Venera-Mihaela COJOCARIU¹
Gabriel ALBU²

Abstract

The study of the values guiding and supporting the activity of primary-school teachers is highly relevant for their initial and continuous training process, as well as for the formative impact of their activity in building the personality of lower elementary students. The identification of the values held by primary-school teachers and relating them to the time of their initial training (before or after 1989, the year of social, political and economic change in Romania) may highlight the presence/absence of relevant differences in their axiological systems. The study aims at discovering whether there may be highlighted a structured set of values cherished by primary-school teachers. The specific hypothesis is the following: are there any relevant differences between the values representing the teachers trained before 1989 and those trained after 1989? The main method we have used was the questionnaire-based inquiry. The questionnaire was applied during the 2013-2014 school year. We investigated a group of 200 subjects, primary-school teachers, from the rural and urban environment. The processing and interpretation of results will enable the formulation of conclusions regarding the socio-cultural impact of the (explicit and implicit) values supported by the initial training programmes of primary-school teachers in Romania, before and after 1989, as well as the formulation of concrete suggestions for integrating the axiological dimensions, respectively the axiology of education, at the level of the elements of initial and continuous training of primary-school teachers.

Keywords: values, axiological system primary-school teachers, primary-school teachers’ initial and continuous training.

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The EU's Way Forward: in the Vanguard of a New Industrial Revolution

Ana Maria Raluca COJOCARU

Abstract

The European Union is recovering from the longest ever recession in its history, which revealed the importance of a strong industrial sector for the resistance of the economy. The role of industry in Europe far exceeds the production sector, including issues ranging from raw materials and energy to services dedicated to business and consumers. Industry represents more than 80 percent of exports, research and innovation activities across Europe, which demonstrates that the importance of industry is greater than its contribution to GDP. Consolidating a competitive position of EU industry on global markets also require a stronger integration of global competitiveness challenges in the design of EU policies.

Keywords: European Union, Industrial Policy, reindustrialization, competitiveness.

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Parent Education and Positive School Culture

Daniela COJOCARU¹
Alexandra GALBIN²

Abstract

School culture is a major determinant of school improvement (Schoen & Teddlie, 2008). Culture is defined as the set of shared meanings, shared beliefs, and shared assumptions of the members of the school. Schools will not improve unless teachers, parents and students individually and collectively, develop. Creating a shared vision, an orderly environment and emphasizing positive reinforcement are some dimensions in producing a positive school culture. The parent education can creates conditions within schools to sustain the teaching-learning process. Parent education improves the communication within the school, the informal interactions that arise between teachers and involves the parents in the process of the students’ learning. Also, parent education offers opportunities to find solutions to the problems of teachers, parents and students (lack of communication, low motivation in school, dropout, aggressive behavior, failure and dropout, social maladjustment, parental stress etc). The paper suggests that parent education is an important source in the development of schools and contributes in a huge measure in constructing a positive school culture.

Keywords: school culture, parent education, cultural change, improvement.

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Promoting Child Right to Education through Parental Education

Daniela COJOCARU1
Alexandra GALBIN2
Ovidiu BUNEAA3

Abstract

This article examines the main factors that are associated with the successful implementation of children rights to education. The research provides a range of information collected at the end of one parent education program, implemented by HoltIS and funded by UNICEF Romania, in several rural schools with high dropout rate. The parental education makes the parents sensitive about their obligation to respect the child right to education, create a more positive school ethos for learning, mutual respect, and good social relations. The emerging themes from the qualitative research were: the change of parents' attitude related to school and to children right to education and the mechanisms for involving parents in schools activities after the participation in parent education program. The final result is observable through the increasing of school participation of children and the improvement of their school results.

Keywords: child right to education, parental education, school participation.

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Rethinking Medical Practice in an Aging World

Doina - Clementina COJOCARU¹
Viviana AURSULESEI²

Abstract

Major advances in epidemiology and prevention of major chronic diseases, as well as the substantial expansion of therapeutic resources led to the emergence of a population of elderly and very elderly increasingly well represented. These patients have many particular features and are often a diagnostic and therapeutic challenge. The cellular and immune senescence, frailty syndrome, altered body composition, and behavioural changes alter the impact and relevance of many traditional risk factors, the clinical picture and progression of diseases, as we used to know. Therefore, exercising medical profession requires nowadays up-to-date knowledge in the field of normal and pathological ageing. In addition, new demanding ethical issues arise, such as maintaining a proper quality of life, patient autonomy, ethics and efficacy of several medical interventions, palliative care, end-of-life care and provisions. In this context, the successful management of the relationship between the doctor and his elderly patients relies not only on his medical training but also on the development of several novel skills, such as increased empathy and endurance, better connection with patient tutors, minimal psychological training and legal aspects knowledge. Rethinking medical practice in this aging world needs a truly new rite of passage, towards a deeper understanding and respect of life.

Keywords: elderly, chronic disease, bioethics, medical practice, life.

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The Role of Parental Education Program in Constructing Positive Parenting

Stefan COJOCARU

Abstract

Positive discipline is a main source of power which comes from the trusting and mutually caring relationship between parents, teachers and children. In traditional discipline, the source of power comes from the parents and teacher’s control of resources and relies generally warnings, scolding, time outs, and loss of privileges. Developing a parental education program can provide many solutions for the problems of parents (parental stress, violence against children, poor communication, poor capacity to defend the interests of children in relation to institutions) and also for the children (aggressive behavior, failure and dropout, social maladjustment etc.). This paper follows to exemplify the characteristics of the positive parenting and the model of the good parent, as it appears from the qualitative research. The target groups are parents from rural area, who participated at the parental education program implemented by HoltIS and funded by UNICEF Romania. The results showed primarily a reflexive capacity development of parents on parenting practices and the quality of relationships with children. Also, positive discipline help teachers build the trusting relationships necessary for all students to learn and develop academically and morally.

Keywords: positive parenting, model of a good parent, building relationships.

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Creating a Culture of Participation in Kindergarten Based on Constructionist Approach

Stefan COJOCARU\textsuperscript{1} 
Alexandra GALBIN\textsuperscript{2} 

Abstract

This article describes the importance of constructing a positive participation between kindergarten staff and parents, based on the constructionist approach. The role of staff is to apply the theory into practice during interactions, aiming to eliminate or solve the client's "problems". The intervention, according to social constructionist, is a therapeutic conversation and the "problems" don't exist in the world as independent facts. Through language the meanings are continually evolving and the emphasis is not to solve or eliminate the problems but open space for conversation (McNamee & Gergen, 1992). Creating a culture of participation in kindergarten offers a new perspective, and can be a resource to see the reality through different eyes: the conversation could be change, that entire parent construct as "problems" could be reconstructed as "neutral situations". The constructionist approach allows clients to participate in formulating of theories in education and can be an important tool in enabling and empowering the parents. Social constructionists prefer to use the term "inquirer", not client, which indicate the active role of the client in the meaning-making process.

Keywords: empowerment, culture participation, social knowledge, constructionist approach, participation, school culture.

Acknowledgement

This paper was realized within the project Strengthening Activity-Oriented Interaction and Growth in the Early Years and in Transitions (SIGNALS), financed by European Commission (in Lifelong Learning Programme), implemented by University of Cologne, The Faculty of Human Sciences (Germany), Aarhus University Department of Education, Copenhagen (Denmark), University of Western Macedonia, Department of Early Childhood Education and Department of Primary School Education (Macedonia), National Institute for Family and Social Policy (Hungary), Holt Romania – Iasi Branch (Romania), University of Gothenburg; Department of Education, Communication and Learning (Sweden), University of Iceland, School of Education Reykjavik, (Island).

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Creating an Inclusive Society through Social Economy

Stefan COJOCARU1
Alexandra GALBIN2

Abstract

The article examines the role of social economy as an effective method of combating poverty and promoting social inclusion. Social inclusion focuses on creating conditions for equal opportunities and equal access for all. The concept of full participation lies at the core of the most definitions of social inclusion, generating a sense of responsibility towards others, a community or an institution. Social inclusion is linked to social economy. Although the concept of social economy is almost unknown for the public at large, the social economy is one of the most important solution to create and to ensure work places, especially for increasing the social inclusion of vulnerable people (Roma people, people with disabilities, people with reduced incomes etc.) and to urgently resolve the situation caused by the current crisis. The concern about the effectiveness of work integration for vulnerable or excluded individuals is an important issue. The social economy can contribute in a more efficient way to the enlargement of the labour market, creating new possibilities for people with reduced abilities.

Keywords: social economy, inclusive society, social participation, vulnerable groups.

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Exploring Women's Perceptions, Experiences and Beliefs. About Their Daily Roles in Postmodern Society

Stefan COJOCARU¹
Alexandra GALBIN²
Ovidiu BUNEA³

Abstract

This article examines the experiences of women's work by focusing on professional and domestic space. Using a postmodern constructionist framework this study describes the women's different perceptions about the access to education, opportunities, the relations with schools and community and how they see a successful woman. The data come from two focus-groups, applied to women from rural and urban areas, who participated at free re-qualification courses. Our goal was to analyze how they describe and explain their whole life, which are the values, the principles that guide them, and how their taken-for-granted thoughts fashioned their present situation. We observed that their perceptions were different depending on their expectations, their knowledge, and their desire for a better live. We conclude that their affirmations are the product of social construction processes, under the influence of cultural, historical, political and economic conditions. As Berger & Luckmann (1966) argued people rarely question their worldview, unless they are challenged and they take their version of reality more or less for granted and think of it as the same for everyone else.

Keywords: woman and work, success, assumptions, social construction processes, social construction.

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The Importance of Developing Social Economy. Opportunities for Vulnerable People

Stefan COJOCARU\textsuperscript{1}
Ovidiu BUNEA\textsuperscript{2}

Abstract

Social economy combines the collective and individual responsibility, and the main goal is the social and economic development of a community. Also, social economy plays an important part in the production and supply of social services. The development of social economy in this moment isn’t sustained by a national strategy. We can affirm that social economy is a new concept in Romania. Like other states there are preoccupations to discover the best solution for improving the social problems and to reduce the social pressure generated by the number increasingly higher of vulnerable people. Thus, there is a lack of information and understanding the meaning of this concept. This paper explores the importance of developing social economy and why social economy should be a priority solution to reduce social exclusion by increasing the employment rate of the vulnerable persons.

Keywords: social economy, social inclusion, vulnerable people, social responsibility.

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This article has enjoyed the support of the CNCSIS grant, IDEI 216/2012: ‘Inclusive-Active-Efficient’ Project PCCA, Coordinated by the Institute for Quality of Life Research, Bucharest, Romania.

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Ethical Issues in Political Consulting

Georgeta CONDUR

Abstract

Political theoreticians have constantly tried to link the practice of politics with human ethics, yet contemporary ways of campaigning raise serious questions whether ethical political marketing is really possible or simply an oxymoron.

This paper is an attempt to address ethical concerns related to traditional areas and instruments of political communication, focusing on examining the major issues that have been raised about the professional ethics of political consultants.

Thus, the most commonly voiced issues related to unethical behaviour (as false or misleading attacks on opponents, the use of audio-video editing techniques to create a false impression, negative ads, discriminatory or hateful messages, dishonest fundraising or spending, push-polls, chop shops, revealing confidential information, etc.) are presented, and certain standards of practice included in professional codes of political consultants associations around the world are discussed.

Although Romanian top politicians constantly hire local and foreign political consultants, little academic analysis has taken place to examine the spread of the practice. Therefore, in this paper we briefly present a state-of-the-art overview of political consulting practices in Romania and highlight several particularities of the domain in this country. Finally, we attempt to offer insights that may explain the rather unexpected outcome of the Romanian presidential elections in 2014, although sometimes it is hard to tell who is responsible for a specific unethical behaviour, as in political campaigning (and after losing elections even more often) we can sometimes notice a kind of toxic “blame game”.

Keywords: Political consultants, ethics, political marketing, political communication, Romanian elections.

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Strategically Educational Orientations Focus to Post Crisis Recovery of the Youth Employment on the Labor Market

Lucreția Mariana CONSTANTINESCU¹
Ioana PANAGOREȚ²
Maria Cristina ȘERB (TANISLAV)³

Abstract

Transition from school to active life characterizes the process by which "a young (between 15-29 years) go from graduation to the first economic activity or employment made the first stable job/satisfactory". (www.ilo.org). Current dynamics of the labour market require the young to manage a flexible and creative educational and professional routes and the international initiatives/programs regarding the transition from school to work aim to support this process to prepare the young people with skills and knowledge able to enter on the job market.

This paper aims the strategies formulated by the International Labor Organization to support their member states actions to improve the transition outcomes of young people from school to the labor market, the educational management strategies that require reform into implementing of the modern educational vision of Romania, namely: human formation decider, autonomous creative with democratic options, able to capitalize as his own skills and training implicit renunciation of the human performer.

Keywords: transition from school to active life, environment congruency theory, youth employment crisis, International Labor Organization strategies

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administration and Total Quality Management is researcher, member of the Centre for Research in Management and Marketing of Targoviste and the CEDIMES Institute (Centre de Développement International et des Mouvements Economiques et Sociaux) of Paris, France where she has been involved in numerous national and international projects. She published more than 70 papers and 7 books. Membre of the General Association of the Romanian Economist, Association des Economistes de Langue Française (AEILF), Balkan Environment Association (B.E.N.A.) of Greece.

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Panagoret Ioana received the Ph.D. degree in history at the Ovidius University of Constanța, Romania after studying at the Faculty of history, Valahia University of Targoviste. She’s also bachelor in Mechanic Physics of the Faculty of Natural Sciences of Timisoara. During 2005-2006 is postgraduate of the National Institute for Public Administration of Bucharest, specialized in training for European Senior Servants. From 2007 in present is director of the Alexandria Department of Economic and Administrative Studies of Valahia University of Târgoviște, where teaching in subjects of European Union History and History of Romanian Public Administration and Public Policies. Honour and Awards: Educational Merit Order in rank of Grand Officer awarded by the President of Romania for devotion and commitment in the service of education and promotion of scientific research of Romania; Excellence Diploma awarded by the Ministry of Education of Romania.

PhD Student Maria Cristina ȘERB (TANISLAV)

Șerb (Tanislav) Maria Cristina is Ph.D. student in management of the Doctoral School of the Valahia University of Targoviste. From 1998 is teaching at the “Ion Ghica” Economic College Targoviste after she has studying at the Faculty of Economics, Marketing specialization of the Valahia University of Targoviste. Main activities and responsibilities: Evaluator national auxiliary curriculum; Coordinator of Quality Assurance Comission; Coordinator of Training Firms since 2003; Coordinating the teaching-learning students activity, achievement of learning materials, guiding students in curricular/extracurricular activities. Design and coordination of activities for initial training of students and making educational materials useful in teaching-learning-assessment activities. Author school textbooks: Commercial Activity Level 1, Trade, School of Arts and Crafts (2005); Practical instruction Level 1, Trade, School of Arts and Crafts (2005); Business Marketing, Level 3, Services (2006); Competitive Environment, Level 3, Services (2006). Author curricular auxiliary: 2009 Teaching Auxiliary Consumer and environment protection (2009) open on www.tvet.ro. Author course for development of entrepreneurial skills START FOR SUCCESS (2008)
The Marketing Integrated Communication within the Process of Administration of Romanian Tourism Business

Lucreția Mariana CONSTANTINESCU1
Irina Antoaneta TÂNĂSESCU2

Abstract

In international business, the multitude and differentiating between markets determine the Romanian companies to make considerable efforts in order to materialize the communication process with their business partners.

Our scientific argument at the basis of the present paper is represented by the importance of the various components of the promotion-communication mix as far as the market relations are concerned in order to create / maintain profitable relations with the clients and the strategically interested parties who control / influence all the messages sent to these groups, encourage dialogue and appropriately mark the activity of the Romanian companies on the international market as far as the tourist and traveling activities are concerned.

In our view, the consolidation of this process frames the synergetic effect of the various components of the corporate communication.

Keywords: modern mix communication, bidirectional communication management, integrated marketing communication.

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Constantinescu Lucreția Mariana received the Ph. D. degree in economy after studying economics (Faculty of International Business and Economics) of the Bucharest University of Economic Studies. Between 1979 - 1995 has worked as economist in the foreign trade sector. In 1996, she reached to Faculty of Economics, Management-Marketing Department of the Valahia University of Targoviste where still working as associate professor. Main activities and responsibilities: didactic and scientific research focus to SMEs marketing, services economy, business administration and Total Quality Management is researcher, member of the Centre for Research in Management and Marketing of Targoviste and the CEDIMES Institute (Centre de Développement International et des Mouvements Economiques et Sociaux) of Paris, France where she has been involved in numerous national and international projects. She published more 70 papers and 7 books. Membre of the General Association of the Romanian

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Representative publications:

Identifying Manager's Personal and Interpersonal Values

Georgiana CORCACI

Abstract

Based on management functions vertical division we intend to present values compared profiles of managers at different levels and identify organizational values appreciated by them. Our research aims to examine the links between personal values, interpersonal and organizational values dimensions, identify and profile managers to identify the value of what differences exist between personal values, interpersonal and organizational dimensions of value. The general hypothesis of the research: the configuration of personal values, interpersonal and organizational managers differ depending on the level of management that they are situated and belonging to the category of gender. The research was carried off following main conclusion: the utility values profile managers that we proposed in this research keep that information you can provide will bring added in the evaluation process for the selection of persons in leadership positions. This enables us to recommend to improve the quality management activities, managers are carefully screened paying more attention to the reference value system.

Keywords: personality profile, value dimensions, organization, management.

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Associate Professor PhD Georgiana CORCACI

Georgiana CORCACI is Associate Professor PhD, Director of Human Resources Master, director of the Center for Human Resources, the University "Petre Andrei" University of Iasi, Romania, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences. She successfully completed post-doctoral school courses in the field of advanced research management relevance in forensic psychiatry at the Institute of Forensic Medicine, Iaşi. PhD in psychology, University of Bucharest, Romania, field Managerial and organizational psychology. Is a member of the editorial board of prestigious scientific journals, rated ISI. It is a member of the projects undertaken by European funds. She has practical experience and expertise in: valuation psycho selection, recruitment, performance evaluation, career development, personal and organizational SWOT analysis.

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Identity Construction and Reconstruction in a World of Symbolic Violence

Viorica Cristina CORMOŞ1
Oana Elena LENŢA2

Abstract

The contemporary world lies in a constant change which is aimed at social development. The individual who occupies an essential position in the social space, in the socio-cultural and occupational relations developed over time, is the first affected by all these "disturbances" of the environment in which he lives and works since it requested a fast and appropriate adaptation to the new standards. The changes that occur in social development influence individuals and their social, cultural and professional identity, because the imposed and made changes by and in society with the goal of a whole development, appear as levels that are closely interconnected. The transformations occurring at a given level automatically determines changes and readjustments at the social levels found in interrelation. On the background of these changes, either directly or indirectly, are noted the construction and rebuilding of identity. This article aims to identify and review the changes that may occur at the identity level on the background of exerted social pressures, both on the individual and the organization in which he participates, through forms of symbolic violence.

Keywords: identity, change, construction, reconstruction, symbolic violence.

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form of Social Responsibility" (authors: Elena Oana Lenta, Cristina Cormoș), published in the Annals of the" Ștefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Philosophy and Socio-Human Sciences Series, Vol II, 2012; (3)" Social representation of Romanian people abroad and identity references"- article published in the Annals of the Faculty of Sociology and Psychology, West University, Timisoara (2011)

**PhD Student Oana Elena LENTĂ**

Oana Elena LENTĂ holds a Bachelor degree in Psychology (received from West University of Timisoara in 2000), a Master’s in Social Auditing (University of Bucharest - 2005) and she is currently a PhD candidate in Moral Philosophy at “Ștefan cel Mare” University of Suceava. Her doctoral thesis is based on contemporary violence study. She works as research assistant at "Ștefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Department of Human, Social and Political Sciences, where she also leads various seminars. Her publications include in the last two years about 20 scholarly articles as author or co-author published in Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences - Volume 92 (2013) Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty, Sandu. A. & Caras, A. (eds.) and Volum 149 (2014) From Theory to Inquiry in Social Sciences, Sandu. A. & Caras, A. (eds.), Elsevier Publishing, in Applied Social Psychology, (2014), ed. Runcan P, Cambridge Scholarship Publishing, in Contemporary issues facing families: An interdisciplinary dialogue. (2013) Rogobete, I & Neagoe, A. (eds.), Verlag für Kultur und Wissenshaft (Culture and Science Publishing) Bonn, Germany, in Social Media in Academia: Research and Teaching, (2013), ed. Patrut B., Medimond – Monduzzi Editore, in Transdisciplinarity and Communicative Action, (2015) Frunză A, Ciulei T. & Sandu A (eds.) Medimond - Monduzzi Editore International Proceedings Division, Italy or in other collective volumes published in Romania or abroad. From the approached subject matters and topics of interest we name but a few, such as the ethics of nonviolence, new models in educating social actors to prevent abuse of vulnerable groups, human development, deviant behaviour, the impact of new technologies in education etc.
Social Welfare for the Elderly Population Affected by the Migration Process

Daniela COSTACHESCU

Abstract

The phenomenon of population ageing has lately become a sensitive issue by actuality and social effect, because of the alarming increase in elderly population, which has an impact on various fields and on future generations. Welfare state is essentially a complex system of safeguards against five main risks: old age, illness, unemployment, injury and poverty, with positive consequences on the social status of citizens. It is written in the Constitution Act that Romania provides economical measures, social and human rights conditions, obliging the state to show solidarity for the disadvantaged. The elderly represent a significant part of the vulnerable population. Their particular needs are due to physiological limitations and fragility characteristic of ageing. As a member state of the European Union, Romania is committed to promote and implement the policy strategies in the matter of active ageing by ensuring optimal health, social security, health and social protection.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze how the national system of social assistance and protection for the elderly affected by migration responds to the need for social support as well as the need for re-education of elderly families and society, the purpose being restructuring perceptions and cognitions regarding the meaning of the third age.

Keywords: ageing, social status, social protection.

Acknowledgement

This paper is a result of a research made possible by the support of project Romanian Ageing migrants and the Welfare State, financed by Swiss National Science si UEFISCDI, contract no. 9 RO-CH/RSRP/01.01.2013. Team leaders and institutions: Prof. Claudio Bolzman, University of Applied Sciences Western Switzerland, prof. Ion Ionescu, Department of Sociology and Social Work, University of Iasi, Romania.

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The Evolution of Romania’s Social and Economic Environment based on EU’s 2014-2020 Programming

Andreea-Ioana COZIANU

Abstract

The present study is a comparison between Romania’s social and economic environment during 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 EU’s programming period and the degree of social and economic country objectives’ delivery.

The main focus is on the “Human Capital” and “Governing Capacity” Operation Programmes and on their up-dated objectives and the degree Romania changed its new orientation or kept the same development orientation.

Keywords: European Social Fund, labour force, fighting poverty, governing capacity, Structural Funds, Operational Programmes.

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Law and Morality in Modern Business

Dan CRĂCIUN\textsuperscript{1}

Abstract

Even though business ethics seems to be almost universally accepted as a legitimate and necessary guide of business activities, still there are voices claiming that morality in business can and should be reduced to legal regulations. This paper is trying to reject this legalist approach, presenting several arguments for the notion that, no matter how important, the law cannot and should not solve all the difficult issues which currently confront business people. The very efficiency of the legal system depends on the moral attitude towards the notion of legality, since conformity with the law is not, in itself, a legal matter, but a moral obligation. Every law can be, and should be, evaluated from a moral viewpoint. The law cannot and must not regulate every aspect and each moment of our lives. Most often the law tells us how to proceed, but not what we should do. One final reason why, beyond the strict conformity with the law, ethics could be sometimes requested, is the national character of legislation, whereas ethical principles are generally meaningful. Ethical standards play a specific and irreplaceable part in the decision making process involved in a fair market economy.

Keywords: decision making, ethical judgment, law, management, morality.

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Professor PhD Dan CRĂCIUN

Born in Bucharest, on February 11, 1952, Professor Dan CRĂCIUN, PhD, teaches Business Ethics and Applied Social Psychology at the Academy of Economic Studies in Bucharest. He published in Romanian and English 9 books on moral philosophy, business ethics and social psychology, as well as more than 40 articles, studies, and scientific papers. Professor Crăciun has translated from English to Romanian almost 20 major books, written by prominent British and American authors, in various fields, such as philosophy, psychology, economy, game theory, history of science and technology. He has been granted by the British Council Romania two research scholarships in England, at Newnham College, Cambridge, and New College, Oxford.

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Christianity in Romania. Do we Have Too Many Churches?

Cosmin - Sergiu CREMENE

Abstract

This research is based on statistical analysis in terms of the number of churches in Romania. Briefly I can say that the County of Cluj Napoca holds the first place with a total of 833 churches and a number of 792 inhabitants while the last place is held by the County of Tulcea with 73 churches and a number of 2760 inhabitants on a church. The situation it is quite delicate when it comes to property restitution made by churches on some locations with educational purposes namely „John Bob school”, „Emil Racoviţă high school” which shows off a defective system from the local administrative authorities. This article emphasizes both positive and negative aspects regarding the way to conduct religious activities. Therefore we are the country with 18433 churches according to the State Secretariat for Religious Affairs. The number of churches perfectly reflects the general condition of the people, the level of education, intelligence etc.

The purpose of this study is to show off to a wide public the positive aspects of numerous churches. The main conclusion is that the church is the one that unites and gathers people together.

Keywords: Religion, Education, Intelligence;

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Currently PhD candidate at Babeş-Bolyai University is a sociologist with a master’s degree (2012) in sociology from the University of Petroşani, Faculty of Sciences (Romania). He has published two articles: one on „Management in social work of people with low income” and „Theoretical aspects of social life reflected in the daily press”, and now is interested in communication and information in the press.
European Certificate of Succession

Alexandra CRIŞAN

Abstract

The (EU) Regulation No. 650/2012 establishes the European Certificate of Succession as a tool for the heirs, executors of the will and inheritance patrimonial administrators, for them to exercise their rights in another EU Member State.

Since the European Certificate of Succession produces effect into all EU countries without requiring a special and additional procedure, the conditions of issuance of the certificate shall be interpreted and applied in a consistently manner.

These qualifications are imposed for entry into force of (EU) Regulation no. 650/2012 on August 17, 2015.

Keywords: Regulation, European, Succession, Rights, Procedure.

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Differences in Illness Cognitive Representation and their Impact on Quality of Life in Patients with Mastectomy and Conservative Surgery

Irina CRUMPEI

Abstract

Breast cancer is the most frequent type of cancer in women. Latest oncology advances facilitate improved cancer therapies leading to increased survivorship. As a result, more women have to adapt to post-treatment challenges of life after breast cancer. Recent studies show that illness representations play an important role in determining health and illness behaviour in various chronic diseases.

Leventhal’s Common Sense Model of self-regulation offers a theoretical framework for the role of cognitive representations in illness adjustment. Mental representations about different illnesses are acquired through information received and personal experience. Illness identity, causal beliefs, expected timeline, control beliefs, perceived consequences, coherence and emotional representations are the dimensions most often assessed. The purpose of the present paper was to synthesise some of the results of studies exploring the role of illness perceptions in post-treatment quality of life and resilience of breast cancer patients.

Studies investigating the association between illness perception and psychological adjustment to breast cancer found significant results. Higher perceived personal and treatment control over illness evolution, less negative symptoms and consequences attributed to cancer, weaker emotional representations and a more acute expected timeline of the disease are associated to better adjustment and post-treatment quality of life.

Keywords: resilience, quality of life, breast cancer, illness perception.

Acknowledgement

This paper is supported by the Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources Development (SOP HRD), financed from the European Social Fund and by the Romanian Government under the contract number POSDRU/159/1.5/S/133675.

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Perspectives of Fiscal Authority on the Effectiveness of the Fiscal System

Ana Patricia CSATLOSI

Abstract

The objective of this study is, to identify within the specialized literature, the points of view about the efficiency of the fiscal policy as well as the way in which the instruments of the fiscal policy are responding to the economics’ conditions, in order to improve the performance of the objective variables. Generally, achieving these objectives means constant efforts of the authorities, complex decision processes and legal conjunctural imposed changes, but for pointing out a specific quality of the fiscal policy.

Starting from the idea, that obeying the fiscal law is one of the essential civic duties, this study is intended to be an approach from the point of view of the institutional manifest of the fiscal policy; more specific, it tries to identify the perspective of the relation between the tax-payer and the fiscal authority in the context of credibility, prudence and performance of their manifestation. The methodological step of this scientific approach, meant the identification of one methodological trajectory necessary for engineering some empiric and robust analysis, that are included in the theoretical matrix of Romanian legislation, in specialized literature and practical implications of taxes as fiscal policy instruments, emphasizing the income tax.

Mobile income obtained from the income tax, in an approach of the county fiscal administration, can mirror the level of civic evolution as well as the quality of the offered services by the fiscal administration, being given the conditions of impartiality, realism and coherence in relation to the tax-payers.

Keywords: fiscal authority, income tax, fiscal system.

Acknowledgement

This work was financially supported through the project "Routes of academic excellence in doctoral and post-doctoral research - READ" co-financed through the European Social Fund, by Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources Development 2007-2013, contract no POSDRU/159/1.5/S/137926.

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Postdoctoral PhD Ana Patricia CSATLOS

My name is Ana Patricia Csatlos (married Homorodean), I am a post-graduate at West University of Timișoara - Faculty of Economy and Business Administration and the title of my doctoral study is Comparative Study on Taxing the Income and Wealth of Private Individuals from Member States of the European Union. Beginning with the year 2012, I am the beneficiary of a scholarship within the „ Routes of academic excellence in doctoral and post-doctoral research - READ" co-financed through the European Social Fund, by Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources Development 2007-2013, contract no POSDRU/159/1.5/S/137926, project. My interest for this field of study was encouraged by the fact that I work at the General Regional Direction of Public Finances.
The TTIP Negotiations. A Geopolitical Challenge

Mădălina Laura CUCIURIANU

Abstract

The negotiations for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the European Union and the United States were launched in 2013. The agreement represents an opportunity, for both, the EU and the US, and it has a global impact on the economic, political, social and cultural areas. The agreements like TTIP can provoke conflicts of interest and can provoke also different public protest, as happened on other trade agreements (CETA, ACTA, and TPP). In order to see if the public protests from all over the world affects the final conclusion of the TTIP negotiations, this paper focuses on the structure of TTIP negotiations using the two level game of Putnam. As it is known, in free trade agreement negotiations, the main progress is at international level which is achieved during the negotiation rounds. In these rounds, the negotiations teams from both sides meet in a city from one or another negotiating partner, on a set date, to discuss about some themes, as we will see, it is also the case of TTIP. However, this paper emphasizes the most important aspects of the TTIP negotiations in the context of public protests against its measures and tries to see how the negotiators could manage with challenges at geopolitical level.

Keywords: TTIP; trade agreement; geopolitical challenge; negotiations; international trade.

Acknowledgement

This paper is supported by the Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources Development (SOP HRD), financed from the European Social Fund and the Romanian Government under the contract number POSDRU/159/1.5/S/133675.

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Publications:
Conceptual Reference Points in Thomas Aquinas’s Theological Thinking

Marius CUCU¹
Oana Elena LENTĂ²

Abstract

The existence of divinity and of arguments strengthening this thesis have constituted, throughout the historical evolution, one of the major objectives of humanity. Permanently searching for meanings of life, the man wanted his conception of God to be known in various ways, from what he had learned about religion to the report of revealing experiences. „The oscillations” of man between reason and faith, between prejudice and certainty have led to a symbiosis between emotion and judgment, emotionality and intellectual understanding. In the present paper, we have chosen to refer to Thomas Aquinas’s philosophy in order to show his way of approaching the phenomenon as regards the divine essence and existence on the one hand, and on the other hand the complexity of the human being. Focusing on the form in which Thomas Aquinas’s thinking put its mark on the collective mentality in the course of time, our understanding is facilitated by the way in which some people have been influenced regarding both the self-perception and the role and place of relationships in the universe. The purpose of this procedure is to emphasize, first of all, the need to develop the self-awareness.

Keywords: consciousness; soul, truth, faith, miracle.

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M. CUCU. Born in 1977, February, Municipality of Suceava, County of Suceava. Graduate of the Faculty of Philosophy, with a master’s degree in Interpretative theories and practices and PhD in philosophy with the thesis Atemporality in Emil Cioran’s thinking, all these degrees being granted by the Al. I. Cuza University of Iași in the period from 1996 to 2005. Since 2007 he has been working as an assistant professor, respectively a lecturer at the Ștefan cel Mare University of Suceava. Published works: Eclipsa orizontului (The eclipse of the horizon), Junimea, Iași, 2003, Cioran și exodul spre veșnicie (Cioran and the exodus towards eternity), Junimea, Iași, 2007, Pendulări în abstract (Oscillations in abstract), Institutul European, Iași, 2008, Transcendența activă (The active transcendence), Institutul European, Iași, 2010, Repere introductive în fenomenologie (Introductive references to phenomenology), Junimea, Iași, 2010. He coordinates the collective scientific volume titled Humanist paradigms, USV, 2013, he is a member of editorial boards of specialty publications, the co-editor of internationally indexed

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specialty publications, he participated in national and international conferences. He is also the author of several texts published in specialty journals and works.

**PhD Student Oana Elena LENȚĂ**

Oana Elena LENȚĂ holds a Bachelor degree in Psychology (received from West University of Timisoara in 2000), a Master’s in Social Auditing (University of Bucharest - 2005) and she is currently a PhD candidate in Moral Philosophy at “Stefan cel Mare” University of Suceava. Her doctoral thesis is based on contemporary violence study. She works as research assistant at "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Department of Human, Social and Political Sciences, where she also leads various seminars. Her publications include in the last two years about 20 scholarly articles as author or co-author published in Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences - Volume 92 (2013) Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty, Sandu. A. & Caras, A. (eds.) and Volum 149 (2014) From Theory to Inquiry in Social Sciences, Sandu. A. & Caras, A. (eds.), Elsevier Publishing, in Applied Social Psychology, (2014), ed. Runcan P, Cambridge Scholarship Publishing, in Contemporary issues facing families: An interdiscipliary dialogue. (2013) Rogobete, I & Neagoe, A. (eds.), Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft (Culture and Science Publishing) Bonn, Germany, in Social Media in Academia: Research and Teaching, (2013), ed. Patrut B., Medimond – Monduzzi Editore, in Transdisciplinarity and Communicative Action, (2015) Frunză A, Ciulei T. & Sandu A (eds.) Medimond - Monduzzi Editore International Proceedings Division, Italy or in other collective volumes published in Romania or abroad. From the approached subject matters and topics of interest we name but a few, such as the ethics of nonviolence, new models in educating social actors to prevent abuse of vulnerable groups, human development, deviant behaviour, the impact of new technologies in education etc.
Derrida and the Philosophical Orientation of Structuralism

Marius CUCU¹
Oana Elena LENȚA²

Abstract

If the fact of gaining access to the subject and the rationality attributed to it have reached a climax especially in Hegel’s philosophy, the modern inventing of the subject constitute the crisis of the Western spirit for the directions of thought belonging to the structuralism and to the neo-structuralism. This metaphysics rejected by neo-structuralism coincides with the one rejected by the analytic philosophy, but each of the two currents of thought concerns the criticism and the settlement of this matter in a different way. Thus, in its absolute pretension as regards the criterion of the meaning, the analytic philosophy has become suspect even for the metaphysics and its statements are often questionable. The practice of neo-structuralism, called “deconstruction” by Derrida is totally different from this type of metaphysics. This philosophical attitude adopted by Derrida appeared and has been developed on the grounds of imposing the philosophy of structuralism which had occurred at the beginning as a general procedure which consisted of a privilege granted to the structure of phenomena to be known, that is to focus on the relations between the terms of a whole in order to explain their functioning. In the present paper we want to highlight the way in which Derrida centralized his philosophical and social analysis in the framework opened by structuralism and post structuralism, towards the shadows and spectres which are active in a form apparently hidden in the political and social environment of the modern world. Thus, we will submit to analysis a few approaches coming to illustrate the idea that a criticism of Western metaphysics does not plan to destroy it, but to rebuild it in a new shape, in a formula completely different from the previous one and superior to it.

Keywords: structuralism; deconstruction; postmodernism.

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the exodus towards eternity), Junimea, Iași, 2007, *Pendulări în abstract* (Oscillations in abstract), Institutul European, Iași, 2008, Transcendența activă (The active transcendence), Institutul European, Iași, 2010, *Revere introductive în fenomenologie* (Introductive references to phenomenology), Junimea, Iași, 2010. He coordinates the collective scientific volume titled *Humanist paradigms*, USV, 2013, he is a member of editorial boards of specialty publications, the co-editor of internationally indexed specialty publications, he participated in national and international conferences. He is also the author of several texts published in specialty journals and works.

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Discernopathy and Infantile-Juvenile Delinquency Ethical, Legal and Biopsychosocial Perspective

Daniela DAMIR¹
Elena TOADER²

Abstract

One of the acute problems which our civilization is facing nowadays is the alarming escalation of crime, to which infantile-juvenile delinquency, as well as forms of (deviance) pre-delinquency have a significant contribution. The complexity of this phenomenon derives from the fact that it also affects family, friends and the social community in which the minors evolve, not only the victims or aggressors. Juvenile delinquency reflects the minor’s inadaptability to the legal and moral system of the society, being the most important of the negative forms of deviance, including rape and violation of the rules of social cohabitation, personal integrity, individual rights and personal freedom.

The deviant behavior arises from both internal factors related to the psychology of the juvenile delinquent, as well as from external factors oriented toward a moral inadaptability to the legal and moral system of the society. In order to understand this extremely complex phenomenon, it is important to mention some aspects related to the psychology of the minor, in his/her capacity as witness, injured person, defendant or accused, as well as the need for an individualized psychiatric forensic inquiry into the minor depending on the type of participation in the incriminating deed.

Keywords: discernopathy, delinquency, discernment.

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Socio-Cultural Patterns of the ”Greek” Tradespeople from Medieval Archives in the Rhetoric of Commercial Documents

Loredana DASCĂL¹

Abstract

Being transplanted to Romanian territories by the pressure of certain factors which actuated their emigration in the Euro-Balkanic area, the ”Greek” merchants expose themselves by providing referential hints that they are primarily ”Balkanic” and subsidiarily ”Grecoman” Aromanians. In this dissimulation prevail the socio-cultural and professional attraction and motivations – dimensions revealed in their subjective discourse, as attested by the medieval archives. Allied in economic entities based on family and group relations (houses, companies, societies, ”brotherhoods”), endowed with their own ethics, impregnated with an ecclesiastical conceptualization, these traders offered important subventions to the country’s treasury, therefore an authentic tradition in defining Romanian aristocracy.

They are also the creators of documents which enlighten the activities of old commercial houses. Their scriptural practices, far from reflecting simple strings of numbers and goods, basically count people and give account of tastes, customs, mentalities, Balkanic imagology, sequentially emphasizing individualized portraits. In order to generate a comprehensive assessment of this vast human segment covering a three-century attestation (from the 17th to the 19th century), our paper undertakes the challenges of interpreting the paleographic decipherments of the Greek vernacular variety romeika and of analyzing the rhetorical devices used by the creators of commercial records. The research goals – extracting the canons of politeness applied to extra polished enouncements (rhetorically structured in forms of address, greeting, introductory and closing formulas, captatio benevolentiae et fidei statements, divine invocations) and differentiating the subjective effusions which undermine these canons (laments, imprecations, storytellings, small talks), as well as discerning the descriptive rhetorical components of bookkeeping emerged from the fundamental conceptualization of medieval accounting –, conducted through scrutinizing the verbal usages in which experiences and perceptions are sedimented, may therefore illustrate efforts of affirming the social status, trace identitary and emotional coordinates, and also reveal ways of exercising the social self-control forms.

Keywords: rhetoric, ”Greek” merchants, culture, romeika, medieval archives.

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As archivist-paleographer at the National Archives of Romania, benefiting from the classical philology education background, I have constantly increased my scientific interest in textual productions and forms of expression of the Greek medieval merchants' thinking. After accomplishing a PhD project on the pragmalinguistic analysis of a Greek business correspondence unpublished corpus, I am now developing a postdoctoral research on the rhetoric of the old bookkeeping. My concerns towards medieval handwriting, types and forms of communication and Greek language archivalia have been materialized in the publishing of articles, essays and books which reflect my approaches to the Romanian-Greek relations and archivistics.
Survival Individualism from the Perspective of Action Sociology

Dan Ioan DASCĂLU

Abstract

In the context of the totalitarian communist society, which professes to be collectivist and creates, through the Party-State, the economic, social and political conditions designed to eliminate individualism, while requiring a collectivist ideology as single truth, there appears a special form of individualism, which we can call survival individualism. It is a perverse effect of the enforcement action of Communist collectivism. We believe that addressing this type of individualism from the perspective of the sociology of social action allows us to decipher the mechanisms that generate it, as well as and the rationality underlying such behavior. In our paper, starting from a perspective related to methodological individualism, we tried to discover the meaning of behaviors that can be circumscribed to survival individualism and outline the motivations of social actors who are the subjects of these behaviors. We have also tried to briefly present the mechanisms that produce this perverse effect and the actions aimed at imposing the totalitarian collectivism which, ultimately, generates a special form of individualism, the survival individualism, obviously undesirable to any totalitarian power.

Keywords: social action, methodological individualism, perverse effect, rationality of social action, survival individualism.

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Teen Pregnancy and Birth in Romania, a Social Phenomenon: Causes, Consequences and Solutions

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Catalin CAZACU\textsuperscript{2}  
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Cristina KANTOR\textsuperscript{4}  
Magdalena IORGA\textsuperscript{5}

Abstract

\textbf{Background and aims:} In 2014 Romania holds the second position in teenage pregnancies among EU with 8500 teen births average per year and a teen birth rate of 39.4 \textperthousand. Maternal and child mortality, school dropping and child abandonment are the most serious consequences of this phenomenon.

\textbf{Methods:} During 10 years a number of 1643 young girls were hospitalized in order to treat their own children. Added to that, a number of 81 adolescences hospitalized were identified being pregnant. Different variables were taken into consideration like: age, number of children, clinical data of minor mother and child, educational level or socio-economical status.

\textbf{Results:} 81 pregnant teenagers and 1643 minor mothers (11-17 years old) were hospitalized. 68,72 \% are coming from the rural area and 31,28 \% are living in the urban area. Age distribution showed that 0,18 \% are 12 years old, 0,73 \% are 13 years old, 3,83 \% are 14 years old, 11,14 \% are 15 years old, 26,96 \% are 16 years old and 57,15 \% are 17 years old. A rate of 2,56 \% of teens are mothers of two or three babies. Regarding pregnant girls the study identified: 11 years old (1,23 \%), 12 years old (1,23 \%), 13 years old (3,70 \%), 14 years old (9,88 \%), 15 years old (23,46\%), 16 years old (28,40\%) and 17 years (32,10\%).

\textbf{Conclusions:} Cultural traditions and religious believe are contributing to an early age sexual activity and the decision to have children. On the other hand, the socio-economical status and the living conditions are influencing the unwanted pregnancy or “the unknown pregnancy” identified during the hospitalization. A national programme is needed to prevent the higher medical, psychological and social risks of “children with children”.

\textbf{Keywords:} teen pregnancy, minor mothers, rural, vulnerable population,

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Lexical Values and Characteristics of Nouns in Romanian IT Vocabulary

Dana Camelia DIACONU

Abstract

The flection of nouns in Romanian language presents differences in comparison with that of English language. The two languages (Romanian and English) are not related genealogically, they evolved absolutely different, in different historical conditions, suffering various influences. Thus, the “differences” cover all grammar categories, in particular, the gender and the number and also the process of derivation and compounding.

The purpose of our research is to concentrate the presentation to compounds and phraseological combinations, such unanalysable terms, in concordance with the respective language syntax; however, they provide a picture of the morpho-syntactic structure of these languages.

The various evolutions in English and Romanian vocabularies are materialized in the case of nouns and in the different treatment applied to grammar gender. We noted that in the information technology vocabulary, there is a preference for neuter, consisting in the fact that most masculine or neuter nouns from English take, in Romanian language, neuter forms (with very few exceptions).

In many languages, including English and Romanian, the number categories are singular and plural. There are also number defective nouns or with a preference for one number or with only the singular form (singulăria tantum), others with only the plural form (pluralia tantum). Moreover, in Romanian and in English, the name of subjects or disciplines (automată, cibernetică, telemedicină, robotică, informatică, electronică, etc.) and abstract nouns, etc., shall not be used, generally, in the plural (biocomputing, antialiasing, morphing, etc.).

Keywords: IT vocabulary, neuter, nouns, common language, specialized language.

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I.T. Vocabulary: Values and Problems of English Translations in Romanian

Dana Camelia DIACONU

Abstract:

Romanian-English bilingual dictionaries were formerly rigid, which is due to artificial adaptations, evidence of the difficulty encountered by Romanian translators to find appropriate equivalents for the original versions of IT terms. For the few authors who have used the technique of translation word-for-word, the results were a variety of translations and loan translations in the Romanian version.

This study deals with some of the difficulties emerged in separating the copied phraseological units (loan translated) after English, which represented several words or syntactic stable groups with uniform meaning, of simple phrases, free combined words. This is due to the strong influence of English on the Romanian language, in IT language. Thus, such combinations as groups of words with ambiguous status, which translated or equaled groups in English, entered and were assimilated by the language.

Towards English-Romanian language contact, we should note that the translations are far less than loans and loan translations because there is tendency to synthesize the form and expression of modern language and, of course, the periphrases are more difficult (they are especially characteristic of the early periods of languages contacts). The difficulties of transpositions, the bad translations had as an effect the fact that translations are backed by loans and those which eventually distinguished in almost all cases, in our language, were not the translations, but the loans and the loan translations as well.

Keywords: IT vocabulary, loan, translation, loan translation, languages contacts.

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Social Action of Disinformation: Standard Disinformative Communication

Ioan Constantin DIMA1
Dan Valeriu VOINEA2

Abstract

The study is a meta-analytical investigation. It starts from the thesis that disinformation is communication, represents a disinformative communication. The action of disinformation is a communicational operation. In disinformation, communication functions in an anti-informational mode. Disinformation constitutes the disinformative mode of communication. Jeff Wells sesizes that when is missing the truth, “communication“ is “disinformative“ (Wells, 2008). Disinformation is a problem of information (“use of false information“ – Fetzer, 2004; Gackowski, 2006; Stahl, 2006) and information is an informational type of communication. Thus, disinformation is a question of communication, is a special type of communication. Anyway, disinformation is communication. When we talk about of an action of disinformation, we talk about a disinformative communication. The first specialist who speaks about “disinformative communication” is Michael Smithson in 1989. We try to impose the idea of disinformative communication and the idea that disinformation is the standard form of disinformative communication.

Keywords: communication, persuasion, social action of disinformation, disinformative communication.

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See also https://scholar.google.ro/citations?user=crwAH1UAAAAJ
Literary Reading for Students in Current Society:  
a Necessity or Obsolete?

Florina-Irina DIMA

Abstract

The importance of children and teenagers literature in a country's culture is huge because it allows the young readers to "dialogize with passed generations and contemporary authors" (Pamfil, 2008:24) facilitating access to themes, values, ideas and traditions shared by their peers. Literature books help create communication and cultural skills – both highly targeted in Romania’s school curriculum. On an international level, there are many documents that follow the development of the main skills, including literature skills. In Romania, the didactic approach is centred theoretically on the national literature in the context of the universal culture. The present paper intends to show the way the literary reading is regarded by both the Romanian highschool pupils and their literature teachers. Starting from Elaine Showalter’s theory, and also from the results of a literary inquiry in higschools, we have to emphasize the necessity of alternating and supplementing the school reading with reading for pleasure due to the change of the pupils’ cognitive profile / features in our contemporary society.

Keywords: literary reading, adolescent literature/young adult literature, literary competence, school reading, reading for pleasure.

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Contemporary Assumptions of Civil Servants Career in European Administrations based on the Application on Advanced Human Resources Management

Mihaela DIMITRESCU¹
Luiza SÂRBU²

Abstract

The evolution of modern states has been involving important changes in terms of resources and institutional management at central and local level. This required personal appearance of a structure with specific tasks, which, over time, have been the emergence of public functions of central and local administrations. For the purposes of specific laws in each state, these officials were selected or appointed by specific criteria, defending the concept of career in public administration and accepted in the content in human resource development. This concept was aimed by specific elements included in the package of laws adapted to the administrative systems in each country. Thus, we present a brief history of the evolution of the legal framework in the civil service and the conceptual development of civil servants career in some European countries and in our country too. In this context, Romania, as a state of the European Union, has made changes at central and local structures, in order to develop a body of civil servants based on individual performance criteria. All efforts that have been done during the last years were focused on Romanian administration in order to be able to participate with a real expertise in implementing national and Community policies, supported by persons having a well-defined administrative career. We make a brief review of the legal framework for structured career development, to align Community rules and the effective support of the state.

Keywords: central and local administration, civil service, civil servant, career development.

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teaching university I am a counselor in the Department of Control of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research. The most relevant domains of interest are management, human resources management and adult education considering to be relevant for my future activity, being interested in economics area publications and ISI notated ones.

Lecturer PhD Luiza SÂRBU

I am a graduated of the University of Piteşti and I have a Masters degree and a PhD, in Philology. I published about 10 articles and research studies in French linguistics and literature, but I am also very interested in human resources management and adult education, that is why I attended some national and international conferences organized by institutions in the country. I have a Master Trainer Diploma in teaching foreign languages to adult learners, I had a scholarship in France and I attended different workshops, as the one at the University of Louvain la Neuve in Belgium or in a POSDRU Project “Calitate, inovare, comunicare in sistemul de formare continua a didacticienilor din invatamantul superior”.
Directions of Reform in Higher Education in Romania – Entrepreneurial University

Raluca DINESCU

Abstract

The entrepreneurial university proved to be successful both in the United States and in other European and Asian countries that relied on change; particularly the one which involves risks for an institution of higher education, but, if well managed, can lead to success (e.g. actions of European universities analyzed by Burton Clark). The University, knowledge creator, was and is the first target in the changing process; the market needs in regards to the creation of new technologies, the development of the existing, but also the development of highly qualified personnel who uses new technologies, can be satisfied only through direct and efficient collaboration between higher education institutions, businesses and students. All these require a change in the vision of leading the higher education institutions. The purpose of this paper is to identify practices and entrepreneurial characteristics in a higher education institution in Romania – University of Bucharest, through the data analysis - internal and external reports, university charter, internal regulations, legislation and other documents. This way we aim to observe the extent in which one of the first universities in Romania has the ability of becoming a university able to take risks and compete in the international market of higher education.

Keywords: entrepreneurial university, higher education management, risk, higher education reform.

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Thirty Years After: the Emergence of Mikhail Gorbachev’s ‘New Thinking’ in Foreign Affairs

Lucian-Dumitru DîRDALĂ

Abstract

Alongside the two catchwords for domestic reform, *glasnost* and *perestroika*, the ‘new thinking’ in foreign affairs was an essential concept in Mikhail Gorbachev’s vision of change in the USSR. The evolution international and domestic developments rendered this doctrine obsolete, with the end of the Cold War and the implosion of the Soviet Union. However, the interplay of the various levels of analysis and the relationship between theory and practice in the formulation of the ‘new thinking’ are salient topics of research in International Relations, as well as in the field of Soviet studies.

Exploring the intellectual origins of the doctrine and underscoring the influence of the liberal-institutionalist school of thought in International Relations, this article attempts to show the difficulties encountered by its proponents, in an international environment dominated by superpower competition, and in a domestic system facing the challenges of reform. The ‘new thinking’ in foreign affairs did not offer the Soviet regime the much needed instrument to shape the international environment, but was instrumental in avoiding a return to confrontation and in allowing peaceful change in Eastern Europe and elsewhere, at the end of the 1980s.

**Keywords:** USSR, Gorbachev, ‘new thinking’, foreign policy, Eastern Europe.

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Humanism and Spirituality in Jung – as Seen Through the Prism of the Hourglass Metaphor

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Camelia SOPONARU²
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Magdalena IORGA⁴

Abstract

C. G. Jung is known mainly for his efforts to probe the depths of the personal and collective unconscious. His labeling of the abyss from the perspective of a psychologist seems indeed very natural. Less is said about his humanism though, about his particular emphasis on concepts like self, spirit and spirituality or faith, concepts which have remained undeservedly in the shadow of the concept of the unconscious. If in the works of Plato forgetfulness is the defining illness of our psyche, for Jung the greatest enemy of our spirit is the loss of faith. For this reason, the existential journey for any human being is focused on the effort of rediscovering the lost faith. Failure to do so may have tragic consequences: either endless wandering or psychological disorder.

The authors of this study do not propose only to evidence new meanings of the concepts of self, spirit, spirituality, faith, the individuation process etc, but they will attempt to capture the dynamics of the 'lost inheritance' by using, for this purpose, a novel model or metaphor, deemed the 'hourglass metaphor'. There are many elements from Jung's works sustaining the possibility of such a representation of personality which will be brought forth as arguments, and the advantages of this illustrative representation of personality through the hourglass metaphor will each be explored in detail. We believe that the hourglass metaphor can elucidate, among other things, the paradox that the more we assume the courage to descend into our own unconscious, the higher up we ascend into the area of spirituality, where we are faced with our own civilizing destiny.

Keywords: Jung, hourglass metaphor, personality;

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Physical Activity in the Chronically-Ill Elderly. A Literature Review.

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Magdalena IORGA⁴

Abstract

Physical fitness in old age became important for research, as the life duration has increased and the aging of population poses a challenge for the health and care systems. Physical activity proved to be an important preventive factor for a series of old age-related dysfunctions and illnesses, of which cognitive impairment, depression and dementia are the most common research themes. In curative care, especially in the field of chronic mental disease in old age or institutional care for the chronically ill, the research and intervention are still to be improved. On one hand, the improvement of physical fitness would be useful in preventive medicine and psychology, keeping the individual healthy and functional for as long as possible and minimizing the risk for developing age-related disorders such as dementia or geriatric depression. The lack of systematic physical activity proved to increase the risk for disability, mortality, morbidity and institutionalization for individuals who initially were without any disability. On the other hand the same intervention would lead to a betterment of care for old individuals that are already suffering under chronic conditions. The involvement of such individuals in physical activities that are adapted to their personal features maintains the daily functioning, decreases the gravity of some symptoms, improves mood and self-esteem and can be used as part of the pain management. The impact of illness and chronic disease is reduced, while the medical compliance is also improved. Improvement in the field of depression management and treatment was also observed, considering that depression is commonly associated with the social isolation that results from hearing and visual impairment and disability of any kind. The reviewed literature shows promising effects of the physical activity on the quality of life in elderly people, while noting methodology issues in research and intervention as well.

Keywords: Physical activity, quality of life, age related disability, dementia, cognitive impairment.

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The Role of Specific Corporal Expression Means in Aesthetic Education of Students

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Abstract

The transformations that happened in the Romanian education generated the necessity to educate the youth not just intellectually, morally, or religiously, but also aesthetically. Referring to the teachers' role in the field of physical education, recommended focusing, using the support offered by the educational system, on the development of the aesthetic sense. Nothing would engage more the teachers' creativity than treating the didactic process as an art form with aesthetic characteristics. This paper tries to bring its contribution to the aspects regarding the role played by the dance and corporal expression means, as aesthetic discipline in the university system, for the ones who have chosen the mission to promote exercise. The aim of this study is to verify importance of specific dance means and corporal expression trying to train the ability to perceive, and use the values of beauty, and their role in aesthetic education of physical education students. The research methods used were: study of the bibliographical material, the observation, the experiment, the statistical-mathematical method and the graphical representation method. The research consisted in conducting an experiment over a group of 75 students of the „Vasile Alecsandri” University of Bacau, Romania. At the end of the study, it is found that the specific aesthetic exercises are useful in their diversity and multivalent applications. Most of the students using these exercises were involved in an activity that allows evaluating and creating beauty in the human motor activities, to form the teacher’s personality. The dance means develop of the human personality between the lines of the aesthetic physical coordinates, combining it self with the development of sensibility and corporal expression. Insert an abstract of 200-300 words, giving a brief account of the most relevant aspects of the paper.

Keywords: corporal expression, means, aesthetic education, students.

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She wrote 19 books, chapters in scientific books, and university courses, she published over 115 scientific papers in indexed in international databases magazines and in the proceedings of various international conferences, she participated in over 15 research projects, and in over 120 national and international scientific events.
Inclusive Entrepreneurship in Romania in the context of European Union: Theoretical Issues and Emerging Challenges

Anca Otilia DODESCU¹
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Abstract

The need for inclusive entrepreneurship support has its roots in the current context of economic crisis. The inclusive entrepreneurship concept, launched by OECD, is based on a mix approach focusing on entrepreneurship and self-employment, securing the labour market and reducing social exclusion. In the context of today’s European Union (EU), groups at risk and uncertainty compared to employment are, especially: youth, women, seniors and ethnic minorities, their entrepreneurship and self-employment being considered under-explored and with high potential for creating jobs and reducing unemployment. The article examines theoretical background of inclusive entrepreneurship and provides an analysis of the need for inclusive entrepreneurship support in Romania based on the labour market, self-employment and entrepreneurship context. The article concludes that situation is partially different in Romania compared to EU general context, especially from the perspective of “gender gap” and “age gap” in entrepreneurship and self-employment.

Keywords: inclusive entrepreneurship, self-employment, disadvantaged groups on labour market, youth unemployment, women entrepreneurship.

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Overviews International Students in Europe

Teodora DOMINTEANU¹
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Abstract

A complex picture of the policies and strategies of European countries and universities to attract international students is painted by a new report from the European Commission. It reveals, for instance, “great interest” in growing ties with emerging economies through their students, and that 75% of international courses in The Netherlands are now taught in English. The graduates leaving universities now are entering a very different world from that encountered by their forebears – even a decade or so ago. It is marked by uncertainty, complexity and rapid change, manifested through a bewildering array of global issues relating to economic instability, climate change, inequity, loss of biodiversity and migration, to name a few.

Keywords: policies and strategies, international students, Europe.

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Coping – Strategies of Adaptation to Competitive Stress

Teodora DOMINTEANU¹
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Abstract

Studies with reference to „coping” adaptation strategies changed fundamentally the research carried out in performance sport field, by changing their orientation from the description of stress reactions, to the description and research of the ways through which sportsman copes with stressful agents and condition.

These „coping” adaptation strategies must be used in order to optimize the sport performance, due to the hard condition appropriate to the sport competition which can differ in intensity in relation to the physical capacity of the sportsman, with his competitive experience and ambition level.

With this paper we aim as general goal the identification of those coping forms which are protective agents against stress, and as specific goals we propose to identify whether the intensity of the sportsmen lack of stress is influenced by cognitive individual differences and to research the relationships between coping strategies and cognitive schemes.

Keywords: coping, adaptation strategies, stress, performance sport.

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Emotional Experiencing of a Pupil During the Solving of the Didactic Problems in Inquiry-Based Instruction

Jiří DOSTÁL

Abstract

The theoretical essay, which is developed from current trends of pedagogical theory and practice, reacts on current needs of the research of pupils’ activities during realization of inquiry-based instruction. It reflects the requirements of society which demands education and training of individuals who are able to solve problematic situations that facilitate further in education as well as in integration into society. During life it is important to apply acquired skills in new situations and, moreover, to control basic thinking and other basic cognitive skills.

Based on research surveys, it is shown that the exploring activities are significantly connected to emotions and experiences of the pupils. The study based on use of theoretical research methods reveals a new reconstructed model of pupils’ emotional behaviour in process of solving of specific issues that are given to them during the instruction. From that is implied emotional diversity which means that the pupil is using several feelings and emotions during solving the specific issue and those emotions are among others: serenity, joy, astonishment, excitement, sadness, anger. These aspects make the effective learning very substantial.

Keywords: inquiry-based instruction, problem solving, pupil, emotions, education.

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The Role of IBSE Strategy on the Effectiveness of Learning

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Abstract

In the “PROFILES - Education through Science” Continuous Professional Development Programme for Science teachers, there have been developed and implemented, in Physics, Chemistry and Biology lessons, training modules centered on teaching through scientific investigation (Inquiry-Based Science Education - IBSE) - a teaching strategy based on experimentation, inquiry, discovery, problem solving, work in groups -, likely to provide an effective learning.

The PROFILES Modules are based on socio-scientific issues, which are ”cut-out” from real life and which invite the student to formulate hypotheses, then to check its validity through investigation, experimentation and research.

The aim of our investigative approach, developed in the PROFILES project, is to identify the extent to which the IBSE strategy modifies, positively, the students’ reflection and understanding processes, their feelings, their perception related to the importance of the covered topics for the society that finally leads to an effective learning.

The research method was based on a questionnaire survey. The questionnaire has 28 items, of which 14 items designed to obtain data on the actual or real lessons that students attend in the area of Science, and 14 items designed to obtain data about students’ views on the ideal lessons they would like to attend. The questionnaire was administrated to 418 students, in two different moments, before and after PROFILES Modules implementation. The analysis of the obtained results was a comparative one, in pre- and post-implementation situations.

One of the conclusions of the study is that using IBSE strategy in Science lessons represents an opportunity for students to develop their scientific skills, ability to transfer knowledge, but also skills to solve various socio-scientific issues, thereby to adapt to a society which the change is the main characteristic.

Keywords: PROFILES Module, effective learning, IBSE strategy, reflection, learning motivation.

Acknowledgement

This work was funded through the Seventh Framework Programme “PROFILES - Professional Reflection Oriented Focus on Inquiry-based Learning and Education through Science” no.

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Promotion of Romanian Flag as a Measure to Protect the Seafaring Profession

Cristina DRAGOMIR

Abstract

If at the time immediately following 1989, when Romania moved from communism to a long period of transition to the market economy, the national fleet comprised a total of 302 ships, currently that number has dropped considerably at 17 vessels under Romanian flag.

Promoting Romanian flag is a possible and achievable strategy to revive Romanian shipping and also the best way forward for the revival of the marital status of Romania. The transformation of Romanian flag into an attractive one not only for Romanian but also for foreign owners would be possible by applying a favorable policy tax. This is a way not only to protect but also to encourage seafaring profession. The project of Romanian shipping recovery by successive steps aims to lay the foundations for revival and restoration Romanian fleet on a well-deserved place among other countries that have fleets registered under the national flag. This is more than a rational and legitimate attitude, considering that Romania has a key position for international trade, transport and transit on water, as it holds key access to the Black Sea and to the Danube, the Pan-European corridor VII.

This paper is an analysis on a legislative initiative for promotion of Romanian national flag, taking into consideration the impact on maritime domain and on seafaring profession.

Keywords: seafarer, maritime navigation, ship, legislation, employment.

Acknowledgement

This article is a result of the project “Increasing quality in marine higher education institutions by improving the teaching syllabus according to International Convention STCW (Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers) with Manila amendments”. This project in co funded by European Social Fund through The Sectorial Operational Programme for Human Resources Development 2007-2013, coordinated by Constanta Maritime University. The content of this scientific article does not reflect the official opinion of the European Union. Responsibility for the information and views expressed in the article lies entirely with the authors.

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Insights on the Profile of Romanian Seafarer

Cristina DRAGOMIR¹
Ionut Constantin MANOLE²

Abstract

Though Romania doesn’t have a consistent national vessel fleet anymore, it still remains a significant growing seafarer supplier for international seafaring, with a number of 24 343 seafarers in 2010, according to ISF/BIMCO. Even if these figures are approximate and relevant for the period of 5 years ago, they undoubtedly conceal a typology of seafarers with specific particularities, including characters of remarkable leaders and complex followers.

This paper presents the partial results of a study started in 2007 in Constanta Maritime University and updated in 2015, regarding the profile of Romanian seafarers. The study aims the following two objectives: firstly, to identify particularities of Romanian seafarers in maritime transport and secondly, to design a profile for the Romanian maritime leader.

The theme and results of the study are relevant for academics, maritime specialists and members of the maritime community. The partial results presented in this paper are based on interviews with representatives from the maritime domain, observations at shipping and crewing companies and questionnaires designed for officers and ratings. Final results of the study will be significant for a further extended comparative study of different nationalities seafarers’ profiles.

Though inexhaustive, the results obtained so far indicate that there are considerable differences between the current generations of Romanian seafarers emerged in the post-communist context and the previous generations of seafarers. Also, the actual socio-political context influences the profile of Romanian seafarer leader and is focusing on the shift of the occurrence place from the military authoritarian to the civil, commercial, democratic leadership style.

Keywords: leadership, ship, maritime navigation, Eastern Europe, post-communism.

Acknowledgement

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Independent Living and Social Care: An Architectural Approach

Mihai Corneliu DRIȘCU¹
Ana Cristina TUDORA²

Abstract

Independent living is a constitutive part of our humanity, a way of living, a philosophy, but also a way of looking at disability as a worldwide movement of people who claim for their own maintenance work, for respect and equal opportunities; it refers mostly to retirement communities designed specifically for the needs of elder persons and are meant to enjoy a lifestyle full of cool, educational and social activities with other persons of the same age and having the same needs.

As citizens in a democratic society, people with disabilities have the same rights, the same choice, the same degree of freedom and control in everyday life; therefore it requires removing barriers infrastructural, institutional and attitudinal. Depending on the individual's disability, self-help services such as assistive technology, income supplements or personal assistance seem to reach equal opportunities.

Depending on public services of the community, independent living centres can provide adaptation, personal or legal solutions. These centres work with local and regional councils to develop infrastructure, to increase awareness of such persons’ problems and promotes legislation ideas to equalize opportunities and reduce discrimination.

Architecture plays a crucial role, not only in creating spaces for such activities, but also „is about humanism as related to our body and psycho when we occupy a building” [Michael Graves, architect]

Assisted living is a combination of residential complex, personalized services and specialized medical care aid. To organize such complex living spaces is a more difficult architectural matter, the design has to meet the individual needs of those who need help with daily activities, but which do not require the specialized nursing care centres.

Architecture is about “people’s living scene” and is contributing to the social integration of minorities and individuals that need special care.

Keywords: independent living, architecture, retirement communities, assisted living centres.

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Recent publications:
„Re-gain Order: Recover the lost tradition of Housing in Eastern Europe” in „East Centric Architecture Triennale - the essay contest”, Arhitext, 2013
”Renaissance” Complex - Behind The Green Building Idea - Design And Technology” in the ”14th International multidisciplinary Scientific Geoconference SGEM ”, Bulgaria, 2014

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Areas of interest: professional practice and research activities (personal publications and personal studies) that promote sustainable design, environmental impacts related to the life cycle of buildings, and designing national level guides and data bases regarding sustainable design.

Recent books and publications:
Volumul colectiv de articole: “SPAŢIU ARHITECTURAL. SPAŢIU URBAN”, 2013, Iaşi
Autistic Child Behavior Problems, Parental Stress and Family Resilience

Diana-Sînziana DUCA

Abstract

Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) possess innate qualities which are manifested in significant impairment in many aspects of social relatedness and communication. The presence of restricted and repetitive behaviors can also illustrate inherent characteristics of ASD. These behaviors can help create a number of aberrant or maladaptive responses and lead to the development of parenting stress. Having a child with autism can increase focus on the needs of child, but decrease focus on the needs of the couple. A marital relationship often suffers because of the pressure and energy required to meet the child's needs. Some studies suggest that resilience may positively mediate the influence of the child's disability on the personal adjustment of the other family members as well as the adjustment of the family as a whole.

Using a sample of 62 parents of children with ASD, the study aims to investigate the impact of parenting stress and parental perception autistic child's behavioral problems on couple satisfaction and dyadic adjustment. In addition, it assesses the extent to which family resilience serve as mediator in relations investigated. The obtained data was analyzed with structural equation modeling which included bootstrap resampling.

The findings showed that family resilience mediated the effects of parental perception autistic child's behavioral problems and parenting stress on marital adjustment. The results also show that family resilience serve as mediator in relationship between parental stress and couple satisfaction.

These results can be discussed in the context of their relevance for the therapy of families with children who suffer from Autism Spectrum Disorders.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD), parental stress, family resilience, dyadic adjustment, couple satisfaction.

Acknowledgement:

This paper is supported by the Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources Development (SOP HRD), financed from the European Social Fund and by the Romanian Government under the contract number POSDRU/159/1.5/S/133675.

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PhD Fellow **Diana-Sînziana DUCA**

My name is Duca Diana-Sînziana and I am PhD fellow SOP HRD/159/1.5/133675 Project, Romanian Academy Iasi Branch, Romania. I have a particular interest in exploring human relationships and their role in shaping our psychological experiences through the lifespan. To this end, the theory of family systems (as a way of thinking about and understanding relationships) is one of my favoured frameworks. I am equally intrigued by the impacts of experience with chronic illness and the impacts of family resilience upon marital and family functioning.
Anthropological Perspectives on Neomatriarchy in Elizabethan England

Marius DUMITRESCU

Abstract

In the Elizabethan era, a number of writers became fascinated by the feminine universe. In the end of the play Doctor Faustus, Christopher Marlowe linked Faust's last wish to his carnal love experience with Helen of Troy, a possible mental substitution of Elizabeth.

Another author who was fascinated by Elizabeth was certainly Giordano Bruno as he built the mnemonic image of the Queen of England with the help of two mythological characters: Circe and Diana.

In Shakespeare's plays, femininity took great expression. Gertrude, Desdemona and Lady Macbeth became emblematic for the type of a woman who brings disaster in the lives of men by her subtle power of domination. In all three cases of these exceptional women, their qualities have only one goal: enthronement of matriarchy. On the other hand, the men around them were typically baroque characters: fragile, ambivalent, indecisive.

Keywords: Elizabethan era, Christopher Marlowe, Giordano Bruno, William Shakespeare, neomatriarchy.

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Marius Dumitrescu is Professor at the Faculty of Philosophy and Social-Political Sciences, University "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" of Iasi. His main fields of interest are modern philosophy, philosophical anthropology and psychoanalysis. His most significant volumes are: Descartes or the Doubts of Certainties (Descartes sau certitudinile indoelii) (1996), which won "Mircea Florian Prize" of the Romanian Academy, What happens when philosophy is taken seriously? (Ce se întâmplă când filosofia este luată în serios?) (1999), Plato in the mirror of time. A Journey in Philosophical Anthropology (Platon în oglinda timpului. Periplu în antropologia filosofică) (2002), Beyond the mysteries of philosophy and philosophers (Dincolo de tainele filosofiei si ale filosofilor) (2002), Alchemy of Human Becoming (Alchimia devenirii umane) (2007), and Psychoanalysis Applied in Philosophy and Art (Psihanaliza aplicată în filosofie si artă) (2014).

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Evaluative Competencies of the Beginning Teachers. Strategies of Development

Constanța DUMITRIU¹
Iulia Cristina TIMOFTI²

Abstract

This study relies on the theoretical premises concerning the development of professional competencies of the beginning teachers. The starting point is the operational model that integrates seven categories of competencies: cognitive and meta-cognitive, methodological, communicational and relational, evaluative, psychosocial, career management, as well as ICT competencies. The goal of the study is to suggest and validate a training programme focused on developing the evaluative competencies of the beginning teachers. In order to conduct the research, we have established the following objectives: running the initial evaluation of the evaluative competencies, establishing the design and course for a program of formative activities that will lead to the improvement of the evaluative competencies; running the final evaluation of the evaluative competencies. The research methods that we used include: the formative psycho-pedagogical experiment with repeated measurements (test – post test), analysis of the products of teachers’ activities (projects, competencies portfolios), psycho-pedagogical observation, and statistical methods. Statistical facts obtained during the research show significant differences with respect to the results obtained by the beginning teachers at the evaluation applied at the end of the formative stage, compared to those obtained at the initial evaluation. The results of this research will bring a contribution to the optimization of the initial training programs of the beginning teachers, as well as to a better professional and social insertion of young teachers.

Keywords: evaluative competencies, beginning teachers, formative experiment, training program, operational model;

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Participation with papers at international conferences (49) and national conferences (10).

Lecturer PhD Iulia Cristina TIMOFTI

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Publications: books-9; Articles published in ISI impact factor:and Articles published in journals without impact factor ISI / articles published in extenso-volume proceedings of international conferences ISI Thomson (13); Articles published in journals indexed volumes BDI or "proceedings" of international conferences BDI index (15);
Participation with papers at international conferences (20) and national conferences (8).
Novelties Regarding Liability for the Debtor’s Insolvency
According to Law no. 85/2014 on Insolvency Prevention and
Insolvency Procedures (Romanian Insolvency Code)

Maria DUMITRU-NICA

Abstract

The prior regulation regarding liability of those who contributed to the
debtor’s state of insolvency (Law no. 85/2006 regarding insolvency) was criticized for
its inefficiency. In the following study we aim to show the novelties that Law no.
85/2014 on insolvency prevention and insolvency procedures (Romanian Insolvency
Code) brings in this matter and to what extent they manage to overcome the
deficiencies of the previous regulation.

Keywords: insolvency, liability for insolvency, liability of management members.

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Training Competences for Educational Counselling – 
a Desirable Project

Georgiana DUMITRU

Abstract

Except teaching, educating and evaluating students, one of the daily tasks of teachers, is represented by the students’ and parents’ counselling. Facing this challenge teachers are often unprepared to deal with problems connected to learning and behavioural needs of students (Schnitzer, Andries, Lebeer, 2007). Even more, teachers’ counselling competences have been implemented in the new concepts of teachers’ professional competences.

In the present paper we refer to the common teacher’s counselling competences, the teacher who hasn’t got a special training in psychology. We shall consider relevant that category of competences of deal with the efficiency of the teaching activity as it is done in present reality, in school environment. Thus we focus our attention not on the psychological counselling performed by a specialist in psychology, but on the educational counselling that is done (and it should be done!) by any teacher indifferently of its specialty, being he or she a class master or not.

The article desires to have as a final product a course model destined to counselling students by teachers in general and especially by class master in secondary and high schools in Arges County.

The data analysis was done by combining quantitative methods (statistical) with the qualitative ones (content), with the aim to obtain a more accurate and real image on the respective theme.

The research results emphasized the necessity to train teachers for competences in the field of educational counselling and a possible project has been generated in this sense.

Keywords: Competence, counselling, counselling competence, training program, class master.

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Georgiana DUMITRU is currently a teacher of educational psychology at Department of Teacher’s Training within University of Pitesti (Romania) and has been teaching this discipline for 7 years. She has a PhD in the field of Education Sciences from the University of Bucharest (Romania), an MA in Military Psychology and a BA in Psychology from the “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu (Romania). She has participated in national and international scientific events and has published over 20 scientific papers in this area. Also, she has worked for 3 years as a special education teacher with children with CES.

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The Right and its Nature in the Perception of the Roman Jurisprudence and of the Great Religions of the Antiquity

Nicolae DURĂ

Abstract

Among others, from the brief analysis of the opinions expressed by some of the famous roman jurists and by the most prominent figures of the great Religions of the Antiquity, the competent reader could retain the fact that, in their perception, the Right (Jus) was a natural result of the divine will, and that by means of the juridical norms - enacted by the representatives of the Divinity on earth, id est, Emperors, Kings etc. - it was established Laws for the benefice of the whole society.

Both the Roman Jurisprudence and the texts of the Religions of Antiquity do make expressly reference to the Natural Law, to the rightness and to the equity, which are usually reported to the moral values, because – in their perception – the Moral Law has a bigger sphere of liberty than the Juridical Law. In fact, this is the main reason that in their conception the rightness, remain always an ideal of the Right (Jus).

In the same time, the reader of the pages of our paper could also retain the fact that, in the perception of the different representatives of the Great Religious of the Antiquity, the „Jus” was ontologically dependant of Religion, whose religious-moral principles were also mentioned in the juridical texts from „illo tempore”. Moreover, these juridical texts where considered to partake to the „Jus aeternus”, because the God was considered to be the eternal source of the „Jus”.

Keywords: roman juris consults; juridical order; Zoroastrianism; Taoism; natural moral Law.

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Professor PhD Nicolae DURĂ

Professor Nicolae Dură studied Theology, History, Canon Law and Law, Philosophy, Latin and Greek Literature in Romania, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Spain etc.

He taught in the Faculty of Theology (Bucharest) and in the Faculty of Law (University Ovidius from Constanta).

Professor Emeritus and Doctor Honoris Causa of three Universities (Ukraine, Bulgaria and Georgia); Member of the Academy of Romanian Scientists; visiting professor in Poland and Georgia.

He published more than 300 studies, which account over a few thousands printed pages (in Romanian, French, English, Ethiopian etc.) and 10 books on different topics of socio-human-sciences.

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Nationalism and Environmental Issues in Romanian Commercials

Elena Maria EMANDI

Abstract

Commercials convey different messages and the ways in which they transmit them differ greatly, taking into account the medium. There are many techniques by which advertisers choose to propagate ideas, feelings, inspirational attitudes etc. The sense of belonging to a geographically delimited area pervades in a number of commercials running on Romanian TV channels. It may also appear just episodically in some others, but the connotation is still connected to the satisfaction of being a Romanian. The aim of the present paper is to highlight the elements that are considered relevant for Romanians to take pride in. The present paper will analyze the presence of national and environmental values that appear in Romanian commercials from a semio-stylistic point of view. The semiotic perspective will allow us a complex analysis at different levels. A special focus will be placed on the stylistic viewpoint, and thus, the three levels (phonetic, lexical and syntactic) of analysis will be applied whenever possible.

Keywords: Romanian commercials, nationalism, environment, semiotic approach, Romanian.

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Lecturer PhD Elena Maria EMANDI

Elena Maria Emandi is a lecturer at the “Stefan cel Mare” University of Suceava. After an M. A. in Media Studies, she completed the doctoral studies in the field of applied linguistics. Her doctoral thesis is entitled “The Style of the Gothic Novel” and her scientific preoccupations include literary stylistics, semiotic studies, gender studies, advertising and Gothic literature.

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Cristina ENACHE¹
Andreea POPA²

Abstract

The paper debates urban agriculture concept from cultural, social and esthetical perspective, in addition to the traditional economic and ecological scientific approaches. At European level, the concept of urban agriculture involves use of residual, free, urban land for agricultural activities. By extending this approach the paper considers Urban Agriculture a (social and psychological) process and a complex result.

The paper assumes that Urban Agriculture represents more than plants cultivation or animal husbandry within city limits; Urban Agriculture signifies retrieval of Genius Loci; it signifies the research of motivations that answer to the survival, necessity and identity needs. Also, the evolution of agriculture is treated in relation to the perceptions and meanings attributed, considering that the present use and value are the result of contextual socio-economic, technological and cultural transformations.

The evolution of the Agriculture concept interpretation in mental representations may thus be associated with the evolution and dynamic of real landscape and with the complexity attributed by different social, economical and technological processes. Research of significances by practice an ancient activity presumes to understand present society and the psychological gaps that can ascertain that activity.

Urban Agriculture is perceived as ecological tendency of re-understanding and re-interpreting the 21st century city and it is related to urban problems as ecology, poorness, use of local resources, sustainability. The paper approaches this subject as social need, from social reintegration to return to basic pursuits, outlining the recreational role of this activity.

The paper debates the integrative role (or urban healing role) of this new type of urban (social) activity and outlines the problematic raised by introducing the agricultural landscape within urban environment; this can generate perception, understanding, social adjustment and local identity loss, all having a real impact within social environment.

Keywords: Urban Agriculture, social activity, perception, social reintegration, integrative role.

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Large-scale project and urban planning, with sustained activity in the field of urban design and development, spatial planning, landscape planning, research and education;
1st prize Contest “Design of pedestrian path Stefan cel Mare”, Roman, 2003.
Over 10 participation in international competitions and workshops.
The Public Library and its Involvement in Non-formal Learning Activities

Agnes Terezia ERICH¹
Gabriel GORGHIU²

Abstract

The public library mission is to meet through its structure, functionality and services to the complex and diverse information needs of the users and researchers, teachers, students, pupils. The public library tends to become a complement to policies related to education. It does not have to stay passively but to take the first step to all those interested, demonstrating that education is a process that takes place lifelong learning and not end with the graduation. As the educational environment adopted e-learning strategies, libraries have played a key role in supporting the identification and organization of resources to complete the programs and e-learning courses and to provide documentary support needed. One of the important objectives of any library is to provide a base for teaching and research for the community served. Achieving this objective in the current needs require application of the principles which have as their object information. The public library, involved in the educational process intended to concrete ways to exercise their tasks in conditions of a modern, achieving the objectives of this process to a higher qualitative level.

In this paper we address the aspects of non-formal learning activities carried out within the European FP7 research project IRRESISTIBLE, oriented on teacher training, by combining formal and informal learning focused on Responsible Research and Innovation.

Keywords: public library, education, information literacy, non-formal learning activities, IRRESISTIBLE project.

Acknowledgement

This work was funded through the Seventh Framework Programme Project “IRRESISTIBLE - Including Responsible Research and Innovation in Cutting Edge Science and Inquiry-based Science Education to Improve Teacher’s Ability of Bridging Learning Environments” - a coordination and support action under FP7-SCIENCE-IN-SOCIETY-2013-1, ACTIVITY 5.2.2 “Young people and science” - Topic SiS.2013.2.2.1-1: Raising youth awareness to Responsible Research and Innovation through Inquiry Based Science Education.

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At present, she is Professor at the Faculty of Letters, Journalism and Political Sciences, Valahia University Targoviste, and Director of the “I. H. Rădulescu” Dâmbovița Public Library. She participated at various improvement stages in the country and abroad, to scientific conferences and events on the topics related to the field of Communication and Information sciences.

Professor PhD Gabriel GORGHIU

Mr. Gabriel Gorghiu graduated the Polytechnic University of Bucharest, Faculty of Engineering and Management of Technological Systems, and Valahia University Targoviste, Faculty of Sciences and Arts, specialization: Mathematics-Informatics.
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The Language Interference of English in the Modern Kazakh Language

Zhuldyz ESSIMOVA¹
Anar Tishibayevna ASHIROVA²
Banu OMAROVA³

Abstract

This article is likely to be interesting to read to all researchers who investigates the Kazakh language, as well as teachers’ practices. Language learning is the locus of varying degrees of interference from the learner and, the product of this influence is being called interlanguage. As such, it is important to identify those areas which could lead to negative transfers into the target language and thus result in imperfect learning. The present article is concerned with use of English borrowings that diverge grammatically from their original counterparts in Kazakhs language. The particular cases described will be those of borrowed words which have undergone a process of conversion, and the use of bilingual verb phrases. The aim of the given article is to investigate the interference of English words into Kazakh, the sphere of its appearance and influence with identification of its advantages and disadvantages.

Keywords: Kazakh language, interference, usage, process, education.

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Docent Zhuldyz ESSIMOVA

The deputy Dean for research and innovation activities and international cooperation of the Faculty of Philology, Literary Studies and World Languages in Kazakh National University named after al-Farabi. My aim is to investigate the lexicology and phraseology of the Kazakh language, cultural linguistics and text linguistics, the problems of formation of professional competence and the study of psychological foundations of the student, his individual psychological and professional qualities. I am interested in publication of my article as it is the part of my scientific work.

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Ashirova Anar Tishibayevna. Candidate of Philological Sciences, docent. The senior teacher of department of foreign languages of natural faculties in Kazakh National University named after al-Farabi. My aim is to investigate the problems of formation of professional competence and the study of psychological foundations of the student, his individual psychological and professional qualities. The purpose of research - to analyze the structural, semantic and functional aspects of the headlines in the press. I am interested in publication of my article as it is the part of my scientific work.

Senior teacher Banu OMAROVA

Omarova Banu Amanbayevna. The senior teacher of department of foreign languages of natural faculties in Kazakh National University named after al-Farabi. My aim is to investigate syntactic features of pronouns in Kazakh language. In his scientific articles she considers their function in phrases and sentences. And also considered stylistic and poetic role of pronouns in works of art I am interested in publication of my article as it is the part of my scientific work.
Criminal Liability of Lawyers

Elena EVA

Abstract

The legislative deficiencies and the norms governing the lawyer’s profession do not regulate clearly enough the fate of criminally convicted lawyers; the lawyers within the board of the Bar must decide the fate of a fellow lawyer of the Bar. The Law no. 51/1995 – regarding the organization and exercise of the lawyer’s profession, as well as the Statute of the lawyer – shows that the lawyer’s capacity shall end if the lawyer has received a final sentence for an action criminalized by the criminal law, which renders him “unworthy of being a lawyer”). If it is determined that the actions do affect the profession of lawyer, then he/she can be excluded from the Bar. On the contrary, if it is determined that his/her actions did not affect the profession of lawyer, the person can still be part of the body of lawyers.

These anomalies have brought and underlined a serious issue of the system: criminally convicted lawyers who – based on unclear and permissive law provisions and benefiting from the protection of the fellow lawyers within the boards of the Bars – still exercise their professions and plead before courts with no impediments whatsoever.

Keywords: lawyer, Bar, criminal liability, convicted, court.

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Elena EVA graduated Faculty of Law and the Master International Private Law at the University Al.I.Cuza Iasi. At present, she attends the doctoral school of Faculty of Law at the same university and she is preparing a thesis regarding - Criminal liability of lawyers. She is a lawyer in The Bar of Iasi from 2008, authorized mediator from 2011 and Phd. at the Faculty of Law, University “Petre Andrei” Iasi from 2009 in the area - General Theory of Law. She published 13 articles (concerning civil and criminal issues) in the Journal of legal studies, http://www.sciencedirect.com, Anuarul Universitatii “Petre Andrei ” din Iasi, http://www.medimond.com/proceedings/ and in the volume of different international conferences.
Main Infractions Entailing the Criminal Liability of Lawyers

Elena EVA

Abstract

In all jurisdictions, Bars play a central role in disciplinary surveillance. The Bar or its official representatives study the complaints initially and are entitled to take disciplinary measures. There are often committees that deal with complaints, as well as disciplinary authorities, comprising the members of Bar Council or mixed commissions created to this end. In almost all jurisdictions, a disciplinary committee that may comprise members of the legal system is entitled to appeal, even to file an appeal in civil court. Sanctions are quite similar, ranging from threatening with fines to temporary or permanent suspension. Execution is important in this matter; the Bar is in charge with collecting the fines. The violation of certain sanctions can represent grounds for criminal liability (e.g., in the case of a suspended lawyer who still exercises his profession).

Within criminal liability and disciplinary liability, the form and degree of guilt represent an essential element, both for the characterization as offence or disciplinary infringement of the lawyer’s illicit act, and for the application of criminal punishment or disciplinary sanction. However, in terms of moral responsibility, the essential element is the lawyer’s behaviour related to the ethical and social principles imposed by special regulations and by the community to which the lawyer pertains.

Keywords: lawyer, criminal, liability, infraction, overlapping.

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The Power of Signs and of ‘Drawings in the Communication Process

Mariana FLAIŞER

Abstract

The idea that in modern times we are overwhelmed by images and that the visual is the dominant element among the sensory perceptions of the contemporary human is unanimously accepted. Rene Huyghe believes that ‘the civilization of the book, beginning with the twentieth century, is replaced by the civilization of the image’. Taking into account the universal cultural realities in general and the Romanian space in particular, we must accept the fact that the esthetician is right. Between the images that took over our world, between the "drawings" that fill the current living space and the 'signs' of things, the words, there is an infinity of convergent lines, analogies, metaphors that have the power to give to the world some meaning, meanings. A constant tendency over the millennia has been the permanent striving to decipher meanings, meanings of words, of language or to decrypt images, finally, to share and to communicate their meanings to others. The essential condition for the existence of good communication is to know the ‘spirit of the people who gave birth to language’, as so inspiringly says Michel Faucault. When images, ‘drawings’ or the words of the interlocutor are insufficiently known, are misunderstood or ignored communication can be dramatically obstructed. These general considerations are preliminary to the diachronic analysis of the relations between the Romanian language and other languages, on the one hand, and between the word and image, as they are found in scientific, literary, artistic works but especially in the Romanian media space.

Keywords: drawings, obstaculated, esthetician, sign, communication;

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Professor PhD Mariana FLAIŞER

Professor Mariana Flaiser, PhD, Department of Preventive Medicine and Interdisciplinarity (VI), 'Gr. T. Popa' University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Iasi, linguist with a high interest in lexicology (scientific terminology), author of a number of volumes (10): Terminology of Music in the Romanian Language, 1997; Introduction to Romanian Medical Terminology, 2011; Name of professions and professionals, 2009; The first steps in the Romanian Language, 2013; editor (coordinator) of other 11 volumes and over 100 linguistics articles published in specialized journals.

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PR Communication- a Transaction Between Organization Management and its Target Publics

Nicoleta Valentina FLOREA¹
Irina Antoaneta TÂNĂSESCU²

Abstract

Communication is a very important element for the optimal functioning of any organization, no matter its nature or its size. Communication is a process by which the transmitter wants his message to be made known its product, of challenge in order to purchase the product, of changing the attitudes and customer behavior, in order to be accepted and understood by the receiver. PR practices involve communication with relevant internal and external publics, in order to develop positive and strong relationships, realized on long-term, creating consistencies between organizational goals and societal expectations, and the development, implementation and evaluation of organizational progress, which promotes the exchange influence and understanding between organizations and its publics.

In this article we intend to analyze the functions and the importance of public relations for business and society, global environmental challenges, such as internal challenges and their influences on PR communication (organizational culture, leadership style, organizational reputation, brand and company image, internal communication style, ethical behavior), and external challenges (internationalization, globalization, customer relations, relationships with other organizations, strategic alliances, technological change). As a case study we intend to analyze several types of PR campaigns, such as: public awareness campaigns (or CSR), information campaigns, education campaigns, reminder campaigns of the organization’ values, and changing behavior campaigns (or stimulation of desire) and to demonstrate that each of these campaigns can achieve their intended purpose only going through a few strategic steps, well defined, by implementing a well established PR plan, by building a proper budget and by including those specialized persons for each task of PR activities.

Keywords: PR communication, organizational communication, target publics, communication’ campaigns, performance.

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Lecturer PhD Nicoleta Valentina FLOREA

Florea Nicoleta Valentina is a PhD Lecturer at Management-Marketing Department, Valahia University of Targoviste, Romania, from 2012 and with an experience over 14 years as economist at Valahia University of Targoviste. She studied Marketing, between 1993-1997, she obtained her Master degree in Marketing in 2004, and her PhD thesis in Management, in 2011. She published 39 articles in HRM, Knowledge Management, and Communication, and 4 books. Her main course and seminar activities are: Leadership and management communication, PR and Protocol, Human Resource Management, Marketing, Management, Simulation in marketing, Services Management, International Marketing. She was a member of the CEDIMES Institute, Paris, between 2009-2010, and is a member of the Centre for Research in Management and Marketing of Targoviste, starting with 2012. She received a doctoral scholarship at Paris Est, Creteil, Val-de-Marne, France, during April-July, 2010 and an academic scholarship at ASE Bucharest, between Jan-Feb., 2011.

Lecturer PhD Irina Antoaneta TĂNĂSESCU

Tănăsescu Irina Antoaneta, lecturer in linguistics, Ph.D degrees (2011) at the Academy of Rouen, France and the University of Bucharest, Romania. Research fields: linguistics, pragmatics, media discourse analysis and foreign languages teaching methodology. Member of CEDIMES (Centre des Etudes Internationaux et des Mouvements Economiques et Sociaux).

Representative publications:
History of the 25th Frame. Subliminal Message

Maria FLOREA¹

Abstract

In a one second image we have 24 frames perceived by the human brain. A few number of frames determines the sensation called "slow motion", and everything that it is over 24, apparently, it is ignored. The truth is, those informations transmitted over the 25th frame are being stocked in the subconscious where they follow a process of assimilation without any rational arguments. A number of special studies proved that by using this subliminal messages, the human mind is being controlled from the outside by using the subconscious, often with an electoral or commercial purpose. The history of this manipulation phenomenon shows which are the most favourable moments to use the 25th frame and what are the consequences of using it. The use of subliminal message in Romania is forbidden by the law of audio-visual. This kind of restriction sustains something that analysts call "the myth of the subliminal commercials". There is a subliminal perception found on the level of sensitivity of every human being itself. This limit changes depending on different factors, like the level of attention or tiredness of a specific person who receives this impulses. Some studies present the "superficial procession of information" and the fact that the public could be influenced and aren't aware when their implication level is low.

Keywords: 25th frame, subliminal message, audio-visual, subconscious, ethics.

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PhD Lecturer Maria FLOREA

My name is Maria Florea and I'm lecturer at the Science of Communication department from the "Apollonia" University of Iasi. Furthermore, I have over 20 years of experience in the audiovisual, being a senior journalist at the Romanian Television of Iasi, Romania. In all this time I've been very interested of the manipulation phenomenon present in the mass-media today, my PhD thesis being based on the Aggressiveness in the entertainment television's shows in Romania. I have published a lot of articles in specialty magazines about the notion of symbolic violence and the effect of catharsis. Another topic that I have encountered is the manipulation technique used in commercials or electoral aims, the subliminal message.

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Values Based Social Work. Constitutive and Operational Values

Ana FRUNZĂ¹  
Antonio SANDU²

Abstract

The work is the result of research carried out during 2012-2013, in social work field, in order to determine structural frames of a welfare model centered on ethical values, based on qualitative data analysis - Grounded Theory - obtained by individual and group interviews of social workers in the NE region of Romania.

The objective of this research is to identify those ethical values in social care professionals consider to be constitutive for social work profession and that those values resulting from the speech of interviewees to be operational in the current practice of social services. We consider the generating a theoretical model of social work centered on ethical values which underpin the construction of ethical expertise in social services. We identified a grid of the hierarchy of ethical values, which starts from the operational values present in the speech of respondents and their professional practices, and inductive related ethical principles who are governing those practices, leading ultimately to stating a set of corresponding constitutive values.

The analysis model is consistent of recent models of development of expertise in social work, through the supervision of ethics.

Keywords: constitutive values, social work, operational values, ethics expertise, supervision of ethics.

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PhD Ana FRUNZĂ

Ana Frunză is Research Assistant within Lumen Association/Lumen Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences, Iasi, Romania, since 2011. She is graduated “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iasi, Romania, Faculty of Philosophy and Social Political Sciences, Social works specialization and the master of Supervision and Social Planning. Currently she is PHD on Ethics. She followed a fellowship within in the project: Innovation and development in structuring and representing knowledge through doctoral and postdoctoral scholarships (IDSRC – doc postdoc) POSDRU/159/1.5/S/133675, developed by Romanian Academy, Iasi Branch, during May-September 2014. She is scholar in the advanced Program in research ethics, developed by Union Graduate College Center for Bioethics and Clinical Leadership (Schenectady, New York) in

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partnership with the Department of Medical History and Ethics of Vilnius University (Vilnius, Lithuania). Program supported by NIH Research Grant # R25 TW007085, financed by Fogarty International Center, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Heart Lung and Blood Institute and National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Her main scientific interests are applied ethics, applied philosophy, social work, supervision, ethical expertise.

She is working at defining a new model of ethics expertise - supervision of ethics, together with Professor Antonio Sandu, PhD in philosophy, within LUMEN Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences.

She published several scientific works on the applied ethics and social work field in journals such as Journal of Social Work Practice, Psychotherapeutic Approaches in Health, Welfare and the Community; Postmodern Openings; Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences; Philosophical Practice: Journal of the APPA; Journal for the Study of Religions and Ideologies, etc.

**Professor PhD Antonio SANDU**

Antonio SANDU currently works as Professor Ph.D at the “Stefan cel Mare” University from Suceava, and as a Researcher at the Lumen Research Centre in Humanistic Social Sciences in Iaşi (Romania). He graduated Postdoctoral Fellow at the Center for Ethics and Health Policy of “Gr. T. Popa” University from Iasi. He has a BA in Philosophy and another BA in Social Work from “Al. I. Cuza” University, an MA in Probation and Social Reintegration from “Al. I. Cuza” University, and a PhD in Philosophy from the “Al. I. Cuza” University in Iaşi (Romania). His main areas of interest include ethics, bioethics, social work, social philosophy. He authored more than 15 books in Social Work, Philosophy, and Applied Ethics, more than 8 articles in Scientific Journals covered in Thomson Reuters and more than 50 other scientific articles.
Case Studies in Organ Trafficking. Lessons from the HOTT Project

Mihaela FRUNZA¹

Abstract

The presentation aims at discussing several recent case studies in organ trafficking, by discussing their legal, ethical, and practical aspects. These cases, analysed in the framework of the HOTT project (Combating trafficking in persons for the purpose of organ removal), show several important lessons for the actors involved in the field. Namely, that cooperation among various professionals - lawyers, criminologists, anthropologists, philosophers, etc. provides insightful tools for recognizing the early signs of the crime and for offering adequate protection to the victims.

Keywords: organ trafficking, THBOR, ethics, case studies, victim protection.

Acknowledgement

The presentation is supported by the HOTT project, that has been funded with the support of the Directorate General Home Affairs Prevention of and Fight Against Crime (ISEC) of the European Commission.

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Mihaela Frunza is Associate Professor at the Department of Philosophy, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj, Romania and Project Manager at SACRI (the Academic Society for the Research of Religions and Ideologies). She teaches courses of Ethics, Applied Ethics and Medical Ethics. She is editor of the Journal for the Study of Religions and Ideologies and author of several books and articles on applied ethics.

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Realization of the Fitness State through Recreational Sport

Oana Maria GANCIU

Abstract

Introduction. In terms of contemporary scientific and technical developments, sports are important factors in the formation of a rational way of life and work. Researchers in our country have found negative trends in motor development, especially physical strength indices of young bodies. These are caused by poor nutrition and exaggerated physical inactivity. It is estimated that to restore the balance and to ensure optimal development of the body it is necessary, at first, to increase the efficiency of motor activities, and training in young people, as early as possible and to develop the capacity and habit of practicing systematic exercises. The concept of "fitness", which originated in Anglo-Saxon literature is a common theme addressed by the entire scientific community that is looking for solutions to improve the quality of life and maintain optimal health.

Methods. We used an ameliorative experiment in which 250 students were enrolled, at the University of Bucharest, who participated in a weekly lesson of physical education and did 3-4 aerobic workouts, ballroom dancing, swimming, jogging, in their spare time. To determine the effectiveness of the experimental work carried out we used a control group who only did the physical education class, participating only one lesson per week. The Mioartrokinetic device was tested by using the Hettinger test at the beginning and end of the experiment. The study results were statistically processed and plotted.

Results. The interpretation of intrinsic and comparative data obtained in the study are the following: the proposed programs are a good way of creating a state of fitness; Thus in the experimental group there was a significant increase between the final and initial testing of all indices tested (p <0.05) compared with the control group where growth between initial and final test is not significant (p> 0.05);

Conclusion. To get a better health state through sport, the heart rate should be between 70 and 80% of the maximum during effort. The means chosen, number of sets, number of repetitions, pauses between repetitions and between sets or work each week, five times or at least three times a week, are very effective, results from the study are relevant. Significant increases obtained in the experimental group confirm the hypothesis at the beginning of the experiment.

Keywords: routines, fitness, student recreational sports.

Acknowledgment

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Assistant Professor PhD **Oana Maria GANCIU**

PhD Assistant Professor in the Department of Physical Education and Sport, University of Bucharest, since 2012.
Competencies in physical education and sport, swimming (license and master graduated at UNEFS), aerobics (Aerobic- Fitness instructor training course – at the Romanian Federation „Sport for All”) and kinesiology (license and master graduated at Spiru Haret University).
Participated in various training stages organized by: University of Bucharest, Spiru Haret University, Federation of Gymnastics, and Romanian Federation of „Sport for All”.
Didactic activity: Practical Lessons of swimming, aerobics and physical therapy at DEFS - University of Bucharest.
Scientific research has focused on several strands: membership in research, public studies presented in congresses / international conferences, in the country and abroad, publications in ISI journals and BDI journals.
The research has been valorised by: 4 specialty books as co-author, 6 research papers communicated and published nationally, 19 papers international, and 10 articles published in specialized journals.
The Innovation in Healthcare Private Sector: Financial and Economical Approach

Larisa GAVRILA¹
Constantin BRAN²

Abstract

The healthcare industry (whether is private or public) is driving and enhancing better life standards through decreasing the mortality rate due to untreatable diseases, increasing life expectancy, improved sanitation facilities. New era of communication and technology plays an important role within healthcare innovations. The main purpose of this paper is to underline the importance of innovation not only for the main beneficiaries (population) but also for the private sector by underlining the positive impact for the profitability growth of healthcare companies. The paper begins describing the meaning of innovation within healthcare private sector, including examples and continues with an empiric study. In this analysis, I have included a significant range of companies acting within the healthcare sector, having as priority focus to demonstrate the impact of research and development expenses and intangible assets on net profit margin. The impact was measured and quantified by using two linear regressions between exogenous and endogenous variables. The healthcare innovation within this study is not seen as being reflected only at product level innovation but also at a broader stage, for example at organizational and process level. This paper’s key originality consists not only in demonstrating the positive impact that innovations can have on private companies but also detailing how these can be adapted in the organizations, assuring a smooth transition by using change management techniques.

Keywords: healthcare innovation, research and development, change management, organizational change, strategic management, process change.

BIODATA

PhD Student Larisa GAVRILA

In the past three years I have been working as Project Manager within Telecommunications Industry. One of my main targets for 2015 is to be PMP (Project Management Professional) certificated. I am fascinated by everything that is new in terms of technology, managerial processes, change management techniques, customization and optimization, training approaches, virtual platforms, media,
entrepreneurship directions, global sourcing, time management, project management, coaching and mentorship. When it comes to soft skills area, I am focused on improving my skills that area tightly connected but no necessarily limited to networking, leadership, emotional intelligence, entrepreneurial thinking, conflict resolution and personal branding.

PhD Student **Constantin BRAN**

In the last 10 years I have been working as a Research Analyst and Business Development Executive in management consulting organisations and international air transport industry. I am interested in new approaches to management science, with special attention to new methods of strategic management and organizational flexibility. I am keen on innovation, market data analysis, improving quality management processes and new techniques on organizations working in strategic industries such as medical, telecommunications, energy and transport. Skills area: Good organizer and communicator. At the same time I am an analytical person, with a pragmatic vision and an entrepreneurial oriented thinking.
Objects and Bodies. Study upon the Dynamics of Social Representations and Power Games

Cristina GAVRILUȚĂ

Abstract

Starting from a couple of examples which illustrate different levels of technology evolution, this study aims to capture the changes which modern technology bring about in the human body and in our relations with objects. Moreover, the connection with bodies is not merely utilitarian, but also a symbolic. New technologies show that between the human individuals and the objects used by them there is a relationship of power, which changes the relations of domination and power between the human individuals and the objects produced by them. This also involves a change of body perception and representations. These dynamics of social representations and power games in the context of new technologies call for new approaches in the social and anthropological fields, in the legal or ethical domains.

Keywords: social representations, power, authority, human body, technology.

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Professor PhD Cristina GAVRILUȚĂ

Author of five books, coordinates two collective volumes and signed more than fifty articles and studies in collective volumes and prestigious journals: Human Trafficking, Secularization and Public Policy Intervention (2013), The Social Construction of Justice (2010), Sacred Rituals, the Body's Religious Symbolism and Human Trafficking (2013). Participates and coordinates national and international research and projects on many topics: 2003 - Socio-Professional Reintegration through labor of former prisoners, 2009-2012 Children of Prisoners, Interventions & Mitigations to Strengthen Mental Health", acronym COPING.

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Political and Religious Manipulation of the Sacred.
Charlie Hebdo Case

Nicu GAVRILUȚĂ¹

Abstract

In the Western world, realities of terrorism and Jihad are increasingly present. The text answers important questions such as: What is Jihad? Which are the main social and history aspects of terrorism in France? The ban on religious grounds is the representation of the figure of the Mohamed Prophet? There are limits of freedom of expression? Which are these? How we explain that young western peoples of social good and very good conditions leave their native place choosing to train themselves as a terrorist person in Syria and subsequently become members of Al-Qaeda or ISI? Which are the spiritual springs of this decision? In our present days, does really exist a „conflict of civilization” between Christianity and Islamism?

Keywords: islamism, terrorism, Charlie Hebdo, Mohamed, Al-Qaeda, ISI, liberty, responsibility.

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The Influence of Dynamic Capabilities and Strategic Leadership on SMEs Performance in Emerging Markets

Ana-Maria GERMAN¹
Mircea BOSCOIANU²

Abstract

The performance of SMEs represents an interesting topic in the literature. In the context of business performance management, the focus should be on different mechanisms that generates competitive advantage.

Nowadays in many organizations, employees waste hours searching for information and strategies they need to gain competitiveness and to obtain performance. Competitive advantage is related to the resources that organizations hold and how they are managed to generate performance. The creation of a competitive advantage using a competitive strategy involves resources, capabilities, core competencies and a good strategic leadership.

Dynamic capabilities increase the performance of SMEs through its internal competencies which are connected to innovative strategies that are flexible to market changes. The dynamic capabilities are managed by top management teams that focus on strategic changes, innovation and SMEs performance. Elements of strategic leadership such as strategic direction, resources, organizational culture, ethical practices and also a control system represent the key for a modern performance management.

The aim of this paper is to emphasize the influence of dynamic capabilities on performance and the importance of strategic leadership as a source of competitive advantage through a performance management in a turbulent business environment.

Keywords: performance management, dynamic capabilities, competitive advantage, strategic leadership, business.

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PhD Student Ana-Maria GERMAN

Ana-Maria German is a PhD Student at ”Transilvania” University of Brasov, Romania.
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Professor PhD Mircea BOSCOIANU

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Performance Measurement in Social Care Services for Older People

Mihaela GHENŢA¹
Aniela MATEI²
Luise MLADEN³

Abstract

Taking into account the current social and economic environment, managers of social organizations are under a constant pressure to get results and to optimize costs with an efficient allocation of resources. Performance management allows measuring the results of public and private organizations providing social care for the elderly. The potential of social services to respond to current challenges is linked not only to financial resources, but also to the ability of social managers to develop methods, techniques and innovative practices. Since innovation requires change, the providers should promote management practices and structures that favour the expression of new ideas. The article presents the results of a mixed-type research methodology based on qualitative and quantitative methods, such as the questionnaire, in-depth semi-structured interview and focus-groups with public policy makers, as well as private and public providers of social services for older people. Research was conducted during October 2014 and the instruments were developed by the team members. The aim of the research has been to find out the importance of performance and performance measurement among public and private managers of social services for older people, and also from the perspective of policy makers. Conclusions reveal that the managers of social services for elderly should be aware that measurement alone is not sufficient, as long as the information obtained is not used in other decision-making processes like: strategic planning, quality management, budgeting activities, increased productivity. The findings have implications for practitioners, researchers and policy makers.

Keywords: performance, performance measurement, social care, qualitative and quantitative research.

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Researcher Mihaela GHENŢA

Mihaela Ghenţa is an economist specialised in social management and also a graduate of the Law Faculty of The University of Bucharest. Dr. Ghenţa’s research interests include social services for older persons, quality in social services, comparative studies in the field of social policies, development of research methodologies. Over the last 15 years

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she was involved in national and international projects in the field of social policies, social services, elderly population, and organisational management, as expert or project coordinator. She has (co)authored several articles/books and participated in numerous national and international conferences.

Researcher **Aniela MATEI**

Aniela Matei holds a PhD in Sociology since 2010 with a thesis focusing on family policies and work life balance. She graduated the Faculty of Sociology and Social Assistance of the University of Bucharest (2002) and holds a Master's Degree in Communication and Public Opinion (2004), awarded by the same institution. Aniela Matei is senior researcher at National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection (INCSMPS) and head of Social Policies Department with extensive projects experience (more than ten years) in social research methodologies and social policies analysis. Her research interests focus on social policies, work life balance, and social services. She is author and co-author of more than 20 articles on thematic areas mentioned.

Researcher **Luise MLADEN**

Luise Mladen is currently a senior researcher at The National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection. In parallel she is an associate professor teaching at the Spiru Haret University, Faculty of Finance and Banking. She first studied Chemistry and Physics at the University of Bucharest and later Finance and Banking at the Bucharest University of Economic Studies. She completed her PhD in Management with the thesis entitled “The Formation and Functioning of the Labour Market in Romania” and later a post-doctoral programme with a research paper focused on the topic of “Labour Market Trends in Romania and Implications on the Pension System Sustainability”.
Perceived Peer Passenger Influence on Young Drivers’ Behavior

Alexandra GHEORGHIU

Abstract

Young drivers have the highest rates of car crash involvement. Lately research has focused on analyzing peers influence and peer pressure in order to explain the high number of crashes. This paper analyzes the perception of risk, of risky driving behaviors, as well as the perception of group influences and pressure on young drivers’ behaviors by using both drivers and passengers’ perspectives.

The aim of this paper is rather exploratory. Several focus groups using young drivers and passengers (18-25 years) have been used to collect data. Overall there are 20 drivers and 10 passengers.

The first result highlights that both drivers and passengers consider speeding dangerous. Aside speeding, drink driving, driving under the influence of drugs, unsignaled manoeuvres, risky overtaking, and not wearing seat belts, are also indicated as high risk driving behaviors by both drivers and passengers. Another result indicates that drivers are aware of the fact that peer passengers might try to influence their driving behavior, but they are confident that they can easily refuse to submit. Peer passengers seem to prefer verbal teasing in order to obtain the drivers’ compliance. The results also indicates that passengers usually prefer verbal messages over non-verbal ones, as they are considered more convincing.

Understanding young drivers’ behaviors is the first step that needs to be taken before designing different interventions aimed at reducing their car crash involvement. Peers seem to play a significant role both in deterring and persuading young drivers to perform different risky behaviors, such as speeding. Therefore their role in traffic safety should be carefully analyzed.

Keywords: social influence, social pressure, conformism, perceived risk, traffic safety.

Acknowledgement

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BIODATA

Postdoctoral Fellow Alexandra GHEORGHIU

I am currently Postdoctoral Fellow at the Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Iasi, Romania. My main research interests are social and traffic psychology.

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Author Identity in Scientific Texts on Economics

Teodora GHIVIRIGĂ¹

Abstract

The present paper is the initial part of a larger study of scientific texts in the field of Economics written by native Romanian authors and aims at identifying and discussing the manner in which they present themselves to their peers. The study is restricted to texts by researchers in the early stages of their career, namely to PhD theses. Self-reference has been widely studied either in comparable corpora or in learners’ corpora, especially in English, some other major languages as well (Spanish, French), however, texts in Romanian have not been subject to such investigations. In the paper the concept of author identity is explored in its linguistic expression in Romanian in the form of first person personal pronouns and possessives (singular and plural). Quantitative data will be provided on the relative and absolute numbers of instances of self-reference and Tang and John’s typology (1999) and others will be used to identify the roles of the first person forms in the texts, also taking into account the specific ambivalent position of the PhD student as researcher. The possible influences of cultural patterns and domain specific practices will be also considered in the analysis and interpretation of data. The aim of the paper is to provide the sketch of a profile of the Romanian authors of texts in Economics, the linguistic instruments they select to communicate science and to position themselves within the scientific community.

Keywords: self-reference, author identity, scientific discourse, Economics.

Acknowledgement

The paper is presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the postdoctoral project POSDRU/159/1.5/S/133652 cu titlul Profilul autorului de text de specialitate – utilizarea formelor autoreferențiale și referința la alți autori în discursul științific (economic) în limba română.

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Assistant Professor PhD Teodora GHIVIRIGĂ
The author is Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Letters within the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași. She currently teaches Terminology, English Morphology, Semantics and translation. She has published on the terminology of Economics, the translation of texts on Economics, and on children’s literature and also corpus based studies on research articles written by non-native (Romanian) authors mainly in the field of Economics. She is also interested in English literature for children and fantasy, especially in the works of the authors of the Inklings group. Teaching interests also include teaching English to adults (mainly Business and Economics and Law).

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European Union Faces a Crisis of Democratic Legitimacy?

Claudia GILIA¹
Florin Valeriu GILIA²

Abstract

The European Union is currently undergoing a crisis in democratic legitimacy. For several years now, the distance between community institutions and European citizens would appear to have widened. Citizens believe that their voices are not taken into account by the European Union, which they consider to be removed from their concerns and lacking in transparency. To regain any kind of legitimacy, the Union must reduce its democratic breakdown and recreate a link with Europeans. Some initiatives have been implemented to this end, but they would appear insufficient. Other action must be taken.

Our analysis show that European Union is perceived as being democratic, but there is disagreement as to the way in which democracy works.

In our study, we analyze the status of the European citizens' perception about the democratic legitimacy of the European Union, and present the measures that the policymakers have taken in order to reduce the existing fracture between the citizens and the European institutions.

In the study, we will propose a number of tools and procedures which can improve the relations between the citizens and the European institutions, such as: the increase of the European institutions' transparency, the diversification of the participatory democracy instruments, the direct consultation of the European citizens in relation to the fundamental issues of the European society, etc.

Keywords: European Union, democracy, crisis, democratic legitimacy, European citizens.

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Psychological and Psychophysiological Research of the Attitude System of Students for Technical and Humanitarian Specialities

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Abstract

Currently the problem of students’ professional development and the formation of their future work readiness with account for their psychological peculiarities is very actual. Our reference to the point is determined by several factors:

1) Contemporary students have difficulties in their professional identity formation, and in curriculum learning;
2) The new specialties are appear;
3) Technical progress influences the human potential demands changes and specialities learning; existing psychograms grow obsolete;
4) the attitude system of different educational profiles students’ is not studied sufficiently, and there not enough computer based psychodiagnostic research methods (techniques). Relevant personality attitude’s system research is still carried out introspectively, or else with the help of socio-psychological methods that significantly limit the research perspectives.

The aim of this article is to analyse the results of psychological and psychophysiological investigation of the contents and extent of the humanitarian and technical profiles students’ attitude system. We have organized an experimental research in two stages: St-Petersburg universities students’ questionnaire; and laboratory investigation on the base of psychophysiological testing laboratory. We have worked out and tested psychological computer research methods for different profiles students’ attitude system investigation: associative experiment version and the technology “Psychomotor differential”.

We present here the results of the different profiles students’ attitude system investigation: their needs and demands, instincts, psychological defence influencing profession learning. Besides, we have analysed differences in the temperament structure and students’ common and non-verbal intelligence level. With the help of authentic versions of the instrumental-computer methods we have received objective differences of the needs and demands system and psychophysiological parameters of the motivation and emotional component in the different profiles students’ psychic attitude.

In the article we suggest a complex approach, giving the opportunity to receive important data that can be used for students’ professional orientation, self-realization inner resources search.

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The Role Playing Strategy in PROFILES Science Learning Modules

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Ana Maria Aurelia PETRESCU³

Abstract

In education, the role-playing represents an active-participatory training strategy based on the simulation / dramatization of specific behaviors taken from real life situations. In Science education, the role-playing can be exploited in order to facilitate a deeper understanding of the contents subsumed in this area. Using this method, it is provided a sustained involvement of students, who learn to approach diverse perspectives of a number of problem situations, identifying and testing various alternatives as solutions.

The roles have multiple meanings formative valences in terms of developing: (a) communication skills; (b) empathic ability; (c) initiative; (d) problem solving skills; (e) reflection; (f) group work; (g) argumentative ability; (h) decision making etc. In any circumstances, the success of this method depends more on the teacher’s skill, who gives evidence in the design and conduct of role acting, offering in this way, a genuine opportunity for students’ training.

In the PROFILES Project, a part of the teachers who graduated the “PROFILES - Education through Science” Continuous Professional Development Programme, proposed role-playing activities, in order to encourage students to be actively involved in the lessons, with the view to facilitate their understanding. In this respect, the paper tries to emphasize on several role-playing activities, with particular aspects illustrated in Physics, Chemistry and Biology lessons.

Keywords: science education, science lessons, inquiry-based science education, role-playing, PROFILES project.

Acknowledgement

This work was funded through the Seventh Framework Programme “PROFILES - Professional Reflection Oriented Focus on Inquiry-based Learning and Education through Science” no. 5.2.2.1 - SiS-2010-2.2.1, Grant Agreement No. 266589, Supporting and coordinating actions on innovative methods in Science education: teacher training on inquiry based teaching methods on a large scale in Europe. The support offered by the European Commission as well as the Community Research and Development Information Service as responsible for the management of EU’s programmes in the fields of research and innovation, through the project mentioned above, is gratefully acknowledged.
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Considerations Related to Students’ Perception on Science Lessons Organized as PROFILES Modules

Gabriel GORGHIU¹
Laura Monica GORGHIU²
Şerban Andrei GORGHIU³

Abstract

Starting with the beginning of 21st century, huge steps have been done in development of Science and technology. The knowledge is increasing continuously and radical changes are going on in our lives concerning social, economical and technological areas. Topics like new materials or innovative technologies are more and more used not only in industry or environment but also in medicine, pharmaceutics, sports or education. Since problems like pollution, climate change or decreasing the risk disasters are only few of the problems that affect our lives, we need to produce in the next few years a big number of Science researchers to be involved in finding solutions to the problems we face. For this purpose, a bigger number of students must be attracted to study Science even from the secondary school. Since in the last period a lot of countries reported a high decreasing of teenagers’ interest for Science, a series of European projects have been focused on identifying the reasons of this sharp decreasing of students’ interest for Science and finding new teaching strategies to attract and to keep their interest in learning topics related to science and technology. Thus, new competencies like ability to think deeply and logically, to obtain and evaluate evidence, to be creative, innovative and resourceful, to plan something independently, to work in a team, communicate and take decisions, to be motivated to reach the own maximum potential, are considered compulsory in order to form a responsible researcher, able to be involved in solving the problems that mankind encounters.

One of the best methods to support education through Science and develop the skills mentioned above is offered by Inquiry-Based Science Education that has proved its efficacy on increasing the learners’ interest, at all educational levels. In this context, Valahia University Targoviste is involved in a series of international projects focused on how to promote new teaching methods in order to increase the students’ interest for Sciences. One of those projects is the FP7 European Research Project “PROFILES - Professional Reflection-Oriented Focus on Inquiry-based Learning and Education through Science”. The aim of the project is to promote Inquiry-Based Science Education (IBSE) through “raising the self-efficacy of science teachers to take ownership of more effective ways of teaching students, supported by stakeholders” (PROFILES Consortium, 2010). Thus, the PROFILES project gave to the interested Science teachers the opportunity to enhance their professionalism by participating in

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teacher professional development programme: “PROFILES - Education through Science” that promoted teacher self-efficacy through IBSE implementation. At the end of the CPD programme, the teachers had to produce and implement PROFILES modules based on teaching Science through IBSE strategy.

The paper presents aspects related to the implementation of PROFILES modules produced by Romanian teachers at the end of the “PROFILES - Education through Science” CPD programme, the main topics chosen by teachers in their PROFILES modules and the students’ perception concerning the use of IBSE strategy on teaching Science, starting from actual socio-scientific contexts.

**Keywords:** science education, inquiry-based science education, students’ perception, PROFILES project.

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This work was funded through the Seventh Framework Programme “PROFILES - Professional Reflection Oriented Focus on Inquiry-based Learning and Education through Science” no. 5.2.2.1 - SiS-2010-2.2.1, Grant Agreement No. 266589, Supporting and coordinating actions on innovative methods in Science education: teacher training on inquiry based teaching methods on a large scale in Europe. The support offered by the European Commission as well as the Community Research and Development Information Service as responsible for the management of EU’s programmes in the fields of research and innovation, through the project mentioned above, is gratefully acknowledged.

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Meeting Strategic Objectives Through Long-Term Investments. Foreign Involvement in Social Post-Conflict Reconstruction

Marius Nicolae GRAD¹
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Abstract

States and non-state actors are the basic elements of post-conflict reconstruction processes. Their involvement in such processes implies massive and various resources on a long term perspective. Nevertheless, the investments made by actors in conflicts or post-conflict areas represent not only financial demarches but active instruments in social post-conflict reconstruction. Otherwise, all these efforts are not meaningless in what concern the strategic interests hidden behind them in most of the cases. This paper analyses the ways in which foreign actors are meeting their strategic interests by getting themselves directly or indirectly involved in post-conflict reconstruction processes, especially from social perspective. Also, we will bring into discussion, in a comparative manner, the costs and benefits implied by their actions, both over themselves and over the post-conflict area. The study will be structured on the following sub-areas: reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, re-ignition of the economic engine, reconciliation, social assistance and restoration of law and order.

Keywords: social reconstruction, investments, strategic interests, democratization, socio-economic assistance.

Acknowledgement

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The Role of Associative Sector in Intervention of Children with Autism

Mihaela GRASU

Abstract

Autism is one of the most controversial mental disorders. The frequency of cases of autism has increased alarmingly in recent years, and the social, health and education problem generated by this disorder go beyond the family and requires attention and involvement of the authorities. Early intervention offers the best chance for a child to become an adult socially integrated.

The aim of this empirical investigation is to analyze the role of associations in the development of intervention on children with autism in Iasi. Research methodology is a qualitative fieldwork based on observation and semi-structured interview to the main institutions from Iaşi involved in assessment and intervention of children with autism, supplemented by studying the local press. Professionals from two NGOs and a special school, and parents of children with autism were interviewed.

Research results show that associations have set up establishment of specialized structures, adapted to children with autism care. The development of these services was achieved through financial and logistical support received from outside, by attracting local authorities who provided locations, conducting awareness campaigns and fundraising etc. If before the parents of children with autism were desperate they did not know where to go, now they have several alternatives after receiving the diagnosis.

The study concludes that the transition from resigned and submissive attitude of Romanian Government to provide a small financial support for families in an active attitude in which the emphasis is on development of educational and behavioural methods social integration of people with autism was made possible by the development of the NGO sector.

Keywords: autism, psycho-social services for children with autism, parents' associations, public-private partnership, qualitative research.

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The Optimization of the Balance Capacity through Specific Means to Classical Ballet with Female Students in Non-Specialty Higher Education

Carmen GRIGOROIU
Raluca Anca PELIN
Iancu RĂCHITĂ
Teodora WESSELLY

Abstract

The study which was carried out aims at improving the static and dynamic balance of female students aged 19-20 years old, by developing and implementing during the physical education and sports lessons, operational structures specific to classical ballet. The research was conducted on a sample of 28 students from the “Polytechnic” University of Bucharest, divided into two groups: the experimental group (14 subjects) and the control group (14 subjects).

The pedagogical experiment was conducted for an academic year during the physical education lessons - aerobics. In this study three tests were applied to assess the static and dynamic balance both in the initial phase and the final phase of the research.

During the two semesters, the experimental group performed especially, for 15-20 minutes, the operational structures focused on developing the capacity of balance, while the control group performed the classic aerobics lesson.

The comparison of the final evaluation results shows significant differences from a statistical point of view between the two groups. The progress made by the experimental group between the initial and final testing at the three tests which were applied, proves the efficiency of the operational structures specific to classical ballet which were introduced in the lesson. This fact increased the level of expression of the capacity of balance of the experimental group compared to the control group.

The teaching strategy which was developed and applied in the experimental approach was based on the methodology specific to scientific coordination being focused on operational instructional objectives, on methods, on materials, on means, on assessment tests, there resulting in a superior system for exploiting the learning process.

Keywords: static and dynamic balance, female students, means, classic ballet.
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Personality Dimensions of the Cheerleaders’ Team Formation in the Non-Specialty Higher Education

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Ileana DRAGULIN²
Nicoleta LEONTE³
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Abstract

The cheerleaders’ team is part of the category of small groups of interactional type, in which the technical mastery, the precise coordination of the partners during the dance, and also the quality of the relationships between the members of the team largely determines the optimal performance in competitions.

Training students’ personality represents one of the major concerns of teachers and coaches, since personality is that which makes good use, in the competition, of all the specific accumulations made during training lessons. The importance of the psychological factor – the personality, determined us to document on gathering a rich factual ascertaining material, but also with a strong applicative character.

The study which we carried out aimed at assessing the personality factors specific to the cheerleaders’ team activity through the batteries of psychological tests and the making-up of the sports group based on the results which were obtained.

In our research we started from the assumption that a psychological approach of training the cheerleaders’ team will render efficient the team performance in competitions. The sample of subjects was made up of the Ith year students of the “Polytechnic” University of Bucharest.

The psychological tests, being directly subordinated to the purpose of research, made obvious the fact that the subjects examined exude vitality, self-control, sociability at a good and very good level, capacity of objectivity, attitude towards others and good and very good willingness and low-level anxiety. Based on the results obtained at the end of the experiment we conducted the selection of a group of students who have personality traits with perspectives of compatibility.

Keywords: cheerleaders’ team, personality, students.

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The relevance and the impact of scientific results has been concluded in articles published in specialities journals and in proceedings of some national and international scientific conferences.

Competence areas: human motricity, physical education and sport – theory and methodology, didactics of physical education and sport, Kinetoterapy, the management of physical education and sport.
Influence of Mental Training on Focused Attention and Manual Response in Alpine Skiing

Vlad Teodor GROSU\(^1\)
Emilia Florina GROSU\(^2\)
Cristina Elena MORARU\(^3\)
Costin MIHAIU\(^4\)

Abstract

The samples of subjects tested are aged 12±5 and 16±1. Athletes are components of ski groups within School sports clubs. The experimental group comprises athletes from Gheorgheni (HR), Baia- Sprie (MM) and the control group consists of athletes from Toplița (HR), Sibiu (SB), Predeal (BV), Sinaia (PH).

Through this study, we analyzed the influence of mental training on the increase in focused attention and manual response in skiers. It is known that in alpine skiing knocking the poles is very important.

We applied the ACRM (focused attention with manual response) test, which provides information on the ability of focusing attention in activities with imposed pace and dynamic field of observations, specific to alpine skiing. We conducted these tests after applying the mental training techniques in the experimental group and comparing the scores with those of the control group.

The analysis was performed using SPSS 15.0. For the comparison of means between the groups of subjects, we applied ANOVA and Post Hoc test. The correlation between variables was performed by using Pearson’s correlation coefficient (r). The graphs were elaborated with the help of the Box plot showing method: minimum and maximum value; median, 75 and 25 percentiles; extreme scores. Considering the comparative analysis of scores to the tests applied to the studied groups and the statistical significance, it can be posited that mental training improved outcomes in focused attention and manual response in the experimental group. These results determine, in their turn, increased athletic performance in the groups studied, as it is obvious from the analysis of competitions that took place in January 2015.

Keywords: focusing attention, alpine skiing, mental training, manually reaction

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Vlad Teodor GROSU currently works as an assistant PhD student in Technical University, in the Faculty of Mechatronic, Physical Education Department. He attend Physical Education and Sport Faculty from Babes – Bolyai University, Cluj – Napoca, with specialisations ski and tennis in 2010. He attended Master Courses in Physical Education, Fitness and Agreement in Tourism, in the same Faculty and University. He publish a lot of articles on different International Congress which are publish on different international data base. The subject was in connection with alpin skiing and different psychological aspects in this sport. He contributes papers to the Palestrica B+, and collaborate with Universita degli Studi "Foro Italico" Roma and she has participated in many international conferences.

Professor PhD Emilia Florina GROSU

Emilia Florina GROSU currently works as an Professor PhD in Faculty pf Physical Education and Sports of Babes – Bolyai University, attend in 1984 Physical Education and Sport University in Bucharest. Get PhD in Physical Education and Sport – with specialisation sport psychology, from the Academy of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest (Romania), 1999. The subjects was The way and modality to increase the performances in artistic gymnastics through mental training. Her expertise includes sport psychology, artistics gymnastics, dance, psychomotricity, motor development, motor learning, anthropology of movements, fitness and aerobic gymnastics. Have also provided topics for two university textbooks (18) and a number of published papers. She contributes papers to the Palestrica B+, and collaborate with Universita degli Studi "Foro Italico" Roma and she has participated in many international conferences.

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Cristina Elena MORARU, Associate Professor at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University in Iași, is the author of several specialized books and of numerous scientific papers.

Since 1999, she has taught a series of practical and theoretical subjects, among which it is worth mentioning Rhythmic Gymnastics, Aerobic Gymnastics, Dancesport, Gymnic Body Aesthetics Programs and Gymnastics in Sports Traumatology.

Through her academic activity, she aims at improving the teaching of various Gymnastics subjects. Her purpose is to meet all the requirements in the field and to adjust them to higher standards. The area of interest within her research is related to the subjects that she teaches.
Costin MIHAIU, Lecturer at Bucharest University, Department of Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, is the author of several specialized books and of numerous scientific papers. Since 1999, she has taught a series of practical and theoretical subjects, among which it is worth mentioning, Dancesport, Aerobic Gymnastics, Sport Psychology, Gymnic Body Aesthetics Programs and Gymnastics and Sportiv Dance.

Through her academic activity, he aims at improving the teaching of various Dance subjects. His is the vice – president of Romanian Federation of Dance. The area of interest within her research is related to the subjects that she teaches.
The Specifics of Transboundary Waters-Related Conflicts

Dan Alexandru GUNĂ

Abstract

The disputes between states on transboundary waters appear on a highly complex background involving a combination of both natural and human factors. Thus, natural phenomena such as global warming, floods, droughts, hurricanes, desertification are some of the natural elements that affect both the quantity of fresh water and its quality. We should add to this the fact that only a small amount of fresh water is available to the human beings, approximately 0.3%, large amounts can be found in the ice cap. Another fact that influences without a doubt the appearance of water disputes is the unequal distribution of water resources around the globe. Consequently, about 10 states control almost 60% of the quantity available. Worldwide there are about 300 rivers and lakes and many groundwaters that cross the borders of several states. Besides the natural phenomena, the human factor directly influences the appearance of the conflicts through its behaviour with regards to water supplies. The level of water consumption is directly linked to the increase of human’s life standards. The growth of activity in areas such as agriculture, industry, hydroelectric energy production has created a higher pressure on the transboundary waters. Given this reality the states are forced to get to a higher level of collaboration as in any area of the international relationships in order to ensure the necessary amount of this vital resource.

Keywords: transboundary waters, dispute settlement, international cooperation.

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International Conflicts Prevention. Fundamental Concepts

Dan Alexandru GUNĂ¹
Denisa BARBU²

Abstract

Preventing international conflicts (disputes) is an important matter which is constantly present in the international relationships, especially in the context of a more complex interaction between the states. Also, the increase of very dangerous international phenomena such as the terrorism along with the economic crisis represent real challenges in regards to preventing the conflicts between the states. Given these facts a reevaluation of the basic concepts in the area of disputes’ prevention is needed in order to establish up to which level they respond to the current challenges.

International cooperation is an important premise for the disputes’ prevention and also for their resolution. In order to prevent the conflicts it is highly necessary to be early informed regarding the risks of its appearance which is provided by the concept of early warning; identifying the fundamental reasons of the disputes is in our opinion as important as the above mentioned concept.

The real and long-term prevention of the conflicts involves identifying and satisfying the basic human needs accordingly such as security, wellbeing and justice. The right understanding of the specific realities, culture and history of every state represent an important aspect in the structural prevention of international conflicts and of this correct knowledge depends also the communication between the states.

The international organizations such as U.N. and E.U. play an important role in the conflicts’ prevention area, these institutions are the actual expression of the international cooperation.

Keywords: conflict prevention, structural prevention, international cooperation.

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study is to investigate how Turkish learners of English at the lower-intermediate and upper-intermediate levels of proficiency realize refusals in English language and to investigate the areas of difference between native and non-native speakers of English, and also L2 proficiency affects possible pragmatic transfer or not. The participants of the study were composed of four groups: 9 low-level and 9 upper-level Turkish EFL learners, 9 Turkish and 9 British native speakers. All of them are undergraduate students. Data were collected using enhanced open-ended role-plays, which consisted of 6 scenarios eliciting refusals of offers and requests in lower-equal-upper status situations. Results showed that the majority of the participants mostly avoided using direct refusal; they used more polite, indirect strategies, “excuse/reason/explanation” instead of direct ones. Data also indicated pragmatic transfer in the realization of speech act of refusal among Turkish EFL learners. All findings revealed that L1 pragmatic transfer decreases with the increase of EFL proficiency. Additionally, EFL learners in both groups showed higher sensitivity to the status than native English speakers.

Keywords: Speech acts, pragmatic competence, refusals in English.

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Turgay Han (PhD) is an assistant professor at the Department of English Language and Literature, Faculty of Letters of Kafkas University. His areas of research center on EFL measurement and assessment issues and his areas of scholarship include assessing language skills, using G-theory to examine score variability and reliability of EFL writing assessments.

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Assiye Burgucu-Tazegül (PhD Can.) is an English Lecturer at the Department of English Language and Literature, Faculty of Letters of Kafkas University. His areas of research center on individual differences in foreign language learning and his areas of scholarship include foreign language anxiety and apprehension.

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Human Resource Motivation Management Priority in Developing The Private Sports Club

Elena HANU¹
Silvia Violeta TEODORESCU²
Florin MIŞCĂ³

Abstract

This paper highlights important elements of the sports organizations with the objective of ensuring the activities unity organization, coordinate them and direct them according to their goals.

The most important investment of the sports organization is the human resource.

To be a manager means to administrate, organize, train, direct, explain, coordinate, influence, integrate, classify, approve and perfect people.

The private sports club manager is continuously preoccupied with finding ways to motivate (influence) people to work better and he takes all the measures that will affect his subordinates’ performance both in quantity and in quality.

The manager’s job is to find a good strategy to reach his employee’s feelings, determining him to be motivated and to act under the impulse of his own instincts.

The management quality of a private sports club, as well as the sports performance, differs according to the management style and the attracted human resources quality.

By respecting the fundamental principles of methodology in the social and human field, I have conceived and applied in my actions a research survey on the motivation degree of the employees in state and private sports organizations that have as activity domain the sports branch of swimming. In order to know some elements specific to management, the survey contains those items that will surprise the motivation degree of people having specific activities inside sports organizations.

Keywords: human resource; management; performance; sports.

Acknowledgement

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**PhD Student Elena HANU**

My name is Hanu Elena, I am a physical education and sports teacher, specialized in swimming, and I have worked in the pre-university education system for over 26 years. My managerial experience and specific skills I acquired along my didactic career, having the possibility of occupying various leadership positions both in the school unity and in the County School Inspectorate. I am a member of the National Organism of Experts in Educational Management; I am the President of the National Ethics Council in the State Pre-University Education. In 2008 I funded the Private Sports Club “Laguna” Constanta, club that operates with a number of 6 sports sections, 18 professors, coaches and collaborating sports instructors. The sports club executes its sports training activity in Constanta, and has currently a number of 300 athletes registered. Is affiliated to the National Specialty Federations and participates in county, regional and national competitions. Since its registration, the clubs sports activity was executed through its own sports project “Prin sport cresc mare si sanatos”, project promoted and financed exclusively from our own resources.

**Professor PhD Silvia TEODORESCU**

Silvia Teodorescu is a professor at the National University of Physical Education and Sports, from Bucharest. Her main research interests include the Theory and methodology of sport training, Theory and management sports competitions and the Adapted physical activities. She has been a scientific project manager and the author of more than 80 papers and articles in international conferences and journals. She is a scientific advisor for Ph.D in Sport sciences.

**PhD Student Florin MIŞCĂ**

My name is Florin Mişcă, I am the deputy general secretary of the Romanian Olympic and Sports Committee. I have 17 years of experience in sports administration and management. During this period, I was project manager (chef de mission), deputy project manager (deputy chef de mission) or member of the project team for many Olympic sport projects (Olympic missions). I was chef de mission for the Romanian Olympic Teams which participated in the following editions of the European Youth Olympic Festivals (EYOF): Murcia 2001, Paris 2003, Lignano 2005, Jaca 2007, Belgrade 2007, Slask-Beskidy 2009, Tampere 2009, Liberec 2011, Trabzon 2011, Utrecht 2013, Vorarlberg-Liechtenstein 2015. I am already nominated as chef de mission for Tbilisi 2015. I was deputy chef de mission for the following editions of the Olympic Games: Beijing 2008, Vancouver 2010, London 2012, Sochi 2014. My background in sports management is completed by the work for the Organizing Committee of the EYOF Brașov 2013. I was the manager of the NOC Services and Relations department. Since 2014, I am a member of the EYOF Commission of the European Olympic Committees. I was nominated member in the Coordination Commission for the EYOF Sarajevo & East Sarajevo 2017.
Competences Development in the Present Context of Organizations Challenges

Loredana HANZU-PAZARA¹
Radu HANZU-PAZARA²

Abstract

The economical and social changes bring new professional competences requirements. The satisfaction of these requirements is one of the main objectives of the education system. Starting from here is necessary to redefine the education process, to become focused on competences and comply with the organizations needs. Present paper wants to present some aspects of this redefinition in activity areas where competences is most important and main activities are based on human capabilities. Competences were all the time treated as important components of all human activities. During time, with every society evolution, have been developed researches about the scope of particular competences in specified activity sectors. Today, the competences become more complex because of organizations exigencies. The necessary competences study has to start from present stage of requirement and to see which will be the future tendencies in different activities, to be able to focus on these. Methodology used in this case has been based on study of two different activity sectors, medicine and maritime transport, considering the changes which take part during the last period, both technological and conceptual and also, the impact of these on human performance. The human performance evaluation has been considered as reflection of competences acquired. Using performance analyze has resulted the effect of competences in the specified activity field. The main objective of the study was the quantification of personal competences in activity fields where human life is very important, and how can be these improved according with organizations changing process and needs. The study is addressed to the educational sector, where the competences are developed for the first time in any activity field. The results are important for academics, in order to remodeling competences according with the actual organizations requests, and for practitioners, as applicants and beneficiaries of these competences. Originality of the paper comes from the sectors approaches, human medicine and maritime navigation. At the first view seems to be no connections between them, but both are based on human capabilities, particular competences and care for human life. In both sectors, clear and strong competencies are required, any missing leads to life lost or fatal injuries.

Keywords: Competence, human performance, organization, education.

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**PhD Radu HANZU-PAZARA**

Radu Hanzu-Pazara obtained his elementary nautical studies degree at Constanta Maritime Institute in Constanta, Romania. The last ten years he lectured at Constanta Maritime University. The PhD studies are made in Mechanical Engineering at Constanta Maritime University. Since 2006 he publishing research papers in International Academic Journal and participates with articles to professional and research conferences in the field of maritime transport, maritime economics and human factor in maritime sector.
Song of Solomon and Modern Family

Paul-Cezar HĂRLĂOANU

Abstract

The paper confronts two realities from two different worlds. The first reality is one of biblical times, so it is an ancient world. The other aspect is given by our times. It seems strange to put them together and find a strong connection between those two worlds.

The Song of Solomon belongs to the Hebrew Bible books and as such it takes part of the revelation. The way in which revelation was interpreted throughout the ages is well known: it was seen as a metaphor of love between God and Israel or between Christ and the Church. This paper does not want to destroy this type of exegesis, but we think that it is important to look at the Song of Songs also from a different point of view.

If this book speaks about love, either divine or human, it can be an important source for reestablishing the relationships between man and woman. Many families divorce and love becomes an outdated feeling. The Song of Song deals with passionate love, desire and fidelity.

The purpose of this paper is to put together two realities in order to reflect and change the view upon family relationships.

Keywords: love, family, Song of Songs, God, passion.

Acknowledgement

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I am a teaching assistant at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology from the city of Iasi. I have a PhD degree in Biblical Theology with a thesis upon “The aspects of divine love from a biblical point of view”. Starting July 2014 I benefit from a postdoctoral scholarship and my research theme is “Challenges of philosophical and biblical hermeneutic. The Song of Songs, between eroticism and mystical knowledge”. As it can be seen from above love (with its multiple aspects) is one of the main domains of interest. I have published several articles on this theme and I have participated to conferences.

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In progress: Developing European Rural Landscape

Mihaela HĂRMĂNESCU

Abstract

Rural landscape assessment has the purpose to extricate regions or sites of interest in order to protect and grow them as territories/regions, as well as their fundamental elements of heritage, a heritage that is unranked but highly important for the evolution and development of a rural settlement. Taking into account the opposing interests on heritage, on one hand conservation and on the other the renewal of the built environment, the project brings in the concept of developing in order to link the two perspectives. In this respect, there are signs in several European countries that, more than others, knew how to hold on to the dominion on naturalist aspects separately from the historical and cultural ones, both in their legislation and in the administrative territorial management, as is the case of Germany, Switzerland or the Northern countries. However, there is a lot of interest towards this subject in other countries, like France and Italy, where the dominion on landscape is directly derived from the cult of monument protection. The latter one has had and still has, anyway, its influence on the options of the policy of protection and capitalization of the rural landscape in all European countries, reconsidering its fundamental elements, together with the integration strategies developed towards the speeding of turning to local communities, together with their real problems, is underlined by specialists in various fields.

The paper aims towards to highlighting various European rural development strategies at European territorial level, considering minimum “external” interventions and maximum usage of local resources. From the point of view of applying the strategic plans of the chosen European models, “autonomy” of the rural areas will be sought, doubled by flexibility and adaptability in the policies and programs as a response to the impending changes that will continuous appear.

Keywords: sustainable management, landscape policies, local resources, rural heritage, authenticity.

Acknowledgement

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Architect, graduated from the Faculty of Architecture, UAUIM (2004) with a master degree in Sustainable Architecture (2006) and PhD in Urban Planning (2013) in the same institution. Currently, lecturer at the Faculty of Urban Planning and research fellow at Romanian Academy, she explores the different relationships between the built environment, heritage and social – cultural side of the contemporary rural landscape and is involved in projects, studies, research / educational workshops domestic and international in the fields of sustainability, rural environment and cultural landscape. She is member of different professional organizations (OAR, RUR) and various international working groups that integrate the academic research with professional field, occupying also key positions in the Strategic Research Society Advisory Board and Strategic Research Initiative Directors Board.
Research of Quality Assurance Systems at Higher Education Institutions in Slovakia

Alena HAŠKOVÁ

Abstract

Tertiary education quality assurance is one of the priorities declared in frame of the European Union education policy. Following this priority and initiatives of the European Association for Quality Assurance (ENQA), representatives of the ministries responsible for the tertiary education approved, on their meeting held in Bergene in 2005, The Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance which have become known under the acronym ESG (European Standards and Guidelines). To identify the main achievements and limitations of their implementation into the internal quality assurance systems at the Slovak higher education institutions (HEIs), in 2011 the Slovak Republic entered the international research project IBAR - Identifying barriers in promoting The European Standards and Guidelines for Quality Assurance at institutional level and making recommendations as to how these might be addressed. In frame of this project analysis of the ESG implementation into the HEI internal quality assurance systems was done in seven countries, Czech Republic, Latvia, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Netherlands and United Kingdom. From the research data gained in Slovakia e.g. following main conclusions result:

- It is very difficult to estimate to which level the processes applied at the HEIs to assure the quality of education replicate the ESG, but more or less they are in accordance with them in all main requirements.

- An issuable point of the internal quality assurance system implementation at the Slovak HEIs is a low awareness of the existence and content of the ESG. However the attention paid to the elaboration of the quality development strategy at the HEIs can be evaluated positively.

- At the lower levels of the HEI management there is much higher awareness of the internal HEI materials related to the quality assurance issues than of the relevant materials and intentions accepted in frame of the education policy at the European level.

Keywords: Higher education institutions, quality assessment, internal systems, European Standards and Guidelines (ESG), top and middle management.
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Quality Training of Future Professionals in Occupational Safety and Health

Alena HAŠKOVÁ¹
Ivana TUREKOVÁ²
Jana DEPEŠOVÁ³

Abstract

One of the resources that contribute to the progressive increase and maintenance of the achieved level of quality of life in individual European countries is the education. An important area in the context of lifelong learning is the occupational safety and health (OSH). Education and training on OSH is carried out systematically at all levels of education, from pre-school facilities to schools and universities. Within the lifelong learning in OSH there is a system created in which education of people performing activities in the field of technical and safety consultancy and training of civil employees who supervise compliance about regulations governing occupational health and safety is provided.

Regarding business entities in the Slovak Republic in the area of the OSH, the training for employees and managers is guaranteed by advisory services; in particular safety services ensure this training. The education is carried out by professionally qualified persons – the safety and security authorized technicians. The quality of their professional competence, the ability to educate and provide quality advice is the input that significantly affects the quality of management and levels in the organization. In the article the current state of provision and quality of specialized services is analysed with emphasis on issues of the occupational health and safety. The authors also focus on the definition of skills and competencies that experts should have for the OSH.

Keywords: Occupational safety and health (OSH), training, education, skills, lifelong learning.

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development of educational environments and their use for specific purposes, and optimization of school management. She acts as an expert in several national as well as international committees aimed at research in education. She regularly contributes with the articles to the national and international journals dedicated to the topic of education. She is an author of several monographs and textbooks in the area of pedagogy.

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Ethics in Tourism Companies

Liliana HINCU

Abstract

In our country, tourism emerged mainly because of the attractions and the varied relief of our country. Etymologically speaking, tourism means people’s travel to other places than their places of residence in order to spend their leisure time for one or several days. The concept of tourism comes from English and means to walk.

Within this paper I shall analyze tourism as a way of life and as a business and I shall focus on ethics in tourism. I believe it is important to bring into question the fact that every business, implicitly tourism, must be based on ethical principles both in order to obtain profit as well in order to build trust capital among the tourists.

I shall also analyze the ethical principles within the tourism activity and the factors that influence this activity. In the end of the paper, I shall analyze the codes of ethics in tourism.

Keywords: Ethics, tourism, code of ethics, activity, ethical principles.

BIODATA

Teacher Liliana HINCU

Liliana Hincu has graduated from The Faculty of Economics and Public Administration of Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava. She is a specialist in the management of trade, tourism and services companies. She has participated in workshops and round table conferences. She is currently developing the idea of ethical marketing in tourism.
A Pre-Test on Total Rewards Model for Business Consulting Romanian Companies

Elena-Sabina HODOR

Abstract

The purpose of this article is to pre-test a methodology adapted from a study made in United States of America between January 2006 and May 2009. In order to check the applicability of the adapted instrument, there were undertake two stages. The first one was in April 2014 and included the verifying of the items from the questionnaires, and the second one was in December 2014 and involved the effective pre-test of the improved methodology from the previous step. The main aspects displayed in this paper are: the Cronbach’s Alpha coefficient for the independent variables, dependent variables and for the entire instrument, and the preferred rewards by potential employees and workers for/ from Business Consulting Romanian Companies. Finally, there are concluded some improvements that can be implemented in the next period of the research.

Keywords: Total reward, Business Consulting Romanian Industry, Cronbach’s Alpha, preferred rewards.

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BIODATA

PhD Fellow Elena-Sabina HODOR

Currently I am a student in the doctoral program (second year) at the Doctoral School of Economics and Business Administration (SDEAA)- Management, Alexandru Ioan- Cuza University, Iaşi, Romania, under the guidance of the Director of the Doctoral School, Prof. PhD. Adriana Prodan. Both of the researches – undergraduate thesis and dissertation thesis were in Human Resource Management, and now my research area is Total Rewards Models in Business Consulting Romanian Companies.

I am also a student in the second year at Faculty of Law, Alexandru Ioan- Cuza University, Iaşi, Romania, and Associate PhD at Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Iaşi, Romania- teaching discipline "Management" for the 2nd year, undergraduate.

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Performance Indicators Used in Total Rewards Models

Elena-Sabina HODOR

Abstract

When it comes to demonstrate the efficiency and effectiveness of a total rewards model, it is necessary to measure the achieved performance of that model. The results can be seen in time, each company usually obtaining different results that can be influenced by: domain of the activity, financial possibilities, how proficient the managers are, and the quality of the human resource management in the organization. Performance indicators for total rewards models can refer to two aspects: firstly, the global performance of the rewards models- which have direct connection with the human resource management, and secondly, the performance indicators that are followed individually by the total reward for each worker. This article has two main aims: to review the followed indicators of human resource management that currently can monitor the results of rewards models adopted in the companies, and subsequently, analyzing the performance indicators on which the employees receive the individual total reward.

Keywords: Total reward, financial rewards, benefits, total rewards model, individual performance, team performance, productivity, organizational performance indicators.

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Mechanistic Vision – the Organizational Culture and the Employees Thinking

Nicoleta HURMUZACHE

Abstract

The organizational environment has developed the need for survival and developed a paradigm of performance and success in terms of profit and power. What makes an organization function under the signature of performance, is directly related to the individual components, as being part of the business and also an outcome of the organization. Management, ethics, human relations, organizational culture, organizational behavior are just some of the outlines that influence and sustain what we call a successful business. The organization is seen as an image built mostly on the economic indicator or marketing perspective, elements by which we form a first impression, but we don't ask how it works, what makes it successful.

Organizational culture has its roots in the organization nature and it is also an important mark in the individuals mind. In society or referring to the first social group we ever enter, family, we obey to a certain type of behavior, based on values and rules that we internalize and apply to them in different social situations. We agree to this type of compliance, when submitting to the principles inspired by the values and organizational culture. Organizational adaptability applies when the organization has a strong identity, and facilitates the internalization of culture, its mission, making individual assume their role in a natural and easier way.

Still, is it better to follow a strict scenario when working in the organizational environment, or are we allowed to work by our own strategy? Our study aims to analyze the implications of the automatization process that influents individuals, combined with the need of the employees to contribute to the organizational strategy.

Keywords: organizational culture, mechanistic organization, development strategy from the employees, depersonalization of the employees, organizational rules.

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Developing English Communication Skills in a Different Cultural Context: Matches and Mismatches

Nicoleta Mariana IFTIMIE

Abstract

It is common knowledge that from among all the languages in the world, English has acquired the status of lingua franca, i.e., the language that is used in international communication across countries, the language that enables people of different ethnic, national and cultural backgrounds to share with others their ideas and cultures. The use of English as an international language has resulted in a growing number of people who learn and speak this language all over the world. This has important consequences for English language teaching practices, which need to aim at developing the learners’ social and professional communication skills, while catering for the dimension of intercultural communication, placed against the local cultural-educational context.

This paper shares the author’s experience of developing the students’ communication skills by means of oral presentation projects in two parts of the world in which English is taught as a foreign language – Romania and Taiwan. After a brief literature review, the study compares and contrasts the two different contexts of learning. The last part of the paper presents the methodological choices made in order to reconcile the global requirement of developing the students’ communicative competence with the local issues connected to the host culture complex.

While most of the studies concerned with the teaching of English as Foreign Language in the Asia Pacific region offer either the point of view of the source culture teacher or that of the target culture (native speaker of English) teacher, this paper presents the perspective of a non-native teacher of English who belongs to a third culture.

Keywords: communication skills, Communicative Language Teaching, culture of learning, culture sensitive methodology, oral presentations.

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Drug Abuse and Addiction – a Sociological Approach

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Marius NEAGU⁴
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Cătălin Jan IOV⁶

Abstract

Drug abuse continues to be an important public health and social problem throughout the world. Although considerable progress has been made in identifying the contributing factors of drug abuse, we still have gaps and a common view of this issue is still to come. In this paper the authors present a literature review emphasizing the relevance of the social factors for drug abuse and addiction. The authors analyze the most accepted theories in this field which link drug abuse and addiction with various social aspects, such as: anomie (Robert Merton), failure to reach both legitimate and illegitimate means (Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin), availability and access to drugs of abuse (Alfred Lindesmith and John Gagnon) or fear the abstinence syndrome (Alfred Lindesmith). The authors acknowledge that the social factors play an important role in both drawing the pathway to drug abuse and in structuring a particular drug subculture.

Keywords: drug abuse, social phenomenon, social factors, social theories.

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the PhD degree in Electronics and Telecommunications (2007). His background and
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Considerations Regarding the New Approach of Juvenile Delinquency in the Romania Criminal Law

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Tatiana IOV³
Loredana Ramona BASNO-MUNTEANU⁴
Simona Irina DAMIAN⁵

Abstract

A minor is a person who is under the age of majority, an age that separates from a legal point of view the status of a child from the adult. From a psycho-physical point of view, this period comprises childhood and adolescence, the latter being divided into puberty, between 11 and 14 years and adolescence itself, between 14 and 18 years. Puberty is characterized by an intense ageing, especially sexual, an emphasized process of physical and cognitive development and a complex evolution of the personality. The pubescent tries to adapt to the social requirements, assuming, in a conscious manner, a social role. Between the age of 13 and 17 years social rules acceptance takes place, but also the moral responsibility. Adolescence is marked by and intense psychic development and by the stabilization of the structures of personality. There can appear some difficulties in the rational thinking, in close liaison with the immediate experiences, in this period the teenager is developing the specific age egocentrism (which creates a tendency to turn the impossible into the possible, taking risks and the faith in immunity against the moral rules of society). During this period, the emergence of conflicts and frustration is common and can cause behavioural disorders (dropout from school, stealing, lying, violence, etc.) or emotional (depression and anxiety). Age and psycho-physical characteristics of minors justify a particular social response to antisocial acts committed by them, different from that adopted in the case of adult offenders, starting from the conditions of the judicial process and all the way to the sanctions. Also, the minimum age of criminal responsibility under which minors cannot be held liable for offenses should be set according to their level of emotional, mental and intellectual maturity. In this paper, the authors, starting from the psycho-physical characters and the moral one of the minor, analyse the old Criminal law in comparison with the new Criminal Law, related to the juvenile offenders and the punishment or penalties that can be taken regarding minors when they commit antisocial acts. The authors concluded that the new

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criminal law reflects in a higher measure the biophysical and moral characters of minors and is likely to facilitate the recovery of juvenile delinquents and also to prevent them from repeating crimes.

**Keywords:** minor, juvenile delinquency, Romanian Criminal law.

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Religion and Free Speech: The World War of Fundamental Freedoms

Ana Alina IONESCU DUMITRACHE

Abstract

Freedom of expression as fundamental value recognised at international level to all human beings are the basis of a democratic society based on knowledge.

In the context of globalization, peace and security are vital for individuals and the freedom of expression alongside other human rights play an essential role in ensuring the balance between Nations, based on tolerance, non-discrimination and mutual respect.

An abusive expression of opinions, beliefs and thoughts, accompanied by insults, hate, outlining some highlight features such inferiority or superiority of a particular race, receives as response, in many cases, violent actions affecting the right to life of innocent people.

In this paper is analysed, from a theoretical perspective and with reference to relevant case law of the European Court of Human Rights, the direct link between intolerance, discrimination, violation of religious freedom, freedom of expression and overcoming challenges specific violent totalitarian ideologies.

Keywords: religion, free speech, World War, fundamental freedoms.

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Graduated the Faculty of Law at the University Danubius Galati, in 2004, I attended and graduated in 2006 Master’s program in Community law at the same university. In the same year was admitted to the Doctoral School of the Faculty of Law of the “Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi, domain Criminal Sciences, claiming in 2012, at a public hearing, the PhD thesis entitled Money laundering – criminal and legal aspects.


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Migration Of Romanian In Welfare States
(A Sociological Approach)

Ion I. IONESCU

Abstract

Migration is a total social phenomenon and the sociological objective is to describe, explain and make it intelligible. The author presents a few national traditions that have a certain influence on immigration and integration policies, the main ideas of migration theories. Migration is often explained as a type of linear causality: "if A, then B". Instead of saying that migration occurs because an inner strength, an impulse, personality characteristics, history and trajectory of the person, etc. external factors have "pushed" the individual to migrate, the author suggests a constructivist approach, while focusing on the causes, factors, responsibility of all involved and on the options and consequences of their acts. When the author presents the effects of migration on migrants and their families, the community and country of origin, the population and host communities, he emphasizes both positive and negative effects. The text also examines the current policies on migration in Europe, focusing on Swiss, Italy, Spain (where we find most Romanian migrants) and Romania where we deal with massive emigration after the fall of communism, while immigration is a new phenomenon. Is the current crisis - a crossroads - a new opportunity for the future? The author presents a few options (remaining for good in the community of destination, return to the community of origin, circular and temporary migration, those who didn’t migrate should remain where they are and live in dignity, etc..) and what is to be done in each case.

Keywords: Migration, constructivist sociology, theories of migration, the effects of migration, migration policies.

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Sustainable Development Targets for the Romanian Economy

Romeo-Victor IONESCU

Abstract

The paper is focused on the EU sustainable development approach and its impact on Romanian economy. The analysis in the paper is supported by the latest official statistical data related to eight indicators: GDP/capita, investment, household saving rate, labour productivity, R&D expenditure, energy intensity, employment rate and unemployment rate. All above indicators are quantified for each Member States during 2000-2014. The scientific approach covers a comparative analysis, a regression in order to highlight the disparities between Member States and forecasting procedures which over 2014-2020 period. Regression is made according ANOVA conditions. The dependent variables in the forecasting procedure are the individual values of all analysed indicators, while the independent variable is time. The forecasting was based on 2000-2014 period under ARIMA conditions.

The first intermediate conclusion of the analysis is that the disparities between Member States will increase until 2020. On the other hand, the economic evolution of the Member States allows a two-clusters approach even in 2020.

The final conclusion of the analysis is that the sustainable development is very different across the EU and leads to contradictory results. Romania will be not able to achieve the sustainable development until 2020 even its economic trend will be not the worst.

Keywords: Sustainable development, economic disparities, economic clusters, economic forecast.

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Pierre Bourdieu and His Critical Thinking, between Globalization and Neo-Liberalism

Gabriela-Violeta G.C. IORDACHIŢĂ

Abstract

This paper examines the meaning given by Pierre Bourdieu to the concepts of globalization, the welfare state, unemployment and neo-liberalism. Situated at the confluence of sociology to philosophy, the way of thinking of French sociologist is critical, against ideological patterns of the 90s. His analyzes have shown on long-term the power to predict the future of sociology, its potential of social reflexivity and timeliness issues raised.

Keywords: Pierre Bourdieu, globalization, unemployment, the welfare state, neo-liberalism.

Acknowledgement

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The Importance of Family Adjustment for the Quality of Life of Children with Disabilities

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Laszlo-Zoltan SZTANKOVSZKY³
Smaranda DIACONESCU⁴

Abstract

The attitude of the parents towards the disabled child depends on several factors, such as the degree of disability, the socio-cultural and emotional factors of the entourage, the family aspiration level, as well as the way in which the child meets the expectations of the parents from the perspective of social or intellectual success. The presence of a disabled child within a family – because of the guilt often experienced by the parents – modifies the relations of the family core, as well as the outer balance of the family with the society. The issue of disability, of its implications on the individual and group level, has a significant social character, because it determines the way in which the child (and then the adult) sees him/herself and the others, as well as the way he/she interacts with the others in certain situations. These relating-interacting ways can constitute mediation factors for the parents’ reactions to the negative emotionality and the – often chronic – exhaustion generated by the disability of the child. These factors can increase the functionality of the family and they can lead to adopting effective action strategies meant for adaptation and integration in the society. Researches demonstrate the positive effect of group-based parenting programs upon the relationships between parents and the effects of group-based behavioural therapy programs upon parental stress and the competence level. The paper is focusing on the importance of being an adapted family to a disabled child in order to improve the quality of life presenting a theoretical approach of different ways to improve the family adjustment in case of a child with disability.

Keywords: Child, disability, family, positive education, quality of life.

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Factors Related to Death Attitude: Gender, Age and Religion

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Veronica PREPELITA²
Camelia SOPONARU³
Catalin DIRTU⁴

Abstract

The research focus on factors related to death attitude among Romanian children, adolescents and adults. The paper evidences the influence of factors like age, gender and religion towards death. 242 subjects (119 subjects in the control lot and 123 subjects in the experimental lot) were included in the research in order to measure the acceptance, the indifference and the rejection attitude towards death. 42 children, 55 adolescents, 122 adults and 33 old subjects were included in the research. 117 women (48,3)% and 125 men (51,7%) answered voluntarily to a questioner of 14 items). 80 are Catholics, 86 are Orthodox and 70 of them are Protestants. Factors like age, religion and gender seemed to strongly influence people attitude towards death. Children have a strange reaction towards death because they do not understand its holistic sense. In their vision is more common to identify death with „leaving” or „sleeping”. Teenagers understand better than children the different aspects of the dying process but they are not completely aware about the imminence of their own death. Adults and old people are easily accepted death then youngest. Protestants tend to develop an indifferent attitude towards death comparing to Orthodox and Catholic religion characterized by an accepting attitude.

Keywords: Death attitude, gender, religion, age.

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PhD Lecturer Catalin DIRTU

Specific Perceptions of Gender Roles within the Rural Family

Adina Magdalena IORGA

Abstract

The contemporary rural family is subjected to structural and major identity changes. In this respect the role of gender identity signifies the degree to which a person assumes his or hers behaviors specific to their cultural role (traditional gender role or innovative gender role). Role socialization is an interactive process of communication, assuming the double consideration of individual development and that of social influences, subsequently the personal mode of perception and interpretation of social messages and variable dynamic intensity and content of social influences. Thus, the research aims to identify the perceptions of students from the Veterinary Medicine University of Bucharest on gender roles, based on the characteristics of the traditional model and the steady integration of the democratic, novelty model. The research results reveal the existence of a traditional model rooted in a patriarchal nature with slight tendencies of modernity in the sense of gender role identity.

Keywords: gender role, role socialization, traditional model, innovative model

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Study on Gender equality within the Contemporary Rural Family

Adina Magdalena IORGA¹

Abstract

In studying gender equality within the rural family setting we must take into account the social construction of both genders (male and female) manifested along the interaction between the sexes. Gender equality defines the principle goal of family and social development, in which the rights, responsibilities and personal growth of each individual is not influenced by being born male or female but by how they make the upmost use of their potential.

The research aims to highlight the views of students from the Veterinary Medicine University of Bucharest on gender equality and equal opportunity between women and men in public and private life. The research findings revealed that most respondents, at a statement level, tend to assert that gender does not matter and that they fully uphold and promote gender equality. In reality, female students seek a greater gender equality, while male students claim traditional role prescriptions.

Keywords: gender equality, rural family, social gender construction.

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Specific Issues of Electronic Medical Records

Cătălin Jan IOV

Abstract

The globalization initiated an avalanche process in terms of tools, equipment and systems developments for assisting human life. The basic material that any electronic system uses is the information. The need for high speed feedback throughout the decision making process, no matter what field we are talking about, especially in medicine where quite often the border between the life and dead has a great time dependence, requested higher and higher reaction rate. Such reaction rate could not be reached without computers, technology. The current dictionaries have been updated for the past decade with new terms and concepts such as electronic record, medical database, electronic patient history, and is continuously getting more and more terms as long as the relations, the communications between entities involved in the processes evolve, generating new different situations. The current paper is focused on the issues the medical recordings produce, either the users are the patients or the medical teams. There are described and discussed certain specific elements and some corresponding protection measures.

Keywords: ethical issues, electronic medical records, medical information protection.

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Cătălin Jan IOV graduated the faculty of Electronics and Telecommunications as engineer (1999), at “Gh. Asachi” Technical University of Iasi. His fields of interests include the electronics, biomedicine, bioethics, confirmed by both the master programs graduated in either Romania (“Grigore T. Popa” University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Iasi) or USA (Case Western Reserve University, 2006), and the PhD degree in Electronics and Telecommunications (2007). His background and working experience (as either hardware designer or faculty member) involved him in research activities, development and education. The engineering activities focused in the last years on virtual prototyping using Mentor Graphics Company software solutions, throughout TRIAS Microelectronics Company in Iasi, Romania.

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Migration as a Security- Insecurity Issue on the European Union’s Agenda: From Theory to Practice

Claudia Anamaria IOV
Adrian Liviu IVAN

Abstract

The nexus between migration (legal or illegal) and security is undoubtedly one of the main topic on the European agenda nowadays. On the one hand, the development of this nexus is profoundly connected to the complex integration process from the mid-1980s (the Schengen Agreements, the Internal Market) followed by an accelerated European enlargement process, that aimed for a more unite and secure Europe. Security has always been the goal behind the integration process, which is why the European theorists’ propensity for a diversified security agenda, with focus on the issues affecting existence and development, is understandable. In the light of the recently events from Paris, the migration-security relationship takes on new dimensions with ample reverberations in the social, economic, political and societal fields.

Migration has an impact on all aspects of security giving rise to issues of insecurity for all the actors involved in this process. In this context, a trans-disciplinary examination of security and migration issues in the European Union explores the concerns of states and policymakers regarding the need to protect, both, the security of the host states and the fundamental rights of migrants.

Keywords: migration, security, migrants, European integration, insecurity.

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Pussy Riot: A Feminist Performance

Alexandra-Oana IRIMESCU¹

Abstract

This article aims to expose and analyze, in light of postmodern theory, the ways in which apparel may be instrumented in the construction of a new identity geared towards a contesting feminist goal. Postmodern identity is a construct which depends on the way in which individuals define, perceive and interpret themselves and how they portray themselves to others, while the adoption of a certain style of apparel is a social action which can attempt to espouse a symbolic resistance to the dominant social order as an expression of democratic sentiment. Our research involves the various aspects of identity construction of a Russian feminist group, emphasizing the role of clothing choice in the expression and support of feminist values. The contemporary feminist group suggestively calling itself Pussy Riot has made itself (in)famous through several performances, all ideologically charged, undertaken both in public spaces such as plazas and community transport as well as in an important Muscovite church, the Cathedral of Christ the Savior. Pussy Riot declare themselves a feminist group which engages in a public criticism of the objectification of the female body. To this purpose, the artists use apparel as a way of expressing ideas. They wear colorful balaclavas, which serve to mask their identities, combined with typical feminine wear, such as skirts and dresses, in a most shocking manner. This symbolic cacophony references and challenges women's submission to the cultural standard. The conclusion which can be drawn from this is that the feminist punk group "Pussy Riot" illustrates an alternate type of political activism, one primarily focused on women, that other half of humanity which has long been denied political participation.

Keywords: postmodern identity, feminist group, performance, fashion, Russia, Pussy Riot.

Acknowledgement

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Towards a Resilient Energy System in Eastern Romania – from Fossil Fuels to Renewable Sources

Marinela ISTRATE¹
Alexandru BĂNICĂ²

Abstract

The study takes into account the two Romanian Eastern regions (North East and South East) trying to emphasize the post-communist dynamics of the energy sector in order to draw a general perspective for the future evolution towards both energy security and a clean environment. Before 1989, the energy sector, that had to sustain not only the population needs, but also an oversized manufacturing industry, was based on big power plants usually using coal and oil and highly polluting the environment. The hydropower had a rather small share in the total energy production. This inherited system was very much resistant after the end of the centralized political system, therefore after the general industrial decline the energy sector remained the main source of air pollution in many towns and cities from Romania. Meanwhile, in the last 6-7 years, due to a favorable national political context, we assisted, especially in the analyzed area, to an important emergence of renewable energy investments (mainly wind and solar energy, but also biomass or hydro-energy). Our purpose is to evaluate, from a geographical point of view, the extent and the implications of a desirable progressive shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy that could radically change the territorial relations and sustain development on the long term.

Keywords: renewable energy, regional development, energy government policy, spatial resilience.

Acknowledgement

This work was supported by the strategic grant POSDRU/159/1.5/S/133652, co-financed by the European Social Fund within the Sectorial Operational Program Human Resources Development 2007 – 2013.

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The Relevance of Flow State Factors in Academic Music Performance

Dorina IUȘCĂ¹

Abstract

The construct of flow was defined by Csikszentmihaly as an intense positive state where people become totally immersed in an activity and enjoy it intensely. An increasing body of research has confirmed its significant implications in many areas including sports, teaching, business, academic activity, psychotherapy, theater, occupational therapy and web design. Some studies demonstrated its effect on students’ musical creativity and rehearsal productivity. Nevertheless, the studies connecting music performance level and flow state have not yet been carried out.

The present research explores the relationship between flow state, especially flow state factors, and the artistic level of academic music performance.

One hundred and thirty music students (74 female and 56 male) from a Romanian faculty of music participated in the study. They specialized in classical vocal performance, strings, woodwind and brass and piano. The students completed The Flow State Scale FSS-2 (Jackson & Marsh, 1996) immediately after taking their annual music performance exams.

A significant positive correlation between the flow state and the level of music performance (r=0.29, p=0.01) was observed. The link was higher (r>0.40, p=0.01) for strings players and pianists. Interestingly, not all nine flow state components contributed to the connection. Only the challenge skill-balance, clear goals and autotelic experience significantly correlated with music performance level. Moreover, loss of self-consciousness and time distortion seemed to impede the artistic level of academic music performance. No gender effects were found.

Although music performance level significantly correlates with the flow state, not all the components of flow, as defined by positive psychology, contribute to this link. Academic music performers may experience flow in a different, specific manner. Educational implications of these results may take into consideration using flow factors in artistic development.

Keywords: flow state, music performance, artistic level.

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Social Media Intelligence: Further Limitations and Opportunities

Adrian Liviu IVAN¹
Raluca Codruța LUTAI²
Marius Nicolae GRAD³

Abstract

An important part of the reform of the intelligence community is felt in the opening linked with the widening spectrum of methods and spaces which can be used to collect and analyse dates and information. One of these methods that produce large mutations in the system is connected to the world of social media which proves to be a huge source of information. Social Media Intelligence (SOCMINT), the newest member of the family INT's, is undoubtedly a separate domain, a practice rooted in the work of the intelligence community. This paper proposes a general characterization of the most important aspects of Social Media Intelligence, a brand new way for the intelligence community to collect and analyse information for national security purposes (but not only) in the context of the current global challenges. Moreover, the work is focused in identifying the further limitations and opportunities of this practice in the upcoming decade.

Keywords: OSINT, social media, threats, intelligence, privacy.

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Student Participation in the Educational Process

Bisera JEVTIĆ¹
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Abstract

Quality university education includes training individuals to actively contribute to their own development, as well as contributing to the development of the collective community. Higher education as an effective process of self-development, self-enabling and permanent self-improvement requires changing the position of the student’s role as responsible and innovative subjects in the educational process. The flexibility, dynamism, and openness to constant exchange with the environment in the programming model, which takes place in an educational institution, requires mutual partnership and participatory role of subjects. In this paper, the authors start from the humane assumption of participation, then exploratory bring to connection the students’ confidence in their self-efficacy and attitudes of partnership and participation in order to encourage effective learning in the educational process. Participation of young people in a community implies their lives without stereotypes and prejudices, with properly constructed attitudes and values, achievements and behavior of others, students’ motivation for independence and freedom in decision making, expectations and success, as well as persistence in their work. Also, the authors associate participatory competence of students which includes the ability to negotiate, to understand their own and others’ emotions as well as handling emotions, democracy, autonomy, conduct of behavior, teamwork, social promotion, extraversion, and the realization of their own and collective or group goals. Innovations in the educational process will allow the students to, as often as possible, be found in conditions that activate all their mental and physical abilities, strengthen motivation and wider interests, cultivate emotion and will, desirable virtues, humanity and responsibility. This paper provides new insights about participatory activities, methods and methodological procedures, as well as forms of communication that contribute to encouraging the development of students’ learning, where the theme for exploring new possibilities is recognized.

Keywords: students, participation, education, motivation, competence.

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The Challenges of Pedagogical Evaluation in Modern Teaching

Marija JOVANOVIC¹
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Abstract

One of the most prominent issues in contemporary pedagogical theory and practice is pedagogical evaluation. Relevance of this issue has been caused primarily by its significance but also by a certain theoretical and practical under-development when compared to other elements of teaching and educational work. Whether it is seen as a tool or as a goal of educational work, evaluation requires proper consideration of the basic characteristics and adequate implementation of various forms of evaluation in the classroom.

Based on various criteria and focused on different components of the educational work and students’ personality development, pedagogical evaluation in the teaching process occurs in various forms and modifications.

There are various types of pedagogical evaluation: based on the way of expression it can be numerical or descriptive, on the appropriateness (formative, summative), on the degree of generality (partial, fixed and integral), on the methods of displaying (direct and indirect) and the mode of stimulation (absence of assessment, unspecified evaluation, direct positive and negative evaluation). Moreover, evaluation in teaching is facing many challenges. In order to overcome these challenges, one should have the knowledge of the basic characteristics of certain types of evaluation, and master the techniques of their use and adequate didactic and methodical application of these in the actual teaching of process. With a proper implementation of various forms of evaluation, the teacher creates meaningful emotional, motivational and social and psychological context, which determines favorable pedagogical background not only in testing, but also in the entire teaching process.

This paper will therefore be presenting the basic characteristics of the above mentioned types of assessment, as well as the importance of individual types of assessment and the role of the level of matching and deviations when comparing teacher assessment and self-assessment of students with the aim of effective teaching.

Keywords: Pedagogical evaluation, the level of generality, methods of presentation and impact, individual types of assessment, the level of matching and deviations.

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Nurses and Preventive Gynecological Examinations; A Comparative Study

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Denada SELFO⁵
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Abstract

Nurses play an important role in health education and promotion. This role is very crucial on prevention of some type of cancer, especially among women because the early detection saves lives. The current research aims to assess the health awareness between nurses and healthy women on preventive gynecological examinations. How can nurses make a difference in women’s health. This cross-sectional comparative research included a total of 150 women, 70 nurses and 80 healthy women. Data were collected in 2014 in Vlora city through a self-administered questionnaire that assesses different variables about preventive gynecological examinations. The results of the study shown different misconception about the use of preventive gynecological examinations. Statistical significance was found on knowledge of risk factors and symptoms of included gynecological cancers. Untrained staff and lack of laboratory services the most frequent obstacles to effective screening services. Even if the health awareness of all participants can be considered good, nurses with their knowledge, practice and health education of their patients can do more, because saying and doing can save lives.

Keywords: nurse, cancer, prevention, gynecological examination, women, health education, promotion.

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https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Fatjona_Kamberi
http://eujournal.org/index.php/esj/issue/view/155
http://www.macrojournals.com/journals/jmhm_vol_2_issue_1_2014

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Perceptual Image and Conceptual Scheme in Worldview

Artur Ravilevich KARIMOV¹
Valentina Alexandrovna KAZAKOVA²

Abstract

The German term ‘Weltanschauung’ was first introduced by Kant in the 3rd “Critique” and later was popularized by Hegel. Its English translation is ‘worldview’. The original meaning of the term is simply the vision, or intuition, of the world. But already in Hegel its meaning was widened. Hegel talks, e.g. about ‘moral worldview’. Now we talk about scientific worldview or religious worldview. The concept of “worldview” is interesting for epistemologists, social theorists, philosophers of religion. In a recent book ‘Worldview: The History of a Concept’ (2002) Naugle traces the philosophical history of the concept. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the role of perceptual images and conceptual schemes in the framework of worldview. We compare two opposite views. The first is that such notions as “science”, “religion”, “art” cannot be represented in the mind though image and perceptual presentation. This extreme view was proposed first by Husserl in the 2nd “Logical Investigations”. According to Husserl, such notions are pure noemata. At the same time, we see many examples when images and perceptual presentations play important role in religious or scientific view. For Christians, for example, the image of Christ is not a pure concept (like God-the-Father, or Holy Ghost), but is also visually represented in icons. In science many abstract terms have perceptual connotations, notably, “wave” and “black hole” in physics. So, we adhere to the second view – that visual presentation of our worldview is constitutive to it. Moreover, we propose that it serves as means of understanding a different worldview and, hence, helps establish communication of people with different worldviews in our age which is described sometimes as a clash of civilizations.

Keywords: worldview, perceptual image, noema, communication.

Acknowledgement

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PhD Valentina Alexandrovna KAZAKOVA

Myth in Construction of National Identity

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Abstract

Mythology can be regarded as a conceptual universal of the history of culture, of human consciousness in general. Mythological elements of thinking can be both unconscious and rational. The crisis of rational foundations of interpretation of reality results in appeal to archaic strata of the world perception, the strata which possess structuring and “world ordering” functions. National mythology is a mythopoetic allegory of the nation’s past, its experience, values and ideals. The intertwining of different and often heterogeneous elements of consciousness which conjoin fancifully with postmodernist conceptions of culture with their centeredness on anthropological aspects of cultural activity, the inextricable connection of ethno-national, political and ideological problems – all these factors should be taken into account in the analysis of the modern national-identity processes in the world.

Myth is universal and that is why it carries the existential function. Myth is a response to existential requirement and as it is rooted in language (Losev) it has the existential significance for the individual at all times and epochs. The need in stability, in identification is expressed in it. Myth also carries the anthropological function because it replaces critical discursive analysis and attaches meaning, hope and dream to an individual in the fragmented world.

Myth is a means to transmit national-cultural experience from generation to generation and at the same time it provides preservation of “national memory” and signs of the past in the present.

So amid the relativization of national memory as a result of globalizing processes it becomes a powerful consolidating factor. For another thing myth being a storage of products of cultural and historical development of a nation can create an “appropriate past” interpreting historical memory through the lens of conjuncture for political and ethnos mobilizing goals.

Keywords: myth, national mythology, history of culture, national memory, national identity.

Acknowledgement

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Re-Questioning Green Architecture in Egypt: A Need, a Movement or a Style?

Kairm KESSEIBA

Abstract

Green architecture is considered the contemporary architectural paradigm. Amid threats of the lack of non-renewable energy, the calls for environmental sustainability and sustainable development, being ‘green’ is becoming an aspiration as well as a threat for many architects. Architects to a wide extent are required to adopt one sort of being ‘green’ in their contemporary additions to the built environment. However, very limited differentiations are subjected to the difference between ‘sustainable architecture’, ‘environmentally-friendly architecture’, and ‘green architecture’. This is one side of the debate; however, the most important side is, whether this new trend in contemporary Egyptian architecture is a need, a movement, or merely a style. The other important query is whether ‘sustainable architecture’ is becoming a commodity to fulfil international claims regardless of how it is implemented. In order to answer those questions, the paper first presents the differences between notions of ‘green architecture’, ‘sustainable architecture’ and ‘environmentally-friendly architecture’ and based on literature review as well as observations from international precedents. Afterwards, those three notions are explored and analysed in the Egyptian context to understand where precisely the claimed sustainable or environmentally friendly buildings in Egypt stand in relation to the outcomes of the literature review. Finally, the need for following those notions in Egypt are re-questioned, in order to explore whether the claims for sustainability are becoming a commodity, especially in the shadows of the misuse of previously discussed slogans.

Keywords: commodity in architecture, green architecture, sustainable architecture in Egypt.

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Form Follows Function? Re-questioning the Dilemma of Form and Function in Contemporary Egyptian Architecture

Kairm KESSEIBA

Abstract

Based on the debate continuously raised between architects, engineers and a wide spectrum of the building community, form Vs function is an important issue in understanding contemporary architecture. Stemming from Le Corbusier’s manifesto, “The house is a machine to live in”, many interpretations were debated, with one side arguing the importance of demolishing all aspects other than functionality when dealing with an architectural value. The other interpretations adopt the philosophy that International Architecture was tailored for a specific time, which has to be neglected now in order to fulfil contemporary needs. The debate which the paper will discuss is based on understanding the origins from which the competition between form and functions stemmed. The paper also questions whether form is currently a function in the era of Globalization in the shadows of branding and architects signature designs. This debate will be reflected on major iconic buildings in Egypt; The Grand Egyptian Museum, Museum of Egyptian Civilization and Alexandria Bibliotheca. Those three cases were specifically selected since they were major state-led competitions which influenced the trends of architecture in Egypt for decades. The methodology of the paper is based on explaining the origins of the manifestos by pioneer architects calling for the victory of function over form. A discussion based on critical observations from contemporary architecture will be presented to show how form is currently considered a function, especially when politicians aim to produce iconic architecture. Finally, the three case studies will be analyzed according to the relevance of form to function and how the iconic effect produced influences after completion. The case study will demonstrate that form and function are the two sides of one coin, and instead of urging to prove one is prior to the other, it is more important fulfil what the goals of the architectural product.

Keywords: contemporary architecture, form follows function, user’s needs.

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Methodological Principles of Ethnic Minority Life Conditions Assessment

Konstantin KLOKOV

Abstract

The transition to the post-industrial society is connected with revaluation of non-material values which become cultural resources acquiring their social and economic measurement. The purpose of the research has been to find new methodological approach for better evaluation of positive and negative results of rapid social changes in local communities of small-numbered ethnic groups in remote areas of Siberia. Up to the present many of these communities have been keeping very specific subsistence economy connected with nomadic pastoralism, hunting and gathering. Now, their traditional values and way of life are endangered by rapid social changes caused mostly by industrial encroachment. The transdisciplinary research made a synthesis of social, economic and ecological approaches and was based on several case-studies.

The new methodology for assessment of traditional ethnic groups’ life conditions takes into account that their living space emerged on the intersection of several semiotic systems routed in different value perspectives. The value of environment can change depending on the cultural context in which it is considered because small ethnic communities are simultaneously included into two different value systems. The first one which is based on the income level and common living-standard criteria pertains to the dominant society. The second is based on internal ethnic criteria and comprises the capability to keep traditional way of life, close contact with motherland, access to sacred sites, traditional local food, etc.

The new methodological approach advocates for cautious decision making in regional politics and helps to avoid losses of cultural heritage connected with acculturation process.

Keywords: small-numbered ethnic groups, traditional way of life, traditional values, social changes, acculturation.

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Professor PhD **Konstantin KLOKOV**

Specifics of Communication of Children with a Focus on Risk Communication Associated with Social Networks

Kamil KOPECKÝ

Abstract

Communication of children and youth has passed in recent years a number of significant changes that are associated with both - regular, daily communication in real "non-virtual" world, as well as communications associated primarily with Internet services. Children don't communicate only with their peers on Internet, but also with adults (strangers). Internet communication of children is not only textual - children also use VoIP services and share photos or videos (as a specific part of virtual contact). Initially innocent communication may gradually escalate in risk communication, within which the child may become a victim of blackmail, threats and manipulation leading to a personal meeting (so called cybergrooming), various forms of Internet fraud, etc.

This paper focuses especially on these risk communication, the theoretical part of the paper is based on the results of original research Danger of internet communication (Palacký University Olomouc), which was realized in the Czech Republic in the years 2010-2014 on a target group of more than 30 000 children aged 11-17 years. The paper describes basic risk communication trends focused on child's communication and complements sample cases that were captured by online counseling of project E-Bezpečí (and further addressed in conjunction with the police). At the same time explains the basic reasons why children communicate risk, what is their motivation, what impact they have on their communication peers, media, school environment, parents and others.

Keywords: communication, cyberbullying, cybergrooming, children, safer internet.

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Assistant professor at Palacký University Olomouc, Faculty of Education, also expert of National security Research (Ministry of interior CZ), head of national project E-Bezpečí focused on research, education, prevention and intervention in area of safer using of internet technologies and safety using of IT.

Topics of interest:
danger communication in online enterprises (cyberbullying, cyberstalking, cybergrooming, sexting, danger of social networks...)
cybercrime, research, risky communication phenomenons, e-learning a blended learning (theory, praxis, application), IT communication (development, research, trends), new

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media (web 2.0, web 3.0, mental mapping), online technologies (frameworks, scripts, database systems), software development for IT – mobile PC, tablets (iPad), smartphones.
Current Global Trends in the Balance of International Power

Sebastian-Andrei LABEȘ

Abstract

Today, if one would ask, the question of who holds power in the world, most people would give a simple answer: the power belongs to the United States. United States of America is still the global hegemon, although it is under a constant challenge by the new poles of growth. The concept of power is most often used in international relations or political science and defined in different ways. Modern discourse is generally speaking about state power, indicating both economic and military power. Those that have significant amounts of power in the international system are referred to as middle powers, regional powers, great powers or superpowers. Still, there is no universally accepted standard for what defines a strong state. Power is partly due to material and natural resources, military capabilities, demographic potential, financial scale, macroeconomic indicators, but also thanks to the art of forming alliances, running institutions or investment in research and development. In a world characterized by the diffusion of most of the material elements of power, real power, therefore, depends on the credibility and legitimacy of the actors on the international political scene and a closer succeed in the international balance of power system. New actors on the stage of world economy threaten successfully in certain dimensions of power the hegemony of the United States. They come mainly from emerging economies and have been slowly moving the core of world economy from the West to the East.

Keywords: power, hegemony, emerging economies, international relations.

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Economics and Business Administration, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Iași, under the guidance of Prof. Univ. Dr. Tiberiu Brăilean and a doctoral candidate fellow at the Romanian Academy, Iași Branch.
Health Mediators – the Reality in Roma Communities and the Perception in Public Space

Radu LACATUS

Abstract

There are several aspects within the life of a community that change its dynamics the most: the education of children and adults, professional qualification, employment, culture, housing and access to the world that lies outside the family scope. Among all these, a major role is played by health protection and promotion. The connection between the state institutions and Roma families is made by health mediators, who, in the majority of cases, have to unfold their tasks using only the limited resources they have access to. Since the introduction of this public position for Roma communities, there have been many reconfigurations which generated consequences both on field and in the public space.

Keywords: Roma people, communities, health, risk factors.

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My current area of interest is Roma inclusion. I am interest to a new theoretical approach of public policies for Roma people, and also for program management in European projects. As previous interest, I studied education system in relation of Roma children.

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Influence of Aerobic Gymnastics and Dance Practicing on Emotional Management to Female Students

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Ileana DRAGULIN²
Adrian PRICOP³
Ofelia POPESCU⁴

Abstract

In the current domain of psycho-pedagogy is sustaining the idea that the physical exercise is a means the formation of personality and preparation of young people for future profession.

This paper aims to highlight the multiples valences of the movement in general, as well as of aerobic gymnastics and dance, in particular.

Aerobic gymnastics and dance are means of physical education that provides optimal conditions by simultaneous development of basic motor skills, of motor qualities, of mental processes involved and of personality traits.

This research demonstrates that by conducting systematically of some programs of aerobic gymnastics and dance performed on music, is observed: the aggressiveness reducing, the anxiety reducing, the frustration reducing, the self-confidence increasing, improving the self-image and self-esteem, increasing the capacity to adapt to stress.

Aerobic gymnastics and dance contribute to the formation of self-awareness and has special importance for the person affirmation, for his mental balance and the harmony of psychic life. Especially, in the case of young female, quality of life and mental quality of social relations are strongly influenced by the impression they have about their own person.

The feeling of self-esteem is translated into a sense of wellbeing, satisfaction, which gives the measure its own values, supportive, measuring and comparing with others.

Keywords: aerobic gymnastics, dance, emotional management.

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The relevance and the impact of scientific results has been concluded in articles published in specialities journals and in proceedings of some national and international scientific conferences.

Competence areas: human motricity, physical education and sport – theory and methodology, didactics of physical education and sport, the theory of sport training, fitness, the management of physical education and sport.

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Competence areas: physical education and sport.

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The work experience in the domain is 10 years, the other 6 are in higher education activity.
The relevance and the impact of scientific results has been concluded in articles published in specialities journals and in proceedings of some national and international scientific conferences.

Competence areas: human motricity, physical education and sport – theory and methodology, didactics of physical education and sport, the theory of sport training, fitness, the management of physical education and sport.
Favorable and Unfavorable Influences in the Study of a Musical Instrument

Ana-Cristina LEŞE¹

Abstract

Increased occurrence of spinal deformities is caused not only by modern technology-related risk factors (for instance sitting in front of the computer for prolonged periods of time) or the lack of adequate physical exercise, but also by specific posture during practicing a musical instrument.

The topic of the present paper is motivated by the necessity of informing at an early stage the children who intend to study a musical instrument of the spinal problems and deformities that may appear in time; such conditions require medical specialised help as well as learning special exercises to tone the thorax muscles.

The present paper is based on a study conducted on two groups of students from the department of Musical interpretation, 1st and 2nd year undergraduate, and on two groups of students from the department of Painting and Video-photography within the “George Enescu” Arts University, Iaşi.

The school screening method was used, with the assistance of four MA students in Kineto-Therapy. The data were tabulated. We recommended the students to be checked by a specialist at the Pediatric Orthopedic Clinic and to take a special program of physical exercises.

**Keywords:** musical instrument, scoliosis, physical exercises.

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Care from the View of Home Careers

Jana LEVICKA¹
Zuzana TRUHLAROVA²
Alena VOSECKOVA³

Abstract

In a global society, for quite a long time, reference is made to the increase of individuals requiring day care of another person. In this regard, questions related to the effort to ensure the best care, which is also in accordance with the requirements of procurement, are opening. In the center of the theoretical and empirical attention within this topic are most often the ones for whom the care is determined and less often year-round care provided in specialized institutions. Scattered attention is paid to those who provide care for dependent persons at home, so called home caregivers. The paper responds to this situation and brings the view of home caregivers on problems associated with long-term day-care. Information presented in this paper are the results of an integrated research conducted in the Czech and Slovak Republic. Quantitative data were collected through a questionnaire, the research sample consisted of 1,450 home careers. The qualitative part of the research was conducted through semi-structured interviews, carried out with 25 probands.

The results show that the most serious problems associated with providing home care include its emotional aspects. Probands often talked about feelings of loneliness, misunderstanding from the part of their social ambient, or perceiving a split between the obligation to take care for a close person and the right to own private life.

This paper was prepared as a part of the project 2.3.CZ.1.07/2.3.00/20.0209 Development and Support of Multidisciplinary Scientific and Research Team for the Study of Contemporary Family at the University of Hradec Kralove.

Keywords: Social work, care, home carer.

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Identity of Streetworkers Working with Drug Users and Sexworkers in Slovakia

Katarina LEVICKA¹
Martina ZAKOVA²
Daniela STRYCKOVA³

Abstract

Harm reduction refers to policies, programs and practices that aim to reduce harms associated with drugs using. Harm reduction activities are focusing on the prevention of harm, rather than on the prevention of drug use itself. It is an approach that falls under the field of public health, professionals working in this field in Slovakia, however, are mainly students or graduates of social work. Social workers work with the clients in their natural environment - on the street. Street workers work with drug users and often with people working in the sex business, so with clients who are marginalized. It is a difficult job, which in the general population often has a negative connotation.

The aim of the study was to explore how social workers perceive themselves as harm reduction workers. We particularly focused on whether their professional identity is formed by the profession of social work or rather by the harm reduction philosophy. Another part of our interest was social workers’ motivation to work in this field of social work.

Qualitative research strategy was used. Semi-structured interviews with harm reduction workers were conducted. The participants were working with drug users and sexworkers. All of the participants were graduated in social work, with at least a bachelor degree. Most of the Slovak street social workers from this field took part in this research. The data were analyzed using the program Atlas.Ti.

Findings describe how street social workers identify themselves, what they consider the core of their profession and how this differs from other social work fields.

This paper was prepared as a part of the project The Identity of Social Work in the Context of Slovakia [APVV-0524-12] funded by the Slovak Research and Development Agency.

Keywords: Social work, social workers, streetworkers, harm reduction, drug users, sexworkers, identity, Slovakia.

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Core Values in Action: Therapeutic Farms for Persons with Severe Mental Illness

Sana LOUE¹
Virgil STUCKER²
Richard R. KARGES³

Abstract

The development of asylums in both Europe and the United States grew out of a social reform movement that sought to improve the living conditions of less fortunate persons and a belief that man could improve his condition by engaging with greater meaning with his social and physical environment. Accordingly, it was believed that mental health impediments could be overcome or removed by creating a healing environment that facilitates the sufferer’s re-engagement into purposeful community life. Moral treatment, practiced in the United States and Europe during the period from 1815 to 1875, reflected this benevolent intent. This approach was intended to foster and sustain intimate, supportive relationships between the ‘less fortunate persons’ (“residents”) and the staff through resident engagement in productive labor such as agriculture, resident isolation in a peaceful setting away from the usual stresses of daily life, and the development of emotionally close and trusting relationships between staff, between residents, and between residents and staff. This therapeutic milieu, the ‘asylums’, ultimately could not be sustained over long periods of time due to growing numbers of mentally ill persons, diminishing financial resources, and increasingly diverse resident populations, ineffective organizational leadership and shifting political priorities.

Therapeutic farms for mentally ill persons that are premised on the principles of moral treatment methodologies applicable to 21st century needs and resources have been established more recently in the United States, Canada, and Europe. Like the therapeutic farms in past centuries, present-day therapeutic farms face financial, leadership, legal and political challenges that threaten their continued existence. This presentation reviews the moral values underlying moral treatment and the therapeutic farm community model and the efforts of present-day therapeutic farms both to advocate on behalf of their residents and to develop approaches to sustain their core values and meet existing challenges.

Keywords: Moral treatment, mental illness, asylum, advocacy, fifth social action.

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Sana Loue is a professor in the Department of Bioethics of Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine. She holds secondary appointments in Psychiatry, Epidemiology and Biostatistics, and Global Health and serves as the Vice Dean for Faculty Development and Diversity. Dr. Loue holds degrees in epidemiology (PhD), medical anthropology (PhD), social work (MSSA), secondary education (MA), public health (MPH) and theology (MA). She is a licensed lawyer, a licensed independent social worker and an ordained interfaith minister. She has conducted research domestically and internationally, focusing on HIV risk and prevention, severe mental illness, family violence, and research ethics. She has authored or edited more than 30 books and more than 100 peer-reviewed journal articles.

Executive Director Virgil STUCKER
Virgil Stucker is the founding Chairman and President of the Foundation for Excellence in Mental Health Care and is the current and founding Executive Director and President of CooperRiis Healing Community. Previously, he had worked for 14 years at Gould Farm, America’s oldest therapeutic community for individuals recovering from mental illness. He was also the founding Executive Director of Rose Hill in Michigan which opened in 1992 and of Gateway Homes of Richmond, Virginia which opened in 1986. He was the founding Program Director of Gould Farm’s Boston Program, the past founding president of the REACH Community Health Foundation, Vice President of Planning and Development for Northern Berkshire Health Systems, President of the Berkshire Taconic Community Foundation, and Adjunct Professor of Philanthropy for the Visionaries Institute of Suffolk University. His holds a MBA with a focus on non-profit creation and management and a BA in philosophy. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa.

Executive Director Richard R. KARGES
Richard R. Karges (Rick) serves as the Executive Director/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Hopewell, a therapeutic farm community serving adults with mental illness He was previously with Crisis & Counseling Centers, a community behavioral health center located in Augusta, Maine, where he was CEO for seven years. He received both his BS and MSW degrees from The Ohio State University and completed training at the US Army Academy of Health Sciences. Rick was recognized for his outstanding work in the mental health field when he was named the 2007 Professional of the Year by the Maine Chapter of the National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI). He has served as Chair of the (Maine) Governors Substance Abuse Services Commission and has been an adjunct Social Work instructor at Ohio State University and Case Western Reserve University. He has contributed to various professional journals addressing mental health issues and practice areas.
The Model Operationalizing Objectives of Studying the Discipline Didactics

Costică LUPU

Abstract

The process of elaborating or formulating the operational objectives implies compliance with the methodology of operationalization. These requirements are:
- stating the objectives should refer to what the student should know or do (to draw, to identify, to calculate, to operate, to use, to solve, to justify, to interpret, to describe, to demonstrate, to apply etc.).
- defining the objectives in terms of concrete, observable behaviours should be done by mentioning the action which should be conducted by the students.
  This is possible through the use of action verbs indicating directly observable behaviours. The action verbs show what the students should do about the tests or evaluations he is given:
- defining the objectives in terms of the performance implies associating the final behaviour with the performance of this behaviour. This is difficult to achieve in all situations.
- mentioning the conditions for manifesting the behaviour acquired by the students implies that learning and producing the behaviour be accepted under certain well established circumstances.
  These conditions operate in all the learning situations and refer to the time needed to achieve the task, the tools used, the performance threshold, the limits and restrictions imposed by the activity, the time limits.

Keywords: operationalization, global model, linear model, highlights model.

BIODATA

PhD Lecturer Costică LUPU

PhD Costică Lupu, senior Lecturer at “Vasile Alecsandri” University of Bacău, Romania, holds a PhD in Pedagogy from the Faculty of Psychology and Sciences of Education, the “State University” of Chişinău, the Republic of Moldova. The books he has authored and co-authored reveal his constant preoccupation for improving the teaching of Mathematics in the Romanian educational system: The Psiho-pedagogical Paradigm of Discipline Didactics, (LAMBERT Academic Publishing, Germany, 2014). Pedagogical paradigm of school didactics, (Didactic and Pedagogic RA, Bucharest, 2008) and article Scopus, Science Direct and Thomson Reuters: D’Hainaut’s Operationalization Model in Mathematics, (vol. 127, 2013, Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences), The axiomatic of the didactics of the discipline with use in mathematics, (vol. 116, 2014, Procedia - Social and

1 PhD lecturer, “Vasile Alecsandri” University of Bacău, 157, Mărăşeşti Street, Bacău, 600115, Romania, costica_lupu@yahoo.com, 04072586101.
Behavioral Sciences), *The model object-product-cognitive operation through mathematical education*, (vol. 163, 2014, Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences), and others. His research interests include didactics and pedagogical innovations in the teaching practice of future teachers.
Adaptation Strategies and Identity Reconstruction of the Elderly Migrants in Destination Countries

Adrian Lucian LUPU¹
Ion IONESCU²

Abstract

Romania faced four main emigration waves so far, and most of the immigrant Romanians went to western European countries. The phenomenon deeply affects the Romanian society and generates unbalances in the demographic structure and, implicitly, on the labor market. For instance, there are localities especially in rural areas where over 50% of the population migrated and formed compact groups in various sites in destination countries. This has several negative effects: the ageing of the population, the decrease in active workforce, dysfunctions in the family structure, increased dependency on social services, etc.

Research shows that the main reasons for Romanians’ migration is the lack of jobs and the low level of wages, thus confirming various theories. Job insecurity, the impossibility to ensure children a decent future, low living standard, precarious housing, etc. adds to this. In many cases, the decision to migrate is not individual, but taken within the family, and this projects a secure future for children as a central concern. After having secure jobs in the host country, the immigrants from the first waves eased the migration of the other family members (elders included), but there are sufficient cases of left alone elders. We argue that these categories are seriously affected by the process, because they are effectively caught between two possible states: the struggle to fit in and the possibility to return.

In this study we find data in order to give an answer for the following research questions: 1. What are the formal and informal strategies used by the different groups of Romanian migrants to fulfill their welfare needs? 2. What is the role of Romanian ageing migrants in the provision of informal, voluntary welfare provisions in the country of origin and at the destination?

Keywords: Adaptation strategies, elderly migrants, identity reconstruction, remigration.

Acknowledgement

This presentation is part of the research project IZERZ0_142219: Romanian Ageing migrants and the Welfare State. We thank the Swiss National Scientific Foundation for its support.

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Biodata

PhD Lecturer Adrian Lupu

Lupu Adrian Lucian is PhD Lecturer at the Department of Sociology and Social Work. He received his PhD in Sociology in 2011 at the Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences at Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania, for the thesis “International Migrations and the Socializing Function of the Family”. In the thesis he analyzed the effects of migration on the structure and functions of the family, the effects of this phenomenon on the home alone children, the socialization process, as well as the communication between the migrant families. The thesis is also the result of the research conducted during various projects between 2006 and 2010. Between 2004-2011 he was an assistant at the Faculty of Philosophy and Social-Political Sciences, the Department of Sociology and Social Work. Starting with 2010 he teaches courses on the Methodology of social research, Economic sociology, Social economics, Prevention and community development, and Organizational culture and development. Also he coordinate specialty practice and diploma papers in Sociology and Social work. His fields of knowledge are research design, survey instruments design, data gathering methods, and data analysis.

Professor PhD Ion Ionescu

The Relationship between Peritraumatic Emotions and Subsequent Intrusions

Cornelia MĂIREAN¹

Abstract

This study examined the relationship between peritraumatic emotions (state dissociation and state anxiety) and symptoms of intrusion following the exposure to a trauma-related event. Re-experiencing the trauma in the form of intrusions represents one of the primary symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). We predicted that this relationship will be moderated by trait dissociation. An experimental design was used where participants were exposed to an aversive film to model a traumatic experience. Trait dissociation was measured before exposure. After the film, participants completed scales for measuring state dissociation and state anxiety. Intrusions of the film were recorded in the subsequent week using an intrusion diary. The analyses indicated that both state dissociations and state anxiety predicted subsequent intrusions, but these relationships were not moderated by trait dissociation. These results highlight the importance of peritraumatic emotions in the development of PTSD. A second major finding of this study was that peritraumatic emotions are more important predictors of intrusion frequency than relatively stable personality traits (e.g. trait dissociation). The practical implications of these results for PTSD treatment are discussed. Moreover, these findings may have implications in the field of secondary trauma, since the results showed that people develop intrusion from indirect exposure to a traumatic life event.

Keywords: State dissociation, state anxiety, trait dissociation, intrusions.

Acknowledgement

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Biodata

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Cornelia Măirean, PhD in Psychology, is a postdoctoral researcher at Romanian Academy, Iasi branch. Her research focuses on stress and traumatic loss, emotional and cognitive adjustment, resilience and posttraumatic growth. She published as author and coauthor a book, several book chapters and more than 20 studies in different journals indexed in international databases.

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Ukrainian Diaspora in Romania and Social Actions: View from Ukraine

Vladlen MAKOUKH

Abstract

In the report: "Ukrainian Diaspora in Romania and social actions: view from Ukraine" author argue that despite lack of deep interconnections between Ukrainian Diaspora in Romania and population in Ukraine there are some positive signs of mutual interest. Ukrainians of Romania is very anxious about development of conflict in the East of Ukraine and make all efforts to settle it as soon as possible. At the same time, it is important to ensure impartiality of media space, in particular, related to events in Eastern Ukraine, for proper assessment of situation in Ukraine. Realization of Intergovernmental Agreement on local border traffic is very important for establishing interpersonal contacts between representatives of the Ukrainian Diaspora of Romania and Ukrainian population. In addition, the creation of a consular post in Solotvino would enable more than two million of Romania and Ukraine citizens to cross the common border in a simplified form.

Keywords: Ukrainian Diaspora, local border traffic, interpersonal contacts, conflict, Eastern Ukraine.

BIODATA

PhD Vladlen MAKOUKH

I graduated from Odessa National University (speciality international relations) in 1999 and passed Ph.D examination in Political sciences in the Kyiv Institute of International Relations in 2004. My objects of interest: North Africa and Black Sea regions. I have comparatively sufficient skills in the English and Arabic languages that help me to make scientific researches on the abovementioned topics. At the moment, I have more than 80 articles in Ukrainian and international publications. Besides, I am the author of a collection of articles "Ukraine and the Maghreb countries" and several monographs. I try to be hard-working and responsible.
Some Reflections on Migration and its Effects on Immigration Country’s Labour Market: Syrian Refugees in Turkey And Policies of Turkish Government

Fuat MAN

Abstract

According to a recent research report by ORSAM (Center For Middle Eastern Strategic Studies), Turkey hosts more than one and half millions refugees from its south border neighbouring country, Syria because of the on-going civil war that has emerged after the so-called Arab Spring in the Middle East Region. This figure may reach over two million in unofficial publications. According to the government affiliated unit, AFAD (Prime Ministry Disaster & Emergency Management Presidency), more than two hundreds thousands refugees live in refugees camps located at the south provinces. But the rest of the immigrants have scattered often in these south cities and all over the other large cities in Turkey. Official figures on unemployment rates of the cities where the refugees’ camps is located show that during the period of Syrian refugees flow to these cities, the unemployment figures has dramatically risen. For example, while the unemployment rates were 6,2 and 7,3 in 2012 respectively in Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır, two of the south cities, the figures have risen to 16,3 and 18,7 for these cities.

So, this paper aims to discuss a fact which is a quite well-known one for Western European countries, and its effects on labour markets and everyday life discourse. I intend to present some reflections from daily papers and policy agenda about Syrian migration and to portray the approaches toward Syrian immigrants. I intend to use data from daily papers, news channels, draft by government, internet portals and interviews with both Turkish citizens and Syrian refugees.

Keywords: Syrian migration, migration, labour market, unemployment, Turkey.

BIODATA

Associate Professor Phd Fuat MAN

Fuat Man received his Ph.D. degree from labour economic and industrial relations field. His Ph. D. dissertation is on labour movements and its relations to politics in Turkey. His academic interests are sociology of work, labour relations, industrial relations and social policy. His work titled Labour Ideology of State in Turkey has been published in Turkish language. He also translated some papers and a book on work sociology and labour issues to Turkish. The themes available in his studies: labour ideology of modernity, history of labour, labour movement in Turkey, precarisation.

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Current Trends in Lifelong Learning for Preschool and Primary Education Teachers

Adriana Denisa MANEA¹

Abstract

Lifelong learning, as a specific form of continuing education, supports the adult’s need to learn and improve, to gain social and personal success. The frequent changes that were registered within nowadays society require that lifelong learning programmes must be able to ensure the increase in employment opportunities for advantageous jobs, to maintain high professional standards on the workforce market and implicitly to improve promotion opportunities. This is feasible by adapting the curriculum contents to the workforce demand, by engaging the participants in the updating of knowledge they hold, by analysing and reshaping the knowledge in accordance to the field-related research and the tracked scientific progress, by ensuring a balanced training of the key competencies in the target domain.

Considering that lifelong learning is done „through a system of institutions, organisations and structures which establish hierarchical and functional relations meant to set coherence, compatibility and compliance to the quality standards in the projection, design and evaluation of lifelong learning programmes at national level” (O.M. 5561 art.66, line. 1), the current paper aims to highlight the perception of teachers from preschool and primary school institutions regarding the programme offer for their continuing education and the manner, respectively the measure, in which these programmes have contributed to the development and completion of their personal competence profile shaped throughout the initial training.

Keywords: lifelong learning, continuing education, permanent education, further training, professional competences.

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Lecturer PhD Adriana Denisa MANEA

Adriana Denisa Manea is lecturer at the Educational Sciences Department in the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca. In 2010 she received her PhD in Educational Sciences with the thesis: School as organisation. The democrative-participative management and its implicaitons at the level of the Inclusive Education School Centre Beclean. Her didactic and research activity covers a wide array of interest domains in psychopedagogy, respectively: communication pedagogy, adult pedagogy, inclusive education, class and school unit management, psychosociology of the family.

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Mădălina MANOLACHE

Abstract

This paper is a follow-up of the first paper presented at Lumen 2014 conference on conversions entailed by the Europeanisation concept in relation to the local adaptation versus standardization dilemma. We propose to focus on the ideology of origin effect, which was considered as a converted country of origin effect from classical marketing. We consider that this effect can be applied to the individual communicator, from within an ideological communication relation, by the recipient, such as the citizen or the final beneficiary of a policy. It deals with ideas, beliefs, knowledge, judgements, emotions, social representation and conceptual networks, all deriving from what an ideology is (Van Dijk, 2005). Being sharable, ideologies expose the social opinions of a group, which in turn cluster in a more familiar marketing notion, namely an attitude. Ideology can also be considered as a self-sufficient schemata of interpretation for the Us vs. Them representation as social groups.

Keywords: clusters of representation, ideology of origin, country of origin, ideology, judgements, social representation(s).

Acknowledgement

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Madalina Manolache works as a Communication Consultant at Europe Direct Bacau Information Centre and is a member of ROASS and ECREA associations. She is 33 years old and holds a Doctorate in Marketing, from Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania. Her research interests cover topics such as: gender studies, social media, IMC, soft power, the EU and consumer behaviour. She has published articles on gender policy of the European Union and on the communication instruments used within the public space of EU for topics like; equality, justice, rights, gender pay gap.

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Adaptation and Validation of Japanese Self-Report Altruism Scale Distinguished by the Recipient (SRAS-DR) on Romanian Population

Gabriela Mariana MARCU¹
Dana Mihaela BUCUȚĂ²

Abstract

While studying pro-social behaviour it becomes clear that the relationship between an actor and a recipient is important for evolutionary studies of altruistic behaviour. Results of development of the Japanese Self-Report Altruism Scale Distinguished by the Recipient (SRAS-DR) indicate that the scale has acceptable reliability and validity, and can be used in evolutionary studies of human altruism. The lack of such tools adapted to the Romanian population to allow scientific exploration of altruism and an accurate radiography of pro-social behaviour in the development of calibrated interventions that would optimize/develop altruistic behaviour of young students in the social and human sciences, are the arguments underlying the decision to adapt SARS-DR on Romanian population. Those were the main arguments that we considered while deciding to adapt the SRAS-DR on Romanian population.

In the adaptation process we chose the symmetrical category of translation because it refers to faithfulness of meaning and colloquialness in both the source language and the target language and not to a literal translation. The scale was translated from English into Romanian and back-translated from Romanian into English and cross-culturally validated. Preliminary psychometric evaluation of the scale was conducted with a monolingual sample, with respect to the methodological recommendations of the sample dimensions. The study findings further supported the reliability, homogeneity and construct-related validity of the SRAS-DR among Romanian undergraduates. Altruism and prosocial behaviour can be resources and at the same time extremely valuable solutions in the current global context. This tool, adapted to the Romanian population can be a starting point in developing intercultural studies on prosocial behaviour.

Keywords: altruism, prosocial behaviour, adaptation of instrument.

Acknowledgement

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**PhD Gabriela MARCU**

Gabriela Marcu is a lecturer in Economic Psychology, Human Resources Management and Critical Thinking at the Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu. She has a wide interest in interdisciplinary research, studying topics like: prosocial behaviour, consumer behaviour, cognitive neuroscience and human decision making. She has university training in Psychology, MA in Health Psychology and a PhD in Economics. For the last 3 years she has been the Romania Local Chair of NMSBA (Neuromarketing Science and Business Association). Also she is an active member of IAREP (International Association for Research in Economic Psychology) and the vice-president of the Romanian Economic Psychology Association.

**PhD Dana Mihaela BUCUȚĂ**

Dana Mihaela Bucuță, lecturer at the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences, Department of Psychology from Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, PhD in psychology from Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca. Member of the Research Committee of F.E.P.T.O. (European Federation of Psychodrama Training Organizations), editorial board member of the Romanian Journal of Psychology, Psychotherapy and Educational Sciences. For over 15 years, clinical psychologist, psychotherapist, trainer and supervisor in group psychotherapy: psychodrama. Interested in change and human development, conducts workshops of psychotherapy, personal and professional development. Scientific interests and publications: Depression, Violence and Trauma, Social support, Pro-social behavior, Qualitative research methodology, Research in psychotherapy.
Democracy: The Common Good And Financial Interests

Petre MAREȘ

Abstract

Political power does not aim to guarantee solely the security of the citizens’ life, but that of their goods as well and to allow the satisfaction of their needs. The keystone of modern democracy is Hobbes view on “public personality”. The distinction between the sovereign and governments is justified because the people is considered as a natural person. The boundaries of politics, just like geographical borders, vanish in a world without essence, in a budding world driven by interest or freedom, while the public/private distinction loses its meaning when the common good is reduced to money.

In democratic philosophy, money, interest, freedom and spirit are ontologically convertible. Democracy has turned into a capital company. Money is the nerve of its progress.

Keywords: politics, property, freedom, desire, friendship, happiness, justice, law, interest, money, democracy.

BIODATA

Professor PhD Petre MARES

Petre Mares (b. 1950) graduated (1975) from the Faculty of Philosophy, specialization Philosophy of Bucharest University, with a thesis on Philosophy and science in C-tin Radulescu Motru works. In 1996, he becomes a PhD of the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University in Iasi with the thesis: Phenomenology and Ontology in Sartre’s work youth. He is an Professor and Dean at the Faculty of Political Sciences, Letters and Communication, of Valahia University Targoviste. He is the author of over 60 articles and studies published in journals and in proceedings of international scientific conferences.
Some Considerations of Legislative and Case Law Regarding the Avoiding, Payment and Recovery of Tax of the Car Pollution in Terms of European Legislation

Marilena MARIN

Abstract

We approached this theme which, although it might seem less interesting, she continues to be intensely debated topic. We consider that Romanian law and, sometimes, uneven practice of the courts may not help to create a climate of stability in this area. The solutions addressed at national level, the acquisition of cars registered in a neighbouring country (usually, in Bulgaria) and use them exclusively on Romanian territory, represents a momentary solution, which can create problems, especially at the time of accidents and damages claimed by the injured parties. Still a temporary solution and not always friendly finds, is that the vehicles they purchase on behalf of persons exempted from the payment of taxes and duties (veterans, revolutionaries or their heirs).

We hope that through this study we open a path to balance the level of our country's law in the field of car pollution tax. At the same time, we can initiate ideas and provide key tools for social action and rethinking of protecting the basic values by determining the legislative balance.

Keywords: car pollution, avoiding, payment, recovery the tax, UE legislation.

BIODATA

PhD Lecturer Marilena MARIN

My name is Marilena Marin. I am a lawyer and teacher since 1996, when I finished law studies. I have masteral studies in Maritime Law and Social European Law, also I have a PhD diploma in History and the title of my doctoral study is “The Romanian Constitutions and the Issue of Agrarian Law Property in the First Half at the XX-th Century”. I am practice especially private law (civil law, family law, human rights), but I have some practice in public law (contentious administrative and fiscal). My researches were directed towards the History of Law, Property Law, Family Law, Real Estate Publicity, European Law, Financial Law and Tax.

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The Socio-Economic Approach of Changes in Contemporary Education

Simona Mioara MARIN¹
Valentin Marian ANTOHI²

Abstract

The changes within the contemporary societies have conditioned concerns and efforts in order to reform and update the educational and economical systems all around the world. This process of social modernization has given rise to the apparition of various theories concerning the new models and policies aiming at quality education and life and offered different perspectives. Since the scale of the complexity increases in our postmodern society, it is requested our ability to synthesize the exactly opposite forces where is possible, and to work with their coexistence where is necessary in order to be successful. The article propose to develop a specialized framework of research on the interferences between education and socio-economic areas and on the possibilities of structuring some models, based on the convergence of the positive valences of these fields. The study will also can provide questions and possible answers to many current topics and opens up new perspectives for the scientific research, proposing an integrative interdisciplinary approach and to forms of adapting both areas to global requirements and evolution, constituting a source of knowledge transfer and good practices in the domains. The educational and socio-economic analysis of the impact of new trends and tendencies manifested at national level, will be generated by the problematic approached, by taking into account the paradigm changes, by the challenges and the new vision of global approach for creating a scientific framework for interpreting and adapting economical models and school culture by means of identifying the most adequate and efficient ways of promotion in contemporary society.

Keywords: educational policies, socio-economic analyses, knowledge society, interdisciplinary approach.

Acknowledgement

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research projects focused on the introduction of Information Communications and
Technologies in the management of the economic activities, economic manager.
Domains of research and publication: Knowledge Management, Financial and
Economic Analysis, Rural and Regional Development, Developments in Agriculture
and Information Technologies for Quality Safety Traceability in enterprises and farms
with application in regional and rural development.
The Judiciary as Guarantor of Personal Data in Albania

Rezarta MATAJ

Abstract

The personal data protection is transformed in a crucial and sensitive issue after post-communism regime in Albania. Now citizens understand the importance of privacy and the management of the personal data which belongs exclusively to individuals.

The protection of dignity and the personality of individuals is provided since in the preamble of Constitution of Republic of Albania (enforced in 1998) and further is detailed in four paragraphs of article 35. This prevision is in coherence with article 8 of the European Convention of Human Rights (ratified in 1996 in Albania) or Article 12 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (ratified since in 1948 in Albania).

Law no. 9887 dated 10/03/2008 “On personal data protection” provide as “guardian” of personal data not only the main independent institution that controls and applies the law named Commissioner for Personal Data Protection but even the other organs of the judiciary, the legislatives and some administrative bodies.

The judiciary in its entire activity during the judgment process challenged the protection of two fundamental rights: on one hand the right of public for information displayed in the transparency of judgments, the right of parties or the media to know the arguments of decision and on the other hand, the protection of privacy, the right of the parties for personal data protection etc.

Keywords: personal data, judiciary, controller, Albania, EU personal data legislation.

BIODATA

PhD Candidate Rezarta MATAJ

Rezarta Mataj, is a judge with seven years experience. Actually she works in First Instance Court of Tirana, Albania. Since 2013 she is in doctoral processing in the University of Tirana, Faculty of Law with the thesis “The non-contractual liability of public administration bodies”.

She is assistant (relief) trainer in the School of Magistrates of Republic of Albania, in continues training for judges and her field of expertise is: non-pecuniary damages and their remedies, civil law, administrative law etc.

She has worked as lecturer in some Non-Public and Public University in her country and has published some materials in national scientific journals.

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2 For efficiency and to keep the right balance between two rights mention above, after 2nd November 2014 the Commissioner now protect even the right of information transforming in the Commissioner for Protection Personal Data and the Right for Information.
Short Considerations on the Recourse to Non-Binding Legal Instruments ("Soft Law") as a Mode of Action in the European Union

Constanța MĂTUȘESCU

Abstract

The European Union (EU) can be defined as a ‘community of law’; it exists by virtue of law and through its usages.

Over the last decades we have witnessed across the European Union at multiplication of new types of public tools, less constraining for the member states than the classic legally binding instruments such as treaties, regulations and directives (so-called “hard law”). The EU institutions use different non-binding instruments such as recommendations, opinions, communications, notices, and guidelines issued by the European Commission (known as “soft law”) as a way to obtain greater flexibility in the lead up to legislation or flanking legislative activity.

Although not covered in the nomenclature of Union acts and not legally binding, these non-binding instruments receive a certain effect.

The paper analyzes the effects of the proliferation of soft law instruments on the European Union’s legal system and its implications at domestic level.

Keywords: EU law, soft law, legal effects, legally binding force, national enforcement.

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Associate Professor PhD Constanța MĂTUȘESCU

Associate Professor, Ph.D in international law (2003), Head of Administrative Science Department – Valahia University of Târgoviste, Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences. His academic areas of interest include European Law, International Law, Administrative Law, Public Administration, Governance models.

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The Crime Phenomenon of Trafficking in Human Beings.
A Moral Perspective

Sorin-Tudor MAXIM¹
Alexandru OPASCHI²

Abstract

In a classical way, Ethics deals with what is, to impose what must be. In present times it has to take a prospective vocation, investigating phenomena of great severity, proposing solutions so that mankind has to be prepared for unwanted effects.

Such a phenomenon of unprecedented severity - in the history of mankind - is the Trafficking in Human Beings - the slavery of our times and probably the near future. Trafficking in Human Beings is a serious crime and a grave violation of human rights. Every year, thousands of men, women and children fall into the hands of traffickers, in their own countries and abroad.

For this global phenomenon, solutions can only be thought globally. Usually Trafficking in Human Beings is analysed from juridical, sociological, psychological or even economical point of view, but there is no one systematically study that analyse this phenomenon from the moral point of view.

This is what we propose in this paper.

Keywords: Prospective Ethics, Crime, Trafficking in Human Beings, Globalization, Responsibility.

BIODATA

Professor PhD Sorin-Tudor MAXIM

The areas of competence are moral philosophy and political philosophy. Studies are focused on elements of prospective ethics, moral conscience issues, moral responsibility and tolerance. He has published more than 10 books as author and coordinator and more than 100 studies in prestigious volumes from home and abroad, such as "Constiinta morala" Editura Junimea, Iasi, 1999; “Toleranta. Dreptul la diferenta”, Editura Didactica si Pedagogica, Bucharest, 2004; "Peripatethice" Editura PIM, Iasi, 2010.

PhD Candidate Alexandru OPASCHI

The area of competence is ethics, being focused on the ethical-philosophical dimensions of the crime phenomenon of trafficking in human beings.

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The History of Zhalayr tribe in the works of Master Temir

Ibragimova MERUYERT¹
Nusupbaeva SALTANAT²
Toyshubekova ZHULDUZ³

Abstract

It is known that Kazakhstan as a country didn’t appear at once. It is closely connected with the history of ancient tribes, clans and also people who lived in its vast territory.

The process of Kazakh state formation beginning with the Sak, Uisin, Kanly, Karakhan, Kyphak era lasted long years, for this the language, religion, customs and traditions of people who lived in that state had to be common. In the middle century in the East Deshti Kyphak ethnic territory began to form where unified kyphaks lived. However lead by Shyngyz khan Mongol invasion was the reason of its adjourning.

In the beginning of the XIII-th century they began to recover from mongol invasion, but in the second half of the XIV-th century because of Master Temir’s military campaign tribes settled in Kazakhstan became alienated. Military campaigns carried out by Temir and his generation uncoordinated ethnic groups who lived in Kazakhstan. There were facts that these groups had frequent confrontations with Temir troops, some of them participated in political events.

In this article the author narrates about the history of Zhalayrs, who settled at the territory of Kazakhstan in the middle ages. Their settled territories are defined at the basic of the exploring. It`s known that Zhalayrs played an intrinsic role at the govern of Temir.

According to the Temir’s chronology, it’s believed that Zhalayrs were a huge, separate people, who lived in tribes and that the names of tribe governors were called the same as the names of their tribes.

The description of that event are familiar in Temir’s history. Consequently, it needs to be identified if it’s true or false, with help of the comparing these sources.

Keywords: Temir Amir, Zhalayrs, Kazakhs.

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Philocaly as Self-Improving Philosophical Practice from Plato to the Middle Ages

Claudiu Marius MESAROȘ

Abstract

The tradition of naming ascetical works "philocaly" is very old but, as P. Florensky showed, incomplete. Its origins are philosophical and relate to rather esthetical than moral use within the ancient Greek vocabulary. In ancient tradition philocaly meant love for elevated things, though it was not always clear what this meant, therefore it was not associated with wisdom but rather with the beginners's inexact approximate intuition of excellence. Augustine and then John of Salisbury named philocaly a smaller "sister of philosophy", understanding by this that philocaly is a natural predetermination or condition for acquiring wisdom, that is, a starting point that the enquirer must identify and develop as a personal natural virtue sine qua non in order to become a philosopher. Such a position is consistent with positions like Plato’s in Symposium, Aristotle’s in Metaphysics I.1, and many others. Discovering and knowing one’s natural predetermination for philosophy is seen as a fact of self-education or self development in Augustine’s Contra academicos, as well as a condition for the teacher of philosophy to know his students. Philocaly as attraction for beauty is, to this extent, equivalent to a natural talent for philosophy that must be developed with the help of a master or counselor.

Keywords: philocaly, philosophy, counselling, self-development, eros, affection, logos, agape, Plato, Aristotle, Augustine, John of Salisbury, Pierre Hadot.

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The Effects of Micro-Social and Normative-Cultural Environment on the Entrepreneurship Predisposition from the Rural Area

Rarita MIHAIL

Abstract

The present study is based on a complex research project funded by the European Union which has endorsed, in particular, the increase of socio-professional (re)insertion opportunities for the more vulnerable employment categories from the rural environment of Galati County, Romania, through the development of professional and entrepreneurial skills. One of the options taken into account was entrepreneurship as an alternative to employment, given that paid work opportunities are quite rare in rural areas. Our research started from the premise that the process by which an individual becomes an entrepreneur is closely determined by his micro-social environment. On the one hand, it is determined by the presence or absence of a business which can be used as resources in starting and maintaining an enterprise. Secondly, we took into account that the transformation of the individual into a potential entrepreneur depends on the existence of social values and models which can help entrepreneurial activities, and on general attitudes regarding entrepreneurs or entrepreneurial success. Identifying the specificity of the micro-social and cultural environment which may influence entrepreneurial predisposition, can lead towards understanding the current status of the rural entrepreneurial businesses, and towards establishing strategies for its development, especially in the area of entrepreneurial education.

Keywords: Rural entrepreneurial activity, entrepreneurial potential, business model, social relationships, trustful relationships.

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Associate Professor, Department of History, Philosophy and Sociology, Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology – „Dunarea de Jos” University of Galati, Romania. Areas of interest: vulnerable groups, migration, minority groups, race and ethnicity, labor market, the research methodology of content analysis.

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Affective Conjugality and Assumed Parenthood, a Condition for Real and Effective Social Protection of the Family and Child

Maria Marinela MIHĂILĂ

Abstract

Our study starts from the hypothesis, valued as a principle, that real and effective child social protection is based, from a social and legal perspective, primarily on the responsibilization of the family and secondly on the responsibilization of the near community, which should offer viable alternatives in the risk or even “crisis” situations that the child and his/her family could face. The practical application of the principle that prioritizes the child’s growth, maintenance, care and education in the family environment has as a legal base the protection and promotion of the “child’s right to establish and keep his/her identity”, including “the right to a name”, “the right to citizenship”, as well as “the child’s right to know his parents, to be cared for, raised and educated” by them.

From the perspective of nuanced knowledge, we make a qualitative analysis of the couple relationship and of parental responsibility resulting from the “psychological, social and cultural construction” along the family life cycle, which combines the personal capital and the social and legal one. We also aim at identifying the functional, as well as the dysfunctional aspects of an affective, social and legal nature that characterize the couple system and which can influence, directly or indirectly, the natural desire to have children and, consequently, the assumption of parenthood, correlated with the child’s progressive responsibilization, according to his/her age and maturity.

Keywords: married couple; assumed parenthood; child’s protection; child responsibilization; active family policies.

Acknowledgement

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PhD Maria Marinela Mihăilă

The author, Maria Marinela Mihăilă, Ph.D., is an associate professor at the Department of Sociology and Social Assistance of the Faculty of Philosophy and Social-Political Sciences within “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, and she’s a grant holder within the doctoral project POSDRU „Young successful researchers – professional development in an international and interdisciplinary environment”, since October 2015. The published study is part of the doctoral project entitled *The effects of secularization on filiation and parenthood. Case studies Iasi* representing the continuation of the socio-juridical research on parentality and, respectively, paternity started during her doctoral studies in the field of civil procedural law during the period 1996-2000 and concluded with the publication of her volume (Maria Sandu) *Filiația. Abordare socio-juridică* [Filiation. Socio-juridical approach] (2003). Within the same thematic area there should be mentioned her studies entitled “Filiation and the forms of Family Protection” (2011) and “Parentality in the Context of Family Transformations” (2012).
Architecture Numbers, Figures and Counting: People, Models and Spaces.

Marina MIHĂILĂ

Abstract

Architecture seen as multiple codes in numbers, figures and counting on people, models and spaces could be quite an interesting approach of what architecture could mean in the context of contemporary vision of design places in the 21st Century.

What is a space designated for, or which is the purpose of architecture as program and action, - these could be interesting issues to evaluate when thinking on different scales of the city compared with a pre-understood human scale. If a house establishes simple connections with territory in figures of square meters and space units, it is dedicated to a number of people to live in, evaluating further, from a unity of living to a unity of work place, or a unity of shopping, etc., to even a unit of green space; all of these could compound the architecture as counter of digits, ciphers or codes. In similar approach thinking, architecture evolved including numbers of people that will act and use the space and models within the functional programs, making at the beginning of 21st Century interesting mutation on evaluating numbers of people and actions’ figure that will be accommodated in a future urban model or space. Densification precipitated this phenomenon in accommodating diversity, numbering and nuanced capacity of spaces and buildings.

Keywords: Architecture, human scale, design, cultural space, statistics, counting people.

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Crisis Communication for Civil Emergency - Analyzing the Local Administration’s Perspective

Viorel MIHĂILĂ¹

Abstract

While almost all local public administration entities have in place procedures and institutionalized arrangements to tackle civil emergencies and, consequently, media mediated crises, at this level we still experience an noxious tension between managing the crises while communicating about it and reacting to mounting media queries. Managing the flow of information, from the local authorities perspective’ is formalized by procedures and policies, but what it appears not being properly addressed is the huge amount of user generated content on social media platforms asking for urgent answers and actions throughout …mainstream media. Analysis of recent emergency situations in Romania - the crash of the medical flight in North-Western part of Romania (Apuseni Mountains) on 20 January 2014, and snow storms in January-February 2014 found out some of the problems faced by authorities in keeping the balance between having the population alert or having it alarmed while managing a crisis. The overwhelmed information requirements coming from a myriad of diverse perspectives of the very same situations, from both processing and communicated perspectives, generated an unprecedented pressure on key leaders at the local public administration level, “pushing” the responsibilities up on the formal chain, usually at least at the regional level and, in the same time, a change in the communication policy, from active to reactive or even passive.

Keywords: communication, crises communication, public administration.

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Viorel Mihaila – PhD, Visiting professor, University of Bucharest (Psychology and Educational Studies, Faculty of Journalism and Mass Communication Studies, Faculty of Business and Administration). He teaches Strategic Communications, Social&Political Marketing, Public Diplomacy. Areas: Crises Communication, Strategic Communications Social Network Analyses, Country/Region Analyzes, Target Analyzes, Community Development, Social innovation. Work: crises communication; design and coordinate strategic communication campaigns; design, plan and coordinate training programs of the RO MOD for the military public affairs and operations structures involved in crises response operations; plan and coordinate communication campaigns for crises response operations in Kosovo and Bosnia Hertzegovina (crises generated by: Internal Displaced Persons, Displaced Persons, Civil Unrest, Ethnic clashes and violence, floods and

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Strategic Communication - The Institutional Perspective on Crafting Narratives

Viorel MIHĂILĂ

Abstract

In today’s hyperconnected world, the business communication models are paying increased attention and devote significant resources to rediscovered value of storytelling, narratives and strategic communication techniques, as means to attain their goals. In the same time, in post-conflict and stabilization operations environment, military forces, International Organizations and NGOs seemed to redesign the influence operations toolkit, emphasizing the new strategic communication framework, on both normative (policy and strategy) and operational (structures) domains. The change of the focus from what we don’t want the audience to do, on what we want them to do shall pave the way to evolve from what was seen sometimes as war marketing towards war de-marketing. To what extent, however, the military policies on strategic communication will follow the business approach on engaging the target in real-time interactions and communication activities within a pre-constructed narrative, both in-theatre and back at home is yet to be analyzed.

Keywords: strategic communication, influence operations, storytelling, narratives, communication.

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Rethinking Social Actions in Terms of Core Values in Richard Bach’s Jonathan Livingston Seagull

Clementina Alexandra MIHĂILESCU

Abstract

The aim of the paper is to prove how Richard Bach’s character, symbolically and emblematically called Jonathan Livingston Seagull, by rethinking social actions in terms of core values and by teaching the others to act likewise, has accomplished an entirely credible and valuable mental experience which can be closely perceived by us as not only an echo but as a fate. The methodology employed by us in order to properly detect this itinerary and help the readers to acquire the ability to “decenter” (Gilder, 41), e.g. to see from the perspective of other who have already accomplished such a mental and social experience, Jung’s psychological model will be turned to account. This model is focused on of the process of individuation which consists of the integration and assimilation of various archetypes. In terms of results and conclusions, we will prove that the beliefs which have animated Bach's characters to succeed in rethinking and making the others rethink social actions in terms of core values, are grounded in the valuing of the conscious and unconscious structures of ours as individuals and social selves. In this respect, we will also show that the act of reconstruction of social actions in terms of core values cannot be completed in a proposition, or set of propositions, but in a dramatic picture of someone who has actually been successful in attempting it.

Keywords: social actions, core values, individuation, unconscious, to rethink.

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Clementina MIHĂILESCU is a Lecturer in the Department of British, American and Canadian Studies at the “Lucian Blaga” University, Sibiu. She holds a Ph.D. from Lucian Blaga University, and is interested in stylistics, functional styles as well as new directions in contemporary English and American literary studies. She has published extensively in Romanian cultural journals and has published textbooks on stylistics, fuzzy grammar and contemporary British novelists.

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Psychosocial Perspectives in The Approach of Conjugal Homicide in Romania

Simona MIHAIU

Abstract

This paper is proposing psychosociological approach of conjugal homicide, as a form of family occurred crime. I have done my approach to the analysis of the main specialized studies in the recent years in Romania and other countries of Europe. I have further deepened the topic by analysing statistical data from specialized institutions such as The General Inspectorate of Romanian Police, National Institute of Statistics, Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice. Following a review of the referenced studies, I want to bring ahead psychosocial features relating the conjugal homicide committed in Europe and those in Romania. By analysing the statistical data recorded in our country, I am presenting the psychosocial profile of people who have committed conjugal homicide. I have determined that nowadays, conjugal homicide recorded a very high proportion of all violent crime acts, committed nationwide. It is outlined an author’s profile, based on indicators such as: low levels of education, existence of criminal records, lack of work. My results are highlighting new research directions for conjugal homicide in Romania. Also, the psychosocial profile of the authors can be used in the implementation of strategies for the prevention and fighting violent crime, particularly conjugal homicide.

Keywords: Conjugal homicide, psychosocial profile, prevention.

Acknowledgement

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I graduated from the Faculty of Sociology and Social Assistance at the University of Bucharest. In the year 2013 I have obtained the title of doctor in Sociology, with the paper „Violent criminality in Romania. Evaluation, etiology and social prevention”, publication undergoing. I am also vicepresident of the Evolve Association and member of various national and international organizations, working in the fields such as sociology of deviance, criminology and psychology. Starting from June 2014, I am a

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post-PhD researcher in the Institute of Research of Life Quality, Romanian Academy, studying in this context issues of conjugal homicide. I have attended numerous conferences organized in Romania and abroad, I have coordinated three research projects - intervention in the social deviance domain and I have published in specialty magazines and collective volumes.
The Regulation of Intimate Relationships and the Abolition of the Concept of Family as a Paradigm of Non-Freedom in Dystopian Fiction

Delia Doina MIHALACHE

Abstract

In almost every dystopian novel nowadays emerges, under different forms, the same pattern, which is the dissolution of the idea of family relations, intimate encounters, or the very idea of intimacy – applied to all aspects of a person's identity and individuality. Children become often not the offspring of loving parents, but the result of a lab experiment of mass production, thus turning in a product of consumption. Whether the children are “cultivated” to became sexually promiscuous – as in Aldous Huxley’s Brave New World, or ostentatiously abstinent, through the Anti-Sex Youth League – as in George Orwell’s Nineteen Eighty Four, or whether they are permitted to “meet one another” in order to have sexual relation, only with the approval of the One State and through a pink ticket – such as it happens in Yevgeny Zamyatin’s famous novel We, the very idea of intimacy is treated as a threat to the unity and magnificence of the almighty state, which relates to its members as an organism to the cells that are composing it. This which-hunt against personal relations between people, members of society, is meant to destabilise the very core of a person’s identity, which is irremediably connected to those who we call “family”, in order to transform him/ she in a manageable individual, a “mass-man”, as Ortega y Gasset would call it, deprived of any possession of self and, consequently, manageable and manipulable. Our focus in this article is to discuss not only the different models of social behaviour imposed in such totalitarian, dystopian fictions, but also to dissect the inner mechanisms of manipulation and what hides behind them, in an effort to understand and debunk the real motivations which lead entire societies towards a road that leads nowhere but to spiritual death.

Keywords: family, relation, intimacy, non-freedom, dystopia.

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criticism, journalism and theater management), National University of Drama and Cinematography “I. L. Caragiale”, Faculty of Theatre, Bucharest. Momentarily, beneficiary of a POSDRU scholarship.
Wine in a Linguistic Glass

Roxana MIHALACHE\textsuperscript{1}

Abstract

The quality of advertising is one of the factors that ensure the success of some products available on the market.

The paper aims at analysing linguistically the English advertising materials in the winery field. As it is a data-driven study, we selected five of the leading wine-making companies on the Romanian market and analysed the quality of their advertising websites as regards their size, structure, typology and frequency of nouns and adjectives used, their ranking according to certain criteria, use of tenses etc.

The analysis has a contrastive character, which led to the identification of certain correlations between the components of the vocabulary as well as the way in which the texts were made so as to stir up the consumers’ interest in a particular wine. The approach employed in this study is theoretically indebted to the interpretation of parts of language and text analysis presented by Gramley, Patzold (2002) and Vestergaard (1989).

Keywords: wine, linguistics, English, websites.

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Roxana Mihalache is a PhD assistant, delivering lectures and seminars on English for Specific Purposes at the “Ion Ionescu de la Brad” University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Iasi. She has an experience of more than 10 years in this domain, being part of 5 grants and having written 21 scientific papers. She is author of 3 books and co-author of other 2. Her domains of interest are applied linguistics, English for specific purposes, English for academic purposes, language of advertising and utopianism.

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Practices and Traditional Social Economy Models

Nina Mihaela MIHALACHE¹

Abstract

This text is an analysis of the social economy practices as a means of reducing poverty. Besides the patterns of social economy of protected entities, we are seeking an extrapolation of social economy in traditional practices. We are considering a number of indicators that refer to: existing practices and traditional patterns of social economy in Romania, representations and interpretations of these practices, marketing these models and also the strengths and weaknesses of traditional social economic sustainability. We have analysed a series of interviews with people involved in the implementation and promotion of social economy projects and several possible models of traditional activities have been searched which may be the object of the social economy. Documentation made for this research suggests that there are models of traditional social economy in certain Romanian geographical areas not adequately promoted and shared with other communities.

The analysis highlighted some weaknesses of the event and functioning of these practices and traditional social economy models. They concern the difficulties of traditional activities sustainability by lack of marketing, utilizing products, market and especially very small and occasional profit. Although profit is not found only in the last goals of social economy and is recommended for reinvestment, it remains important for covering minimum needs. In this context, these weaknesses constitute the risk factors in maintaining motivation to support these activities in the social economy.

Keywords: traditional social economy, marketing models of social economy, sustainability of traditional social economy.

Acknowledgement

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The Avignonese Tithe Collectors and Transylvania
(up until the Middle of the 14th Century)

Robert-Marius MIHALACHE

Abstract

There are few writings within the sphere of Romanian historiography that have addressed the Avignon period of the Holy See. This aspect extends to the papal tithe collectors, who are fairly well-known in our historiography. This lecture aims to present diachronically the papal tithe collectors who were active in the Kingdom of Hungary (with implications on Transylvania) up until the middle of the 14th century, in order to show how the Hungarian Angevin monarchy was connected to the directives issued from Avignon.

The process of papal tithe collection, enacted through conciliar decrees issued both during the 12th-13th centuries and in the 14th century, was a complex action that envisaged the collection of the amounts owed to the Apostolic Camera by the clergy of Societas Christiana. The general reason was the crusade, an action that most often failed to materialize, even though the amounts envisaged for it were also collected as tithes. These collections were conducted both in the 13th and in the 14th centuries, extending, every time, to the Hungarian Kingdom and, implicitly, to Transylvania, as well. The difference was that in the era of hierocracy, the Holy See’s centripetal force had left no room for interpretation for the papal envoys, whereas in the 14th century, the wishes of “the papacy from Avignon” were not always respected by the collectors themselves, who should have activated to the advantage of the Apostolic Camera, even though this was also due to the direct or indirect influence exerted by the local factors involved.

Keywords: Avignon papacy, Tithe Collectors, Apostolic Camera, Transylvania.

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Robert-Marius Mihalache (born August 9, 1986) is Postdoctoral Researcher at Babeş-Bolyai University from Cluj-Napoca, Romania. He attended College and Master’s Degree at the same University, then followed Doctoral Courses between 2010-2013, obtained his Phd in History in 2013.

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Theoretical Considerations and Legislative Amendments Resulting from Exploratory Opinion European Economic and Social Committee Soc / 507 / 10 septembrie 2014

Marius MIHĂLĂCHIOIU

Abstract

Social dialogue in the European Union is an inherent part of the European project and of the policies and measures aimed at overcoming the crisis that must necessarily be based on the wealth of social dialogue.

The social partners must continue to increase their autonomy and their capacity for collective bargaining and the European institutions must take their joint declaration of October 2013 into account. It is the institutions’ responsibility to facilitate European-level social dialogue and help to translate its achievements into practice.

European social dialogue must be based on the wealth of national social dialogue at the various levels: inter-professional, sectorial, regional and company. At these levels, coverage by collective agreements in a significant number of countries is currently growing weaker, however, partly as a result of European intervention in governance, undermining the position of workers and contributing to growing inequality.

Keywords: Social dialogue, collective bargaining, European Economic and Social Committee, Exploratory opinion, International Labour Organization, Law No.62 / 2011 of the social dialogue.

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The Impact of Metacognitive Judgments on Performance and Task Selection in Learner-Controlled Instruction

Loredana MIHALCA¹

Abstract

Although learner-controlled instruction enables students to set their own learning trajectory, this only leads to equal or slightly better performance than program-controlled instruction (Kraiger & Jerden, 2007). A possible explanation for why learners do not benefit from learner control is that they are unable to accurately monitor their performance and select appropriate learning tasks. Low prior knowledge students are more likely to perform poorly under learner control, not only because of their lack of prior knowledge, but also because of their inaccurate judgments about their own knowledge (e.g., Ease of Learning - EOL; Judgments of Learning – JOL; Retrospective Confidence Judgments - RCJ). The purpose of this study was to provide insight into the differences in metacognitive judgments and their accuracy of low and high prior knowledge students studying in two different versions of learner-controlled environments (full vs. restricted learner control). In addition, it was investigated whether the accuracy of these metacognitive judgments predicts performance in genetics and task selection. Results indicated that the accuracy of RCJs and EOLs in training predicted post-test performance, and the accuracy of RCJs was more important for full learner control than for restricted learner control. However, RCJs and EOLs in training did not predict either the number of problems selected during the training (i.e., task selection) or the time spent on training.

Keywords: metacognitive judgments, accuracy of judgments, learner-controlled instruction, prior knowledge.

Acknowledgement

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Assistant Professor PhD Loredana MIHALCA

Loredana Mihalca is currently an Assistant Professor and a Full time researcher at the Psychology and Counseling Department, Webster University Geneva, Switzerland. Her research interests lie at the interface of educational psychology and cognitive psychology, with the main focus on instructional design and its impact on performance and metacognition. Mihalca’s research focuses specifically on the design of instructional

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materials and on improvement of metacognition and self-regulated learning in computer-based environments. More recently, her research project (SOP HRD/159/1.5/S/136077) focuses on using metacognitive prompts to improve self-regulated learning in computer-based environments.
System for Highlighting the Emotional States, Used in Assessing the Teaching Methods

Laurențiu-Dan MILICI¹  
Vlad-Mihai PLĂCINTĂ²  
Mariana-Rodica MILICI³  
Liliana BUJOR⁴

Abstract

This paper presents a system for real-time measurement of the resistance of the skin surface made from a microcontroller that communicates by Bluetooth to a computer running a virtual instrument. The principle behind this device is the change in skin resistance (the body reacts chemically) the emergence of emotional states generated by watching a footage. The monitor simultaneously a group of subjects and collected data storage.

The system for assessing the emotional states is based on the measurement of the skin conductance (version 1) or on the measurement of the variation in time in body temperature and the assessing the heart rate (version 2), when a subject is under stress conditions.

The large number of data that were acquired and processed leads immediately to several conclusions:

- High variations of the skin conductivity can not be highlighted in the case of short sequences of film (short-term emotions), but the proposed system allows the identification of the small changes that occur in the tissue.

- The acquired data must be subjected to normalization before the graphical representation and statistical calculation. The results obtained depend largely on the degree of involvement of each subject, the speed of response and the attention of each subject. Can be observed subjects which remain insensitive, so they are not receptive to the message sent.

- On the graph, the changes occurred at certain time moments of film are marked and the synchronization of subjects over time (on the 3 graphs) can be observed, the marks coinciding with the film sequences with a strong emotional charge.

- The computed statistical values allow conclusions regarding the psychological type of each subject. The correlation computing does not lead to any conclusion, which emphasizes that the human nature is different from individual to individual, and that the subjects have various psychological profiles.

Keywords: virtual instrument, bluetooth, human skin resistance, emotions, microcontroller.

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Most of his research and teaching activities have been dedicated to instrumentation development, numerical computing and applied informatics, electrical and nonelectrical measurement, virtual instrumentation, microsystems in metrology, e-learning in engineering, automated systems for measurement in sports, industry and society.

Member of The General Association of Engineers in Romania, The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE) and al World Society of Instrumentation and Measurement Associations, The Association of Inventors in Romania and The Romanian Association of Automatics and Industrial Informatics, he is the author of: 14 books, 22 ISI papers, 70 papers published in journals and specialist periodicals, the annals of scientific papers or university, 40 papers published in international scientific events, 11 patentst and member of 23 teams research grants by competition.

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Abstract

Human resources management (HRM) is a current issue in the educational sphere in the last decades. Due to the specificity of the activity - educational work, as well as the dominant form of the organization of work, teaching, management of human resources in schools as educational institutions, abounds with many distinctive features in addition to the basic principles. The fact that the progress of school is the product of the work of each student and teacher as part of the school community does not exclude the school management. On the other hand, school, as any other organization, has its mission and vision. And achieving the school’s vision requires quality management of human resources. That is the reason for focusing our attention in this paper on the manager of the school and the success of the institution as a whole, as a matter of interest. The analysis of the research data confirmed our assumption that the school success and prosperity in general depend on the quality of management.

Keywords: director, primary school, school success.
New Valences of Rhetoric in Managing Negotiator Behaviour

Nela MIRCICĂ¹

Abstract

The study of human relationships, and their several aspects, has preoccupied thinkers from the earliest reflections on man. The constituent elements of the human relations, the rhetoric and the negotiation are the subject of this study; namely, the reconfiguration of rhetoric to meet the needs of the modern and complex negotiations of the beginning of the 21st century. Today, we are witnessing the reconfiguration of negotiation and of its language, the diversification of negotiation and its institutionalization. Social political relations – political, economic, intercultural configure themselves on an increasingly solid foundation of globalized negotiations. Postmodernism leaves as well its mark on the rhetoric specific to negotiation.

Solving the various problems that man faces often involves negotiation activities: we negotiate almost everything in our public and private life. We believe that human relations bear the imprint of the ability to negotiate. Personality and individual behaviour configure inclusively depending on creativity in negotiation, which is a sign of attention from us regarding the tendency towards professional performance, towards stability and affective-emotional balance in our private life. The current reality shows us that the individual, regardless of his level of education and culture, of his social position, of his wealth, negotiates (even without realizing it) when faced with the motivations of the group he belongs to, with the motivations of the partner, even with his own motivations (and in this case he has to determine a priority order to satisfy his needs). Our study focuses on new elements of rhetoric, verbal and nonverbal, in the current negotiation activity.

Keywords: negotiation-type communication, new values of rhetoric, the specific behaviour of the negotiator individual.

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Lecturer PhD Nela MIRCICĂ

Nela Mircică was licensed at the University of Bucharest in 1999 and Doctor of Philosophy in 2009. She is assistant professor (2003), and lecturer (2006) at Spiru Haret University, Bucharest. Fields of interest: phenomenological philosophy, communication, social policies, gender studies. She has published books and numerous studies indexed in international databases: Introduction to Social Policies, Phenomenological Paradigms, Scheler’s Phenomenology of Values, Huseerl on the Relationship between Intentionality and Knowledge, Sartre’s Anthropology of Freedom, Communication and rhetoric in knowledge, Constructive communication in effective negotiation. She is part of the research and implementation teams of some development assistance projects.

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Oda and the Sectoral Policies of the European Union

Florin G. MISCEAC

Abstract

European Union together with its members is the largest donor of Official Development Assistance (ODA), with an annual allocation of more than 50% of all international financial allocations. EU sectoral policies are closely correlated with the issues of global society. Climate change, security issues such as terrorism, trafficking in human beings, migration and energy security are expanding vulnerabilities with impact at supranational level, where increased attention of developed countries to these issues. This paper critically examines the contributions brought by the European Union through sectoral policies in the area of international development cooperation, in the context of internal economic and political turbulences, which might jeopardizes the proper functioning of the organization and the financial allocations for the domain. The correlation between financial allocations (ODA) and efficient tools and methods is also discussed, highlighting the need for better collaboration between stakeholders in order to make the transformative process more efficient. The approach is historical and conceptual overview focused on the efficiency of the European Development Assistance in relation with the challenges faced at the international level.

Keywords: ODA, European Union, Development, Sectoral Policies, Structural Change.

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PhD Candidate Florin Gheorghe MISCEAC

My name is Florin Gheorghe Misceac, PhD Candidate in Political Sciences, Faculty of Philosophy and Social-Politic Sciences, part of „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iasi. I graduated bachelor studies in Political Sciences and I have a Master degree in „International Development Studies” at the same University. In 2007, I had an Erasmus Scholarship at „Konstaz University”, Germany and in present I have a research grant „Erasmus Mundus – Ianus Project” at „Kiev Mohyla Academy” Ukraine. My research interests include the area of international relations, European studies, international cooperation for development, strategies and programs for poverty reduction, public policies.

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About the Right to the Freedom of Religion

Cătălina MITITELU

Abstract

Among others, we wanted to point out the fact that, until now, in the Romanian juridical literature was not yet been presented the real importance of the ancient sources regarding the right to the freedom of Religion.

The first document retained by the history of mankind, concerning the right to the freedom of Religion, it was the Decree enacted by the King Cyrus the Great (590/58 – 530 B.C.).

According to the text of the famous Cylinder of Cyrus, found in 1879 by Rassam at Babylon, and now in the British Museum, Cyrus – who managed also to conquer Babylon – restored Cults and returned exiled people to their homes. He is in fact considered one of the world's greatest liberators and humanitarians.

The second important juridical document, concerning the right to the freedom of Religion was the Edict of Milan, from the year 313 A.C., enacted by the emperors Liciniu and Constantine.

In our century, an historical document of this type remains the Treaty of Lisbon, from 2007.

All these documents are veridical testimonies that from the Edict enacted by the king Cyrus the Great of Persia - and until the Treaty establishing a Constitution of Europe, signed in Lisbon in 2007, - the wright to the Freedom of Religion was stipulated by all the main international instruments. Certainly, this fact proves „à l'évidence” that, during the centuries, the wright to the Freedom of Religion was recognized as one of the main human rights.

Keywords: Religious belief; Religious diversity; the fundamental rights of the human beings.

BIODATA

Associate Professor PhD Cătălina MITITELU

Cătălina Mititelu is specialized in History, Law and Theology. She owns a PhD in Theology, specialized in Canon Law, and a PhD in Law.
She was not only the organizer and co-organizer of many national and international scientific symposia, seminars, round tables (over 15), but she was also a participant to various international conferences (from over 30 countries like, Romania, Poland, Georgia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Moldova etc.), where she presented scientific papers appreciated by both organizers and also by people attending.
She has published books and studies in the field of Byzantine Law, History of Law, Human Rights, Canon Law, History etc.

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Formalities Related to the Consumer Credit Card Contract

Livia MOCANU¹

Abstract

Both in the internal and the European legislation, the constitution of the consumer credit card contract is placed under the transparency principle, meant to insure the equality between unequal contractual partners – the consumer and the professional providing the credit. In fact, at a general level, the consumer protection policy aims to amend the information unbalance between consumers and sellers, by regulating the information provided, but also to guarantee that the consumer receives information which is easy to understand and compare, as information constitutes in fact a fundamental principle for the regulations insuring consumer protection.

The transposition of the European legislation and national law on the consumer credit contracts leads to the development of a pre-contractual and contractual system of information and publicity, governed by the transparency principle, meant to insure that the consumer gives or not his consent.

In this context, the current scientific approach aims to carry out an analysis of the legislative measures passed to protect the consumer’s consent, so that his agreement when a credit contract is concluded is the result of complete information, reflection and freedom of choice.

Keywords: consumer credit, information formalities, publicity, information duty, counselling duty.

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I am the dean of the Law and Administrative Sciences Faculty within “Valahia” University of Targoviste starting with 2008.
I am a tenure teacher for the study programs of Law and Public Administration: Private Roman Law, Civil Law. Contracts, Environmental Law, Consumer Law, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development.
I am a member of CEDIMES Institute, of the Union of Jurists of Romania and the Romanian Society of European Law. Moreover, I am a member of the editorial office of the magazine “Valahia University – Law Study”, which is registered in international data bases.
I am the author of 4 manuals, two synthesis courses for the Bachelor degree’s exam and a monograph.

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The Political Language and the Claim of Rationality

Mihaela MOCANU

Abstract

Among various forms of manifestation of ideology (institutions, acts, practices, symbols and others), the language represents a privileged field, being the favourite ground for the exercising of the political power legitimization function as well as the concealing of its acts of violence. The dynamics of the ideology-political language-political power relationship confers specific characteristics to discourse manifestations within the political space, as far as both their content and their means of expressions are concerned. Essential in the process of justification/legitimization of power, ideology builds an explanatory and rational framework for its performed actions, obscuring everything that is contrary to the values promoted by the power. The political language claim of rationality is built not only by means of evidence and arguments, but moreover by a series of constraints ranging from seduction to violence, being filtered by censorship and dissimulation of facts. This study aims at reviewing the main means of claiming rationality within the political language framework as well as at analysing their effects from a pragmatic perspective.

Keywords: political language, ideology, political power, pragmatics.

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Researcher PhD Mihaela MOCANU

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Solipsism and Intersubjectivity. Four decisive Moments: Blaise Pascal and Michel Henry, Critics of Descartes and Husserl

Cristian MOISUC

Abstract

In the famous *Cartesian Meditations*, Edmund Husserl pays a philosophical tribute to Descartes, for setting the absolute foundation of philosophy on a solid base, namely the transcendental (not empiric) ego. Husserl acknowledged the price of the Cartesian effort, speaking of a „solipsistic philosophy” (*Introduction to Cartesian Meditations*). Moreover, in the V-th Meditation, Husserl describes a „split” ego that sees himself as a „desinteressed spectator” and „constitutes” the world by meditating to „the pure flux of my cogitations”. In order to justify the solipsism and refute any possible objection against his own theory, Husserl is obliged, in the V-th Meditation, to propose the concepts of analogon of ego and the apresentation of Other.

This papers intends to examines if and how the Husselian position on solipsism and intersubjectivity remains in the Cartesien framework or if Husserl does not assume in fact a clear anti-Cartesian hypothesis regarding the life of transcendental ego. Two critics of Descartes and Husserl (namely Blaise Pascal and Michel Henry) will be taken as methodological references for highlighting the limits of the two classic philosophers.

**Keywords:** Solipsism, Intersubjectivity, Descartes, Husserl, Ego, Phenomenology.

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Cristian Moisuc (b.1980), Phd in Philosophy with a thesis about Nicolas Malebranche and the relationship between Metaphysics and rational Theology. He is Assistant in the Department of Philosophy (UAIC, Iasi). His interests are the Cartesian and post-Cartesian Philosophy, the Theology and the Hermeneutics. He has published a book named “Théologie et métaphysique chew Nicolas Malebanche. Proximité, éloignement, occasionalisme” (2015).

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Research by Design, Architectural Education and Quantum Cosmology

Adrian MOLEAVIN¹
Sergiu Cătălin PETREA²

Abstract

During the 1980’s the idea of “research by design” emerged and spread very quickly in most of all design oriented creative practices. Since then a lot of papers have been written on the subject of knowledge that can be obtain through design processes.

This paper is exploring an area related to the above mentioned idea but very little examined, respectively the context of the emergence of the idea of knowledge generation through design, thus emphasizing a relation between the moment of its statement and past and present changes that take place in our society. The paper argues that changes of ontological nature, rooted in the latest scientific advancements, that determined scientist to rewrite our cosmological paradigms, had triggered a vision change on the processes of knowledge generation and appropriation, on education in general.

Based on the correspondence / transfer of ideas between our cosmological views and our living patterns and, respectively, educational practices, the paper demonstrates that the “research by doing” practice, of which research by design is a particular case, will become the main process of knowledge generation for general educational practices. Further, inferring on the same correspondences, we are looking into a few new features that education in general, and architectural education in particular, should / is acquiring / will acquire, marking the process of our society entering a quantum era.

Keywords: quantum cosmology, education, research by design.

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After he graduated from "Gheorghe Asachi" Technical University of Iasi, respectively the "G.M. Cantacuzino" Faculty of Architecture in 2003, A.M. moved to Bucharest and, since fall 2003, he is a teaching assistant in architectural design studios at the "Ion Mincu" University of Architecture and Urbanism. In 2005 he obtains an Advanced Studies Degree in postgraduate program “Marketing and cosmottelluric quality in architecture” and in 2011 he completed his doctoral studies with the “Quantum Architecture. Theoretical and Practical Aspects.” thesis. During this time,

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A.M. worked with several architectural design studios from Romania and abroad and participated in several architectural research programs. A.M.’s interests lie in developing practical and theoretical interconnections between architecture and the human existential universe with the aim of formulating a holistic, contemporary adequate, approach to architecture, based on ideas and methods found in quantum physics, in order to enrich architectural design and experience, which compose the basis of his course: Complexity and Architecture.

Assistant Professor PhD Sergiu Cătălin PETREA

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Intelligence as a Factor of Production in the Post-Crisis Economy

Adrian MORARU¹

Abstract

Nowadays, a lot of information is becoming available to anyone around the world, thanks to the development of the internet and the increasingly rate of globalization. Concepts like business intelligence, data mining and, more recently, big data, gain an important role in the work of information management. However, the new knowledge based society needs the development of a more specific and competitor based type of information analysis, such as the one part of the Competitive Intelligence cycle. The result of the information analysis within the Competitive Intelligence activity is called intelligence, and it refers to useful and actionable information, which can be used by a decision maker within a firm in order to gain durable competitive advantages.

Therefore, with the competitiveness playing an essential role in the new post-crisis economy, earning competitive advantages with the use of proper actionable information is mandatory. The sub-prime economic crisis hit firms and corporations all over the world and the period following this crisis was and still is a real test of survivability. Only the strongest and the most adaptable firms can thrive in a society with sceptical and more and more exigent consumers.

This study brings information together with the other newer factors of production (besides labour, land and work), such as technological or entrepreneur’s ability, properly managing information analysis inside a firm being an important element of development in the new post-crisis economy. At the same time, it can be the base of a more thorough research regarding the importance intelligence for the competitive market and the role it can play in developing the business environment. The main answer this study gives refers to the importance of information analysis and of using its results inside a firm that aims to increase its competitiveness in the market.

Keywords: intelligence, Competitive Intelligence, information analysis, factor of production, post-crisis economy, durable competitive advantages.

Acknowledgment

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I have a bachelor degree and master’s degree at the Bucharest Economic Studies Academy, Economics Faculty. Since 2013, I am a PhD student at the Romanian Academy School of Advanced Studies and, since 2014, I also have a scholarship within the project “Romanian culture and European cultural models: research, synchronization, durability”, Information Science field of activity, with the thesis name “The integrated analysis of the competitive environment information – effective leverage for obtaining durable competitive advantages by firms”. Professionally, I am a business environment information analyst at a firm specialized in business information analysis.
Emigration and the Future of Young Generation in Bacău County, Romania

Andreea MORARU

Abstract

The approach of this article is to bring forward the long-term consequences of emigration over age population structure, visible in Bacău, which is a county from East Romania. Complexity of this social phenomenon provides us different perspectives of analyze and partial explanations concerning the present demographic situation that Bacău county is facing concerning emigration and its impact on age population structure, taking in count that this county register one of the strongest emigration in Romania.

Under economic, political and cultural pressure, people react by trying to find solutions for a better living, as emigration in this case, which has a long term negative impact. Even if it is often seen as an economic privilege, migration, and especially emigration in our case, cause major changes whose cyclical effects are manifested in demographic, social and economic aspects. Therefore, migration is the indirect result of political, economic and social conjecture with worrying implications on population. These implications, already visible in Bacău county, denounce a demographic decline redirected on changing the population age structure translated by a decrease of young population and an increase of old population rate. To reduce the syncope of a descriptive analysis, in this article are used collected data, from National Institute of Statistics, data that are outlined through cartographic method.

Keywords: emigration, population, age structure, Bacău county, demographic impact.

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I have a bachelor's degree in Geography and master’s degree in Tourism and Regional Development and I started doctoral school in 2012 at Faculty of Geography and Geology, Human Geography domain, having my research topic about geo-demographic impact of emigration.

My most recent publications/presentations are: Migrations - a socio-economic paradigm of our times comparative outlook: Bacău and Vaslui counties, Reduction of future generations. Emigration and birth rate in Bacău and Vaslui counties, Workforce Deruralization - A consequence of migration with implication over agriculture, Migration and religion in Romania: A study regarding the influence of migration behavior on religion.
Inmate Mothers in Romanian Prisons

Andrea MÜLLER-FABIAN

Abstract

Incarcerated women in Europe constitute an average of roughly 4.5% to 5% of the total prison population (Karveli, V., Petroulaki, K. & Nikolaidis, G., 2012). According to the International Centre for Prison Studies (ICPS), female prisoners made up 4.6% of the total prison population (ICPS) in Romania. The European Parliament (2008) reports, that this percentage appears to increase in many European countries, in some of them faster than the size of the men’s prison population.

Even if women are a small minority of the prison population, this minority has special characteristics, needs and rights.

The aim of the study is to present the main characteristics of incarcerated mothers from Romania, based on a survey which comprised 136 inmate mother and on eight “Discussion Groups for Imprisoned Mothers” taking place in Târgușor Women Prison and Gherla Maximum Security Prison’s External Section: Cluj-Napoca with incarcerated mothers.

This study showed that the life histories of these women offenders are characterized by social and economic disadvantage; their emotional experiences are characterized by frustration, conflict, guilt and on this background also appears the social stigmatization.

Keywords: incarcerated women, inmate mothers, social stigmatization, emotional experiences, and special characteristics.

Acknowledgement

The data presented and discussed in this paper resulted from the research and intervention activities effectuated during the „Raising a Child through Prison Bars” (JLS-2008-DAP3_AG-1260) international project.

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Associate Professor PhD Andrea MÜLLER-FABIAN

Andrea Müller-Fabian is an associate professor of of Babeș-Bolyai University Cluj-Napoca, teaching a variety of courses at Social work Department. She has a degree in Social Work and Psychology (Babes-Bolyai University) and a MA in Psychosocial Medicine (University of Medicine and Pharmacology “Iuliu Hatieganu”, Cluj-Napoca). Her PhD is in Sociology. She also specialized in clinical psychology and family therapy. Mrs. Müller-Fabian’s research agenda is focused on juvenile and female delinquency,
family therapy, psychosomatic aspects of several diseases and evidence-based social work practices. Her publications include more than 60 articles, 3 individual books and she is co-author of 7 books.
The Role of Clusters in the Development of the Competitiveness of Members (Business Organizations)

Carmen NĂSTASE\textsuperscript{1}  
Carmen CHAȘOVŞCII\textsuperscript{2}  
Adrian Liviu SCUTARIU\textsuperscript{3}

Abstract

This study approaches the experience of clusters in the context of the fact that the European experience shows that clusters are an important element in smart specialisation strategies, being recognised as drivers of industrial innovation and competitiveness. Our specific focus is Romanian case study, which uses data from 7 clusters from different industries. The goal of the study is to identify the regional strengths/weaknesses, the expectations of the members, the possible achievements through a cluster, the needed partners, the willing participants. Processing the data allowed us to make an image of the cluster status, of the appreciations and perceptions from the members, as well as, some important suggestions to take into account for the further activity of these organizations.

Keywords: cluster, cooperation activities, associations, networks, strategic cooperation, professional association.

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Current activity

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  \item Editor in chief, The USV Annals of Economics and Public Administration, consultant providing advice in the field of tourism.
\end{itemize}

Academic and Professional Background

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Economies through Formation of Entreprise (2004); Certification of Quality manager/Service, CERTQUA Management Bonn (2006); Certification of Auditor/Service, CERTQUA Management Bonn (2007); speakers and invited professor, author and co-author of 12 books published in national prestigious publishing houses, more than 60 articles published, member in the research team of 18 grants, project manager in 7 international grants. Key qualification in setting up strategies for private and public company in the field of Project Management, Business development, Change Management, Organizational change, Business development driven change. Editor of 4 scientific revues, reviewer of publications/volumes from Romania and abroad.

Associate Professor PhD Carmen CHAŞOVSCHI

Current activity

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Academic and Professional Background

Carmen has graduated in tourism and has a PhD Degree in Human Resources Management. The main competences are in the domain of tourism, management, tourism development through participatory approach, strategic development and entrepreneurship. Carmen published several books in these fields and attended to several professional programs and scholarships in Japan, Germany, Italy and Austria. She worked since 2001 as consultant for tourism for GTZ (German Organization for Technical Assistance), as trainer for different organizations in Romania (ANAT–National Association of Tourism Agencies, ANT – National Tourism Agency, BRMC – Romanian Stock Exchange Unit) and attended as invited key speaker at different international events as for example SEE Consultancy Network Conference in Croatia, Danube Competence Center in Serbia and many others. Today Carmen is associate professor at University of Suceava.

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● Executive Editor, The USV Annals of Economics and Public Administration, scientific journal indexed in international databases

Academic and Professional Background

- 18 years academic experience, doctoral degree and postdoctoral degree in the field of economics
- author and co-author of 5 books published in national prestigious publishing houses,
- more than 50 articles published in scientific journals and conferences volumes
- member in the research team of 7 grants
- mobilities abroad (Zvolen – Slovakia, Strasbourg – France, Oulu - Finland)
Intercultural Education – a Device for Promoting Moral Values in the Society of Knowledge

Ramona NEACȘA (LUPU)¹
Marian VÎLCIU²
Alina ANGHEL³

Abstract

The problematic of interculturality appeared in the last decades as an educational response to the increasing phenomenon of globalization, in a society preoccupied by knowledge. Its aim is to construct a world which accepts diversity and promotes tolerance and active participation; to optimize the interactions between people belonging to different ethnic, cultural, racial or religious communities; to solve optimally the conflicts generated by the preconceptions referring to the affiliation to different ethnical, racial or religious communities. Moral values can be valorized and promoted whilst developing intercultural activities which treat cultural diversity and national identity; interethnic stereotypes and identity models; racial stereotypes, gender stereotypes; discrimination; identification of mechanisms which lead to the apparition of preconceptions; the advantages of the promotion of moral values like goodness, acceptance, tolerance, fair play, understanding, empathy etc. As we can see, the accent does not fall on the cognitive dimension of knowledge, but rather on the affective, attitudinal and action one. Approach - the research design: 2 homogenous lots of intentionality composed of 100 and 70 students. There were used quantitative and qualitative research methods: structured questionnaire, semi-structured interview, focus-group method, evaluative techniques and statistics applied on a 1 years period. Results and implications – our researched showed a change in the students’ behavior and mentality after participating at our proposed activities. They acknowledged better the moral values and their importance in the world they live in, their fundamental role and impact if we desire to live in a world of peacefulness and acceptance.

Keywords: interculturality, moral values, diversity, discrimination, stereotypes.

BIODATA

Assistant PhD Ramona NEACȘA (LUPU)

Ramona Neacșa (Lupu) Born on 8th of March 1978. I Graduated the Faculty of History in 2001 at Valahia University of Targoviste and sustained the doctoral thesys in 2014, obtaining the Phd degree from the Romanian Academy. I graduated a Master program in Educational Management at the University of Bucharest. My main domains of interest and publication are Romanian medieval history, Didactics of history,

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Associate Professor PhD Marian Vîlciu


Lecturer PhD Alina Gabriela Anghel

Spiritual Counselling and Specialized Support in Modern Human Life Problems- an Interdisciplinary Research Project

Mihaela Gabriela NEACSU

Abstract

The present paper presents the conceptual and procedural frame for the implementation of a university master studies program, an interdisciplinary project that values theological, psychological and educational sciences research in order to develop theory and practice for the Christian Orthodox spiritual counselling. The aim of the research is the identification of opportunity and the analyses for the needs to train in the field of spiritual counselling, through a program of university master studies, of different categories of specialists that activate in the field of social and educational public or private services.

The research objectives deal with:
- Probing the perceptions of the potential employers, actual partners of the University in Pitesti according: the real needs on the work market for specialists with competences in the field of spiritual counselling, their possibility to integrate on the job market and the possibility to complete practical stages for the master students;
- Identifying real, from the field information about the need for training of students with a licence in theology, psychology, social assistance, educational sciences in the field of spiritual counselling, correlated to the investigation of sources/motivational level of the potential beneficiaries of the future master program.

The methodology reunites the analyses of official documents and statistics, group focus with experts and enquiry on the base of questionnaire and interview. Specialized support in the problems of modern man’s life may come as a common support from an interdisciplinary team. Support services needed in order to overcome problems appeared due to unemployment, poverty, disabilities, addiction, and criminal and out of law behaviour, marital problems or of any other nature. The conclusions of the research reveal the opportunity to build the paradigm for spiritual counselling through master university studies and through interdisciplinary scientific research.

Keywords: spiritual counselling, specialized support, interdisciplinary research.

BIODATA

Associate Professor PhD Mihaela Gabriela NEACSU

Mihaela Gabriela Neacsu is University Associate Professor Doctor within the Sciences of education faculty of the University in Pitesti. At the same time she activates in the field of adult training and since 2012 she leads the Institute for Training and performance Muntenia of the University in Pitesti. The main domains of activity are

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social pedagogy, alternative pedagogies, specialty didactics, and complete quality management in education, quality standards in training teachers, the methodology for educational research, child’s assistance and protection of rights. She has a reach scientific activity that reunites 4 books whose only writer she is, 2 co-author books, 8 chapters in collective volumes and more extended articles published in the volumes of some international conferences.
Measuring Professional Integration of Young People

Gabriela NEAGU¹

Abstract

Professional integration is one of the questions that are at the intersection of many disciplines - sociology, education sciences, psychology, economy etc. - which creates difficulties any researcher when it decides to analyze this process. In the context of socio-economy marked by instability, deep transformations in all of the areas and systems of society, professional integration theme admitted more frequently to the attention researchers. But, what it means to be "integrated professional"? How do we determine whether or not a person is integrated from a professional viewpoint? In the work that you propose we'll focus on identification and analysis main indicators - objective and subjective - which can be measured professional integration. Data that we will use in work come from the data bases of national and international institutions empowered to collection and processing of the relevant statistical information (Eurostat, Eurydice, government agencies etc.).

Keywords: professional integration, objective indicators, subjective indicators, methods of measurement of professional integration.

Acknowledgement

This paper is made and published under the aegis of the Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy as a part of programme co-funded by the European Union within the Operational Sectorial Programme for Human Resources Development through the project for Pluri and interdisciplinary in doctoral and post-doctoral programmes Project Code: POSDRU/159/1.5/S/141086.

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Preventing Homelessness among Ex-Offenders.
Professional Reintegration

Gina Mihaiela NEAMȚU1
Narcisa OPRİŞ2

Abstract

Many persons who leave prisons are engaged to overcome obstacles in reconstruction of personal, social, economic aspects. It is claimed that newly released captives are in need to enlarge their employment skills as being the main component of prevention homelessness. Ex-prisoners have been marginalized from mainstream employment, thus there is a real need to sustain their professional integration. To appreciate the scale of this problem, the article presents a research during 2 years, 2012-2014 in a nonprofit organization, Prison Fellowship Romania, dealing with ex-prisoners. The study is qualitative-quantitative research; the database has a total of 50 ex-offenders, including 30 percent women and 70 percent men, between 18-40 years.

To begin with the solid support in prevention homelessness for ex-offenders is through professional reintegration counseling and cognitive behavioral therapy. The paper is part in two domains: social work counseling and psychologist intervention.

This paper discusses homelessness among ex-prisoners, professional counseling was effectuated by specialist in social work including giving information of employment issues to ex-offenders; facilitate the open relation ex-offenders-employer, documents used in employment process.

Through cognitive behavioral therapy ensure reduction of anger, dysfunctional convictions, as being the impediment in professional reintegration, respectively inconstant professional engagement among ex-prisoners. All 50 subjects participate in three levels of the research conducted by a specialist in therapy: pre-post and follow-up intervention. Through cognitive behavioral therapy all of the subjects eliminate the anger and reduction of irrational cognition.

Current research suggests not to be released any prisoner to homelessness, without offering assistance to find transitional housing, as well as short-term employment. Moreover there is a need for organizational policies, national statistics on homelessness among ex-offenders. To sum up 50 ex-offenders who were subject to professional counseling and cognitive behavioral therapy are more efficient in obtaining and maintain a job.

Keywords: cognitive behavioural therapy, detention, ex-offenders, professional counselling, professional reintegration.

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Acknowledgement

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This work was possible due to Constantin and Cornelia Asăvoaie, the main founder of Prison Fellowship Romania.

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Psychologist Gina Mihaela NEAMTU

Gina Neamțu Mihaela, autonomous clinical psychologist and psychotherapist on cognitive behavioral training certified by the College of Psychologists of Romania.

Educational qualification:

M.A Department of Psychology and Educational Science, Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca.

B.A. Department of Psychologist Techniques for behavioral control and Development of Human Potential, Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca.

Education at other Institutions: Course of Scientifically Validated Interventions in Generalized Anxiety and Separation Anxiety; Management of Sexual Dysfunction, Institute of Sexology, Cluj-Napoca.

Employment:

2008- Psychologist at Prison Fellowship Romania, Program Director at Christian Center for Homeless.

2011- Individual Cabinet of Psychology.

2014- Clinician Psychologist at County Hospital Emergency, Department of Psychiatry, Cluj-Napoca.

PhD Narcisa OPRIȘ

Opriș Narcisa, social work and PhD in Sociology.

Education


M.A., Public Administration Studies Program at the Institute for Public Policy and Social Research, Michigan State University & Department of Political Science.

B.A. - Department of Social Work, Emanuel University of Oradea

Conference:


16-17 May 2014 Participation at student conference, Research and Psycho-social Intervention in Contemporary Society.

Employment:
2009- Research Assistant at European Project on Professional Insertion, Department of Political Science, Cluj-Napoca
2011- Social Work at Prison Fellowship Romania
The Voice of Russia and the Romanian new media consumers

Catalin NEGOITA

Abstract

Kremlin’s mean of propaganda, since 1929, *The Voice of Russia* has been the trumpet of the Soviet Union’s interests in the entire world. After the fall of the Iron Curtain, *The Voice of Russia* adapted to the new realities. Today, it is a public multimedia company. *The Voice of Russia* passed into the digital era, building a site, appealing to social networks in order to advance its visions. The policy of the company consists in aggressive promotion of the Russian interests abroad. *The Voice of Russia*’s Facebook profile makes no exception. We will analyse the online media consumers’ reaction to Moscow’s posts.

**Keywords:** *The Voice of Russia*, Moscow, Facebook, social networks, new media, aggressive promotion.

**BIODATA**

Lecturer PhD Catalin NEGOITA

Catalin Negoita graduated History and Philosophy at University of Bucharest and has a PhD in Historical Sciences. He is the author of “Tara uitata. Cadrilaterul in timpul administratiei romanesti 1913-1940” and “Intre stanga si dreapta. Comunism, iredentism si legionarism in Dobrogea de Sud”. Negoita is interested in contemporary history, history of press, political sciences and political journalism, domains that coincide with the courses he teaches at *Dunarea de Jos* University – Faculty of Letters.
Social-Political Communication Infusing Societal Environment

Xenia NEGREA¹
Bianca TEODORESCU²

Abstract

The study explores the pathways by which political communication influence the societal environment. There are three forms of political communication through the society is infuse: political organizations, political parties and public organizations. These political forms of communication are defined by the culture of the political parties and by the media.

The social-political communication provides the information through mass-media: TV, radio, Internet, newspapers. In our society, the communication is the key in everything, especially in politics. The politicians are taking persuasive actions in the society in order to take the lead over the masses of people and to get more influence for their benefits. In the political life, it’s important to the media to inform the public about the strategies and decision that are taken by the political parties (Beciu, 2002; McNair, 2011; Sandu & Unguru, 2014). A politician has to communicate always with his voters in manner to sustain his credibility.

The media is an essential part of the political communication and represents the direct connections to the political parties and the people from a society. But sometimes the media is constrained by the political parties to take different forms and to favorite some story which are not always true. However, in a democratic society, the free press exists and has courage to report any bad or good news.

Keywords: social-political communication, politics, political action, media.

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Assistant Professor PhD Xenia NEGREA

Xenia NEGREA is Assistant Professor at the University of Craiova (Romania), Journalism Specialization. She teaches writing techniques. She completed her studies at Aristotle University (Thessaloniki, Greece) and at Université Libre de Bruxelles. Xenia Negrea is the author of 40 studies published as book chapter or articles in publications indexed in international data bases. She is the author of Aventuri verticale – Studiu monografic Tiberiu Iliescu (Aius Publishing, Craiova, 2006), she was editor for Tiberiu Iliescu – Pagini alese (Aius Publishing, Craiova, 2006) and Felix Aderca – Mărturia unei generații (Aius Publishing, Craiova, 2006) and co-author for România. Starea națiunii. 2013 (Pro Universitaria, București, 2014). See also https://scholar.google.ro/citations?user=XdJeuw4AAAAJ

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MA Student Bianca TEODORESCU

Bianca TEODORESCU is a graduate of the Faculty of Letters of Craiova, University of Craiova (Romania), and currently is a bachelor at the same faculty. She has published several articles in scientific journals in Romania, Poland and Australia.
The Statistical Analysis on Gender Barriers in the North East

Emanuela-Alisa NICA

Abstract

The geographical location, the current economic crisis, the level of education of women, the unequal access to education and health as well as the fact that most women in certain geographical areas of Romania are not aware of their rights, therefore they don't support and defend them, are the women's major issues in today's society.

The paper "Statistical analysis on gender barriers in the North-East" aims at identifying, measuring and drawing pertinent conclusions regarding the insurance of equal opportunities for women and men. The research on the phenomenon took place from May to October 2014 in the Northeastern region and consisted in the development, completion and analysis of responses to a questionnaire addressed to women to identify and measure the perception regarding the equality between women and men.

Keywords: Statistical analysis, gender barriers.

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Associate Professor PhD Emanuela-Alisa NICA

Emanuela-Alisa Nica is a Associate Professor PhD, Lumina – The University of South-East Europe, Bucharest Romania. Emanuela - Alisa Nica also is a post-doctoral fellow in the project "Post-Doctoral Studies in Ethics of Health Policy", University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr. T. Popa Iasi ". Educational evolution follows a constant upward trend, so in 2009 she holds a PhD in Cybernetics and Economic Statistics, in 2005 obtained the Postgraduate Diploma of Academic Studies in Economics and Management Finance and Banking, and in 2004 obtained his Master in Structures Fundamental mathematical-analysis. From June 2002 graduated the Faculty of Mathematics, Al. I. Cuza University, the Applied Mathematics. Between 2007-2013, associate professor Emanuela-Alisa Nica has attended various conferences, national and international scientific events in the country and abroad, also was involved in organizing and supporting projects, conferences, workshops, publishing such a significant number of articles and papers. Research skills are supported through involvement as a member of team developing and implementing projects, contract research, development and innovation with the business.

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Study on the Level of Education and Access to Health Services for Women in North East Region

Emanuela-Alisa NICA

Abstract

The difficulty for women to find a job, the unequal access to employment and occupation for a job that will give them the best possible living, correlated with the level of education, the access to health services, small financial gains represent key points in woman's development in today's Romanian society.

The paper "Study on the level of education and access to health services for women in North East Region" brings into focus the educational status and access to health services for the modern woman who prefers to be placed in the post-modern actual world of the new century, as consumer and participant in the contemporary culture and education.

This study is based on a field research in the North East region, which required the development of a questionnaire and its filling by 400 women in this region. The statistical analysis will highlight useful correlation between the level of education of these women and their access to health services.

Keywords: Statistical analysis, gender barriers, education and health.

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The Process of Education in the Modern University: from the Paradigm of Comprehension of Knowledge to the Paradigm of Knowledge Discovery

Evgeniya Mikhailovna NIKOLAEVA
Rezida Maskhutovna NIGOMATULLINA

Abstract

When discussing problems of modern education the ideas of philosophy of pragmatism acquire new actuality. In pragmatism the traditional aims of education and the role of teacher are reconsidered. Initial setting assumes the complexity and even impossibility for the teacher predict what knowledge graduate student will need. This is primarily due to the increasing uncertainty of the society in which the graduate lives. Therefore, one of the main outcomes of education should be the tolerance of uncertainty. This allows to retain the ability to make decisions in complex, unstructured, antinomical situations; perceive them not as a threat but as potential "growth points", containing the vectors of development. The paradigm of assimilation of knowledge is transformed into a paradigm of knowledge discovery, which has the status of becoming. It is important that in the process of formation and emergence, significant role belongs to student. In this sense, the modern teacher must develop and implement a new role that combines two plans - tutoring and facilitating. First plan includes coordinating and advisory activities where teacher creates a comfortable and effective learning environment that is filled with a variety of scenarios by which is possible to implement individual educational program. For implementation of tutor support is very important to have the student intentions for educational inquire. This request subsequently becomes the subject of collaborative reflection between tutor and student, which eventually formed the phenomenon of support. By means of initiating communication with students, teacher-facilitator be able to "be in someone’s shoes," to look through the eyes of wards into environment, including himself. This allow to decrease evaluvative attitude to what students are do and focuses on the positive outlook about their capabilities.

Keywords: philosophy of education, becoming knowledge, tutor, facilitator.

Acknowledgement

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The Role of Media in the Formation and Implementation of Public Policies

Manuela NITA

Abstract

It is undeniable the influence that media can have in initiating, developing and conducting a public policy, being an actor which permanently monitors the evolution of the society's life in all its aspects.

In the present study, we intend to analyze to what extent the media intervention can have a positive or negative effect on public policy process, if it can be a catalyst for them. The media is not a "policeman" of the society, but is a keen observer, known in all levels of social life. She is always in the shadow of authority, researching, analyzing, emanating criticism or appreciation. The success or failure of a public policy may have as source an elaborated activity of media, although often the initiators of public policy, in case of failure, attributed this as the cause to the press and in case of success to their own efforts.

The media, in its diversity, has an essential role in all phases of a public policy, even if it is not a direct participant. This is recognized in any country in the world, with either democratic or totalitarian regimes.

Also, in the research that we will conduct, we will follow to what extent the media is a source for identification of solutions, in the cases where authorities are considering that they are powerless, for various reasons.

Keywords: media, monitoring, public policy, authority, influence group

BIODATA

Lecturer PhD Manuela NITA

Lecturer at the Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences at Valahia University, I completed doctoral studies in the field of international trade law, focusing especially my scientific research on international trade and competition law. My research area of interest also includes public policy sphere, being one of the subjects I teach to my students. Among the results of scientific work carried out, along with studies and articles, I emphasize the monographs: Debt securities as payment instruments (single author), Internal and European competition law (coauthor), Deposit contract and its varieties (coauthor).

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Coping Styles and Social Support in Emergency Workers: Family as a Resource

Cinzia NOVARA¹
Maria GARRO²
Giuseppe DI RIENZO³

Abstract

The nature of the job of people working in emergency situations is such that they may experience high levels of stress. With the term ‘emergency’, we refer to macroscopic events (floods, earthquakes) but also to micro-emergencies, that are more frequent events like accidents and acts of violence. Therefore, the aim of this approach is to help to prevent, or to overcome, the psychic phenomenon that occurs in the victims after a traumatic event that is unexpected and upsetting. In disaster and emergency scenarios, empirical data shows that an effective intervention is able to activate pro-social behaviours, based on social relations and norms; but for emergency workers there are several dangers.

The study analyses the relationship between social support and coping in 182 Emergency Service professionals of three professional categories operating in dangerous situations: military, frontier police and firemen. The research confirms the relationship between coping and social support, emphasising the importance of the family source. The results also confirm what has been reported in literature about the prevalence of situational coping for professionals working in emergency situations. In this area, such research may provide a base for developing stress management programs in emergencies and for protecting and reinforcing the wellness of emergency workers, who, in turn, are victims as well.

Keywords: social support, coping styles, emergency workers, stress management.

BIODATA

Assistant Professor PhD Cinzia NOVARA

Researcher in Dynamic Psychology at the University of Palermo. She is coordinator of the area of psychological research for projects related to: networking, emergency psychology, intercultural, burnout, suicide. He has published numerous essays and scientific papers on action research and development community. Among his recent publications, is co-author and editor: Elements of community psychology (McGraw-

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Hill, 2012), Welfare and local area plans (Milan, 2008), Marginalia (Milan, 2005) Narrating and services to immigrants (Milan, 2005). He is currently carrying out research on bicultural couples will especially deal of sense of community, family and social support satisfaction.

Assistant Professor PhD Maria GARRO

-Senior researcher in Social Psychology
-At the university level has played the following educational activities: Social Psychology of Development; Social Psychology; Interventions Protection of the family and the child; Forensic Psychology; Forensic Psychology and Equal Opportunities; Laboratory interventions Protection of the family and the child.
-Member of the PhD Committee in the Academic Board of the Doctorate in Europaische Kulturstudien- University of Palermo.
-The scientific work is addressed to the deepening of various subjects. In particular: social representations explorations in social psychology; Forensic Psychology action research; child abuse; prison; deviance, social support; gender identity; new family reasearch.

Educator Giuseppe DI RENZO

Educator and expert in human resources management.
In my professional experiences I have dealt with the protection of children, of unaccompanied minors, and of women victims of violence, as well as interventions for the developement of community empowerment and resilience.
I have published on: social psychology, immigration policies, unaccompanied minors, homosexuality and education on diversity; education and social integration.
Principle of Non-Discrimination or About the Recent Approaches to a Classic Principle

Gina ORGA-DUMITRIU

Abstract

In the hierarchy of general principles of the EU law, together with the institutional principles (of loyal cooperation and institutional balance) and procedural principles (the right to defense and the right to an effective recourse), the substantial principle of non-discrimination is far from being less important and stands out due to its fairly interesting background.

Initially described as a general constitutional principle, its scope evolved from the rule of equal treatment applied in the relationships between economic operators on the market (I) to employment relationships, where it settled down to make a fine career. The bold and sometimes challenged guidelines of the CJEU in its application, laid down in Raccanelli, Viking and Laval, Mangold or ACCEPT, are a statement of its generous realization (II).

Currently defined also by Article 21 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights (and extended by the particular application from Article 23 of the Charter), the principle of non-discrimination seems to be extending also beyond employment relationships by the use of the notion of citizenship for securing the exercise of the right to free movement or even to relationships between professionals and consumers (III). The recent controversies concerning the EU lawmaker’s possibility of restricting the principle of non-discrimination by issuing a directive on the fight against discrimination brought about by Test-Achats complete the article’s essence. Finally, in some more recent doctrinaire assessments on its extent and utility, the principle of non-discrimination is elevated even to the rank of general principle of the EU private law, which, naturally, consolidates its statute (IV).

Keywords: principle of non-discrimination, equal treatment for men and women, combating discrimination, fundamental rights.

Biodata

Lecturer PhD Gina ORGA-DUMITRIU

Doctor of Law (commercial Law), Babeș-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, 2007, PhD. Lecturer at the Faculty of Law of Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu (disciplines: European Business Law, International Trade Law), Lawyer at Sibiu Bar Association. Postdoctoral researcher according to the postdoctoral research contract (2010-2013) obtained within the non-reimbursable financing program, University partnership in research

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— *a step towards a postdoctoral school of future*, co financed by the European Social within the above mentioned program the postdoctoral research theme is — *European Contract Law*

What Does “New Media” Mean?

Meral OZCINAR

Abstract

New media addresses a difference from conventional media because of including new concepts, in addition to that it's also a target of the critics. As a matter of fact, regardless of new or traditional media, the context is primarily the same. And thus this case causes the main source of critics. What is new media? What is the difference in new media? This point should necessarily be questioned Undoubtedly, each technology is relatively new the former one. And this new media technology will face with the same destiny the old ones with constantly increasing technology. Indeed it has happened already.

The main difference between conventional and new media, excluding technologic frame interaction and feedback which are limited in traditional one, is constantly increasing in accordance with new media. Interaction and connectivity should necessarily be taken into account with being a part of creating context and being qualified literacy concepts, as well. Manipulation period starts with tag in and then, keeps going with making the person hyperlinked. And this period makes people be qualified as far as possible. And this also gives opportunity to market the content more clear.

“Create your own media” refers to be a virtual part off all creating content process immediately after click in like or dislike button.

This Study, aims to analyze the creating context process of the activist, taking part in Gezi Occupy, discussed overwhelmingly in many circles. Our main objectivity is to study in terms of Facebook and especially twitter through the interaction; “ideal self” and “connectivity” concepts.

Keywords: New Media, conventional media, concepts, target, critics.

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Assistant Professor PhD Meral OZCINAR

Meral Özçinar Esli was born in Manisa in 1975. After finishing primary, secondary and high schools in İzmir, she graduated from Dokuz Eylül University Faculty of fine arts, department of cinema and television. She took Master of Science degree at the same faculty in 2005 and was entitled to receive PhD in 2010. In 2005, Esli began to work as an academic in Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University. She has been working in Uşak University since 2012. She has published 2 books named ‘Philosophical Background of Turkish Cinema’ and “Inbetween”, numerous papers in national and international academic journals and book chapters.

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Evaluation of the Importance of Emergency Housing Construction Architecture for Social Life

Nur Banu ÖZDEMIR¹
Gonca AKCAER²
Asena SOYLUK³

Abstract

Disasters are sudden events that cause psychological and physical damages, deaths and injuries by causing serious interruptions to the communities of daily lives. experiences and lessons learned from the disaster affected regions by exploring and analyzing the actual situations. The results of these previous cases' evaluations can be used to decrease the probable disaster risks and losses.

The earthquake has caused major social problem in all societies. State anxiety experienced in the areas of research covered by the disaster, one of the most common response trait anxiety and depression. These are the psycho-social problems. Sheltering is the biggest social problems experienced in the aftermath of the earthquake.

The shelter needs of disaster victims must be rapidly met after the disaster. Post-disaster temporary houses are small in dimension and erected shortly after the event. When considered from this point of view, post-disaster temporary houses are the structures that allow disaster victims to return their normal lives by meeting their shelter needs as rapidly as possible. The aim of this study is to determine the criteria that must be taken into consideration during the design process of temporary residences. These criteria are determined by the scale of Turkey emergency shelter structures and advanced emergency shelter structures in the countries of the world will be taken into the study subjects. Have 92% of its territory as Turkey first degree earthquake zone with moderate or severe and often work on emergency shelter in a country where violent earthquakes to be given in this article.

A design approach in post disaster reconstruction activities was developed for the psycho-social and physical conditions of the disaster affected region and solution will examine the emerging post-disaster social housing problems. This approach offers a planning, design and evaluation approaches for planners, constructors and designers for psycho-social and physical post disaster reconstruction.

Keywords: Earthquake, earthquake shelter, psycho-social and physical conditions, technology, materials.

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Nur Banu Özdemir is Msc student in the department of architecture and department of city and regional planning at Gazi University. In 2010, she was graduated from department of architecture at Cukurova University. Her areas of interest include earthquake-resistant design, behavior and design of structures, seismic design codes and construction materials.

Msc Student **Gonca AKÇAER**

Gonca Akçaer is Msc student in the department of architecture at Gazi University. Also she is currently scholar in the department of architecture at Niğde University. In 2008, she was graduated from department of architecture at Cukurova University. Her areas of interest include earthquake-resistant design, construction materials and dynamics of buildings.

PhD **Asena SOYLUK**

Dr. Asena Soyluk is currently scholar in the department of architecture at Gazi University. Her areas of interest include earthquake-resistant design, seismic design codes, construction materials and dynamics of buildings.

She was graduated from department of civil engineering at Erciyes University. She received her master degree from department of construction education at Gazi University and also she got her doctorate degree from architecture department at the same university.
Socio-Economic Effects of Claiming Estate

Loredana Adelina PĂDURE¹
Adrian ȚUȚUIANU²

Abstract

The success of EU enlargement was made possible by transformation from communist systems to capitalism and democracy and one of the common problems in the Balkans is the policy of property rights. Evidence from Eastern Europe shows that the security of property rights is more important than financial constraints Development (Johnson et al. 2002).

Due to the pilot decision to suspend all processes concerning restitution pending European court forced Romania to a period of 18 months in which to address the issue refunds within the meaning of respect for fundamental rights and the establishment of a functional mechanism of restitution and compensation. If Romania does not remedy procedures for restitution one of the sanctions is to be excluded from the Council of Europe. The stake of compensation is 8-9 billion

This study attempts to make a contribution in shaping steps needed for the country's economy no longer supports moral damages for failing to wisely managed this matter.

Keywords: property rights, restitution, compensation, fundamental rights, Socio-economic effects.

Acknowledgement

This paper has been financially supported within the project entitled "Horizon 2020 • Doctoral and Postdoctoral Studies: Promoting the National Interest through Excellence, Competitiveness and Responsibility in the Field of Romanian Fundamental and Applied Scientific Research", contract number POSDRU/159/1.5/S/I40106. This project is co-financed by European Social Fund through Sectoral Operational Programme for Human Resources Development 2007-2013. Investing in people!

BIODATA

Lecturer PhD Loredana Adelina PĂDURE

My interests are quite diverse. Regarding publication, I focused specifically on Civil Law, Family Law and Labour Law, with special inclination for the subject of real estate claiming in Romania, analyzed in the thesis, and in the scientific research work at postdoctoral program.

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Regarding property claim lately I have focused on researching economic and social effects of property claim. At universities I work, I taught Civil Law and Roman Law, Public and Private International Law, Constitutional Law and English.

Adrian Țuțuianu - As the president of the Council of Dâmbovița District, my interests are to monitor the observance of the current legislation and to find the most suitable options for solving the problems of the district. Regarding publication, I specifically focused on Commercial Law, and civil law. At the university I work, I taught Commercial Law. I am also a lawyer in Dambovița, ex- senator.

Associate Professor PhD Adrian ȚUȚUIANU

I am a romanian politician, PSD member, senator in Parliament during 2008-2012. From 2012 I have been president of the Dâmbovița County Council. As a professor at Valahia University I prepared Graduate Courses - Romanian Commercial Law vol.I and vol.II first edition 2003, and second edition, in 2004; with authors: Assoc Gheorghe Gheorghiu, Prep. Univ. Eduard Istrătescu at Bibliotheca Publishing House, Târgoviște, Emerging, Course Notes - Introduction to law, for students of the Faculty of Economics of the Valahia University of Târgoviște, Emerging, Course Notes - Corporate, for students of the Faculty of Economics, for ID at Valahia University of Târgoviște, Emerging stock market work – at Hamangiu Publishing House. I also participated in scientific communication sessions, seminars, symposia, etc., organized by the Faculty of Law, at Valahia University of Târgoviște or Chamber of Commerce and Industry Dâmbovița.
Wastewater Treatment Plant Data Management. Problems and Solutions in Romania

Casen PANAITESCU

Abstract

The complexity of the treatment process involves the need for proper management of the processes involved. In order to obtain lower costs and significantly reducing environmental impact need adequate management. This paper aims to show the problems encountered in wastewater treatment plants in Romania industrial capacity of more than 1000 m3 / h and highlight solutions applied in accordance with the priorities and needs identified. Such factors are quantified based on technical, economic and environmental performance of the treatment process. Are analyzed optimization models which identify strategies for avoiding or finding solutions to operational problems. In this sense were applied mathematical models that may remove the associated risks.

Keywords: wastewater, decision, strategies, management

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PhD Casen PANAITESCU

Applied research in chemical and environmental engineering field and waste and wastewater treatment technologies (petrochemical products, organic intermediary, treatment of oils, industrials auxiliary), unconventional technologies, ecological technologies and products, chemistry and instrumental analysis, transfer technologies, consulting, management of national research projects.

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Romanian Strategies in Compost Management

Casen PANAITESCU

Abstract

The market for compost is quite restricted. Because of this, the adoption of appropriate management solutions in composting is the only viable solution at this time. In Romania composting is done mostly on a small scale. But there are some companies who have chosen to manufacture on industrial scale compost. But its low cost price as a finished product, manufacturing Waste management makes quality compost to be a challenge. This paper aims to analyze the complete manufacturing cycle compost. The study achieved all important aspects, namely: technological, economic and environmental.

Keywords: compost, strategies, management.

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Integrate Sludge Management from Prahova Area in the National Strategies

Casen PANAITESCU

Abstract

Creating a balance between sludge production, and direct and indirect costs of disposal and recovery solutions proposed is a current concern. This balance can’t be achieved but only if we have an efficient solution management. Classification of the national strategy is an obligation that each treatment plant and a must assume. This paper aims at finding a solution to the problems presented by the study of all factors involved in the management of sludge in the Prahova county.

Keywords: sludge, management, wastewater, national strategy.

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Information Technology Infrastructure in Wastewater Treatment Plant From Refinery

Casen PANAITESCU

Abstract

Operation technological facilities within a refinery involves finding optimal solutions for the use of available resources. Thus the utility is important both because of its involvement in daily activity and retrieval in the price of the finished product. So proper management of utilities is a necessity.

The study was presented to the analysis of utility consumption and management decision for water use and reuse. This paper presents a management program operating systems that led both to reduce consumption and for detecting and removing water leakage technological equipment. We tried all the suggested solutions and thereby reduce consumption without major investments.

Keywords: information technology management, wastewater, refinery.

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Applied research in chemical and environmental engineering field and waste and wastewater treatment technologies (petrochemical products, organic intermediary, treatment of oils, industrials auxiliary), unconventional technologies, ecological technologies and products, chemistry and instrumental analysis, transfer technologies, consulting, management of national research projects.

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Development and Transformation of Religious Landscape in Iasi County after the Fall of Communism

Alexandra Georgiana PARASCA¹

Abstract

Through this paper I want to analyze the religious landscape of Iasi county, how it is transformed and developed, after the fall of communism. This term of religious landscape is analyzed from the perspective of territory but also as society. The religious landscape is also studied from the regional differentiation perspective of denominations in Iasi county, this being one of the elements who led to the organization of society, during the process of transformation. I also took in consideration the processes which contributed to the development of new religious landscape of Iasi county. Also, I observe the course of religious denominations after the fall of communism, having as reference the censuses from 1992 until 2011, and after processing data obtained from National Institute of Statistics I analyzed the impact of religious structure of population on religious landscape of Iasi county. We have to take into account the fact that religious denominations are in a continue change after the fall of communism, fact that has effect on the landscape. The county faces a decrease in the number of orthodox people, while other religious denominations grow in the number of adherents. The religious landscape of Iasi became more diversified after the fall of communism, so now we can talk about religious freedom.

Keywords: development, religious landscape, Iasi, geography of religions.

Acknowledgment

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PhD Student Alexandra Georgiana PARASCA

I obtained a bachelor’s degree in Geography and master’s degree in Tourism and Regional Development, from the Faculty of Geography and Geology. I obtained also a master’s degree in Management in Tourism, from the Faculty of Economy and Business Administration. I started doctoral school in 2012 at Faculty of Geography and Geology, Human Geography domain,

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having as a subject of study “Territorial manifestations of religious structure of the population in Iasi county”, under the coordination of Professor Ph.D. Ionel Muntele. I published several articles regarding the religious aspects of Iasi county, but also about the sustainable development of Rosia Montana.
Political Action at the Confluence of Historical and Political Tradition

Daniela Geonea PARVULESCU

Abstract

Hannah Arendt is the only author who, in the second half of the twentieth century, transformed the political action in the central concept of his political thinking. In this sense, Arendt has inspired a large number of contemporary political thinkers. Her analysis on totalitarianism constitute the core of the whole work and the events of the twentieth century led Arendt to return her reflections and to evolve from a philosophical thought to a reflection on politics. Starting from classical theory, both ancient and modern, on nature and functions of policy and politics, Hannah Arendt has developed a concept on political action, seemingly contradictory, that goes beyond the usual categories of sociology and political science of her times. This article tries to unravel the influence of Arendt reflection on history on her theory on political action. In addition, we believe we can detect the main ideas of her vision of history following Arendt’s correspondence or other texts less analyzed.

Keywords: political action, vision of history, totalitarianism, political thinking.

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PhD Student Daniela Geonea PARVULESCU

Daniela Geonea Parvulescu is Ph.D Student on Philosophy at the Babes Bolyai University. She works in the public sector as government expert from 1992 being involved in the cooperation between civil society and the public authorities at the national and local level. Fields of Interest: the role of civil society in the consolidation of the democratic mechanisms, the relations between civil society and public administration, the reform of the administrative structures - key issue in the democratisation of the Romanian society, the development of the democratisation processes at local level; decentralization and the role of the civil servants, comparative analysis of the processes of decentralization in France and Romania. Publications: „France - The Local Elections”, Sfera Politicii 16/1994, „Georges Sorel or the Temptation of Social Cosmology”, Sfera Politicii 19/1994, „The Philosopher and the Conscience of Culpability”, Sfera Politicii, 22/1994, „The Quality of Happiness”, Sfera Politicii, 25/1995.

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Aspects on Multimedia Systems and Web 2.0 Applications Usage in Higher Education

Lucia PASCALE\textsuperscript{1}  
Crinela DUMITRESCU\textsuperscript{2}  
Ioana PANAGORE\textsuperscript{3}

Abstract

The knowledge society model proposed by the European Union involves an efficient European education system based on free access to the latest technologies, also on an extensive interdisciplinary culture. In this context, Information and Communications Technology (ICT) skills training plays a fundamental role in youth training for today labour market.

The technological progress leads to an increase need for computer and internet usage in the teaching process. There is a widespread use by students of Web 2.0 products, wiki applications, blog and social media. In this context, a main objective of the European Union is to bring proper Web 2.0 technologies and instruments in its countries educational systems.

In Romania, Information and Communications Technology courses are cross-type, specific skills being developed and included in various teaching courses.

The paper illustrates the way of acquiring digital competences by Valahia University students who are enrolled in the Psycho-pedagogical module and Journalism specialization. In this respect, it aims to acquiring knowledge, skills and attitudes regarding the use of equipment, multimedia technologies and Web 2.0 applications in the educational process, also to exploitation of multimedia applications and Web 2.0 in educational contexts.

Keywords: digital competence, Web 2.0, multimedia, educational process.

Acknowledgement

This work was funded through the project “EduWeb - New Competences related to the Using of Multimedia, Web 2.0 and Virtual Instrumentation Applications - A Guarantee of University Degrees Quality” (POSDRU/156/1.2/G/137464), developed in the frame of the Sectoral Operational Program for Human Resources Development 2007-2013. The support offered by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, through the Managing Authority for the Sectoral Operational Program Human Resources Development, as responsible for the management of European Social Fund in the fields of human resource development, through the project mentioned above, is gratefully acknowledged.

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Mrs. Lucia Pascale graduated the Faculty of Technological Engineering from Transilvania University Brasov. She is Ph.D. in Mechanic engineering. She started her didactic activity in 1997 and since 2004 she is Lecturer in Department of Automation, Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Information Technology, Valahia University Targoviste being the holder of courses: Computer Assisted Graphics and Modelling of Mechatronic Systems, as well as laboratory Computers Programming and Programming Languages I, II. She is author and co-author of 5 books and laboratory guidance and over 40 communications and articles published in country and abroad. She has a patent and she participated as member in 10 projects.

Associate Professor PhD Crinela DUMITRESCU

Ms. Crinela Dumitrescu is Associate Professor, M.Sc., Ph.D, at Sciences and Advanced Technologies Department, Faculty of Sciences and Arts of Valahia University Targoviste. She is Ph.D. in the field of Chemical Engineering. Her research areas of interest are: Chemistry, Pedagogy and Education, Teacher Training, Teaching Methods, Online Learning. She published scientific articles in various journals: Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences, Polymer Testing, Polymer Bulletin, Nuclear Instruments & Methods in Physics Research Section B-BEAM Interactions with Materials and Atoms, Journal of Applied Polymer Science, Polymer Degradation and Stability.

Lecturer PhD Ioana PANAGOREŢ

Mrs. Ioana Panagoreţ is licensed in History and Physics. Her Ph.D. was sustained in History area. The theme of the doctoral paper focused on the Gaullist current, the process of European construction and the position of France during this process. In 2006, she received the “Nicolae Titulescu” grant at the Charles de Gaulle Institute, Paris, France for a period of three months. Currently, she is the Dean of the Faculty of Science and Engineering, Alexandria, branch of Valahia University Targoviste, being also invited professor at University of Ruse Angel Kanchev, Bulgaria, on the topic: “The process of European Institution, Extension of the EU and others”.
Usefulness of the Theoretical Concept of Social Desintegration by Wilhelm Heitmeyer in the Slovak Social Work

Peter PATYI
Jana LEVICKÁ
Dušan LEGERSKÝ

Abstract

Some social phenomena of the postmodern society in the long term cause so strong wave of concern that Ulrich Beck (1986), it names the risk society. Wilhelm Heitmeyer comes in the 90s as part of his socialization theory with the concept of social disintegration. Given the current global challenges of social work we consider theories of social disintegration by W. Heitmeyer for appropriate theoretical basis for the Slovak social work. In the introductory part of the paper, therefore, bring the underlying basis of the concept by W. Heitmeyer, we point out some of its features are characteristic for the affected society by social disintegration. It is mainly the misanthropic settings in the attitudes of the society, anti-immigration attitudes in Europe or hateful attitudes of the majority to marginalized groups. Problems disintegration by Anhut and Heitmeyer (2000) arise when they are disturbed three dimensions of social integration: The social–structural dimension; The institutional dimension; Socioemotional dimension. The fulfillment of these three dimensions is a prerequisite for the "positional" moral and emotional recognition of the individual in the relevant social group. In the case of disintegration and disruption of these dimensions by an individual, the effects of such a condition may be extended to the whole group. It supports the development of antisocial attitudes and creates the risk of reducing the threshold of acceptance of violence and the creation and support of extremist movements.

In the second part of the paper then offer some of the results of quantitative research conducted in Slovakia in 2014 on a representative sample of 818 respondents, using a standardized research tool developed by experts from "Universal De Genève" (Cattacin et al., 2006), which is aimed at anticipating and monitoring the development of misanthropy and extremist attitudes in the population. These results are the basis for reflecting on the suitability of theory by W. Heitmeyer in Slovak social work and its role in the context of social disintegration.

Keywords: Disintegration, misanthropy, risk society, theory, social work.

Acknowledgement

This paper was prepared as a part of the project The Identity of Social Work in the Context of Slovakia [APVV-0524-12] funded by the Slovak Research and Development Agency.

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**PhD Peter PATYI**

Peter Patyi, Ph.D acts as an assistant professor at the Faculty of Health Sciences and Social Work at the Department of Social Work in the Trnava University of Trnava. Professionally deals with social pathology, human rights, discrimination, extremism, social and political context of violations human rights in Slovakia. Currently has participated in a project implemented by the Department of Social Work, University of Trnava supported by Slovak Research and Development Agency called "The identity of social work in the context of Slovakia." Besides acting on campus is also working in the NGO sector, the organization charged with protecting human rights and social counseling.

**Professor PhD Jana LEVICKÁ**

Prof. Jana Levická, PhD. acts as an university professor at the Faculty of Health Sciences and Social Work at the Department of Social Work in the Trnava University of Trnava, which focuses mainly on the issues of theory and methods of social work, social and legal protection. Research focuses on social work with the family and social services in the context of theories and methods of social work. Currently leading a research project “The Identity of Social Work in the Context of Slovakia” [APVV-0524-12]

**MSc. Dušan LEGERSKÝ**

Dušan Legerský, MSc. operates as a doctoral student at the Department of social work in the Trnava University of Trnava. He specializes in the field of human rights and the psychological manipulation used by destructive groups. He acts as a chairman of the civil association One Blood, which deals with the observance of human rights and lecturing activity within this field. He is also a member of a research team APVV- the Identity of social work in the context of Slovakia.
Family Resilience as Mediating Factor in the Transformation of the Parent-child Relationship

Liliana-Camelia PAVEL

Abstract

Parental influence may lead to either the improvement or the worsening of parent-child relationship; in this sense, family resilience is an essential factor. Starting from the model of Froma Walsh (2002) concerning the significance of family resilience, defined as “the potential for personal and relational transformation and growth that can be forged out of adversity”, this study aims at pinpointing to what extent family resilience acts as mediating variable between parental attitude toward the child with mental deficiency and the transformation of parent-child relationship. The second variable is approached from the perspective of transformative learning theory, proposed by Mezirow in 1978 and revised ever since. This theory underlines the individual’s power of changing his previously acquired beliefs and premises, in order to establish a certain degree of harmony in his life. Though the relationship proposed has not been studied yet, there are studies that attest the role of resilience as mediating factor in relation with other variables as subjective well-being and stressful events or the impact of sleep on the child and the adolescent behavior. The scale that was used for measuring parental attitude toward the disabled child includes the following themes: love and acceptance, shame, frustration, disappointment and overprotection.

The study comprised 40 parents of mentally disabled children; they filled in a set of questionnaires. The parents were selected (voluntarily) through forums and support groups. The results were analyzed by applying linear regression.

Keywords: family resilience, transformative learning, parent-child relationship, parental attitude, mentally disabled child

Acknowledgement

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BIODATA

PhD. Fellow Liliana-Camelia PAVEL

I have a particular interest in exploring the Theory of transformative learning and how this theory can be used in the field of parent education. In the same time, I aim to determine the role of family resilience in this equation and the way in which these results can help practitioners improve their work with adults as parents.

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Outdoor Education - an Alternative for the Physical Activity, Psychological Development and Ethical Formation of the Contemporary Young Generation

Constantin PEHOIU

Abstract

One of the major tasks of school nowadays is to help the young generation understand the need for outdoor sport activities and promote, along with the traditional activities, those corresponding to outdoor education. Physical education, along with outdoor education, regarded as a reconstruction of the individual's experience, will permit his continual adaptation to the challenges and demands of the natural and social environment where he carries out his activity, their solution being founded on originality, initiative and responsibility, education becoming in this way an active organism, constantly programmed to look for or to create new stimuli.

The aim of the present study is to highlight the reasons why the activities specific of outdoor education should be promoted as an extension of those corresponding to physical education, so that the latter may become much more attractive and flexible. At the same time, the aim of this study is also to demonstrate the role that outdoor education can have on promoting human values.

The study was realized during two school years, namely during the period 2011-2013. The classical methods have been used, such as: the study of the specialized literature, observation, conversation, opinion survey based on questionnaire, experiment, testing, statistical-mathematical method, graphic representation. The basic experiment comprised a number of 51 pupils (25 constituted the experimental group and 26 the control group), aged 14-15. The subjects of the experimental group benefited of a supplementary program of extracurricular activities specific of outdoor education.

Due to their interdisciplinary nature, outdoor education is ready to face the educational challenges and movement needs of the young generation, on condition that it should be considered by the institutions and people in charge with the Romanian educational system as an essential part of it and rely on a long-term coherent strategy, with attentively monitored objectives and deadlines.

Keywords: school, flexibility, demand, experience, attractiveness, natural environment.

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Areas of Interest - Kinesiology, Communication, Psycho-pedagogy, Psycho-motor skills, Didactics of physical education and sport, Creativity in physical education and sport, History of physical education and sport, Management applied in physical education and sports, etc.);

Research activity - Director of the Center for the Study of Environment, Habitat, and Leisure Time Activities - Faculty of Humanities.
Persuasive Dimensions of Communication and their Impact on the Process of Coaching (Nota I) - Persuasion

Constantin PEHOIU

Abstract

Interaction in the domain of sport takes on multiple forms, because sportsmen, trainers, doctors, specialists, spectators and others are mutually connected to their environment, on the one hand in their quality of subject interacting with the environment, and on the other hand as structural element of the environment. Thus, they can become interlocutors and partners, each of them changing their role and becoming in turn a source of stimuli or a receiver of stimuli, by means of a series of regulated behaviors which, in their turn, play the role of regulators, with influence on all those involved one way or the other in specific sport activities.

The goal of this study is to contribute to the improvement of this state of affairs. Thus, we hold and support the premise according to which persuasion can be considered a process relying on the structure of the human conscience in close connection to the mechanisms of the social life.

Classical methods have been used, such as the specialized study, documents, conversation, survey based on questionnaire, the statistical-mathematical method, graphic representation. Two questionnaires were used, of 15 questions each, one addressed to the sportsmen, the other to the trainers and teachers.

Persuasion will be much more efficient and sustainable if the coach, by means of the discourse used, will trigger the impression of freely consented, aware solidarity, which means that the ensuing approach will be the result of the action of the internal factors, and not of the external ones, which generate the feeling of constraint.

Keywords: interaction, constraint, adhesion, training, trainer, sportsman.

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sport, History of physical education and sport, Management applied in physical education and sports, etc.);

**Research activity** - Director of the Center for the Study of Environment, Habitat, and Leisure Time Activities - Faculty of Humanities.
Anxiety with Institutionalized Preadolescents (Nota II) - Experimental Study on the Importance of Adventure Activities in Diminishing Anxiety with Institutionalized Preadolescents

Constantin PEHOIU¹
Georgiana Andra PEHOIU²

Abstract

In the Romanian area, during the last 20 years, there have been certain widely spread phenomena with a strong impact on people’s daily life quality. Among these phenomena, there have been: a society less developed than expected, in which unemployment and the massive migration of the young generation to work in other countries (especially from the EU) has determined a diminution of the family’s role in the educational process, and a considerable growth in the number of divorces and consequently of the mono-parental families.

Disorientation and/or confusion, acute experiences of loneliness and depression, social insecurity, critical situations, relational difficulties, amplified verbal or physical conflicts inside the family are very topical problems in modern-day Romania. The consequences of the phenomena that we have just described involve the increase of the number of children deprived of affection, love, protection and parental security, triggering an unfavorable personality development. In this context, children and young people in general, and especially pre-adolescents, constitute a vulnerable age category, from a psychological and social perspective, anxiety occupying a special place and often contributing to behavioral inhibition, to a decrease in performances and an increased difficulty in communication.

The present approach is, as it can be seen following our analysis, a necessary one, helping to solve an important scientific problem in the domain we have referred to: harmony, growth, self-development and education have proved to be of real help in diminishing and fighting off the preadolescents’ anxiety. Anxiety represents an acute problem of the times we live in and a psychological entity that can be described as a vague affective feeling of unrest, heaviness, tension, unmotivated worries, without any precise object or objective factors determining it, causing psychological discomfort but which, at a low level, is necessary because it acts as a motivating factor for action.

Keywords: dynamics, school anxiety, outdoor program; movement games, diminishing.

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Ethnic Diversity and Interculturality - Dimensions of Education, Present and Future

Gica PEHOIU

Abstract

Ethnic diversity in Romania is manifested by the existence of more than 20 ethnic minorities reported the issue differently. Among these minorities, groups represented by Hungarians and Roma are the most numerous, they identifying by specific traditions and customs of each, certifying their identity. Other minorities have lower percentages in the total share of the population, but are not devoid of features that distinguish them in the Romanian cultural landscape.

In this case, we can speak of a dynamic multicultural society and education desired by the transition to an intercultural society in which different cultures, national groups, ethnic or religious interrelate and cohabit in the same geographic area.

This diversity does not have to be a source generating discrimination, segregation, conflict, intolerance and racism, but should be seen and valued as a development opportunity, change or diversification of personal and group values, but also as a way to a good knowledge and self-awareness.

Ethnic diversity involves a complex issue that must be addressed in various media, especially in the educational and cultural processes. From this point of view, the Romanian educational system considers intercultural education as a necessity, in order to resolve various ethnic difficulties in terms of promoting equality, mutual respect and openness to new perspectives on communication and cooperation among ethnic groups.

Therefore, it is to be considered cultural differences in intercultural education strategy which takes into account the spiritual interactions, benefits of exchanges between cultures, all subsumed under a process of individualization of a well-defined cultural identity and tolerance.

Keywords: ethnic diversity, intercultural education, national minority, perspective.

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Intangible Cultural Heritage - Dimensions of Popular Culture

Gica PEHOIU

Abstract

Throughout all history, ethnography and folklore heritage of rural communities played an important role in defining local cultural identity. Romanian village is considered an ethnographic synthesis, in which always worked three basic factors, namely the spirit of human ingenuity, time and geographical environment.

This study aims to highlight the most representative rural ethnographic elements of Dâmboviţa County, with its important role in maintaining cultural identity and continuity of its individuality.

Dâmboviţa ethnographic area is characterized by a remarkable ethnographic heritage, ethnographic realities enrolling in an area with well-defined values, are harmoniously integrated in the overall Romanian folk culture, where they interfere with the natural surrounding areas (Argeş, Muscel, Prahova, Ilfov, Teleorman).

If geographically are two main areas, one of the mountain and hill and plain different from ethnographic elements are found popular culture and civilization fully integrated system of organization of villages, occupations and crafts in customs and traditions and their way of being of county residents.

In this context, rural area of Dâmboviţa County has a rich treasury of spiritual culture, embodied today in a number of practice habits, traditions and rituals, an expression of how to live, to behave and think of local people.

Keywords: cultural heritage, ethnographic area, customs, traditions, village, Dâmboviţa county.

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The Optimization of the Psychological Profile of the Students of the Bucharest Polytechnic University Through Judo Specific Methods

Ralucha Anca PELIN¹
Iancu RÂCHITĂ²
Mihaela NETOLITZCHI³

Abstract

The study undertaken looks at the development of the psychological profile of the students of the Bucharest Polytechnic University during the physical education classes through the elaboration and implementation of programmes which include methods specific to judo. The main focus of the judo methods is the study of the characteristics of the instructive–educative process, the elaboration of educational methods specific to the training process of the students as well as directing the development of the physical and mental abilities of the students and their confidence to a higher level. The importance of physical factors during the students’ physical and sports activities increases as the instructive-educative process is undertaken in a more organised way and with more focus placed on efficiency. The premise of the study is that the psychological potential of the students can be improved through the organisation of the physical education classes using a systematic regime that focuses on variations of the intensity, volume and complexity of the methods used. The experiment was undertaken during one university year and on a group of 40 students, divided into two groups – experimental group and control group. In this stage two tests were undertaken – the initial test and the final test – through the application of three psychological tests for the evaluation of the level of development of the students’ psychological capacity. After the initial test, methods specific to judo were introduced into the programmes of the experimental group. The results obtained after the study was undertaken show the fact that the judo methods applied during the physical education lessons with the students from the Bucharest Polytechnic University can produce significant increases in the psychological capacities of the students in the experimental group. These students obtained significantly higher values compared to the students in the control group.

Keywords: physical education, judo, methods, psychological profile, students.

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Effects of Cultural Crisis in Romanian Cultural Space

Maria PESCARU¹

Abstract:

The study was conducted on a sample of 99 managers of culture, the cultural institutions: educational institutions, theaters, museums, cultural centers, cultural centers, cultural associations, libraries, cinemas, filarmonci. The questions were open and closed questions have multiple answers, followed by open questions with multiple answers. The sample was selected so as to have suppliers with different lines of business representation and a variety of cultural institutions. This study was conducted as a result of documenting the work performed in sociology and philosophy, with concern for the functions, the role of cultural institutions, but also the problem of the current crisis in culture, both in terms of cultural values, norms, respect for traditions and in economic terms, the involvement of decision makers. The research objectives were: Making a sociological survey on the effects of the culture among Romanian cultural institutions, applied among managers; Identify the totality of economic, scientific-technical, social and political modernization leading cultural institutions or cultural crisis caused by gaps in the functioning of cultural institutions; Identify best practices for the effective functioning of cultural institutions, public bodies and their development strategies for the culture; Identifying optimal operation model of cultural institutions and cultural sector development solutions; Identification of the optimal model of behavior and action in cultural institutions, effective actions of the managers from the company culture and cultural globalization; Achieving social investigation, as the main research method of causal relations in sociology, methodological and ethical principles.

Keywords: cultural space, cultural crisis, culture managers, cultural institutions.

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Saint Gregory the Thaumaturge on the Four Forms of Gradual Penitence

Liviu PETCU

Abstract

In the present study, we have chosen to emphasize upon the 11th canon of Saint Gregory the Thaumaturge (213-270), the great missionary bishop of Neocaesarea of the Pont, who here talks about the steps of repentance. Without denying the former teaching of the church, this new discipline is directly connected to the penitent’s receiving the Holy Communion again after more steps of public repentance. The duration of staying in each of these steps is not indicated clearly by Saint Gregory, but subsequently, in the 4th century it will be mentioned with precision. The steps of repentance would be the following: crying, outside the doors of the prayer house, where the one who has sinned has to ask the believers who are entering the church to pray for him, while he must listen from inside the threshold of the church, from where he must step outside, hearing the Scriptures and the teachings, because he is not worthy of prayer; prostration, which means that being inside the threshold, he must step outside once with the catechumens; staying together with the believers and in the end receiving the Holy Communion.

Therefore, Saint Gregory described four classes of repentance for the Eastern sinners, this form of gradual penitence being a consequence of the harshening of discipline. Under the auspices of Saint Gregory the Thaumaturge, this order has been introduced sometime in the seventh decade of the 3rd century. More and more pagans were coming to Christianity, and the growing number of Christians required a harshening, rather than a loosening of order, penitential discipline having evolved ever since in a direction characterized by asperity.

Keywords: repentance, Saint Gregory the Thaumaturge, sacrament, gradual, penance, sinners.

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Saint Gregory of Nyssa on Repentance, Confession and Inner Change of Man

Liviu PETCU

Abstract

Through repentance, which is a way of achieving spiritual cleaning, the faithful get the forgiveness of their sins, avoiding, through restraining, the future ones.

In ascetic writings, repentance is seen as being on the one hand a sacrament of the church and on the other hand a permanent work of the soul, maintained by ongoing prayer, banishment of evil spirits and endurance of hardships, having the conviction that through hardships we can be purged of past sins and kept away from future temptations.

To the judgement of the conscience or repentance are submitted not only sins, but also any other incompleteness in virtue; repentance follows thus both sins and the lack of integrity of virtue. Therefore, it becomes an uninterrupted reality of our consciousness.

In what the terms used by Saint Gregory are concerned, these don’t have a juridical-penitential content, but designate a few important steps of the sacrament. Thus, it requires a confession, which does not bear its purpose in itself, but implies getting an answer from the person one confesses to, as through confession man takes out of himself everything that is useless. The sacrament also needs repentance, which implies the desire to change one’s will, one’s intentions. The third term used by Saint Gregory to designate the sacrament is μετάνοια, which means thinking differently than while sinning. This aspect is the most delicate because every sin is first experienced at the level of thought and it’s from here that complete spiritual reconversion and revival must begin, the latter leading to a perpetual spiritual feast.

The teaching on repentance of Saint Gregory is in complete agreement with the one of the Holy Fathers: with a deep understanding of the sinful nature of men and adamant to the harsh ones.

Keywords: repentance, confession, inner change of man, ascetic writings, Gregory of Nyssa.

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PhD Fellow Liviu PETCU
The Importance of Confessing Sins for Saint Clement the Roman

Liviu PETCU¹

Abstract

Saint Clement the Roman (50-97) recommends the confession of sins, having as purpose keeping the community of Christians alive, community which he invites to live according to the evangelical teachings. It is very important to take into consideration the fact that Clement underlines the purpose of community prayer and also interceding for those who need repentance. The sinner is not ignored or abandoned, but he is helped and healed with the aid and prayer of other Christians. It is an important issue, which shows the fact that the power of reconciliation lies in the Christian community as a whole. All the Christians play an important role in bringing the sinner back to faith and communion. His epistles to the Corinthians are very useful for the theme of confession of sins, due to the fact that they impel assiduously to repentance, a thing which indicates that this practice existed in the 2nd half of the first century. It is not an inedited thing, as repentance is a theme often encountered in the writings of the apostolic fathers of those times, writings which develop on this subject more that the New Testament does.

Because Corinthians had rebelled against their priests, Clement asks them to put an end to the audacity of their pride and obey the priests. This is the first patristic testimony which speaks openly about the priests being confessors, even though the term was not yet in ecclesiastical use in the first centuries. Still, their role was well established, that of listening to the sins of the sinners.

Confessing sins is first of all a praise to the Lord, even if it includes admitting to the state of sin and looking for forgiveness from the priests. Repentance was therefore present in the tradition of the church of the first centuries, and believers understood that its redemptive grace came from the sacrifice of The Saviour.

Keywords: confession, sins, Clement the Roman, community, forgiveness, priests, repentance, tradition.

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Emotional Intelligence - Wings of Social Life for Children with Locomotor Disability

Elena PETRACHE (CIOCARLAN)¹

Abstract

The study aims to establish the importance of emotional intelligence development, as a crucial aspect in social and educational inclusion and for maximal development of child with locomotor disability.

Once the development of emotional intelligence begin, infinite possibilities for the development of five capacities or "minds" identified by Gardner, are opened. This frames of the mind are indispensable in regard to the development of individuals in contemporary society and in the future.

Having regard to that recent investigations have demonstrated that unlike IQ, which have a major component hereditary, emotional intelligence can be modeled throughout all life, which shows us that any child, young or even adult can be helped in almost any time, the main goal of the study is to emphasize the role that emotional intelligence development is playing in the formation of childrens with locomotor disability, by sustain the process of strengthening, the hypostasis in accordance with the five capacities identified by Gardner, in his book, “Five minds for the future”.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, disability, Gardner.

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A Transdisciplinary Experience for Integrating ICTs into Applied Life Sciences Students’ Training

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Abstract

The teacher of foreign languages in a university of applied life sciences benefits from a permanent exchange with the teachers of specialized disciplines. This partnership can improve its results by developing strategies for integrating Information and Communication Technologies (ITCs) into students’ training. Our paper aims to present the progress and to analyse the results of a transdisciplinary activity that brought together teachers of foreign languages and teachers of scientific disciplines who worked to create on-line teaching supports for the students. The purposes of this experience was both to help learners to improve their specific language skills to study or participate in a discipline or content area as well as to identify ways in which that content can be made more comprehensible to students who still learn that discipline. Working in team implied for the teachers individual research, sharing of resources and on-line collaboration for the creation of learning supports using ITCs. The course modules focused on the biochemical constituents of human food were designed using tools like Mozilla, Netvibes and Delicious and became part of a Moodle course module for the students in food processing industry. This transdisciplinary teamwork brings a successful contribution to improving students’ language proficiency while they are also engaged in subject matter learning.

Keywords: transdisciplinary course, ITCs, specialized language proficiency, subject matter learning.

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The Specificity of the Training Demarche Related to ICT Valorization in the Context of Mathematics and Sciences Lessons

Ana Maria Aurelia PETRESCU¹
Gabriel GORGHIU²
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Abstract

In the context of the contemporary society, having in view the actual educational objectives set at EU level, the implementation of ICT in education is related to: design and implementation of ICT-curricular activities, multiplication of ICT-based extracurricular activities, and promoting lifelong learning by using ICT environments and applications. In this respect, education is mainly based on open educational and web 2.0 resources, proposing the evaluation under the form of project and / or e-Portfolio assessment, original digital content designing and in-service teacher continuous professional development.

The paper aims to illustrate a diagnostic analysis of the perception of teachers participating in the project ProWeb who teach subjects in the curricular area of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, in relation to the efficiency / effectiveness of specific aspects of an approach to modern training based on harnessing ICT. In this regard, it has been designed and applied to a representative sample, a questionnaire designed to capture the views of the trainees in relation to the following issues: developing the capacity of teachers to design and implement training approach that harnessing ICT based on pedagogical foundations; integrating approach to capacity building of specific curriculum subjects from Mathematics and Natural Sciences area, familiarizing with the principles and methods of implementing lesson plans supported by multimedia, virtual experiments, educational software and web 2.0., facilitating the exchange of ideas and best practices among the members of the same educational community.

Keywords: ICT, digital competences, multimedia, virtual experiments, educational software, web 2.0 instruments.

Acknowledgement

This work was funded through the project “ProWeb - A Network for Teachers’ Continuous Professional Development in order to Use Multimedia, Virtual Instrumentation and Web 2.0 in the Curricular Area of Mathematics and Natural Sciences” (POSDRU/157/1.3/S/141587), developed in the frame of the Sectoral Operational Program for Human Resources Development 2007-2013. The support offered by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, through the Managing

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Social Development of Children in a Media Environment: Pre-School Teachers’ Stance

Zorica STANISAVLJEVIC PETROVIC1
Dragana PAVLOVIC2
Tatjana VULIC3

Abstract

Social development of children depends largely on the influences from the immediate environment, i.e. from the context in which children live, develop, become socialised and educated. In modern living conditions the context of growing up is under the influence of the media which are an integral part of modern lifestyle. Accordingly, the media indubitably influence all aspects of the development of pre-school children, including their social development. As a result, pre-school teachers as creators of the process of upbringing in pre-school institutions, monitor and direct the influence of the media.

The main aim of the research was to examine the attitudes of pre-school teachers regarding the influence of the media on pre-school children’s social development. The research was conducted on a sample of 140 pre-school teachers who had been surveyed by means of a questionnaire made exclusively for this particular research. The general research hypothesis stated that the media had a negative impact on the social development of pre-school children, especially with respect to promoting positive values and accepting social norms and prosocial behaviour. The results of the research confirmed the hypotheses which stated that a significantly larger number of pre-school teachers perceived the media impact as negative when it comes to the development of social competences of pre-school children. The conclusions and suggestions call for a wider social action to change the existing paradigms regarding the media and upbringing, but also for an increasing media literacy of parents, pre-school teachers and all the participants in the process of education and upbringing.

Keywords: Social development, children, media, kindergarten, pre-school teachers, prosocial behaviour.

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Ethical Issues of the Proliferation of Kitsch in Online Advertising

Iasmina PETROVICI

Abstract

The proliferation of digital communication media and the almost limitless access of the public to information have substantially modified the representations of values in contemporary culture. Considering the most recent years, we see how the effects of digital communication media have been notably multiplied, generating a specific cultural reality, encoded through the concept of digital culture. Digital media allow the proliferation of cultural values as well of non-values over large categories of the public. The proliferation of digital culture brings into question the quality of the broadcast messages, also the using of digital communication media for predominantly commercial objectives as well as their transformation into instruments for promoting the surrogate, the artificial, the symbolic violence, the spectacular. Online advertising provides no discordant results when conferring to the issue; on the contrary, being mostly related to economic and commercial constraints, it intensifies the proliferation of the kitsch and its reception by the public. Setting off from the aforementioned highlighted aspects, the paper before you has as an aim the transdisciplinary analysis of ethical issues in proliferating kitsch in online advertising. In the first part of the paper, we shall discuss the causes and principles of using kitsch in online advertising. In the second part of it, we shall contour and define the main forms of kitsch in the online advertising image, highlighting a couple of ethical concerns when studying the presence of kitsch in online advertising, so that finally we are able to formulate a few conclusive ideas.

Keywords: online advertising, kitsch, ethic, digital culture.

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Social Implications of Architecture

Liliana-Mihaela PETROVICI¹

Abstract

This paper inquires interactions and interdependencies between architecture and the socio-economic aspect. The research is based on opinions of specialists of these areas, as well as on the study of some modern and contemporary works of urbanism and architecture, both in housing and social-cultural construction.

The quality of the built environment is often marked by social problems and economic conditioning. Architectural creation has sometimes opportunities to overcome these conditionings, by harnessing some favourable political and economic contexts. Through inventiveness and logic of functional, space and constructive solutions, through rigorous cost control, can be designed quality economic housing for disadvantaged population and stimulating public spaces. Residential areas may have common leisure spaces to facilitate a sense of community; social-cultural buildings designed to be accessible and with an open character, have an effect of togetherness and democracy over the public.

Architecture can generate solutions to shape the life environment of the society, in order to make it pleasant, stimulating and comfortable, endowed with cultural and spiritual values, for all the people, regardless of their social class.

Architecture with aesthetic and environmental qualities, welcoming and opened, endowed with symbols and collective memories, acquires an educational and formative role, fostering social communication and integration.

Keywords: social role of architecture, social symbols in built environment, social identity and architecture, image and social cohesion, democratic public spaces, quality social housing.

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4 book chapters, 9 participations in national and international scientific conferences, over 10 articles in international recognized scientific publications. Over 30 architectural design projects - housing and social-cultural facilities.
CSR Culture in Romania: Preliminary Approach

Amalia PETROVICI

Abstract

The challenges associated with the two different approaches to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as reflected in the literature present it like a profitable business practice, which enhances corporate image on a middle and long term, respectively an inefficient way of using the financial resources of a company correlated to negative performance. The frequent debates on this topic have revealed the fact that there is no unique approach to the issue of companies assuming social responsibility, most of the studies pointing to, nevertheless, a positive correlation between social and financial performance, as long as the main purpose of the activities conducted to this effect is not omitted (Iamandi, 2010, p. 14). Based on these considerations, the aim of this research is to analyze the CSR culture in Romania, by taking into account the most controversial issues related to this concept, “corporate moral responsibility”, as well as the related ethical implications. The research method of the case study relied on data provided by the applications sent by the various companies involved in CSR activities and made public on the site www.responsabilitatesociala.ro, as well as the analysis of additional materials. The results show that, in Romania, CSR is in its early phase, both in terms of concepts and practical implementation. CSR is regarded like a business practice associated with corporate image campaigns or promotion programs, and less as a responsible practice at the level of the community. Amid increasing CSR initiatives, building a culture of social involvement in Romania appears as an urgent need.

Keywords: CSR, concept, practice, ethics, human rights.

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Inclusive Education - Advantages and Disadvantages

Sonja PETROVSKA¹
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Abstract

Parallel with the development of all of the segments of society, comes the development of the thought and the understanding of people about the existence of differences between them, as well as respect and acceptance of the same. The conclusions of numerous conventions for Human Rights indicate that all of the people have equal right for education and that all of the countries in their educational institutions should ensure equal involvement of children, regardless of their abilities and skills, in all forms of education.

Hence, in numerous studies, the term inclusion and the process of inclusion of children with special education needs into regular classes have become more prevalent. The implementation of this process enables advantages for all of the direct/indirect stakeholders (pupils, parents, peers), but at the same time it brings a numerous difficulties in its implementation. This is precisely the purpose of the paper, wherein we will briefly try to show the advantages and disadvantages of the implementation of the inclusive teaching substantiated by numerous relevant researches in this topic.

Keywords: inclusion; advantages; disadvantages.

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Stress, Physical Inactivity and Obesity at the Adult People

Simona Pia FĂGĂRAS

Abstract

Obesity and overweight is a major health problem in the modern world and the main factor in reducing life expectancy and quality of life.

Stress is an individual reaction to the inability to adapt to the demands and pressures which have to deal with family life, personal life or at work. Obesity is generated and overeating, stress and inactivity. Daily stress, cares of all kinds, complaints, misses failures often lead to bulimia (eating disease without limits).

One of the priority concerns of the World Health Organization (WHO) is preventing obesity. A defining characteristic of obesity is able to correct it. Stress management and obesity can be achieved by adopting a healthy lifestyle through physical exercise.

The main aim of the study is to identify stress factors and how to combat them. There is a link between obesity, physical inactivity and stress. The consequences of inaction lead to increased overweight, which on the long term cause high financial costs and the emergence of various psychiatric disorders. Because of this exercise are recommended.

The benefits of exercise are reflected in improving physical fitness, reduce fatigue, stress, improving alertness and ability to concentrate and improve cognitive function in general.

Keywords: Physical inactivity, Obesity, adult people, stress, functional fitness.

Acknowledgement

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at University "Transilvania" from Braşov. She attended training sessions organized at home. She is author and co-author of 2 books and more 30 articles published in scientific volumes and journals indexed in international data base. Among the areas of interest include: basketball, body posture, anthropometry, biomechanics, quality of life.
Abstract

The economic crisis has caused in Europe important social movements in favour of social development to a new democratic basis. Some European radical parties such as Syriza in Greece and Podemos in Spain argue for a more social and participatory democracy in the European Union. And the last European and national elections have strengthened this position in several European countries. Could be this just a leftist populism? Can we identify the conditions for a social change to more democracy in Europe? These questions receive answers using the theory of social development. For social development theory the basic mechanism driving social change is increasing awareness leading to better organization. When society senses new and better opportunities for progress it develops new forms of organization to exploit these new openings successfully. The new forms of organization are better able to harness the available social energies and skills and resources to use the opportunities to get the intended results.

Keywords: participatory democracy, social development, radical parties, social change, economic crisis.

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The Philosophy, from Love of Wisdom to Theologiae

Rodica POP

Abstract

The ancient Greeks understood philosophy the love of wisdom. Plato gave it a more complex significance, by knowledge after that the soul of philosopher always yearns. This isn’t the same with to know something or to have some informations about something. At this point in the history of philosophy, the idea of pure knowledge was still foreign. It refers to the identification of the "object" of knowledge, requires participation in what is known, requires commitment and love. Therefore, Plato, in the Symposium, calls philo-sophia the intellectual love. Wisdom belongs to God, to whom man may participate by love. With Christianity, we find that the Gospel is also the love of wisdom. The fact that the term "philosophy" is used in the third century especially in Christian theological circles does not surprise us at all, but with a new meaning. If the pagan philosophy is a kind of teaching of the vestibule, walking about (groping) after God or, using Gregory of Nyssa’s words, is like a woman always in labor, but never giving birth, than, for Christian thinkers, the object of philosophy is the knowledge of the divine realities. The ascetic life will also be considered the same with philosophical life, bios philosophos, meaning the life spent in retirement, chastity, poverty, prayer, communion with God and deepen His teachings. The talking about God, theologia, and living in the spirit of this teaching can be considered, after John of Damascus, as "the highest philosophy". What defines pagan philosophy of Christian philosophy? More specifically, is there any difference between philosophy as understood by Plato and the love of wisdom to Christians?

Keywords: Christianity, philosophy, Plato, theologia, knowledge.

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public space, and, also, in the image of women in literature, philosophy and religion. She has published two books (The Meaning of Marriage in Plato and the Fathers. From Soma to Sharing the Flesh, Doxologia publishing house, Iaşi, 2012 and Two WomanFree. About Meanings Search Dostoevsky, Axis Academic Foundation publishing house, Iaşi, 2012 - both in Romanian) and articles on these topics.
Academic Optimism of Primary School Teachers

Carmen POPA

Otilia CLIPA

Laura BOCHIS

Abstract

The present unfolded study lays stress on the academic optimism of the teachers who work in the Primary Education System, in schools located in Bihor County. The tool we have used is the one proposed by Hoy, W. and his collaborators in 2005, named Academic Optimism of Schools; it comprises 30 items. In order to analyze the results, the exploratory factor analysis was done. According to it, three factors were extracted; we called them: academic orientation, trust/support and difficulties. The method we chose to extract the factors was the analysis of main components; the rotation of factors was made by using the varimax method. The comparative analysis of the results (N=181) according to the criteria: age, context of provenance, teaching experience, teaching expertise of the staff led to significant statistic results for teachers working in urban areas as compared to those doing their job in the rural ones, both in the global score \((t=-6.335, p<.001, \text{effect size}= .394)\) and in the subscale, higher mean values were recorded in the case of teachers performing their job in cities. Significant statistic results were also recorded according to the age of teachers, thus between teachers aged from 30 to 40 and those from 41 to 50 there were differences in the level of academic orientation \((F(3,177)= 5.262, p=.002)\) and in that of the academic optimism, the global score of the scale \((F(3,177)= 3.518, p=.016)\). There were no significant statistic results either according to the experience, or according to the academic expertise of the teachers involved in the study.

Keywords: academic optimism, primary education, comparative study.

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Local Transportation - a Challenge for Public Administration

Gabriel POPA¹
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Cătălina BONCIU³

Abstract

We have written in the past about the theoretical approaches of sustainable development of local transportation in the European context. Until now, the local government has not clearly defined its intention to support a local strategy for sustainable development of local transportation around the concept of 'mobility', which should define the meaning and rhythm of its evolution. Our study proposes to show the importance of a coherent strategy on urban transportation to define the directions for achieving a progressive concept of integrated mobility in a durable and sustainable transportation system. Our research is focused on two directions: The first is based on a survey released on the population of Bucharest, in a multi structural representative number that confirms the working hypothesis - Insufficient understanding of local administrations in need to strengthen the local transportation (short term) and the indifference / lack of desire to provide consumers with an efficient transportation and public transportation with negative influence on the social and economic development. The second direction aims to define a strategic and integrated sustainable transportation in which the mobility is the engine of social and economic development. As method, we focus on identifying and pointing out deficiencies, prioritization, establishing the causes and solutions to optimize urban transportation. For the study analysis we used statistical methods. Finally, we proposed solutions to optimize urban transportation by increasing mobility and accessibility.

Keywords: Local public administration, provide services to the population, sustainable transportation.

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Achieving Energy Efficiency Through Behavior Change

Janina Florenţa POPEANGĂ

Abstract

Due to growing concerns over increasing energy demand, climate change and security of energy supply, the European leaders decided that our total energy consumption needs to be reduced by 20% of 1990 levels by 2020. To achieve the energy efficiency objective, consumers must be encouraged to stop energy wastage from high-watt lights, electric heaters, refrigerators, televisions, reverse cycle air conditioners, washing machines and other electrical appliances. Lighting, heating, refrigeration represent living habits and demonstrate that energy is vital for essential day-to-day services, but we should consider that we consume 40% of our energy in buildings and approximately 10% of this consumption is caused by the electronic and electrical devices in standby mode.

Researchers and specialists propose the smart metering technology as an innovative solution that will help consumers to be better informed about their consumption and hopefully they will become more proactive. This study investigates how the installation of smart metering devices in different countries managed to raise public awareness on the need to change their consumption patterns in order to improve energy efficiency.

Also, giving the fact that the most effective information strategies that encourage the consumer in energy conservation are those that include individualized approaches, which provide information that is customized to the needs and wants of individual segments of consumers and strategies that provide information about the behaviour of others, this paper proposes an intelligent system that informs users in real-time about their consumption through direct displays, identifies abnormal power consumption and sends alerts, recommends an optimal tariff plan and makes different analysis through comparison with other consumers with similar profiles.

In the evaluation phase of the system, based on a survey, it was found that users consider useful such a system and can achieve the aim of changing consumer behaviour and increasing energy efficiency.

Keywords: energy efficiency, electricity consumption, smart metering.

Acknowledgement

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Abstract

The integrated model of mental health recommends nowadays the collaboration between psychiatrists, psychotherapists and clinical psychologists. It is currently the agreed model in ‘managed care’ system in the West and research has shown that mixing the medical model with the psychological model both in theory and practice elicits the best outcomes and guides the client towards recovery.

In this paper I will challenge this view on a particular area of psychopathology, mild and moderate depression and anxiety, showing that in these particular situations, 15-20 sessions of psychotherapy are sufficient and efficient for recovery and there is no further need for medicating the client, unless he himself desires this particular type of psychiatric approach. I will also focus on 2 target groups willing not to start a psychiatric treatment: 1. women who want to become pregnant and consider that the 6 months minimum medication period as stated in the psychiatric protocol would prevent them from becoming pregnant or they fear toxic reactions for the fetus and also on another target group: clients who would not consider antidepressant and anxiolytic medication out of fear of adverse reactions. I will also explore the ethical implications of prescribing these target groups medication against their will.

CBT, REBT and Existential Psychotherapy are effective options to treat both the symptoms and causes of mild and moderate anxiety and depression, whilst nutrition, exercise and stress reduction techniques (e.g. yoga, meditation) can also be effective treatments (Lake, 2008). Medications such as antidepressants and anxiolytics have more recently become the ‘go-to’ treatment of choice. Whilst these medications can have side-effects such as weight gain, decreased libido and gastrointestinal distress (Lake, 2008), there has been a 147.5% increase in antidepressant prescription rates in the United States between 1990 and 1998 (Clarke & Gawley, 2009). This increase coincided with a 10.9% decrease in the utilization of psychotherapy.

Keywords: psychotherapy, ethical issues, medicalization, moderate depression and anxiety.

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Ethical Dilemmas and Existential Issues Encountered both in Psychotherapy and Philosophical Counseling Practices

Beatrice Anemarie POPESCU

Abstract

My paper objective stems from empirical research data collected in the therapy room over 6 years and it is also the starting point of my doctoral thesis, which investigates the relationship between psychotherapy and philosophical counseling, proposing an eclectic model of counseling. This model starts from the limits of philosophical counseling and also from the limits of psychotherapy, embracing elements from the psychotherapy practice and also elements from philosophical counseling, while assuming that psychotherapy originates in the philosophical investigation.

In my clinical practice, during typical cognitive behavior therapy sessions with clients who turn to therapy in order to solve their clinical issues and in the hope of obtaining fast symptoms relief, I have noticed that behind most of the invalidating symptoms usually classified by the DSM V as depression, anxiety, hypochondriac and phobic complaints, usually lies a lack of existential meaning or existential scope. Very often, clients diagnosed with depression or anxiety are also tormented by ethical dilemmas or moral issues, either due to a profound religious education focused on sins or from their own interpretations of moral issues or their limited understanding of moral development.

Following the anamnestic interview and the psychological evaluation, rarely the freshly diagnosed depression or anxiety on the Axis I (via SGAE, WHOQOL, BDI, BAI, SCL-90) is purely just a sum of invalidating symptoms, which may disappear treated only symptomatically by explaining the cognitive models of depression and anxiety or using other techniques. Also, when applying the Sentence Completion Test, an 80 items test of psychodynamic origin and high-face validity, the clients report an entire plethora of conscious or unconscious motivations, distorted cognitions or irrational thinking but also grave existential themes such as scope or meaning of life, professional identity, fear of death, solitude and loneliness, freedom of choice and liberty.

Keywords: cognitive behaviour psychotherapy, philosophical counseling, ethical dilemmas, existential issues, meaning of life.

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Beatrice Popescu, MA, PhD student in Philosophy is the Founding Editor of Europe’s Journal of Psychology and a Cognitive Behavior Psychotherapist in private practice since 2009 and lately at Bellanima Medical Center, Bucharest. She has previously published papers and book reviews on clinical psychology, psychotherapy and psycho-practice politics. Her research interests are Cognitive Behavior Therapy, Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy, Existential Psychotherapy and Philosophical Counseling Ethics. She is now undergoing a PhD program at the University of Bucharest with the thesis title: Philosophical Counseling and Psychotherapy. Ethical Issues in Philosophical Counseling. (email: beatrice.popescu@bellanima.ro).
Enhancing Learning by Improving Organizational Performance in the Quality Field – A Case Study on Romania’s Experience on Business Process Management

Cristina Raluca POPESCU¹
Veronica Adriana POPESCU²

Abstract

The paper aims at providing a survey of the latest trends that exist nowadays in business process management in order to enhance learning by improving organizational performance in the quality field, with direct reference to Romania’s experience. It seeks to study the results obtain in terms of business process management and the learning process that exists in organizations and the impact that these results have in respect to Romania’s development, in the general framework of global crisis.

In order to analyze the development of business process management and it’s role to enhance learning by improving organizational performance in the quality field at an international and national level, a systematic literature review of journal articles mainly based on learning organizations, organizational performance, the quality field and the role of business process management in the education processes of an organization is conducted. Furthermore, a single case study conducted on Romania’s experience in terms of business process management is completed. Standardization of certain trends in the process of enhancing learning by improving organizational performance in the quality field and the impact on the business process management of an organization is shown to contribute to the society’s future development, in this case in Romania.

At a practical implication level, the case study can be useful to other academics and researchers’ interested in topics such as education, in general, learning organizations, economic and social issues. Clear indications and useful solutions of how to achieve quality and competitiveness in business process management are given.

The paper provides a clear perspective on the ways to enhance learning by improving organizational performance in the quality field, with a general overview on the Romanian experience.

Keywords: Learning process, organizational performance, quality field, business process management, Romania.

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What is Total Quality Management and how can it be used in
The Development of an Economy – A Case Study on
Romania’s Experience

Cristina Raluca POPESCU¹
Gheorghe N. POPESCU²

Abstract

The paper aims at providing a survey of the latest trends that exist nowadays in total quality management, with direct reference to Romania’s experience. It seeks to study the results obtain in terms of total quality management and the impact that these results have in respect to Romania’s development, in the general framework of global crisis.

In order to analyze the development of total quality management at an international and national level, a systematic literature review of journal articles mainly based on total quality management, business process management, performance and excellence in management and learning organizations is conducted. Furthermore, a single case study conducted in a Romanian medium size company is completed. Standardization of certain business trends is shown to contribute to the society’s future development, in this case in Romania.

In terms of research limitations and research implications, due to the fact that we performed a case study on only one medium size company, as with every case study, the process of generalization of our findings is limited.

At a practical implication level, the case study can be useful to other academics and researchers’ interested in topics such as total quality management, business process management, performance and excellence in management and learning organizations, corporate performance management, business analytics, economic and social issues, in general. Clear indications and useful solutions of how to achieve a qualitative and competitive business process management, based on performance and excellence in management, as well as ensuring total quality management in a medium size company are given.

The paper provides a clear definition of what total quality management, business process management, performance and excellence in management and learning organizations, corporate performance management, business analytics represent and which are their implications in nowadays society, with a general overview on the Romanian experience.

Keywords: Total quality management, business process management, performance, excellence, learning organizations, corporate performance management, Romania.

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Acknowledgement

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Strategies to Promote Physical Activity Sports for Maintaining and Improving the Health of the Population

Veronica POPESCU¹
Beatrice Aurelia ABALASEI²

Abstract

The study was done on a segment of the population (teachers and students of the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi - Faculty of Physical Education and the State University of Physical Education and Sport of Chisinau) border area Romania-Moldova.

The objective was to determine strategies that local communities in the border region can realize the benefits of practicing sports physical activity in a healthy environment.

We used the following strategic approaches: Organizing meetings (weekend-schools) for exchange (experience) between teachers and students; Organization of students from both institutions of road shows that the population of the border area was informed about the benefits of practicing sport in a healthy environment; Organized by the students and teachers of sports activities for the local community in the cross-border area; Organization of ecological camps involving students and teachers from the two partner institutions.

Results. Educational exchanges and environmental camps attended by teachers and students from the two partner institutions. The information caravan featuring students from Romania and Moldova. The sports activities for people in the local community participated in the border area.

Conclusions. There was a severe lack of local community information on how to practice sports physical activities, this being due to absences large proportion of physical education lessons in the formal and disinterest towards their health status; The population of Moldova participate in a larger number of sports-leisure physical activity than the population of Romania. It is recommended that the presence of instructors or "advisors" athletes to provide information necessary for the proper practice of sports physical activities.

Keywords: Health - Environment - Sport.

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Associate Professor PhD Veronica POPESCU

I'm a teacher at the University "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" of Iasi, Faculty of Physical Education and Sport. Field of interest is related to education, ethics and deontology, science motor activities, physical therapy and special motility and promoting health through movement. During her academic career we conducted research materialized in the publication of scientific papers and involvement in European projects both as a member and as a project manager - Cross - border cooperation for common Needs: Health, Environment, Sport - HES - MIS- ETC CODE : 946 , had as main objective the Movement and Health Promotion.

Associate Professor PhD Beatrice Aurelia ABALASEI

I am associate professor at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Physical Education and Sports specialization. I graduated of the MBA in sports and the first education program in the country that cover conflict mediation, continuing with doctoral graduation in Social Psychology.

The research is oriented towards the role of psychomotor components in getting athletic performance and factors witch affecting output players in the handball game.
Coordinates of the Ethics System in Hospital Institutions from Romania

Vladimir POROCH¹
Daniela Tatiana AGHEORGHIESEI (CORODEANU)²

Abstract

Our article is based on a qualitative research based on interviews among medical staff with managerial responsibilities in hospitals from Iasi regarding the specific coordinates of the ethics system of the hospitals in Romania. The research aims to identify the presence and functionality of the ethics system elements, the way these are important and integrated into management decision making process and improvement of quality health services.

Keywords: ethics system, hospital, quality health services.

Acknowledgement

Scientific research financed by the University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Gr. T. Popa” Iasi according to the contract 30888/30.12.2014.

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One research project, as director, “Ethical Management System Model in the NE Region Health Care Institutions - A Support for the Improvement of the Quality of Service for Patients and of CoNAS Accreditation References” financed by the University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Gr. T. Popa” Iasi.

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The Forced Enforcement of the Bank Credit Contract. Specific Elements

Rada POSTOLACHE

Abstract

The Special Law – the Government Emergency Ordinance No. 99/2006 on credit institutions and adequacy of capital qualify the bank credit contract as an enforceable title, a qualification which is integrated to the objective of operatively using it. The qualification attributed by the law is meant to provide some specific elements regarding the forced enforcement of this legal instrument, which are relevant particularly from the perspective of incident jurisdiction.

The provisions instituted must be interpreted and enforced according to the content and spirit of the law, but also in good faith; they cannot deprive the credited person – debtor within the legal relation of forced enforcement – neither from his right to file petitions, nor from a jurisdiction to insure him the observance of the rights provided for by law. Nonetheless, legal practice contains a series of flaws related to the forced enforcement of bank credit contracts, capable to change the balance of forces, frequently on favour of the crediting entity – the credit institution.

The specific aspects generated by the quality of enforceable title of the bank credit contract, including the appeal at its enforcement, but also the general and specific obligations belonging to the forced enforcement entity, will constitute the object of this study. In order to perform this analysis, will be taken into account the configuration of the legal regime of the forced enforcement of this bank legal instrument, in the context of special legal norms, legal practice and specialized bank literature.

Keywords: bank credit, enforceable title, contestation at enforcement, judicial control, appeal.

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Studies: Bachelor Degree in economic-administrative law (1984)/law(1991); PhD in Law, the Bucharest University of Economic Studies (2005).
Activities: a) teaching: Reader – the “Administrative Sciences” Department, Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, “Valahia” University of Târgoviște; b) research activity in the financial-bank system, illustrated by: the publication of some manuals, courses and monographs (10), such as: Financial Law, Bank Law, Bank Guarantees

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within International Commerce, Bank Credit from Theory to Practice (co-author), the Deposit Contract and its Various Forms (co-author); the publication of some articles in specialized journals, related to the fields mentioned before (more than 70); the constant participation with works at the international conferences organized in the legal field (more than 20).
Long-Term Programs for Handspring Vaults Learning in Women’s Artistic Gymnastics

Vladimir POTOP¹
Vasilica GRIGORE²
Cristina MORARU³

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is the development of both a long-term program for learning the handspring vaults and a logical-structural scheme for performing these vaults based on the interaction of the algorithms of the main and concrete goals of sports training of junior gymnasts from 12 to 15 years old. The following methods have been used in this research: structural-functional analysis of the results of the theoretical and practical learning and sports training; goals theory, functioning as a category of subsystems and system entirely; biomechanical methods of examination of the key elements of sports technique of gymnastics exercises; didactical principles, methods and means of learning; functional and pedagogical equations as technologies of gymnastics exercises learning; algorithms of linear-branched programming of the material to be learned; pedagogical experiment; comparison, analogy and statistics. The results of the research highlight the content of the long-term program for learning the handspring vaults in the case of junior gymnasts aged 12 to 15. There are also given examples of active periods of vaults performance and the entire logical and structural scheme of operation of the macro-methods of handspring vaults learning consistent with the requirements of the classification program of sport training. The long-term programs, the examples of active periods of their achievement, also the processing of the logical-structural scheme of functioning ensure the effectiveness of handspring vaults learning within the women’s polyathlon of sports training in artistic gymnastics.

Keywords: gymnastics, vaults, programmed learning, didactical technologies.

Acknowledgement

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She is author of many books and articles, concerning sport performance, sport psychology, sport management, motor learning, elearning, Artistique and Rithmique Gymnastic. Many of them are in Open Data Bases and can be access (e.g. Web of Science) by interested persons.
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Through her academic activity, she aims at improving the teaching of various Gymnastics subjects. Her purpose is to meet all the requirements in the field and to adjust them to higher standards. The area of interest within her research is related to the subjects that she teaches.
The Educational Worth of Syllogism

Teodora PRELIPCEAN

Abstract

This study starts from three premises. The first emphasizes that the study of logic is necessary and useful both in pre-university and university education. This viewpoint has been widely supported by researchers and educators alike, who see logic as a “science of education”. The second reiterates the place and the role played by syllogism within logic as a whole and within the development of critical thinking. The third shows that even though after the events of 1989 logic and, implicitly, syllogism, “have come down to the city”, the number of hours allotted to this discipline in pre-university education is still low and, moreover, its study is not shown proper attention, being rather superficial. As for university education, logic does not have a better faith here either, as it is present in the syllabi of only a handful of faculties.

Starting from these premises and leaving aside the criticism against syllogism formulated by the supporters of induction or by some sceptics or empiricists, this paper is a plea for a better and incremental use of this tool in order to improve the handling of the objects of thought and, as a result, justify various types of reasoning. What is more, the theory of syllogism allows us to avoid confusion, to reason correctly, not to state anything without an argument, to avoid contradictions and to be rigorous in the way we express ourselves. Therefore, a better understanding of syllogism will allow us to analyse critically the verbal expressions of various types of reasoning, to verify their validity and, implicitly, to come to the truth, because accuracy of thought is a necessary condition of truth. Thus, our thinking will become subtler, errors could be identified and avoided, and sophistic arguments could be discovered and dismantled.

Keywords: logic, syllogism, validity, argumentation, coherence, educational worth.

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Romanian Instances of Political Representation of the States, Groups and Persons

Mihaela Roxana PRISACARIU

Abstract

Taking on the scientific developments on the concepts of political representation, political participation and representative democracy the article inquires on instances of the political representation of the Romanian state in international and European affairs and of the national minorities' members in Romanian public life. It points out constants and variables delineating the political participation and representation in those cases.

The political representation of states, peoples, minorities and other groups versus the human right to effective participation to public life are compared against theoretical and practical findings.

First, the article integrates the findings of law, political and social sciences to delineate the issues in divergence and those incompletely clarified. Lastly, it applies those findings in the cases of the political representation of Romania at the EU level and of the national minorities in the Romanian government. Conclusions on similarities and differences in meaning and procedures of political representation in Romania follow.

Keywords: political representation, political participation, representative democracy, European Union, national minorities.

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Consistencies and Inconsistencies on the Labour Market –
Peculiar Aspects in Romania

Viorica PUSCACIU¹
Florin Dan PUSCACIU²

Abstract

We hereby present an analysis regarding the barriers of gender which are rising against women in the Romanian society. The purpose of our research is meant to underline those reasons of discriminating women with, or without intention of the other people around their life. Starting with the occupational distribution in a certain area of the country, and with its consequences, we continue with the educational distribution, than the dependency of the two bifactorial variables. Then we analyse the distribution upon the age, and try to determine the bifactorial distribution employment – age, as precentage, the distribution of the income, and also the distribution of the income per age, and finally, the dependency between the income and the age, on the base of the obtained regression.

Our approach uses statistitical methods, such as: dispersional analysis, regression method, and multifactorial analysis. As for the results, we have identified the behaviour of the women from a Euro-region of the Romania, referring to the labour market. There were identified the share of the people which have working contract for indeterminate stage, also of the medium wages, and of their qualifications. At the same time, we have succeeded to point out the attitude of the women towards employment.

This paper could be useful both for the employers – who could know the attitude of the potential worker in order to engage them, and also for the people which are searching for a job.

Keywords: Discrimination, women, occupational distribution, dependency, employment.

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The main professional and scientific concerns are economic and social matters. The most relevant domains of interest and publication are focused on the field of international trade relations, and the impact of these on people's life. How economic phenomenon imply in our life, trying to improve it, but on the contrary, often causing wrong things against it, and the ways and endeavours of the people to turn to better this one – these are the main topics in my research. As a researcher in an European Project,

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named “Feminis”, I had the opportunity to find out about the problems of more than 1700 of women.

Professor PhD Florin Dan PUSCACIU

As a teacher of international trade, at the “Danubius” University of Galati, my professional and scientific concern is to reveal and explain the problems of the economy, and their impact on our life. My research is focused on a range of economical problems, starting from the theory, and doctrine and going on to their implementation in practice, that means in people’s life. What are the effects and consequences of the economic phenomenon upon social life, and how people try to improve their life, using all these in their benefit – these are – in a form, or another - my main concern.
How to Progress Together to a Society without Barriers of Gender?

Viorica PUSCACIU¹
Florin Dan PUSCACIU²

Abstract

Our research try to point out the existing barriers of gender that are impeding women to develop in an equally way as men, even if the legislation is quite a normal and correct one. Someone could ask how is it possible this paradox? It is exactly this reason for which our endeavour was meant, in order to find and reveal what is the mystery, the reality and why not? – the answer to this situation that are dragging on in our society. We have drew up a questionnaire with a set of questions that try to find out the causes of this paradoxical situation. This set of questions we have addressed to more than 1700 of respondents – all women – from all over the country, within the framework of a European Project. Further, we have analyzed the answers, and select some of them – the most convincing – to serve for our research, that we hereby bring into your focus. Someone could find out how surprising and quite amazing are some of the conclusions of this study, even for us, living here, in this reality.

We have used statistical methods such as: multifactorial analysis, regression method, and dispersional analysis. All these attended to the subject and helped us in our attempt to point out the results of the study, which conclusions we display to you.

This research could be interesting and also useful to different researchers of this matter, and equally to the analysts of the labour market, and also for the employers.

Keywords: barriers of gender, labour market, feminine, society, equity.

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The main professional and scientific concerns are economic and social matters. The most relevant domains of interest and publication are focused on the field of international trade relations, and the impact of these on people’s life. How economic phenomenon imply in our life, trying to improve it, but on the contrary, often causing wrong things against it, and the ways and endeavours of the people to turn to better this one – these are the main topics in my research. As a researcher in an European Project, named “Feminis”, I had the opportunity to find out about the problems of more than 1700 of women.

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The Trust in Health Care Institutions. 
A Physicians’ Perspective Analysis

Mihaela RADOI¹
Adrian Lucian LUPU²
Daniela COJOCARU³

Abstract

Trust plays a key role in evaluating the health care system. People care for other people, and the relations between patients and all the actors in the system (medical staff, institutions, ensuring companies) influences the health care system itself. Research on the trust in the health care system has become very important recently, starting with the studies conducted by Hardin (2006) that show a decrease of the level of trust in several important democratic countries (Canada, the US, UK, Sweden). Empirical studies conducted before 2005 show a decrease of trust in health care institutions. The study of trust is seminal because it transcends cooperation, which is necessary to produce health (Gilson, 2003) and determines a high level of access to health care systems (Rowe, Calnan, 2006). A good understanding of the factors that determine the creation of a relation of trust between institutions can help to improve the way health care service is provided, can reduce disparities in the health care system and increases the accountability level of the individual regarding his/her own health. This paper aims to put forth the physicians’ view on the quality of the health care system and on the interaction between physician and patient from the perspective of the establishment of a trust relationship. For this we conducted 14 in-depth interviews with physicians from public and private medical institutions from Iasi. The interviews were subjected to thematic analysis.

Keywords: trust, physician-patient relationship, health care system

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PhD Lecturer Adrian Lucian LUPU

Adrian Lucian Lupu is PhD Lecturer at the Department of Sociology and Social Work. He received his PhD in Sociology in 2011 at the Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences at Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania, for the thesis—International Migrations and the Socializing Function of the Family. In the thesis he analyzed the effects of migration on the structure and functions of the family, the effects of this phenomenon on the home alone children, the socialization process, as well as the communication between the migrant families. The thesis is also the result of the research conducted during various projects between 2006 and 2010. Between 2004-2011 he was an assistant at the Faculty of Philosophy and Social-Political Sciences, the Department of Sociology and Social Work. Starting with 2010 he teaches courses on the Methodology of social research, Economic sociology, Social economics, Prevention and community development, and Organizational culture and development. Also he coordinates specialty practice and diploma paper in Sociology and Social work. His fields of knowledge are research design, survey instruments design, data gathering methods, and data analysis.

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Daniela COJOCARU is a Professor at the Department of Sociology and Social Work of the Faculty of Philosophy, Social and Political Sciences, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University (Iasi). She is teaching sociology of family, social research methodology and evaluation of social work programs. Her areas of interest include sociology of childhood and parenting, present in various types of social contexts.
Level of Physical Activity in Children between 10 and 14 Years Old

Liliana-Elisabeta RADU1
Simona-Pia FĂGĂRAȘ2

Abstract

Physical activity is important for health, and promoting this type of activity is a significant component of world health strategies. For children, physical activity includes play, games, sport, transportation, recreation, physical education, or planned exercise, in the context of family, school, and community activities. The main aim of the study is to assess the general level of physical activity throughout the secondary school year in students from 5th to 8th grade (aged from 10 to 14). To evaluate the level of physical activity in children, we used the self-administered Physical Activity Questionnaire for Older Children (PAQ-C). The study took place in Iasi at the beginning of September 2014, after the school year started. A number of 224 students participated voluntarily on this study. The subjects were divided into 4 groups, by grades. We used One Way Anova and we found that males were significantly more active than females in most items (p<0.05). Our study demonstrated the existence of low to moderate physical activity for most students; we recommend improving it through educational programs meant to increase in the interest for sports and physical activity and to show the benefits for good health and quality of life.

Keywords: physical activity, children, time, health, sports, secondary school.

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First Work Experience to Young People in Romania

Sergiu – Lucian RAIU¹

Abstract

The goal of this article is to see the influences of being employed on students' sense of responsibility, academic achievement, and risk behaviours (alcohol, tobacco and drugs use). As shown in other studies (Steinberg, 2008: 241-242), the effects of employment depend on the number of working hours, risk behaviours having a higher rate among young people who work more than 20 hours/week. Our sample includes 515 students in the first year of the three universities in Romania (19 to 25 years, M = 19 years 81.4% girls). Our hypothesis is that being employed implies taking over more responsibilities than not having a job, which results in being more aware of the importance of training for a career, but not necessarily to obtain better grades. We tested the correlation between the number of working hours of youth and the indicator of risk behaviours. More than one third, of our sample of young people, has experienced the work. We found that those who have work experience report more of a tendency to plan to move with their boyfriend/girlfriend, to get married, to have a child. Those who have no work experience report better grades compared to those who experience work, those working more than 20 hours reported smoking more than those who work up to 20 hours per week and the percentage of those who came to the hospital because of alcohol and/ or drugs is higher among those who work more than 20 hours compared to those who work up to 20 hours per week. It resulted that the self-perception of working youth does not demonstrate overall growth in the sense of responsibility as we presumed, but confirms what other authors observed that those young people who obtained funds by working, are more independent, take more they own choices, including consumption of drugs and alcohol, paid by their own resources.

Keywords: emerging adulthood, work experience, responsibility, risk behaviours.

Acknowledgement

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Currently PhD candidate at Babes-Bolyai University is a sociologist with a master's degree (2011) in sociology from the University of the West in Timisoara (Romania). He has published to booklet to promote Sociology as a Post-Secondary discipline, several reviews of specific books and treatises in the field of sociology, and now is interested in issues and concerns that the Romanian young adults in general and roma young people in particular. Member of ESWRA (European Social Work research Association) and SRA (Society for Research on Adolescence) since 2014.
How to Use an Interpretive-Constructivist Approach to Study Housing and Domestic Space?

Cătălina-Ionela REZEANU

Abstract

The dilemma of choosing between agency and structure paradigm has caused much debate in sociology over the years. In the sociology of space field, it was partially resolved by taking a middle-ground position and introducing the “duality of space” perspective, which means assuming that space not only constrains social action, but it is also transformed by it. In other words, studying space implies studying both processes of social production and social construction of space. The current literature on housing abounds with examples of holistic and positivist studies, favouring the research of social production of space, identifying the impact of macro social forces on residential space, and minimizing the role of social action in the symbolic and material transformations of the living space. There is also a rapidly growing literature on micro-sociology of domestic space, which indicates that interpretive-constructivist approach is starting to gain acceptance in the housing studies.

The aim of this paper is to show how the classical concepts of “definition of the situation”, “situated action” and “vocabularies of motives”, theorized by William Thomas and Charles Wright Mills, could be applied to study both the social construction and social production of space. First, I will present the main theoretical premises behind these concepts. Second, I will illustrate with recent studies from the literature the relevance of these concepts in the study of domestic space. Third, I will explain the methodological implications of the analyzed conceptual approaches.

Keywords: Social Construction of Space; Meaning of Domestic Space; Gendered Space; Spatial Practices; Representations of Space.

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Cătălina-Ionela Rezeanu is a PhD candidate at the University of Bucharest - Doctoral School of Sociology, studying the social construction of dwelling space from metropolitan area of Brasov, Romania. Her fields of expertise and research interests are: housing, urbanism, urban regeneration, quality of life, lifestyle, material culture, domestic space, domestic imaginaries, virtual space, gender and cultural studies.

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Psycho-Social Implications in Physical Activity Performance

Oana RUSU¹

Abstract

Compared with other areas of human activities, the results of sports, especially those in elite sport are more visible, exerting strong influence on social actors and societies. From the systemic perspective, sport (represented by sports and sports institutions) is a bio-psycho-social, cultural and political product of the context in which they operate, influenced by it and, in turn influencing it. The effects of practicing this activity are identified at the individual level (indicating changes that sport exercises on it), and at the societal level (reflecting how individuals change, affecting the dynamics of society). These effects can be positive and / or negative, intended or unintended. In order to reduce, prevent and control the negative effects required the introduction of solutions / strategies. The potential of sport has been used by institutions of different socio-political regimes to achieve international political recognition. The interest of people of all ages, levels of social, cultural, ideological or religious from all continents for sports and sports competitions is the fact that it was a form of substitution of a drug.

Keywords: sport, performance, social actor, society, the positive and negative influences, psycho-social consequences.

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I am Associate Professor at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi, Romania. Degree in Physical Education and Sport (1996) and Political Sociology (2000) and a graduate of the Master of Public Policy and Local Systems (2003) from the Faculty of Philosophy. I received a government grant to the Centre for Research into Sport and Society, University of Leicester, UK (2001) and other mobilities for teachers under the Erasmus program (France, Czech Republic, Turkey, Croatia, Poland). I was a member of several national research grants and national director in an international project. I supported my PhD in 2009 in Psychology, with a disciplinary topic. I have published so far a number of books, studies and articles in the fields of sports sciences, psycho-sociology and political science applied to sport.

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Gender Differences in Acculturation between Cultures

Sabina Mihaela RUSU

Abstract

The paper examines the role played by the gender in adopting an acculturation strategy. The acculturation is analysed based on the model proposed by Barry with four possible strategies: integration, assimilation, separation and marginalization. But making a choice for one of these strategies it will also imply to bring into consideration one’s own ethical principles. Respecting others culture and being willing to accept different cultural groups or minority groups without losing your own identity is a challenging situation.

As in the field of ethics gender differences are argued by many scholars and researchers, it can also be assumed that gender can influence the acculturation strategies of the individuals. The impact of gender is considered in the hypothesis to be related with the acculturation between cultures, the items from the scale being more ethical sensitive, and not with the acculturation to global consumer culture which is measured with a less ethical sensitive scale. The paper analyses the issue of gender differences in acculturation between cultures and presents some data results in order to sustain the conclusions.

Keywords: gender differences, acculturation, ethics.

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My interest in marketing started during the second year of College, when I decided to pursue this field. I have graduated in Marketing and then I have completed my studies with a Master Degree in „Marketing Planning and Strategy” and a PhD at „Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi.

Most of my research themes are focused on brands and branding, cultural differences, consumer acculturation, ethics, statistical experimental design. Currently I am working as an Assistant Professor of marketing related subjects (such as Advertising, Branding, Public Relations) at „Apollonia” University of Iasi, Faculty of Communication Sciences.

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Medical Influences in Western Medieval and Early Modern Political Thought (12th - 17th centuries)

Andrei Constantin SĂLĂVĂSTRU

Abstract

The aim of this study is to provide an analysis of the most important thematic interactions between medieval medicine and political thought during the Late Middle Ages and the Early Modern period. A recurring topic in medieval and early modern political thought was that of corporality, more specifically the analogy between human body and “body politic”: the way the latter worked, its structure, its hierarchy always found equivalents in the human body. These analogies emerged during the Antiquity, but they became quite widespread especially from the twelfth until the seventeenth century, when the comparison between human body and body politic becomes a fundamental argument in many political treatises, in particular in Renaissance England. As political thought made an extensive use of metaphorical language, particularly with these analogies between human body and regnum/commonwealth, a common ground between medicine and political theory would not have been late to emerge. Three were the most important aspects of this interaction which the paper focuses on: first, the problem of the causes and remedies of the afflictions (which the medical paradigm of that age considered to be linked), second, the connection between the physical health and spiritual health and, third, the crucial role of the heart within the medieval corporal paradigm, starting from the late twelfth century. The main sources used by political theory in this regard were Galen’s medical paradigm, which dominated the medical world during the Middle Ages and the Early Modern era, and the equally influential Aristotelian physiology.

Keywords: humoral theory, political disease, political physician, spiritual health.

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My name is Dr. Andrei Constantin Sălăvăstru from Department of Interdisciplinary Research from the University Alexandru Ioan Cuza, Iassy. I graduated the faculty of History and my broad interest is in medieval and early modern political thought, with a particular emphasis on early modern England and France. My recent research has
focused on the concept of body politic in early modern English political literature. I have published ten articles on this topic, including three in scientific journals from abroad (France and United Kingdom). I have also been a team member of a research project between 2005 and 2008 and I am currently part of another research project which will end on 30 September 2015.
The Development of Students’ Critical Thinking: the Model of Negotiated Resolution of Conflicts of Opinion

Dorina SĂLĂVĂSTRU

Abstract

Critical thinking is a superior cognitive ability which presupposes intellectual autonomy, flexibility and a certain degree of constructive skepticism. A modern education must explicitly include programs which develop the students’ critical thinking. The present study proposes the adaptation and integration of a method deriving from the pragma-dialectical model of the Dutch authors Frans van Eemeren and Rob Grootendorst within the measures to develop the students’ critical thinking. It is an attempt to draw a „new dialectic”, where the emphasis is placed on the communicative disputation and the solving of conflicts of ideas on the basis of partner confrontation. Based on the rules of critical discussion devised by the two authors, we propose a model for training the students’ thinking in the negotiated resolution of conflicts of opinion.

Keywords: critical thinking, pragma-dialectics, the model of negotiated resolution of conflicts of opinion.

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My name is Professor Dorina Sălăvăstru from the Faculty of Psychology and Social Sciences of the University Alexandru Ioan Cuza of Iassy. My broad interest is in education psychology and the didactics of psychology, educational communication and learning psychology. I teach courses on these subjects at the Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences. I have published five books as only author on topics related to education psychology and didactic psychology. I am member of three editorial boards, including that of the Annals of University Alexandru Ioan Cuza, Section of Psychology. I have been director of one research member and a team member in eleven other research projects.

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Moral Values – A Comparative Study: Romanian and Turkish Students

Claudia SĂLCEANU¹
Claudia-Neptina MANEA²
Edvina Ghionul GEAFER³

Abstract

Moral values of 156 Romanian and Turkish psychology and educational sciences students are investigated by using the Rokeach Values Inventory. Country and demographical differences are considered. Cultural statistical significant differences concern terminal values such as equality, health, inner harmony, national security, salvation, self-respect, wisdom, a comfortable life and a world of peace, and also on several instrumental values: capable, helpful, intellectual, loving, obedient, ambitious, logical and self-controlled. When considering demographical aspects, Romanian students from small and big towns present statistically significant differences on the values of social recognition (terminal value) and intellectual (instrumental value). Turkish students from big and small towns present statistically significant differences on the items of a comfortable life and social recognition (terminal values) and on several instrumental values such as forgiving, honest, polite and responsible. Big town students from the two countries present statistically significant differences on the terminal values of a comfortable life, equality, an exciting life, health, inner harmony, national security, pleasure, salvation, self-respect and wisdom, and on the instrumental values of ambitious, capable, helpful, intellectual, loving, loyal, obedient and polite. Small town students from the two countries appear to differ on the following terminal values: equality, health, inner harmony, national security, salvation and self-respect, but also on the instrumental values of ambitious, helpful, honest, logical, loving, obedient, responsible and self-controlled. Possible explanations and consequences are discussed.

Keywords: Moral values, cultural differences, demographical differences.

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The Transformation of the Time Into a Virtual Space of Computer Games

Elena SAMOYLOVA

Abstract

Computer games have become a solid part of modern information technologies, and quickly filled the life of modern man. The great part of the young people at least once in their life play the computer games. The world of computer games is a special kind of virtual reality created by using information technologies and human imagination. Depending on the genre, the script and the ideas the world could be like a copy of the modern, real world, or completely different from it. Differences may be temporal, spatial, the world can be populated by fantastical creatures, etc. In our paper we will consider temporary differences phenomena, i.e. how in the world of computer games are implemented the time traveling, or how the scenarios for the future of our planet or alternate world of computer games are described, is there in computer games anachronisms temporary inconsistencies and errors. That will give us an opportunity to assess how people perceive time in a fictional world, and time in virtual reality affects real time.

Keywords: computer games, time, information technologies, virtual reality, virtual world.

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Elena Samoylova is a PhD student at Pyatigorsk State Linguistic University. She is interesting in information technologies, computer games, virtual reality and their connections to the real world.

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Bioethics - a Branch of Applied Philosophy or a New Social Science Transdisciplinary Nature

Antonio SANDU

Abstract

In the present study we aimed to achieve a clarification of bioethics legitimacy claims and those of applied ethics - to be part of the corpus of knowledge specific to philosophy, in regards of scientific claims raised by a number of bioethicists. Opinions are divided in this regard, thinkers as Julian Savulescu, drawing attention to the importance of philosophy in bioethics debate, while others such as Robert Fillinwide (2008) and Willik Kymlicka (1996) finding that bioethics is a transdisciplinary discourse about self-construction of bioethics as science, which should be detached from philosophical theoretical perspectives as it builds its own objects and epistemic perspective.

Our particular opinion is that applied ethics and bioethics are areas with a predominant transdisciplinary reflection with a philosophical orientation, but which should not ignore the epistemic particularities of the various branches of science or social practice to which it applies. The truly transdisciplinary perspective makes applied ethics to be an area of transparency to knowledge, with openings towards horizon of philosophy, social sciences and the practice. The autonomy of ethics doesn’t separate the bioethics from philosophy but it creates an epistemic horizon with a particular status.

In our view, applied ethics, at least in the area of bioethics and ethics professions maintain a strong philosophical component by constant reference to the great philosophical theories. At the same time, applied ethics gradually shapes its own area of research, by using and customizing tools from the sphere of social sciences research. We draw attention to the distinction between medical ethics, as ethical reflection within the medical area and bioethics, as a philosophical reflection on the development of medicine, and in general of science and its implications for the world of life.

Keywords: bioethics, philosophy, social sciences, philosophical discourse, deconstruction.

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Semiotic Hexade of Appreciative Inquiry. A Tool for Philosophical Practice

Antonio SANDU¹

Abstract

The appreciative methodology in philosophical counselling aims at capitalizing success and the positive experiences of the one that receives counselling in constructing a co-constructive communication relationship.

We propose a a hexadic model of appreciative communicative practices starting from the classic 4D of David Cooperrider and the model of semiotic hexade developed by Petru Ioan. Therefore, the 4D model can be seen as a semiotic situation that statutes a communicational trajectory and a discursive approach starting from: past (discovery); future (dream); trajectory (design); process (delivery).

Keywords: hexadic model; appreciative inquiry; past (discovery); future (dream); trajectory (design); process (delivery).

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Transition from Education to Labour: Parental Cultural Transmission and Children’s Reproduction of Gender Inequalities

Andra-Bertha SĂNDULEASA

Abstract

Research in the field shows that, in industrialized countries, men and women tend to work in different types of occupations, for which reason the scientific community developed the term of horizontal occupational gender segregation. This phenomenon persisted over the years despite the changes in legislation promoting gender equality. Literature suggests that parents, by the way they raise their children, transmit their cultural values regarding educational achievement and professional career. This transmission of knowledge, skills, preferences and interests from parents to children has been conceptualized by Bourdieu (1977) as cultural capital. In more general terms, this is called parental cultural transmission, a process by which information is passed from individual to individual via social learning mechanisms, which means that the way parents educate their children has a large effect on their children’s preferences and beliefs, on how their children will choose to behave as adults in society. But not all cultural traits are likely to be preserved and passed from parents to children, for which reason intergenerational cultural transmission is considered in literature as a fundamental component of cultural evolution (Mesoudi & Whiten, 2008). In addition to the literature review regarding the effect of gendered intergenerational cultural transmission on educational preferences and career choices, this article also presents an analysis regarding the intergenerational transmission of educational values and occupational preferences among the Romanian population, based on several survey data sources. This paper is supported by the Sectorial Operational Programme Human Resources Development (SOP HRD), financed from the European Social Fund and by the Romanian Government under the contract number SOP HRD/159/1.5/S/136077.

Keywords: Cultural intergenerational transmission, gendered choices, occupational gender segregation, educational preferences, gender inequalities.

Acknowledgement

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Andra-Bertha Sânduleasa is a postdoctoral researcher at the Romanian Academy where she studies the influence of cultural factors on attitudes towards female participation on labour market. Sânduleasa is a sociologist, holds a MA degree in Communication and Public Opinion and a PhD degree in Sociology from the University of Bucharest. She also has over 11 years of experience in implementing national and international research projects in the field of social policies within the National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection from Romania.
A Basic Territorial Coherence Index in Support for Inter-Communal Co-operation. A Working Hypothesis

Catalin N. SARBÜ¹
Andrei MITREA²
Alin D. CHIS³

Abstract

This paper presents our preliminary results in constructing a method for outlining possible spatial configurations in support for inter-communal co-operative associations. We have been actively engaged in studying matters related to inter-communality for two main reasons: firstly, because we have witnessed a recurring interest in inter-communal co-operation areas, especially in relation to rural areas surrounding urban centres, mostly due to the on-going structural demographic transition. And secondly, because we believe that the logic of public service provision has to be rethought, in terms of spatial efficiency.

This type of research is highly relevant within the Romanian context, where the share of rural population amounts to 45.8% of the total population. On-going structural changes within rural populations imply a probable future concentration around urban centres. Against this background, the efficiency of public services will very probably increase with an increment in demand, thus making public investment more profitable.

Hence, we have started work upon a basic territorial coherence index, based on minimal population and geographical data. Thus, the index works with demographic masses and distances between rural settlements and the nearest urban centre. We employ a ‘gravitational’ perspective, focusing on the coherence of rural areas with respect to the accessibility of public services located within urban centres.

At this stage, we concentrate solely upon a small selection of cities and towns. Future research will include a wider typological array of towns. However, we wish to submit our preliminary results, in order to stimulate discussions revolving around morphological consolidation processes between urban and rural settlements, as well as to engender debates about transparent spatial analysis techniques, suited for efficient sociological analysis.

Keywords: Inter-communality; Peri-urban Areas; Territorial Coherence Index; Demographic Transition; Public Service Provision.

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Catalin SARBU holds the position of Professor in Urban Planning at the ‘Ion Mincu’ University of Architecture and Urban Planning (UAUIM) in Bucharest. He formerly served as a Scientific Director within the National Research Institute for Urban and Spatial Planning (URBANPROIECT), between 2001 and 2004. He earned a Ph.D with a thesis entitled ‘The Urban Habitat within the Peri-urban Expansion’. His work is mainly concerned with morphological dynamics within cities and territories and with the architectural phenomenon as an expression of development processes. His research interests lie with the global potential of the territory and the construction of new instruments for analysis.

Lecturer PhD Andrei MITREA

Andrei Mitrea has earned a Ph.D in urban planning from the ‘Ion Mincu’ University of Architecture and Urban Planning (UAUIM) in Bucharest in 2012, with a thesis entitled ‘Regional Innovation Systems at the Urban-Rural Fringe in Romania. A Spatial Development Strategy Based on the Wood Industry’. In 2011 he obtained a M.Sc in Spatial Planning and Regional Development from the same university. Since 2008, he has been teaching at the UAUIM. His research interests lie within the fields of Regional Innovation Systems, Rural Development and Planning Cultures.

PhD Candidate Alin CHIS

Alin Chis has earned a M.Sc degree in spatial planning from the School of Geography within the University of Bucharest in 2013, with a thesis entitled ‘Protected Areas — Good or Bad for Regional Development?’. He is currently pursuing his doctoral studies at the same university, working on a research project entitled ‘Public Administration of the Romanian Geographic Space within a European context’. His research interests lie in the field of Spatial Modelling and Analysis.
Development by Means of Specific Speed of Basketball in Physical Education Lesson

Florian Cristian SAVU

Abstract

Speed has a great importance in the game of basketball because it includes more than running in a straight line. The ability to move quickly and efficiently, from one direction to another, or running backs, it is important that, while the speed of the treadmill is decisive in the transition game, moving from defensive to offensive and defensive to the offensive.

A fast, uniform, explosive moves and without efforts around the land, while others tend to rush their actions in a time improperly. Speed is essential but still just as essential is and when it should be used. Speeding up movements is not easy but it is possible for a player to become more efficient and more explosive in motion. You can get this by dividing the action and then doing it separately. When these parties will be united action will be much improved.

For a real improvement of the student's speed is foloseşc, the same specific exercises leading to the emergence of "barrier". To reduce the "this rule imminent," it will use those exercises that do not require the body to adapt, especially since it seems unlikely the possibility of overcoming the barrier of speed.

To develop students' movement speed by baschetbalişti, used different methods using exercises that combine opposing external factors with a normal conditioning.

Exercises with îngreuiere are used often for specific force improvement. This increases the level of force and muscular activity. This system is applied because the exercises with ingreuiere ensure recruiting more muscle fibers and the nervous system.

Keywords: speed, basketball, high school students, physical education lesson.

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Postmodern Culture and the Role of the Gaze in Pornography

Aura-Elena SCHUSSLER

Abstract

The objective of this study is to analyze the impact and importance that the gaze has on pornography. We will perform this research from the perspective of philosophical deconstruction and critique on postmodern culture in the visual arts and the field of pornography. The starting point is the surrealist current, which we consider to be a pretext for the postmodern evolution of pornography. We will pass from painting to photography through this surrealist filter, where the works of René Magritte, Gustave Courbet, André Masson, Hans Bellmer, Robert Mapplethorpe, Nobuyoshi Araki, Jeff Koons and André Serrano are interpreted through Baudrillardian philosophical deconstruction and critique. The resulting arguments lead us to a psychoanalytical stance on the analysis of cinematography, where the pornographic apparatus manipulates the consumer (or postmodern voyeur) through the double game between the consumer and the model. The relationship between feminine/masculine-dominated/dominant is reinterpreted in postmodern parameters in such a way that through looking upon the female model (in film or photography), male dominance is called into simulacrum.

Keywords: pornography, postmodern, gaze, surrealism, painting, photography, cinematography.

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Suicide in Women in Romania – Social and Medico-Legal Consequences

Calin SCRIPCARU¹
Simona DAMIAN²
Tatiana IOV³
Andra COLEA⁴
Andrei SCRIPCARU⁵

Abstract

Since 1989 the civil disorder which emerged after the Romanian Revolution, generated important social changes and social anomy, especially in women. The effects of social anomy from this period were possible to see only after more than ten years, and this is the reason why our study seems to be late. Between 1995 and 2004, the Romanian population suffered the greatest emigration in history for work in western countries and United States. Females started to revolt against their traditional passive role in society and wish to have a more active position. Some of them succeeded but others were dominated by social anomy. Since social disorder and anomic suicide are closely related, the authors tried to identify the changes which occurred in women’s suicide and aggressiveness. Because of the social changes which occurred fast, also the patterns of women suicide changed. It was obvious that women chose more “radical” methods of suicide but the overall number of cases of accomplished suicide remained constant.

Keywords: accomplished suicide, women, anomie.

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MD, Professor PhD Călin SCRIPCARU

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Teachers Professional Moral like an Applied Ethics

Elena SEGHEDIN

Abstract

Our paper is underlying one of the most important topics of the scientific discourses– Professional Ethics – ethical debates being facilitated by the axiological crisis which is a characteristic of the contemporary world. Starting from the idea that the classroom cannot be aseptic from moral perspective, we are trying to present the Professional Ethics in the Education Area like a solution. The main goal of our paper is to present the results of one of our empirical studies about the constant elements of a Teaching Professional Moral; in the same time, our applied aim is to present how to implement the Professional Ethics in the teachers initial training curricula. We used like starting points – Theories of Professional Development and Professionalism Models, but only those which are based on the reflection like an essential component of teaching (Schön, Giroux, Smith, Stenhouse etc.). We tried to demonstrate that reflectivity is most important capacity which has to be develop starting with the initial professional training. Using the Ethical Dilemma like a teaching and learning method is one of our main contribution after the interpretation of the results of this empirical study (Focus Group and individual Interviews, about 324 teachers from four counties – Iasi, Vaslui, Neamt, Bacau - , and 94 MA students – future teachers).

Keywords: Ethical Dilemma, Professional Ethics, Professionalism Models, Reflectivity.

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Parallel with my academic and research professional responsibilities I have some preferred working areas; there are: Professional Ethics for teachers, Ethical Dilemmas in Education; Teachers professional development, Active learning and assessment strategies. I agree the fact that creativity is one of the most important components of teachers’ professionalism. I am interested in development a society through the education sector. I think that quality in education is the most important for developing good professionals for education sector. I am member in several professional association (for teachers or scientific researchers in Education), I have participated on at least 30 international conferences (oral presentations, chair, keynote speaker), and I wrote books, chapters and a lot of scientific articles on my preferred research topics.

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Ontological and Semiotic Basements of Virtual Ecology

Yury SHAEV

Abstract

Virtual reality is now becoming a reality in which spends most of its time modern man. Virtual reality is an ontological and semiotic phenomenon. The ontology of virtual reality includes levels and topos deployment of virtual and defines the basic perceptual foundations of human interaction with it. Semiotic nature of virtual reality is that it is replete with various characters. Virtual Reality itself is a complex system of interrelated characters of different levels and types. Ontological and semiotic foundation of virtual reality allow us to formulate and rethink the basic contours of virtual ecology as a discipline of the harmonious interaction of man and his environment in a virtual-space information environment as circulation of signs and their impact on human rights. Modern ecological knowledge is closely linked to the question of philosophy and social theory can be drawn to the problems of virtual reality and the information space. Problems of the Internet of things could be considered in the approaches of the virtual environment.

Keywords: information technologies, virtual reality, virtual world, ecology, virtual ecology.

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6. Shaev Y. Ontology of sense and new information technologies. – SGEM Conference on anthropology, archaeology, history and philosophy. DOI: 10.5593/sgemsocial2014B3 P. 753-758
Aesthetics of Social (Action)

Tatiana SHATUNOVA¹
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Abstract

Terms “social” and “public” aren’t identical. Hence significant difference of concepts “public relations” and “social relations” follows. Public relations develop spontaneously and irrespective of actions both of the certain individual and groups of people. The social relations assume a conscientious attitude of the social subject to the process of creation of public relations. Social as that represents the area of expedient activities of the person who creates specifically human artificial world. Concept of The Social acts as an adjective without noun here. It is not definition, but “infinition”, covering a space of uncertainty. This space is a sphere of human beings’ social actions. Here the person tries to act as the reasonable subject of historical process. However his reason is the artificial tool created by him and the people surrounding. Thus, the artificial world of the social relations has been created by the artificial tool – human reason. That’s why the Social is a twice artificial creature. For this reason it can't but be at least to some extent skillful. Therefore, the sphere of social action is the aesthetical sphere at the same time. Each social institute takes care of the its’ aesthetic image. Each person tries to “live poetically” (M. Heidegger). It is necessary because the image of the person representing himself in a social interaction, is a way of representing of his essence – the “ensemble of social relations” (K. Marx). Turned into the image, this ensemble is a main “work of art” of a person. This creation is the air castle turning human life into a metaphor of existence. In this role persons enter the sphere of the Law of a mutual complementarity of expectations and maximize beauty of The Social.

Keywords: social action, aesthetic image, ensemble of social relations.

Acknowledgement

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PhD Natalia TERESHCHENKO

Academic Capitalism between the New Economy and University Stress

Irina SIMIONESCU (BARBU)¹
George ENESCU²

Abstract

Globalization has increased the complexity of all types of transactions, bringing along enhanced workforce mobility. Widening the range of opportunities for undergraduates leads to higher education being confronted with multiple challenges as well. In the new economy, knowledge is seen more as a raw material meant to serve developing corporate interests. The desiderata of mercantilism thus threaten academic freedom, which creates tension manifested in the form of increased stress levels among teaching staff.

An essential change of paradigm in the higher education of latest decades has consisted in transferring focus from immediate social profit, defined by improving the knowledge base for public welfare to profit resulting from economic activity. This approach has caused an uncomfortable overlapping and intersection of activities and demands upon the teaching staff, reflected in an increased degree of stress. The system has accumulated useless tensions with negative repercussions upon society in general, which is facing an enhanced degree of „educational stress”.

Presenting the state of things that has generated changes in the structure of higher education, both within the country and in other EU states, is aimed at identifying the factors that have conditioned the acceleration of changes in the structure of higher education in Romania. However, there are certain modifications that have caused numerous debates and controversies in the academic communities in Romania as well as in other EU member states.

As a result, certain social values change, and the state, which sees its citizens just as economic actors and fails to focus on social welfare as a whole, risks losing important resources in the future.

Keywords: academic capitalism; academic entrepreneurship, social values, social stress factors.

Acknowledgement

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PhD Lecturer **George ENESCU**

Enescu George is a PhD. Lecturer at Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiesti, to Cybernetics, Informatics, Finance and Accounting Department, with extensive experience in economic analysis and public budget. It has more than 20 articles, 2 participations in grant project and more than 6 projects with business environments. In 2012 has graduate postdoctoral school at Institute of National Economy with thesis: “Taxation, economic equilibrium adjustment tool, medium and long term solutions for Romania”. In present he is interested in the interrelation between macro-economic processes and a new approach of the policies regarding safety and health at work and a management adapted to the multiple challenges imposed of avoiding an unnecessary consumption of resources.
The Book and the Act of Writing. Insights into Mircea Horia Simionescu's Theory of Literature

Mădălina SIMIONESCU

Abstract

In this paper, we propose a brief overview of the literary vision of the writer Mircea Horia Simionescu in order to highlight the extraordinary relationship that he has with literature. As a methodology, we chose the theoretical study of the ideas belonging to the writer from Târgoviște about what is literature and how it should be written in order to be a viable literature, to last and to attract at the same time. Once we have established the coordinates of the theories belonging to Mircea Horia Simionescu about literature, we will analyse the feelings the creator has when writing refuses to appear and he cannot overcome the stalemate he is stuck in front of a white piece of paper. Finally, in a last attempt to define the vision of Mircea Horia Simionescu about literature, we address the Flaubertian idea of the “book about nothing” that is found in several of his works, but also the idea of the “unfinished”, of the “imperfect”. Precursor of the Romanian literary postmodernism, Mircea Horia Simionescu propose a new way of emancipation of literature that must adapt to the development options of the society and of the thinking of XXIth century readers.

Keywords: Mircea Horia Simionescu, literature, postmodernism, book about Nothing, imperfect.

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Mircea Horia Simionescu and Poetry seen as Literary Manifest

Mădălina SIMIONESCU

Abstract

In this paper, we propose to offer a general view of the vision the writer Mircea Horia Simionescu has on writing, the place and role of poetry in the XXIst century society, in other words, new definitions of poetic art in a contemporary manner. As a methodology, we chose to analyse some of his lyrical works through which the author suggests a new manner of writing and approaching poetry which he still sees blocked in the rigors of classical rules. The writer from Târgovişte proposes, in his lyrical work, a stripping of poetry, its exit from old canons. Once we have established the ideas which the writer wants to present to his readers with this new version of writing poetry, we analyze common themes that we find both in the writer’s poetry, and in his epic works. This new option of lyrical writing gets poetry closer to the story, it equivocates the text’s message and gives the reader the freedom of interpretation. The ambiguity of the message, the lack of punctuation and capitalization, we find in Mircea Horia Simionescu’s poetry: the author’s playful and serios spirit, the ingenuity of poetic formula, its subtlety, the intellectualism and vulgarity of the sententious and bitter poetic language, the intertextuality, the playful fantasizing, the irony, the valorisation of the oridnary, all will support the return of poetry to the reality of the city and the street by the detoxification of traditional rules.

Keywords: Mircea Horia Simionescu, poetry, postmodernism, surrealism, avant-garde.

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Study on Green Investments in Romania from the Perspective of Implementation the Sustainability Management Standards

Roxana Mihaela SIRBU¹

Abstract

The green investments are an integral part of sustainable development, the new development paradigm in globalization context. Defining the green investments is not easy, being a complex and relatively new concept.

This research involves an analysis of green investments from the perspective of implementing management standards of sustainable development in Romania. The paper is built around an empirical analysis of the 50 companies in Romania. The companies in the sample considered in the analysis were classified by the Trade Register as the most profitable companies in Romania at the end of 2013, depending on the turnover, net profit and number of employees. The sustainability of companies considered in the case study results from the analysis regarding the implementation of management standards from the field of sustainable development. The implementation of those management standards in technico-economic systems is linked to green investments.

In achieving this paper have been used a number of theoretical research of scientific literature on the concept of green investments. Following the critical analysis of the scientific literature resulted a own definition of the concept.

Following the empirical analysis on green investments and implementation of management standards from the field of sustainability in Romania we can draw some preliminary conclusions: (1) The large corporations have implemented the management standards from the field of sustainable development; (2) Implementation of the Management Standards from the field of sustainability is directly related to green investment; (3) The green investments supports the innovation and sustainable development in Romania.

Keywords: Green Investments, Sustainable Development, Management Standards, Corporate Social Responsibility.

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Students’ Attitudes toward Lifelong Learning

Despina SIVEVSKA¹
Biljana PESOVA²
Biljana POPESKA³

Abstract

The modern man lives in modern centuries with rapid science and technology progress. That kind of progress contributes to faster obsolete previous knowledge and increasing quantity of new knowledge. That indicates a need for constantly learning which will help every individual in every moment to achieve different and useful knowledge. This can be achieved by life-long education which will improve quality of leaving on every individual, allowing develop and progress in every stadium of life and in every life situations.

Thus, in the research carried out we wanted to find out what were the general students’ attitudes toward lifelong learning and education and whether there is a difference of opinion depending on gender, year of study, academic success of students, as well as the education of their parents.

Keywords: lifelong learning and education; attitudes of students; research.

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Life Course De-standardisation or Diversified Standardisation?

Martin SMUTEK

Abstract

There are many changes in family roles in late-modern societies. There is life course based theoretical reflection on family models presented in this paper. The paper is oriented on sociology of family and has some consequences to social policy decision making as well. The main goal is to present so called “standardisation of life courses” which brings the industrial society and later “de-standardisation of life courses” which brings late-modern society. The main question of this theoretically based paper is to raise the question whether is it really de-standardisation process emerging in late modern society or is it rather what I call “diversified standardisation”. The meaning of these words is presented on the metaphor of river, where standardized river of life courses represents one large and regulated river basin on the one hand and de-standardization of life courses represents the amount of intertwining small brooks which flow round the boulders and other obstacles on the way toward the end of life. The result is that there is still standardisation in life courses emerging in late modern societies, but there are much diversified ways to fulfil life courses at the moment as well as different strategies for social strata (according to the stratification theories).

Keywords: Family, life course, late-modern society, de-standardisation of life courses.

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Late-Modern High-risk Institution called Family and Standardisation of Services

Martin SMUTEK¹
Lucie SMUTKOVÁ²

Abstract

Modern (in this text meaning industrial) society is a society of “inborn rationalism”. This causes the tendency towards systemic concept of social institutions (possibly including a systemic concept of the family institution). The result might be the so-called “colonization” of life world by the system (Habermas, 2000; Laan, 1998). Family is considered to be the institution based on life-world terms and conditions historically. This critically oriented theoretical paper has background in sociology of family and presents some consequences of family erosion to welfare state and family policy in late-modern society. There is strong system based logic inherent in modern society – historically it stems from industrial changes in 19th century. What is future of the family as the life-world based institution for the 21st century? The paper we present concludes that it will be highly-risk institution, including parents counting economical expenses on their children more and more. Consequence of system logic of late modern society is also raise of standardisation of services for families, the final step for erosion of family. The conclusion is, the standardisation process of services for families leads to so called “flow production” of services, like on moving belt. There will be no space for professionalism based on individual approach of service delivery organisation (and individuals), rather the unification of procedures and service quality indicators fulfilment will emerge.

Keywords: Family, late-modern society, risk institution, family services, family social policy.

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Determining the Level of Organizational Trust.
The Case of a Romanian Company

Adrian SONEA¹
Eugenia CÂMPEANU-SONEA²
Theodora POPA³

Abstract

The authors started from the notion of organizational trust, as it is studied in the devoted literature in the last decades. The research hypotheses were that in the Romanian companies there is a cohesive organizational culture and the necessary aspects for creating a high level of trust exist and they can be determined and developed.

Basing their hypotheses on previously studied cases, the authors organized a sociological survey on a randomly selected representative sample of 101 subjects, from a production and distribution company in central Transylvania, with over 1000 employees. The questionnaire was designed by the authors following the study of basic concepts and examples from literature regarding the specific of organizational culture and the building of an organization based on trust.

We processed the respondents’ replies with an SPSS program and for the conclusions we also used other information concerning the company's activity (efficiency and effectiveness, communication, organization and workplace safety, knowledge management etc.).

The objective of the authors’ approach is not only to determine the present level of organizational trust in the researched company, but also to establish the ways of improving the situation. Continuing their current research, the authors plan to outline some opportunities for improving the educational process, for a better training of managers and other categories of employees, in order to create an organizational culture based on a high level of trust.

Keywords: Competence; Communication; Care for employees and customers; Identification with the organization; Job satisfaction.

Acknowledgement

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**Associate Professor PhD Eugenia Câmpeanu-Sonea**

Eugenia Câmpeanu-Sonea (PhD in Economic Sciences), teaches courses of Human Resource Management, Firm Management and General Management. Her main research fields of interests are: Knowledge Management; Organizational Trust; Communication and Social Dialogue.

Among the most relevant publications:
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**MA Student Theodora Popa**

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After graduation, she will get involved in the Romanian private management and she will continue her professional specialization, ensuring a competent and valuable insight in the domestic industry of Fast Moving Consumer Goods.
Stress Factors and their Influence on the Hemodialyzed Patients' Quality of Life

Camelia SOPONARU¹
Ancuta BOJIAN²
Catalin DIRTU³
Magdalena IORGĂ⁴

Abstract

An integrative review of specialized literature was carried out in order to summarize the most important aspects of stage 5 chronic kidney disease, as well as stress factors specific to hemodialysis. Given that, at present, specialists' attention is drawn both to extending hemodialyzed patients' lives and to their quality of life, we aim to identify the tendencies in specialized literature referring to the influence of stress factors on quality of life. The overlapping of restrictions on liquids and food together with a decrease in libido and in the functioning of the reproductive system, the effect of depending on other people and on the hemodialysis machine, of uncertainty about the future, in conjunction with the impact of changes in physical appearance, represent just part of the components of stress faced by these patients. Thus, we may identify a causal chain beginning with the stress factors which influence the quality of life, diminishing it, such diminution having an impact on the loss of one's previous lifestyle, including all its main aspects and areas. Improved quality of life is the objective of assisting the chronically ill and its quality measure. The first contact with the patient has dual purpose: technical and psychosocial. Taking into account the results identified by the studies conducted to date helps raise awareness of hemodialyzed patients' difficulties, experiences which frequently affect their families and friends.

Keywords: dialysis, quality of life, stress, patients.

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The Importance of Physical Activity for Mental Health in Schizophrenia

Camelia Soponaru¹
Mihaela Butnaru²
Catalin Dîrtu³
Magdalena Iorga⁴

Abstract

Schizophrenia is still considered the most severe psychiatric disorders with a high rate of chronicity and poor recovery. Given the chronicity of the condition, drug therapy is recommended to be supplemented by psychosocial interventions to improve quality of life for the patient. Of these interventions, physical activity was of interest to researchers, because of the benefits observed in other clinical disorders, such as depression and dementia, and potential correction for patient weight with schizophrenia, which increases as a side effect of medication. The relationship between mental-health and physical activity is strongly tied: not only the physical activity determines and empower the mental activity, but the general state of health determines the desire to be involved in such activities. Physical activity is associated with other methods of treatment as adjuvant and its positive effects cannot be completely isolated from other factors related to the treatment of life and disease history of the patient, his or her family environment or personality. The paper presents a literature review in order to point some important results of international studies that highlight the effectiveness of physical therapy on the physical general condition of patients with schizophrenia.

Keywords: physical activity, schizophrenia, medication, therapy, mental health.

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Under the Corollary of the First Years: Norman Manea’s Literature

Aurica STAN

Abstract

Childhood, a fundamental theme in Norman Manea’s work, deserves being recovered and valued in a context in which it has become commonplace for experts to offer increased attention to other themes: exile, the relationship with the Romanian language, the writer’s condition during communist dictatorship, the Securitate’s harassment, dispossession.

Noting the facts lived in the distant time of childhood happens from an adult perspective, from where arises some discursive awkwardness who rebuilds his childhood in writing by utilising a type of autobiographic prose. Practically, the narrative language covering the major episodes of the personal and collective past is one of the adult translating into sociological jargon, and more, the child’s perspective on reality.

Keywords: childhood, trauma, concentration camp, retrospective.

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The Babel Language. Roots and Becoming of Human Speech:
A Semio-Photonic Approach

Traian D. STĂNCIULESCU

Abstract

The classical contributions of Semio-Logics combined with those of a very recent science of the "Living Light" – Bio-Photonics – allowed to author (Stanciulescu, *Semiotics of light*, 2003) to offer an unconventional / interdisciplinary approach (SEMIO-PHOTONICS) to human being's main attributes: “*homo significans*” & “*zoon politikon*”. In this way, the paper develops four major paradigms able to explain the genesis and the becoming of spoken language, by describing the specific semiosis: “BIO-LOGICS OF LIFE (B) → “PSYCHO-LOGICS OF LANGUAGE (P) → "LOGICS OF THOUGHT” (L) → SOCIO-LOGICS (S). These stages of social becoming could be biophotonically assumed as the result of a complex mechanism of BPLS "fields of light" resonance. The "Babel language" myth, for which the "power of the word " means an archetype of reference, has been selected as a symbolic frame in order to describe the stages through which the human language passes on its way from Nature to Culture, from its individual attributes to its social ones and vice-versa, by determining a globalized communication, a transpersonal communion namely.

Keywords: uniqueness of language, logogenesis, iconicity, semio-photonics, transpersonal globalization.

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Study of the Motor Aptitudes of the Children in North-Eastern Romania

Monica STĂNESCU¹
Corina CIOLCÂ²
Marius STOICESCU³

Abstract

Modern lifestyle has often been the subject of studies in the field of public health. Associated with certain types of cultural consumption and food preferences, lifestyle becomes often the cause of increased morbidity among young people. On the other hand, we must consider the motricity levels in younger generation in the light of urbanization, reduced number of weekly compulsory physical education lessons, and low participation of students in extracurricular sports activities. Thus, the premises of an active and healthy lifestyle are problematic.

Under these circumstances, this study proposes - based on a comparison of motor aptitudes of children and adolescents with those of previous generations, via cross-analysis - a reflection on their motor potential, in north-eastern Romania. We selected this region being aware that although the population’s living standard is lower than in other areas, there is also a high birth rate.

In order to assess the motricity levels we used results collected from about 44,000 students (from 1st, 4th, 9th, 12th grades), from the counties of Botosani, Iasi, Suceava, Neamt, Bacau, and Vaslui, in speed running, strength, endurance, and mobility tests. These results were compared with results obtained by Romanian researchers in the 70s, 80s, and 90s.

The findings of this study highlight the decreasing trends in the motor aptitudes of children and adolescents, and the importance of promoting a culture of exercise, practiced since childhood.

Keywords: Motor aptitudes, physical education, health, children.

Acknowledgement

The paper was based on the data obtained within project The evaluation of somatic, functional and motor potential of school population from Romania (MEN, UNEFS, 2012)

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The Correlation Between the Branches of Law, the Forms of Legal Responsibility and Their Ability of Mutual Generation

Lucian-Sorin STĂNESCU

Abstract

Juridical epistemology justifies the interest of the present study for the relationships between notions like branch of law, juridical institution and the forms of responsibility that are generated by them. The basic dynamic of the mentioned relationship between legal branches and legal responsibility is that every branch of law generates at least one form of legal responsibility. Professor A. Iorgovan stated a theoretical hypothesis about the elements that announce the emergence of a new form of legal responsibility inside or outside the frames of a branch of the law. The present study replies with another hypothesis of the reverse reaction, which states the capacity of a new form of legal responsibility to generate a new branch of law, with its further reception by legal science.

The verification of the mentioned thesis of mutual generation of legal branches and forms of legal responsibility will be realized with the help of examples of existing relationships between ecological responsibility and environmental law, objective responsibility and the insurance law, managerial responsibility and a possibly emerging managerial law on the ground of juridical methodology.

Keywords: new forms of legal responsibility, new branches of law, capacity of mutual generation, juridical methodology.

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Key Indicators of Energy Efficiency in Distribution Channels

Mihaela ŞTEŢ1

Abstract

Given that along the distribution channels all the activities are energy consuming, finding the ways to reduce energy costs is one of the concerns of those involved in distribution of goods. The paper presents and analyzes the most important indicators that can be used to appreciate the energy efficiency in distribution channels. There are revealed ways to quantify energy efficiency in transportation, warehousing, handling, sorting and other additional activities in supply chain management. In order to quantify the energy efficiency of the entire distribution network there were selected the indicators that are the most suitable for this goal. There were taken into consideration the significant differences between the logistics activities. In addition, there were revealed, besides economic effects, the environmental results of the growth of energy efficiency in distribution channels. There were put in evidence both active and passive measures for increasing energy efficiency.

Keywords: energy, efficiency, indicators, distribution, channel.

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The Image of Divinity in Children’s Perception. Social, Cultural and Artistic Influences

Adrian STOLERIU

Abstract

This research is a case study on how children aged 6-15 years represent the image of divinity. Previous works and studies of various researchers have shown that the way in which children perceive the image of God is influenced by a range of social and cultural factors that may be highlighted in the artistic creations of small draw- ers. Our work is a research applied on the artistic creations of a total of 100 Romanian children of different ages, from different social backgrounds. The diversity of artistic representations - besides the usual anthropomorphisms, symbolic or abstract images being also represented - as the numerous ways of perceiving the image of God at this age - underlines the importance of educational, cultural, artistic and religious formation of children. However, our study tries to find out some explanations on how the social and cultural context to which children belong, or how the artistic and religious education influences their creativity, their imagination and social manifestation. In this respect, the study also aims to underline how society affects the creative personality of children, enhancing it or inhibiting it, and how a religious environment can define a certain type of perception in respect with the idea of divinity.

Keywords: image, children, divinity, art, society.

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Adrian Stoleriu is a Romanian artist, born in Iaşi in 1983. He has a PhD degree in the field of Sacred Arts at the University of Arts "George Enescu" Iasi (Faculty of Fine Arts and Design). He is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Mural Art of the same faculty. His current artistic activity involves four personal painting exhibitions, and several participations in collective, national and international exhibitions. He received various art awards, the most important one being the Multimedia Art Award - UAP Iasi (2006). He is the author of several articles published in different national or international journals. In 2013, he also edited a book - Reprezentarea vizuală a sacrului, Institutul European Publishing House, Iaşi.

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The Portrait. A Possible Connection between Psychology and Art

Irina-Andreea STOLERIU

Abstract

This research intends to render the main aspects of the connection between psychology and art by means of the psychological portrait. From remote times, it offered artists the possibility of understanding and rendering their models' feelings by transposing their characteristics and emotions into a plastic form. Throughout history, this type of portrait enjoyed the high interest of artists, who have manifested special inclination towards the psychological area, by knowing the characteristics and inner traits of the portrayed characters. This was possible by overcoming the formal threshold of the representation of physiognomic features and reaching their psychomoral levels. To this purpose, creators aimed at rendering certain interdisciplinary issues related to the connections created at affective and imaginary level between the face shape and expression as well as between manifested emotions and facial, gestural and body expressions, thus offering a visual interpretation of the personality of the portrayed person. Moreover, this study intends to offer a new and contemporary interpretation leading the way to a different type of understanding and depiction of the human figure, based on the exploration of the new ways of becoming acquainted with the human psyche and body.

Keywords: portrait, art, personality, psychology, physiognomy.

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The Romanian Tourism – a Feminine Sector Led by Men?

Oana Mihaela STOLERIU¹
Marinela ISTRATE²

Abstract

The interest for the study of the Romanian labor force features and behavior has significantly increased during the last twenty-five years, in the context of the national labor market liberalization and the passage from a centralized to a market economy. The present paper is aimed to analyze the gender segregation of the Romanian workforce employed in tourism activities, a sector generally dominated by women employees but usually managed by men.

Given its fast development and its increasing role in the global economy, the tourism sector generates an interesting labor market that could strongly help empowering women and accomplish the third millennium development goal. But despite their dominance in the jobs generated by tourism, women must face particular work challenges linked to both gender stereotypes (such as vertical and horizontal segregation, income disparities, worse work conditions etc) as well as to the overall evolution of the labor market (e.g. employment vulnerability and shortage during the economic crisis).

Given these premises, the authors applied a methodology used in the study of regional convergences and disparities in order to analyze the qualitative and quantitative evolution of the workforce employed in tourism within the larger socio-economic context of a postcommunist Romania, affected by international labor migration and the recent national policy regarding the labor occupation (following the European directives). Based on the indicators of activity rate and adapted segregation indexes (used to delineate the employment inequalities in this sector), our study aims to identify not only the level of segregation of the tourism workforce but also to highlight the mechanisms that could reduce the gender gaps and orient the future national labor policy, better adapted to the European and global context.

Keywords: tourism, labour market, gender segregation, regional disparities, segregation index.

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Effectiveness of Learning Resource Schools Model

Saad Yousaf SULAIMANI

Abstract

The case study on Learning Resource Schools (LRS) was conducted in Gilgit-Baltistan; a challenging and remote province in Pakistan. The centerpiece is the LRS/Cluster model adopted to accommodate both the shift in understanding of effective pedagogy as well as greater administrative devolution. The study is conducted in the backdrop of new education paradigms where new modes of instruction and training are adopted. It tracks the benefits of improving teaching and learning and streamlining administration/costs in an age of ‘Education for All’ and Universal Primary Education. The study documents both of these considerations as equal important drivers of change in the systems and practices within public education institutions. The analysis of this model in an expanded setting over time, shows evidence of its true efficacy and cost reductions, improving teacher morale and ability, and generating a new type of learner.

Though the particular details of each contextual implementation of the LRS model will vary and grow, the underpinning rationale has (at least partially) been justified. It emphasize on more needs based support that is relevant to the practical experience of ground practitioners especially in rural areas and disconnected villages. The study also details the approach’s usefulness in enhancing teachers’ learning in pursuit of their own teaching requirements, sharing a limited resource base, enhancing access to information, and improving students learning. In the wake of limited external support for the underprivileged areas, the study establishes the fact that cluster model is integral to a developing a self-sufficient education resource base.

Keywords: Education Development, Learning Outcomes, Teacher Training, Cluster Model, Learning Resource Schools.

Acknowledgement

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New Expression of European Mobility of Human Resources: Posting of Workers in the Framework of the Transnational Provision of Services

Cătălin ȚACU

Abstract

Posting of workers in the framework of the transnational provision of services is a specific form of expression the freedom to provide services and the free movement of labour within the European Union (EU). In a EU built and designed for convergence, national social standards for remuneration and economic competitiveness are still strongly heterogeneous between Member States (MS). "Social dumping" is an expression that has been attributed to the mechanism by which a lower level of remuneration is used by transnational service providers to gain a competitive advantage in the host MS. In a polarizing association, freedom of spatial mobility on the one hand and economic competition limitations on the other hand, outlines an area unevenly bounded for business activity and work force. Temporary relocation of workers as a result of business internationalization in the EU by transnational posting is perceived as a form of labour mobility. This concept includes three variants, each of them characterized by particular elements that distinguish them from the point of view of labour relations. Other forms of mobility of workers covered by the national legal system, complete Romanian institutional framework of labour mobility in relation to the common area of the EU. Institutional defining conducted in a theoretical comparative method and empirical evidence produced by researching the phenomenon of transnational posting of workers, proving their identity as a new expression of economic and social mobility of human resources.

Keywords: Posting of workers, European mobility of human resources, social dumping.

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From 2000, he works as a labour inspector and since 2008 occupies management positions within labour relation branch of Labour Territorial Inspectorate of Iaşi. He is trainer on internal and external professional training programme for Training Center of Labour Inspection.

The author coordinated or participated as expert on several international projects involving Labour Inspection.
Article Title: Issue of Natural Risk Phenomena in Geographical Education

Authors: Dan TANISLAV¹
Petre BREȚCAN²

Abstract

Romania has a moderate exposure to natural risk phenomena (earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe storms, extreme temperatures and drought). To see to what extent the knowledge gained during the studies help to mitigate their negative effects, we tried an analysis by educational levels (undergraduate and graduate) on curricula and syllabi. There is a gradual increase in extreme events issues from small remarks on environmental protection - classes I-II (within the discipline of Mathematics and environmental exploration) and III-IV (Natural sciences), the more concrete approach to V-VIII classes (now we can talk about Geography as a discipline), with reference and general characterization of particular phenomena, with examples from different continents and Romania. Only at the high school level can speak of an extension of the analysis, with reference to the cause, manner of manifestation and effects (for class XI in the Fundamental problems of the contemporary world, there is a chapter addressed to natural and anthropogenic hazards). The problem of assessment and behavior is best addressed in higher education. Appears one specialization discipline, specific to RQAAH: Geography of natural and anthropogenic hazards and risks (specialization Geography), Climate and hydrological risk management (specialization Hydrology and meteorology), Risk geographical phenomena (specialization Territorial planning), Natural and anthropogenic risk (specialization Environmental geography). Instead, there are some master specializations that refer only to analyze these risk phenomena. Basically, in the absence of activities carried out by Inspectorate of Emergency Situations in schools, students do not acquire sufficient skills and abilities to successfully mitigate the negative effects of extreme natural phenomena.

Keywords: risk phenomena, geography, educational level, specialization, master studies.

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He is author of various studies about water resources management and sustainable exploitation, hydrology and oceanography, hydrological hazards on the river, fitting river basins and defend against flooding, limnology.
Informed Consent in Cord Blood Collection for Diagnostic Purposes

Elena TATARANU¹
Smaranda DIACONESCU²
Maria STAMATIN³

Abstract

Epidemiologic data suggests an increase of atopic syndromes, predisposition to hypersensitivity starting alongside immune development during the embryo-fetal period. Cord blood is used in diagnosing atopic infants given the impact of increased cord blood IgE levels upon the potential development of an allergic disease. The aim of the current debate is to provide a theoretical analysis and critique of informed consent in the context of blood collection. Most European countries have no specific legislation regarding cord blood collection and/or banking, only a few, including Italy, enacting specific rules on the issue. In our opinion, according to the European legislation, prior to using the cord blood there are five phases that have to be accomplished: awareness/information gathering; informed consent and preparatory measures; collection of the cord blood; testing of the cord blood for genetic and infectious diseases; storage and subsequent use of the cord blood. There are three potential parties whose consent should be considered: the newborn, the mother and the father; the baby being an involuntary donor with the mother acting as proxy for informed consent. Many professional associations consider mother's consent necessary and sufficient, and that is should be sought any time prior to delivery. There is worldwide a lack regarding the informed consent in cord blood collection for diagnostic reasons. In case of diagnostic purposes, parents should be informed that cord blood is to be used in order to determine the levels of various biochemical and cellular indicators and that they will be notified if an illness is identified.

Keywords: informed consent, cord blood, atopy, IgE.

Acknowledgement

To the University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Gr. T. Popa” of Iasi.

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Professor PhD **Maria STAMATIN**

Maria STAMATIN is Professor at the Mother and Child Department of “Gr. T. Popa” University of Medicine and Pharmacy Iasi, senior consultant in Pediatrics, PhD in Pediatrics from 2002.
What about Eternal Life?

Loredana TEREC-VLAD

Abstract

Eternal life has been the goal of scientists since ancient times: whether we refer to Golem, pure species or human enhancement, they have often tried to achieve life without death. Nowadays humanity is on the verge of finding out how to live forever through new technologies, human enhancement or the findings in the field of genetic engineering, etc.

The aim of this article is to highlight the problems that will arise along with the achievement of eternal life. In this regard, I shall focus on human enhancement and the principle of procreative beneficence as means of achieving this objective. In addition, I shall bring into question the fact that the principles of bioethics are being violated along with human enhancement: the principle of respect for autonomy and beneficence, avoiding harm-causing behaviours and the principle of justice. Given that the researchers in the field of transhumanism argue that the penetration of the new technologies into the private sphere of the individual is inevitable, I shall present arguments that prove the fact that the principles of bioethics are being violated along with the achievement of eternal life, given that human enhancement is only accessible for an elite both in terms of costs as well as in terms of the Christian values.

Keywords: Bioethics, transhumanism, human enhancement, eternal life, fundamental principles.

BIODATA

PhD Candidate Loredana TEREC-VLAD

Loredana Terec-Vlad has graduated from the Faculty of Political and Administrative Sciences within Petre Andrei University of Iaşi, and is an expert in Organizational Ethics and Ethical Auditing. She has published various scientific papers in field such as bioethics, business ethics, economy and organizational sociology. The author has built a model of understanding the Superman from Nietzsche and Hitler to transhumanism, seeing soft slavery as an alternative to classical slavery.

She is Currently PhD Student at Ştefan cel Mare University of Suceava and associated research assistant at Lumen Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences, Romania.

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Improving Fitness Through Bodybuilding Workouts

Corina ȚIFREA¹
Valentin CRISTIAN²
Dan MANESCU³

Abstract

Bodybuilding and, especially, fitness gain an increasingly significant role in our society not only by the competitional system, but mostly by what they offer to the common person: enjoyable leisure time, enhancing the health status, creating a positive body aesthetics, physical and mental relaxation, self-confidence, personal dignity, or earning the respect of peers.

By using bodybuilding-specific programs and means, the harmonious body development can be positively influenced (optimized) and physical condition can be improved.

The regular practice of bodybuilding results in self-image improvement and can have the role of recreation, recovery or compensation.

By using progressive difficulty training methods which lead to gain of muscle mass, calories can be burnt more efficiently and body fat can be reduced.

Keywords: bodybuilding, fitness, body development, physical condition.

BIODATA

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- president of over 60 Bachelor’s / Master’ Degree Commissions
- president in over 50 public sessions of PhD thesis defense
- Emeritus Professor and Master of Sports – in the athletic field
- Certificate of Project Manager, member of more than 7 research projects
- Various awards and trophies granted by the Romanian Athletics Federation, Zonta Club USA, ICHPERS USA, Special Olympics Romania, UNEFS Bucharest
- Team Coach for the junior / youth / senior athletic teams for the European Championships, World Championships, European Cups (Barcelona, Berlin, Dublin, Madeira, Eugene – USA, Paris, Stuttgart, Rome, Athens, etc)
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PhD Student Cristian VALENTIN

Cristian Valentin, 3rd year PhD student at UNEFS (National University of Physical Education and Sports) Bucharest, with Bachelor’s Degree awarded by National Academy of Physical Education and Sports from Bucharest in the year 1997, 3rd category football coach. Currently a bodybuilding trainer at Activa Bergamo sports club. Cristian Valentin has written various articles during his PhD study years of topics related to fitness, bodybuilding and sportive shape. Publisher of 5 books as sole author, one book as co-author, and more than 30 scientifical articles in the field of physical education and sport.

Associate Professor PhD Dan MANESCU

- Assistant Professor Ph.D at Sport Department to Academy of Economical Studies Bucharest
- 18 years experience of teaching and mentoring students to specific activities at Physical Education and Sport discipline at Academy of Economical Studies Bucharest
- Fitness specialist certified by the Romanian Federation of Fitness and Bodybuilding through the coach book got in 1997
- Football specialist certified by Romanian Football Federation through the coach book got in 1997
- Member of the International Federation of Inter-University Sport since 2002
- Member of Scientific Committee to Bodybuilding Science Journal magazine
- Partner of Student Sport Association for Romanian university sport and cultural projects
- Scientific researcher awarded with Recognition Diploma by the Society of science, human excellence and university sport.
- Organizer of events held and conducted under the supervision of the Sport Department and Sports Club of ASE
- Team coach of ASE representative football teams, with participations to international competitions organized under IFIUS and Panathlon (Paris, Barcelona, Rome, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Dublin, Budapest, Vienna, Amsterdam)
Comparative Study on the Biomechanics of Long Jump in the Case of Athletes in Major Competitions

Corina TIFREA¹
Raluca COSTACHE²

Abstract

Internationally, the research of motor skill biomechanics specific to various athletic events, in general, but in particular in technical events, including the long jump, has gained momentum.

The evolution of athletic performances, in recent decades, is a natural phenomenon of scientific researches which are carried out, generally, in sports and, in particular, in athletics.

Despite all progress made so far, there are still insufficiently cleared up issues on the role of dynamic and kinematic elements in terms of capitalizing on the performance capacity in this event, especially in Romania.

An important source for understanding and improving the technique of athletic events is the knowledge and application of biomechanics laws to the study and analysis of driving actions specific to athletic events.

Athletic jumps can be defined as stylized driving actions used to pass over a obstacle as tall as possible or to cover during the leap as long horizontal distances as possible. Getting some valuable performance in jumping events is conditioned by the following factors:

- acquiring a high-efficiency technique;
- reaching high speed during run-up;
- acquiring special expansion skills.

In terms of the effort required, jumps are included in the group of events which need speed and explosive strength. The latter is closely related to reactive force of the neuromuscular apparatus, able to pass quickly from a movement of active yield to a movement of active extension (stride).

Keywords: biomechanics, long jump, major competitions.

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- president in over 50 public sessions of PhD thesis defense
- Emeritus Professor and Master of Sports – in the athletic field
- Certificate of Project Manager, member of more than 7 research projects
- Various awards and trophies granted by the Romanian Athletics Federation, Zonta Club USA, ICHPERS USA, Special Olympics Romania, UNEFS Bucharest
- Team Coach for the junior / youth / senior athletic teams for the European Championships, World Championships, European Cups (Barcelona, Berlin, Dublin, Madeira, Eugene – USA, Paris, Stuttgart, Rome, Athens, etc)
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Research Assistant, PhD Student **Raluca COSTACHE**

- research assistant, PhD student at UNEFS (National University of Physical Education and Sports) Bucharest, with 5 year experience in the field, she graduated from the Faculty of Kinetotherapy in 2008 (UNEFS), and from the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports from Bucharest, specialization: Athletics, in 2011, and she completed her Master’s Degree Studies at UNEFS in 2010.
- she participated in many congresses, conferences and scientific events both in Romania and abroad
- she participated as volunteer in various events organized by the Foundation Special Olympics Romania, Motivation Romania and Romanian Athletics Federation.
Importance of Self-Directed Learning

Cristina ȚÎMPĂU

Abstract

All changes in society always changing living conditions and human activity putting the human face and many other issues that I always require prompt and adequate continuous adaptation to the requirements of modern life, always based on up to date information and the ability to develop behavior flexible in relation to circumstances. Modern man is forced to continuously learn to cope during his life changes that occur in the universe of knowledge, in his professional work, the entire content of life.

This research has proposed the views of students on the introduction of a special course in the academic curricula in order to prepare them for lifelong learning, independent learning. Thus were identified reasons why students should attend this course with functions: motivation for learning, identifying learning styles and strategies, setting learning objectives according to their needs, planning, monitoring and assessment of learning, training and development of cognitive skills, metacognitive, motivational and resource management. The research is important because it measures the contribution of students to their own training through the use of self-directed learning guides, their motivation to prepare and develop as individuals capable of facing life alone and successfully obstacles, particularly those related to training.

Keywords: self-directed learning, metacognition, motivation, learning styles and strategies, learning objects.

BIODATA

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Cristina Țîmpău, PhD student at Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Bucharest, degree in Pedagogy graduated from the same faculty and two masters in Educational Sciences, one in adult education, Training of Trainers and the other in the management and evaluation-Management and evaluation of organizational and educational programs. Coordinated by Professor PhD. Dan Potolea, is interested in developing programs in an integrated manner the high school cross towards developing transversal skills of students.

1 PhD student at Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania, Teacher at Kindergarten No. 271, Bucharest, cristinatimpau89@gmail.com, 0728248007.
The Relationship between Parental Education and Children's Social Skills

Cristina ŢÎMPĂU

Abstract

The purpose of this research was to verify the possibility of a significant relationship between parental education and children's social skills.

In carrying out formal education in the kindergarten, a role increasingly important this institution is held by the partnership with family and community. Collaboration between parents and teachers is a fundamental condition for mental development of the child, the main aspect of this type of relationship consisting of educational consensus. Unit educational requirements required by the two parties, can only exist when the parent is convinced that both he and the teacher have a common goal: the good of the child.

Bases of social skills are available in family interaction with child. Studies in this area have shown the importance of family environment for the child's personality development, highlighting both ways, positive or negative family atmosphere print it becoming child, depending on its quality.

Keywords: social skills, family interaction, parental education, partnership with family and community, personality development.

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Personal Optimization by Appreciative Dialogue in Alcoholic Liver Disease

Elena TOADER¹
Daniela DAMIR²

Abstract

Worldwide, chronic alcohol consumption, through the magnitude of the negative health consequences, make the phenomenon a social interest topic beyond the boundaries of medical science concern. Alcohol is the main cause for over 60 diseases and also the major cause for social problems and premature deaths justify in many countries legitimate concerns for chronic alcohol consumption. Although medical research, correlated, in the last few decades with social and economic interventions, brought remarkable contributions to the establishment of the dimension of chronic alcohol consumption, the systematic comments indicate that the focus of the main healthcare system on the curative aim, leaving little room for interventions to identify a reference space for affirmative-appreciative counselling of the individual with non sanogenous behavior. The clinical practice confirms the fact that the healthcare does not use instruments for the identification of the individuals with risk of chronic alcohol consumption and, the management of the patient with alcohol-generated illnesses (e.g. liver disease) does not comprise a distinct component which addresses directly alcohol consumption. In this paper we propose an approach from a dual perspective of the role generated by integrating appreciative dialogue in healthcare regarding chronic alcohol consumption: identifying psychosocial variables acting as potential factors in the development or worsening of the liver disease, and exploring alternative solutions with focus on the individual's positive experience, and strategies for effective management of health risk behaviors.

Keywords: alcohol consumption, appreciative dialogue, healthcare, liver disease.

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publications include several academic articles with ethical, social and medicine topics. Ms Toader’s is also member in many professional societies, within which she conducted activities recognized by each professional organisation.

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Daniela Damir is forensic pathologist, PhD in medicine, Assistant Professor of Bioethics Department "Gr.T.Popa" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Iasi. Her publications include several academic articles with ethical, social and medicine topics. Ms Daniela Damir ’s is also member in many professional societies, within which she conducted activities recognized by each professional organisation.
Digital Literacy. Literature Review of the Field Published in ISI or BDI indexed Romanian Social Sciences Periodicals

Gyöngyér TŐKÉS¹

Abstract

The definition of the digital literacy is ambiguous, and most often is considered a form of media literacy. Although we face a large diversity of theoretical definitions of the concept when researchers get to empirical measurements of the digital literacy, they fulfill the operationalisation of the concept is very similar manner.

They assess specific abilities and skills at the time of measuring the level of digital literacies. The assessment of digital literacy covers the measurement of competencies like using ICT tools to identify information needs, to retrieve information from digital environment, to manage information, to integrate and represent information, to evaluate information, to create digital content, and to communicate and interact in this ICT environment. (Covello, 2010, 5)

The wide-range spreading of the ICT makes it necessary for the society's member to acquire digital competencies, and become digitally literate, otherwise that have difficulties in their daily conduct.

My presentation is a scientometric analysis. I give a review about Romanian research results and theoretical explanations which can be found regarding the role of digital literacy and furthermore about the level of digital literacy specific to Romanians.

In my analysis I involve the scientific production of the last 5 years published in the following Romanian journals: Revista de Cercetare și Intervențiune Socială (ISI), Acta Didactica Napocensis, Analele Universității din Oradea Fascicula Psihologie, Analele Universității Spiru Haret Seria Sociologie Psihologie, Buletin of the Transilvanian University Social Sciences and Law, Calitatea Vieții, Educația 21, Educația Plus, Erdélyi Pszichológiai Szemle, Revista de Asistență Socială, Revista de Știință ale Educației, Revista de Psihologie a Academiei Române, Revista Română de comunicare și RP, Revista Română de Jurnalism și Comunicare, Revista Română de Sociologie, Sociologia Românească, Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai seria Sociologica (BDI).

It will be interesting to summaries and evaluate those research questions that the Romanian social scientists examine in association to digital literacy.

Keywords: scientometric measurement, social sciences, digital literacy, Romanian scientific results, empirical assessment of digital literacy.

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The Fashion Blogosphere in Romania.  
Fashionscape and fashion bloggers.

Anamaria TOMIUC\textsuperscript{1}  
Oana STAN\textsuperscript{2}

Abstract

As a consequence of the expansion of social media, this article explores the growing popularity of fashion blogging in Romania, by pointing out the existence of three categories of blogs that render the particularities of the contemporary fashion blogosphere. Within this classification, fashion blogs are viewed as a form of social activity providing interaction spaces, promotional spaces and analytical spaces that arouse curiosity, inspiration and desire and create a unique experience for the reader, a specific mood that incites both engagement and sharing. Furthermore, this research investigates the transition towards fame and reputation of the fashion blogger whose (trans)formation as a trendsetter, attention leader, endorser or taste-maker and knowledge creator plays an essential role in the genuine fashionscape (the established fashion system, industry and fashion media). The research was conducted on 21 of Romania’s top fashion blogs, focusing on an elaborate layout and content analysis of these blogs, as well as on the analysis of their feedback (public comments), their development and evolution (in time and number of followers) and their interconnectedness with other social media such as Facebook and Instagram. The findings of the analysis reveal that the fashion bloggers create a unique interaction with their readers that leads to the reshaping of the Romanian fashionscape by generating discussions concerning style, lifestyle, and fashion trends and influencing the buying behavior of these readers. Thus, the fashion blogosphere becomes an important component in communicating and promoting fashion. This research also reveals that through their influence on their fashion audiences, the fashion bloggers have the ability to function as important social actors, observation which opens up this study to future research.

Keywords: fashion blogosphere, social activity, fashionscape, fashion blogger

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Senior Lecturer PhD Anamaria TOMIUC

Anamaria Tomiuc is a senior lecturer at the University of Art and Design in Cluj-Napoca, Department of Theoretical Subjects, with a PhD in visual arts. Her research has focused on interdisciplinary studies, on different subjects such as: the relationship

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between art and advertising, branding in the arts, audience experience with mobile technologies used in cultural institutions, digital communication and the use of social media within the cultural sphere.

Online fashion editor **Oana STAN**

Oana Stan is an online fashion editor with an educational background in Comparative Literature and Communication and Public Relations, at the „Babes Bolyai” University in Cluj-Napoca. Her personal fashion blog represents a collection of articles which present different aspects of the fashion industry analysed from an interdisciplinary perspective: the relationship between fashion and art, the analysis of different collections, the influence of social media on fashion, the presentation of different shifts in the current state of the fashion industry, the professional development of different Romanian designers.
Abstract

The right to notice is the protection granted to the employee who is in a position to be fired, the obligation to previously inform the other party about the termination of employment is provided by law (art. 75 of the Labor Code) both for the employer, and the employee, aiming to avoid the negative consequences that could result from the unilateral cancellation of the contract. In theory, but also in court practice, there are controversies regarding a series of notice problems, including: lack of regulation in the labor code of the minimum period of notice; consequences of denial of the notice period; the effectuation of the annual leave by the employee during the notice period for dismissal or resignation; waiver of the notice period. Solutions to these controversial problems, given the position of the doctrine and jurisprudence, are analyzed in this study.

Keywords: the right to notice; period of notice, suspension of notice, penalty for the denial of notice, waiver of the notice period.

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Professor Ph. D, Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, University Valahia of Târgovişte, Romania, Vice Dean of the Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, Director of the Centre for Research in Social Sciences from the Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, Editor in chief of "Valahia University Law Study", Editor of the magazine , Revue européenne du droit social. Author of treaties, academic monograph in the country and abroad, the most significant: The history of the Romanian law (2007); The social security law (2005); Labour law (2008); articles in legal studies journals (Law Review, Journal of Labour Law Romanian, Romanian Pandects, Annals of the Faculty of Law, Revue Européenne du droit Social). Participation to colloquies and seminars frequent national and international.

Lecturer PhD Lavinia SAVU
Lecturer PhD, Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences. Areas of concern: administrative law, labor law and social security, development and urban planning. Representative works: History of Romanian public administration (2010); The legal regime of social assistance (2003); articles in legal studies journals: Journal of Labour Law Romanian, Annals of the Faculty of Law.

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2 Lecturer PhD, Valahia University, Târgovişte, Romania, laviniasavu68@yahoo.ro, 0723271189.
The Public Image of the Romanian-Russian Bilateral Relations and the Issue of the Romanian Treasure

Miruna Mădălina IANCU (TRANADAFIR)1

Abstract

The present interdisciplinary research attempt proposes, by appealing to the usage of a diachronic and hermeneutical grid, to highlight and to stance, the manner in which the issue regarding the Romanian Treasure, a sensible aspect pertaining to the Romanian-Russian bilateral register, has imprinted the public image of the bilateral reports, along the whole post-communist period. Within such a referential optics, we intend to punctually present, without claiming to be exhaustive, a different approach regarding the complex and fascinated bilateral constellation, more exactly, we intend to present an approach that places in its axial centre of analyses the manner in which the problematic subject related to the Romanian Treasure has influenced in a considerable way the public portrait of the Romanian-Russian bilateral reports. In this respect, our analytical horizon focuses primarily on the delimitation of the most important conceptual aspects advanced in the research, and afterwards on the manner in which the public register of the Romanian-Russian relations has been influenced and changed under the grid of the Romanian Treasure. Thus, in order to reveal the nodal vein of the paper, the present research attempt has a methodology configuration based on an interpretative and comparative technique. Integrally, the research paper aims to the reveal the manner in which the Treasure issue has induced changes at the level of the public framework of the Romanian-Russian bilateral report.

Keywords: Romanian Treasure, public image, Romanian – Russian relations, bilateral register, post-communist period.

Acknowledgement

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Associate Professor PhD Miruna Mădălina IANCU (TRANADAFIR)

Currently I am an Associate Professor of the Department of History and International Relations of the Faculty of Sciences and Letters, Petru-Maiaor University of Târgu-Mureș and I am attempting didactical activities to the following disciplines: Introduction in European studies, Common EU policies, EU governance, Multi-level governance in

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the EU, Introduction in the universal history of the twentieth century. In the same time, I am a postdoctoral researcher and my main research field concerns the problem of the Public image of the Romanian-Russian relations during the postcommunist period. I am also interested about the evolution and the course of the Romanian-Russian relations in the segment of immediate or recent history.
Buxton Brothers Unofficial Mission to Bucharest  
(4th October - 11th November, 1914)

Ştefan-Cătălin TROFIN

Abstract

The outbreak of World War I induced a desperate race for allies and the Balkans were the place conducive to a weak flank attack on Triple Alliance. But Balkan powers were opposing interests, as proved during the crisis of 1912-1913, so it was almost impossible to rebuild the old alliance defeating the Ottoman Empire at Çatalgea. Realising there strategic importance, the Balkan states were adamant in their claims, showing there unwilling to fight, unless the Great Powers granted the fulfilment of their aims. Balkan powers left little room for negotiation, so the diplomats had to play their cards right. Great Britain was interested in gaining Bulgaria on her side, to create a supply corridor for troops fighting on Austro-Hungarian front. But to attract Bulgaria in conflict, or at least getting a benevolent neutrality on its part was necessary to obtain guarantees from Romania. For the British Foreign Office the obtaining of Romanian approach of the Entente or a benevolent neutrality from them, would be given a free hand to Bulgaria which may involve such conflict without fear of an Romanian attack on its Danube border. For this purpose, were sent on a mission in the Balkans the Buxton Brothers. After an exploratory visit in Bulgaria, they went to Bucharest to take the pulse of Romanian politics.

Keywords: Romania, Great Britain, World War I, international relations.

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PhD Candidate Ştefan-Cătălin TROFIN


Domains of interest: History of international Relations, History of Anglo-Romanian relations, Modern history, Middle Eastern history, Middle East refugee problem; International law relating to refugees.

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Romania, Great Britain, and the Jewish Question During the Peasant Revolt of 1907

Ştefan-Cătălin TROFIN¹

Abstract

The peasant revolt of 1907 has been a major event in the history of Romania. It began in the village of Flămânzi, on the land administrated by the Fischer Trust. The eruption of the revolt was determined by the Jewish-Austrian administrator, Fischer, who refused to renew the leasing with the peasants. Fearing that they would remain without their only source of income, the peasants rebelled against the pernicious administrators. The echoes of the revolt, especially the violent aspects of it, had created fear and panic among Jewish organizations in London, concerned with the state of their coreligionists in Romania. Obviously, the character of the revolt was not anti-Semitic, but the strong Jewish organizations have used the opportunity to draw, once more, the attention to the British government, about the alleged discriminations and abuses orchestrated by the Romanian authorities against the Jews.

Keywords: Romania, Great Britain, Jews, Jewish organizations, international relations, ethnic minorities, discrimination.

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Domains of interest: History of international Relations, History of Anglo-Romanian relations, Modern history, Middle Eastern history, Middle East refugee problem; International law relating to refugees.

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Perception of Pre-Service Teachers Regarding the Relationship between Didactic Competencies and Learning Motivation

Cristina TULBURE¹  
Elena-Mirela SAMFIRA²  
Ionel SAMFIRA³

Abstract

This paper aims at analyzing the perception of agricultural sciences pre-service teachers regarding the relationship between didactic competencies and learning motivation. According to Păun, Iucu and Şerbănescu (2008), there are four components of didactic competence: scientific competence, psycho-social competence, managing competence and psycho-pedagogical competence. In our study, we primarily intend to determine the students’ perception concerning the impact of those four didactic competences over the learning motivation. Secondly, we aim at analysing the relationship between the competences students consider to be relevant for the learning motivation and didactic competences they wish to acquire by the end of the psychopedagogical program. The study was accomplished during the university year 2014-2015 over a batch of 65 participants, students attending the second year of study at the Faculty of Agriculture. The collected data was obtained by the method of enquiry and using a questionnaire of opinion as a tool, which contained 24 closed, pre-coded questions. The obtained results have revealed that agricultural sciences pre-service teachers consider that among the didactic competences, the most powerful impact over learning motivation belongs to the psycho-pedagogical competence (M=4.74), followed by the scientific competence (M=4.40) and the psychosocial competence (M=3.74). Also, the scores reflecting the importance of those competences regarding the motivational factor positively and significantly correlates with the scores reflecting the level at which students wish to develop those competences (e.g. psycho-pedagogical competence r=0.71; p<0.01). These findings bring their contribution to getting a clearer image over the accomplishment of some success performances in training students for the didactic profession.

Keywords: Didactic competencies, learning motivation, pre-service teachers.

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Ionel Samfira is PhD Professor at Banat’s University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine ”King Michael I of Romania” from Timișoara, Romania. He was involved in last years in many research programs and dissemination activities in agricultural, didactic fields and teacher training. As a co-authored scientifically contribution in the didactic field can be noticed:


Management of Natura 2000 Sites, 2012, chapter XX, [http://dx.doi.org/10.5772/50653](http://dx.doi.org/10.5772/50653), INTECH open science/ open minds, © 2012 Mayer et al., licensee InTech
From the Ethics of the Face to Principle of Double Responsibility

Ioan-Mircea TURCULEŢ

Abstract

The era of online social networks has determined many ethical problems. This article starts with a discussion about the possibility of a new ethics in social networking that has in the center the work of Hans Jonas „The Imperative of Responsibility”. We try to see if classical ethics as Levinas Face responsibility can be applied in online communities and from this we want to describe the possibility of a principle of double responsibility in social networking. Users of sites like Facebook or Twitter have the function report a problem. This function determines sites administrators to discover ethical problems and to take necessary measures to solve them. This model confronts itself with the issue of interculturality because some concepts like privacy have different meanings in asian societies from euro american ones.

Keywords: Ethics, online social networks, Face, double responsibility.

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Design and Management of Educational Programs - Conceptual Boundaries and Nuances of Sense

Monica TURTUREAN¹

Abstract

In the last two decades, both EU and USA have done many projects to support the economy and to allow various companies to survive during this economic recession. Whatever the objectives pursued by various companies and institutions, they must access the various programs that allow them to gain various public and private funded projects involving funds reimbursable or not.

It is true that these projects depend on national and international funding sources, so it is very important that management teams to show professionalism and, at the same time, to be competitive in order to access and obtain this funding.

By definition, a programme will involve several parts of an organisation. Participants need to be shepherded together to deliver the results. This means that every strategic change program should be directly owned and controlled from board level. Programs also deserve and require full-time attention from a senior manager - someone who can command action from all parts of the business. (Wallace, 2002).

Unfortunately, there is often confusion between these various terms, such as programs and projects, program management and project management, teaching projects and educational project, so it is necessary to define these terms, to make a clear description and a precise differentiation between them for a better understanding and using.

Keywords: programs, management, teaching projects vs. educational projects.

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Children’s Education through Therapeutical Stories.
A Practical Approach

Monica TURTUREAN¹

Abstract

A story is a cognitive package, it contains a sequence of events, with discernible relations between these events, all leading to some conclusion. Stories invite our imaginations and hearts to stretch over the void in order to reach out to one another and to realize what it is to be human.

A good story must have a personal relevance to the listener that gives it unusually good staying power.

The main objective is to trick the child by blocking its defense mechanisms in order to be in touch with the unconscious, with the multitude of solutions stored in it.

The stories and, especially the therapeutically, can educate children through their roles: to inform, to teach abilities, to transmit values, to discipline, to enhance the experience, to facilitate problems’ solving and to cure, to heal.

But the educators can create themselves therapeutically stories in which they use the specific elements from the child’s life in order to act specifically and to solve the big problem.

In this article we will present a structure of a therapeutically story and we will show how to create a real one in order to educate some abilities, values or to form some positive attitudes for a child who is having educational problems.

Keywords: education, therapeutically stories, values, disciplining, solving problems.

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The State as a Superior Form of Organization of the Society

Mircea TUTUNARU

Abstract

The State is the main institution of the political system because its are made through the essential elements of the organization and management of the society. Due to this fact, the State has a significant share in the investigation of a political phenomenon. The State is considered the central organs of a society or nation, supported and created by society to exert power over citizens.

The essence of the State was outlined two different theories, namely: the State is a manifestation of will; the State is an instrument of labor coercion, domination. The State as a manifestation of will begins with the human rationality and decision-making capacity in order to achieve the common good. The essence of manifestation of will is the effect of people's rational. As regards the State as an instrument of coercion, people accept the need for state coercion and domination, domination of a social group on the whole of society. This is because the State is a power of command, and the will to separate and superior to the individuals who compose it can be done if necessary by coercion, on behalf of the political power of the people. The State thus becomes an instrument of coercive force.

Fundamental institution of a political system is the rule of law, because its action is materialized through the basics of organization and leadership of the company. In the contemporary era the rule of law is an essential element of the political power in different countries and constitutes a basic factor of the general progress of flowering and prosperity of nations.

Keywords: State, institution, society, political system.

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Professional Training In Law Enforcement – An Organisational-Levelled Analysis

Cristina UDREA

Abstract

Investing in human resources has become one of the most effective actions for an organization in reply to current massive challenges we face on a daily basis. The value of continuous professional development for all employees is nowadays generally acknowledged and it bears no denial. An organization’s mission and its specific targets, as they have been set out, can only be accomplished if personnel members do hold necessary theoretical and practical skills for a high-standard execution of their work-related tasks.

Since it is a specialized state institution, with a focus on maintaining public order and safety, Romanian Police has made continuous professional training a permanent priority for its employees in order to sustain a superior standard for all services. Although rules and regulations are extremely clear, we believe that a definitive outline of organisational-levelled continuous training for policemen can provide a series of useful pieces of information for future references in which concerns training plans.

A 2014 study on this matter has pointed out both favorable and cumbersome aspects of the process of continuous professional training of Romanian policemen. The results of our investigation can be deemed as significant both in terms of the extension of research for organisational schemes and for the activity of structuring a series of training programmes with multiple gains for this professional category.

Keywords: organisation, police system, continuous professional training, concept regarding professional training, structuring training programmes.

Acknowledgement

I wish to express my gratitude to all the coordinating professors from „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University (especially to Prof. Univ. Dr. Constantin Cucos), and to all my police colleagues and managers from Neamt County Police Inspectorate and from General Inspectorate of Romanian Police, for their support, cooperation and trust.

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PhD Student Cristina UDREA

I graduated the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences – „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University, specialization – Pedagogy and a Master in the field of "Intercultural Education" at the same university. Currently, I’m a PhD student at Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, field of study - Continuous professional training and at the same time I'm a police officer at Neamt County Police Inspectorate - Human Resources Department.

My areas of interest are: adult education, professional training in organizations, the adult training methodology, trainers and training programs for adults, education policies etc. I have published articles regarding adult education or professional training in Romanian journals („For the Motherland”, „Public Security Studies”) and international journals („Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences”) and I have also participated in international conferences, such as Adult Education, fourth edition (in Iasi, 2014).
Tourism Development – Trends of Divergence or Convergence?

Mara URSACHE1

Abstract

At first tourism was potentially regarded as a vehicle for reducing disparities in regional development through the diffusion of resources from the more developed regions of a country to its less developed areas. Later on, research studies revealed that, even though a number of peripheral regions have emerged as tourist attractions, the large urban centres benefited even more in terms of tourism-generated economic growth and income. This paper examines the Romanian situation comparing tourism development indicators in the eight development regions at NUTS 2 level. Based on the main results, we shall try to draw, in the conclusions, a few guiding lines that may conduct to the reduction of regional inequalities, in order to ensure the convergence of these regions and a better perception of the tourism sector competitiveness with the regions from the other eastern EU countries.

Keywords: regional development, divergence, convergence, tourism development, Romania.

Acknowledgement

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The Child with Diabetes and the Group of Pupils Engaged in the Physical Education and Sports Lesson

Constanţa URZEALĂ

Abstract

This approach represents a part of an extended interdisciplinary research focused on identifying the positive influence of physical exercise on the child with type 1 diabetes mellitus, as a dynamic component of a complex intervention strategy at the motor, psychomotor and social levels. The aim of the present paper is to emphasize the children's perception on a boy classmate with this metabolic disease and to identify his level of integration into the teams constituted as working groups in the physical education lessons. The research methods used were: bibliographic study, observation, survey method, sociometry, mathematical and statistical processing methods. A questionnaire was applied to 25 subjects, pupils in the 3rd grade, together with one of the children with diabetes involved in our intervention programme. The results have highlighted the fact that the pupils do not avoid participating in physical exercise programmes in which the child with diabetes is also engaged, they do not manifest reactions of rejecting him from a sports team, they recognize the value of his motor aptitudes and they prefer to make part of the same team. In conclusion, the group is not destabilized, during the school activities, by the specific treatment or the diet of the child with diabetes, and this one enjoys a favourable perception and a positive attitude from the classmates, being well integrated into the group.

Keywords: Diabetes, child, social integration.

Acknowledgement

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of practitioners, children with social and education special needs. She was involved in 7 national and international research grants, also has published in ISI Proceedings Volumes (Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences) and in Romanian scientific journals, attending to many international conferences.
Adolescent's Attitude on the Role of the Internet in Their Lives

Maria Mirela USTUCĂ (GHEORGHE)¹

Abstract

Information Society offers to adolescents access to Information and Communication Technology, so their psychosocial life meet new dimensions. Among the new technologies, the Internet is distinguished as the most used by adolescents. Following the study "The Internet in the family" made by "Save the Children" and "@sigur.info" held in July-September 2012, it is noted that 86.2% of children aged 7 to 18 accesses Internet daily or almost daily, having an average of 2-3 hours per day. Using the Internet has many benefits in the lives of adolescents (communication, information, civic involvement, maintaining social relations, etc.) and risks (theft of information, pornography, online harassment, etc.).

Thus, to identify the degree of online safety of teenagers I will make a qualitative research, in which I will analyze the attitude of teenagers on the role of the Internet in their lives.

The research will have as a model the study entitled "Coming of age with the internet" performed by McMillan and Morrison, who, between 1998 and 2000, studied 72 essays made by young people aged 19-25 years, noting the experiences they had accumulated as a result of excessive use of technology and the Internet.

The sample is made up of 120 adolescents aged 14-16 years (60 boys and 60 girls) selected from schools and colleges from Bucharest.

The research objectives are:
- Identifying adolescent’s attitudes about the role of the Internet in their lives;
- Identifying adolescent's online knowledge on certain items constructed;
- Adolescent perception on impossibility to access the Internet for a month.
- Identifying gender differences of adolescents on the role of the Internet in their lives.

Keywords: Net Generation, Internet, Adolescence, Information Technology, Information Society.

Acknowledgement

This paper received financial support through the "Young researchers success - professional development in interdisciplinary and international context ": POSDRU/159/1.5/S/132400, project financed from the European Social Fund Operational Programme Human Resources Development 2007 - 2013.

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PhD student in third year of “Doctoral School of Sociology”, University of Bucharest, PhD thesis has namede "Using Information Technology and Communications on adolescents". Through it's I wish to identify the role of parents and school for beneficial use of Information Technology and Communications in psycho-social development of teens.

Academic results to date:
1. Research Paper "The use of information technologies - the beneficial accomplishing tasks" – held in the “LUMEN International Conference TCA 2014";
2. The study "Challenges and opportunities in education for Net Generation" - held the Annual Conference ULBS, Sociology and Social Work.
Romanian Anti-Doping Prevention and Education Program
From a Traditional to a Modern Approach

Graziela Elena VAJIALA¹
Valentina ALEXANDRESCU²
Claudia BERBECARU³
Gabriela SERBAN⁴
Madalina CRAVETZ⁵

Abstract

The key-aim of the Program on education, information and prevention is to educate and raise awareness of athletes, their support personnel and the other stakeholders on the risks and consequences of doping in sport. The info-educational activities unfold on a result-oriented basis, they are implemented pursuant to a system of methods and procedures dwelling in specific techniques. The results are verified and assessed based on specific strategies. The target audience of the Romanian National Anti-Doping Agency features specific psychological-individual traits and this requires a plethora of teaching methods aimed to capitalize on their potential. To a great extent, the worth of the methods relies on the user and the context. When comparing the modern methods with the traditional ones, we may appreciate that the former are process-oriented, they concern the education-related formative aspects – while the latter focus on assimilating a content and they dwell in the informative aspects (the subject is looked upon as an object of the training and communication tends to be unidirectional). Further, as far as assessment is concerned, there is greater challenge in applying it when traditional methods are used and thus it takes time to notice results, while assessment is expedited to the level of immediate outcome through the use of modern methods relying on interactive participation.

Therefore, in light of the views above, the Romanian National Anti-Doping Agency opted for strategies that blend traditional and modern education models in the implementation of the Program on education, information and prevention at national level.

Keywords: anti-doping, prevention, education, athletes, support personnel.

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Ph.D. Prof. Graziela-Elena Vajiala is the President of the Romanian National Anti-Doping Agency and a leading expert in anti-doping renowned worldwide. Dr. Vajiala has dedicated her comprehensive and extensive career to every aspect of the prevention of and fight against doping in sport including the institutional development of anti-doping in Romania, the drafting of the applicable legislation framework, the implementation of the national anti-doping strategy and the promotion of scientific and institutional international cooperation. Dr. Vajiala has a distinguished academic teaching record and is an author and co-author of a wide range of scientific works, papers and articles. As a coordinating expert, Dr. Vajiala is a standing member in the expert groups of several international bodies such as WADA, UNESCO, the Council of Europe and the European Union.

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Valentina Alexandrescu holds a B.Sc. in Mathematics and a M.A. in Communication and Public Relations. Ms. Alexandrescu is the Director General of the Romanian National Anti-Doping Agency. Previously she was a Senior Advisor with the Office of the Minister of Youth and Sports. Her duties include coordination of the testing, education and traffic deterrence operations of the Agency and international representation as a member of the EU Expert Group on Anti-Doping and the Anti-Doping Monitoring Group of the Council of Europe. She participates in the design and implementation of educational campaigns and research initiatives including projects devised in partnership with UNESCO. She is a member of the Romanian Council for Sport Science.

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Means Of Collaboration At The Level Of The “Decisional Triangle” Within The Legislative Procedure Stated By The Lisbon Treaty

Elise Nicoleta VALCU
Ionel DIDEA
Lavinia OLAH

Abstract

Considering that the European Union represents super-national governance guided by the particular interests of each Member State, as well as by the communitarian general interest, the legislative procedure is very different and complex unlike the usual one from the democratic states. The legislative process has been reformed by the Lisbon Treaty, aiming two political important objectives, namely the development of democracy by including the Parliament in the adoption of a growing number of communitarian normative acts, as well as the guaranteeing the efficiency of the process of decision making by extending the number of acts which shall be adopted by the qualified majority of the Council and by simplifying the legislative process.

Keywords: ordinary legislative procedure, special legislative procedure, qualified majority, lecture, passerelle clause.

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4 The Lisbon Treaty was signed on 13 December 2007 and entered into force on 1 December 2009, effect of its ratification by all the European Union’s Member States, according to their own constitutional provisions. Romania has ratified the Lisbon Treaty by Law No 13/2008 for the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty, which modified the Treaty on the European Union and the Treaty establishing the Economic European Communities, published in the Official Gazette of Romania, Part I, No 107/12 February 2008.
Professor PhD Ionel DIDEA

Ionel DIDEA – Since 2009 to present is Professor PhD of the Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, at the University of Pitesti. He is the Rector of the above mentioned university since 2012. During 2009-2012 was the head of department/director of the department of Law of the Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences. Regarding his teaching activity, he has published over 13 specialized literature in the field of law, mainly in the area of commercial and competition law. He has supervised and coordinated the implementation of over 15 projects with European funding and other scientific research projects. The author has over 68 articles published in the volumes of different international/national conferences, or in magazines listed in ISI/BDI databases.

Lecturer PhD Lavinia OLAH

Lavinia OLAH – Lecturer PhD of the Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences of the University of Pitesti and member of the Board of the above mentioned faculty. Is the author of over 30 articles published in the volumes of different international/national conferences or magazines listed in BDI databases. Has participated as member/expert in over 6 projects with European funding or scientific research projects.
Does Variation in the Extent of Individual Education and Social Security Policies Affect Health Information-Seeking?

Rania F. VALEEVA¹
Piet BRACKE²

Abstract

People strive to maximize their health and subjective well-being by the use of health information (HI) which they get via consumption of mass media resources. However, several empirical studies report that consumption of such resources is not randomly distributed across demographic groups and countries. We aim to examine these differences on basis of sociological theories which state that individuals are rational beings who strive to reach their goals by means of the available resources. Given these theories, we propose that individual education and social security policies of a country influence people’s use of mass media for getting HI. We hypothesize that variation in the extent of social security policies explains differences in health information-seeking, and in relationship between education and health information-seeking. We tested our hypotheses using multi-level modelling of the data from the Eurobarometer 58.2, in a sample of 14,835 respondents from 15 European countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Health information-seeking was measured using the answers on two survey questions. Education was measured by asking the age when full-time formal schooling was completed. We used a country’s welfare state (WS) type (according to Fererra’s typology) as a proxy for the social security policies of a country. We found that social security policies matter for the relationship between education and health information-seeking. The results indicate that in Southern European countries, the high educated use more mass media for getting HI than the low educated. However, in Central, Northern and West European countries, the negative impact of low education is absent. This might suggest that social security policies in these countries have a favourable impact on health information-seeking behaviour of the low educated.

Keywords: Health information-seeking; education; social security policies; welfare state types; multi-level analysis.

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Rania F. Valeeva is a MSc in Sociology and PhD candidate in Sociology at Ghent University in Ghent. Her research focuses on sociology of well-being; on sociological epidemiology from a comparative perspective; and on health services.

PhD Piet BRACKE

Piet Bracke is a full professor at the Department of Sociology. He teaches general sociological courses at the undergraduate level: introduction in sociology, sociological research and methods – and more specialized master courses in the sociology of health and illness. His research focuses on gender issues and the sociology of the family; on sociological epidemiology from a comparative perspective; and on mental health and mental health services. At present, he is a co-promoter of the Health, Media & Society research group, working on the impact of the changing media-scape on the news coverage of health issues with a focus on elderly-related issues. He is vice-chair of the Scientific Advisory Board of the European Social Survey; the former president of the European Society of Health and Medical Sociology (ESHMS), and a former member of the Board of Governors of Ghent University.
When Considering Differences in Health-Seeking Behaviour, do Individual Education and Social Policies Matter?

Rania F. VALEEVA¹
Piet BRACKE²

Abstract

This paper focuses on help-seeking behaviour which reflects people's search of health facilitating resources in order to maximize own health and subjective well-being. Previous research shows that consumption of such resources is not randomly distributed across demographic groups and countries. In this paper, we aim to examine these differences using sociological theories which state that individuals are rational beings who strive to reach their goals by means of the available resources. Based on these theories, we hypothesize that variation in the extent of social policies (i.e., social security and health care policies) explains differences in help-seeking, and in relationship between education and help-seeking. Our results are obtained using hierarchical multi-level analysis of the data from the European Social Survey (2004). It concerns a sample of 38,992 respondents from 22 European countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom. Help-seeking was measured using the answers on four survey questions. Education was measured on the basis of years of full-time formal schooling. We used a country’s welfare state (WS) type (according to Fererra’s typology) as a proxy for the social security and health care policies of a country. The findings indicate that social security and health care policies matter for help-seeking, and for the relationship between education and help-seeking. In particular, we found that in Southern and East European countries, education has no impact on help-seeking. However, in Central, Northern, West and East European countries, the low educated are likely to search for more health facilitating resources than the high educated. This might suggest that social security and health care policies in these countries have reduced the negative impact of low education on help-seeking.

Keywords: Help-seeking; social security policies; education; welfare state types; multi-level analysis.

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Rania F. Valeeva is a MSc in Sociology and PhD candidate in Sociology at Ghent University in Ghent. Her research focuses on sociology of well-being; on sociological epidemiology from a comparative perspective; and on health services.

PhD **Piet BRACKE**

Piet Bracke is a full professor at the Department of Sociology. He teaches general sociological courses at the undergraduate level: introduction in sociology, sociological research and methods – and more specialized master courses in the sociology of health and illness. His research focuses on gender issues and the sociology of the family; on sociological epidemiology from a comparative perspective; and on mental health and mental health services. At present, he is a co-promoter of the Health, Media & Society research group, working on the impact of the changing media-scape on the news cover age of health issues with a focus on elderly-related issues. He is vice-chair of the Scientific Advisory Board of the European Social Survey; the former president of the European Society of Health and Medical Sociology (ESHMS), and a former member of the Board of Governors of Ghent University.
A Comprehensive Approach to Differences in Subjective Well-being: Do Education and Social Policies Matter?

Rania F. VALEEVA1
Piet BRACKE2

Abstract

To explain cross-national differences in subjective well-being (SWB), we focus on the role of individual education and social policies of welfare state institutions. For this purpose we used sociological theories which state that individuals are rational beings who strive to reach their ultimate goal by means of the available resources. Based on these perspectives we derived several hypotheses that specify the expected impact of social policies on maximization of SWB, and on relationship between individual education and maximization of SWB. The hypotheses of this study were tested using hierarchical multilevel analysis of the data from the European Social Survey (2006), in a sample of 37,237 respondents from 22 European countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom. SWB was measured on the basis of respondents’ reports about their life satisfaction and happiness. Education was measured on the basis of years of full-time formal schooling. We used a country’s welfare state (WS) type (according to Fererra’s typology) as a proxy for the social policies of welfare state institutions of a country. The results indicate social policies matter for maximization of SWB, and that they condition educational differences in SWB. We found that in Central, Southern and East European countries, the high educated are likely to be happier and more satisfied in life than the high educated. However, in Northern and West European countries, the negative impact of low education on maximization of SWB is not found. This might suggest that social policies in these countries have reduced the negative impact of low education on SWB maximization.

Keywords: subjective well-being, education, social policies, welfare state types, multilevel analysis.

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The Difference in Understanding of Complementary Economy Systems and Time Banking in Various Contexts

Lukas VALEK

Abstract

Time banking, along with many other complementary economy systems, is on the world for some time now. There are places and communities where it thrives and places and communities when it fails. This paper aims to look for differences in understanding of the concept of complementary economy systems, mainly time banking, from various points of view. The paper utilizes information gathered on an international seminar on time banking where time bankers from eight countries were exchanging their knowledge, and it is part of ongoing broader research in the field. It also uses previous research aimed on awareness of students of Faculty of Informatics of Management on University of Hradec Kralove about existence of complementary economy systems and their creativity related to the topic, to touch the little part of the implementation issue, in the sense of openness of the environment to accept ideas of complementary economy systems. It also weighs opportunity to learn from experiences of time banks which are operating in the field of time banking for several decades, and possibility of application of the experiences in different cultural contexts. From all information and researches mentioned above this study mostly extracts and formulates new research questions in order to provide bigger base of information for time banking in the various countries.

Keywords: Complementary economy, time bank, intercultural issues.

Acknowledgement

The support of the FIM UHK Specific Research Project "SCM and Control of Markets and Production in Agent-based Computational Economics" is gratefully acknowledged.

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MA Lukas VALEK

Lukas Valek completed his bachelor’s degree in financial management in 2006 at University of Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic and master’s degree in corporate finance and business in 2009 at Brno University of technology, Czech Republic. He passed through many job assignments from manual work through customer care or freelance lecturer, to volunteering. Voluntary work gave him new way of perspective and he became leader of voluntary projects and later trainer in the field of voluntary activities and non-formal education. In 2010 took part in 9 months long

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project of European Voluntary Service in Nizhniy Novgorod, Russia on Czech consulate and supporting local voluntary activities. He got established in non-profit sphere by becoming a member of the board of mid-sized NGO (non-profit, non-governmental organization) INEX-SDA in Prague which resulted in foundation of own NGO called KURO Hradec Kralove in city of Hradec Kralove in Czech Republic which is focused on promotion of volunteering as a real life and working experience and organization of cultural events. At the present time, aside of running of the NGO, he is working on his Ph.D. research on Faculty of informatics and management of University of Hradec Kralove, which deals with phenomena called time banking, a community exchange and social system of a “time currency” and other ways of complementary economies and its relation to knowledge management. Economic education along with rich experiences from the NGO sphere gives him ability to look critically on both fields and try to get the best out of them at the same time. In the past he lived long term in Greece, Russia, UK and Ireland.
Critical Analysis of the Influence of Transnational Capitalism on Institutions and Organizations

José G. VARGAS-HERNÁNDEZ¹

Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the development of capitalism and its influences on institutions and organizations from its beginnings to reach the highest stage in the processes of neoliberal economic globalization and the New Economy version with support of information and communication technologies. In raising this development from a critical analysis, it examines the impacts and effects on individuals, communities and the nation state. Subsequently it is questioned the scope of the imposed transnational neoliberal capitalism model. Finally, it is concluded that it needs a cultural transformation for not accepting the forms of domination, power and alignment of globalizing capitalism and to reconstruct the identity of communities through individual action and asserting collective self-determination, independence and self-management.

Keywords: Capitalism, institutions, organizations, transnational capitalism.

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Opportunities of Base of the Pyramid from the Perspective of Resources and Capabilities

José G. VARGAS-HERNÁNDEZ¹
Yozimar Abel GARCÍA GONZÁLEZ²

Abstract

This paper addresses the issue of the Base of the pyramid (BOP) from the perspective of resources and capabilities, analyzing the best strategies to enter the market, making appropriate use of internal resources, which is the main determinant of innovation and organizational capabilities with which have good results, and success stories of Mexican companies were analyzed.

Keywords: Base of the Pyramid, strategy, resources and capabilities.

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Buying Addiction: Reliability and Construct Validity of an Assessment Questionnaire.

Loredana VARVERI¹  
Gioacchino LAVANCO²  
Santo DI NUOVO³

Abstract

This paper presents the construction and studies of reliability and construct validity of a new questionnaire, the Problematic Shopping Scale, designed to evaluate the shopping behaviour. In Italy, in fact, there is not a valid questionnaire to evaluate the shopping behaviour.

The first part of the paper includes a review of the questionnaires proposed in the international literature to assess buying addiction; the second part describes the construction and validation of the PSS.

The questionnaire, in its final form, is composed of 22 items and shows good internal consistency. PSS can be considered a reliable psychometric tool suitable to assess problematic buying behaviour. Also, it is an instrument easy to administer and to score. Further research is needed to analyse concurrent validity by means of clinical criteria, and to obtain a standardization of the scale in Italian representative sample.

Keywords: Buying addiction, Assessment, Clinical screening, Validation, Psychometric properties.

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Professor PhD Gioacchino LAVANCO

Full Professor of Community Psychology and president of studying courses on Sciences of Education, University of Palermo. He has conducted several studies on group dynamics, group analytic models, formative dogmatism, and “mafia feeling”. Recently, his research has focused on new addictions and on topics related to psychosocial problems of multiethnic communities. Gioacchino Lavanco is member of prestigious international associations. He has published over 300 scientific papers.

Professor PhD Santo DI NUOVO

Full Professor of Psychology and president of Education Building of Psychology, University of Catania.

The research activity is focused on methodological aspects and psychometric applied to different areas of psychology: cognitive, personality, normal and pathological, legal, clinical and rehabilitation.

As associated with the SPR, Society for Research in Psychotherapy, coordinated national projects on the evaluation of psychotherapy, with particular reference to assessment techniques and data analysis.

Since 1974 he has produced over 300 publications, including 30 books. Among the articles, 40 were published in magazines or international volumes.
Conducting the Swimmer Training by Computerized Evaluation of the Effort Capacity

Luciela VASILE¹
Monica STANESCU²
Cosmin CURARIU³

Abstract

Currently, swimming involves substantial training time. Given the time budget of the athletes, the hours spent at the pool should increase in terms of effectiveness. One way to enhance the efficiency of training, used increasingly in recent years, relates to the computerized evaluation of the effort capacity of athletes.

The aim of this paper is to highlight the advantages and limitations of computerized evaluation of child swimmers in different stages of sports training. This type of evaluation contributes to a better understanding of their effort capacity and allows the management of the training process in relation with the competition stress conditions. A device called Aerolution was used for the computerized evaluation of the effort capacity of athletes. The specialized software of this device highlights the fitness level of the athletes at the time of evaluation. In addition, a range of methodical instructions can be set for the effort parameters.

Eight (8) swimmers, aged between 9 and 10 years, were assessed during this study. The purpose of the evaluation was to highlight the maximal oxygen consumption, energy cost of exercise performed at a certain level of intensity, and the aerobic and anaerobic thresholds. The outcomes contribute to a better control of training and at the same time, causing many discussions on the relevance of data for this age category.

Keywords: swimming, computerized evaluation, effort capacity, sport performance.

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Professor PhD Luciela VASILE

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Professional activities: Didactic activities; performance in sport and adapted physical activities. Disciplines: Recovery and rehabilitation by means of physical education and sport - aquatic therapy; Methodology of training in Sport – Swimming; The theory and practice of performance sports; The theory and practice of water sports.

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Research activities in following areas: modern methodologies in swimming, hidro-kinesiotherapy, physical exercises and health.
Grants, projects, training programs as a director and member. Member of national and international sport science organizations.

Professor PhD Monica STĂNESCU

Education: Physical Education and Sport, Psychopedagogy, Sport Psychology.
Professional activities: Didactic activities within psychopedagogical training and master programs, disciplines: Didactics of Physical Education, Planning in Physical Education, Counselling and career advising, Integrated Education

Research activities in following areas: school physical education, adapted physical activity, physical exercises and health, modern methodologies in physical education, long life learning in physical education and sport.
Project manager in research and university development projects. Member of national and international sport science organizations.

Cosmin CURARIU

Education: Academy for Economical Studies, Management Profile
Professional activities: Sales&Product management in medical equipment and consumables. Product specialist in operation of aerolution® concept - cardiovascular metabolic testing for sport medicine and training.
Study on Communication in Physical Activity Programs

Ana-Maria VASILIU

Abstract

Practicing physical activities influences the quality of life improving the emotional state, peer relationships, material wealth (employees are more relaxed, have a good physical and mental tone are more productive), independence and social integration. Therefore is beneficial for associations, societies, companies interested in improving the quality of life of employees and their efficiency in the workplace, is beneficial for the health ministry by reducing treatment costs for people affected by inactivity, occupational stress, tobacco use, overweight, low self-esteem, schools, universities where participants study by optimizing management activities, social integration, improvement of physical and mental health. Physical education fulfils an economic function illustrated on three types of beneficiaries (Şerbănoiu, Tudor, 2007): individuals who practice physical exercises, families, state or private companies, therefore the society as a whole.

If the benefits of practicing physical activities are so many why people do not renew their subscriptions to fitness centers? Analyzing this situation could give us precious information regarding our study.

This research wants study the aspects of online and face to face communication, how important is the role of communication in the relationship between the participants who subscribe to fitness centers and aerobics instructors, fitness instructors as well as to analyze in what extent an efficient communication could reduce the number of those who give up participating in such programs and helps to achieve the goals set by participants in such programs.

We chose as research method the online interview conducted using facebook one of the most important social media where distance bareers are broken. The research was conducted using an asynchronous online interview. Choosing an online interview reduces the costs of the research, people geographically dispersed, can participate people who are difficult to reach, enables people communicate from the comfort of their own home, in their own spare time due to the fact that the participants: the interviewed and the interviewer don't have to be online in the same time.

Keywords: physical activity programs, communication, quality of life, social media.

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post-doctoral programs Project Code: POSDRU/159/1.5/S/141086, its main beneficiary being the Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy.

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My name is Ana-Maria Vasiliu, lecturer PHD working at National University of Physical Education and Sports from Bucharest since 2009. I teach pedagogic disciplines. I graduated Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences at University of Bucharest. I have a Master degree in Counseling and a PHD in Education Sciences. I work also as a trainer. The most relevant domains of interest and publication are education, quality of life, communication, stress, motivation, career, classroom management, time management and aspects regarding teaching.
State Practice Concerning the Relations between the President and the Government in the European Republics

Crina Mihaela VERGA

Abstract

This paper is a study of comparative law concerning the relations between the President and the Government, which are highlighted by the multiple tasks of the head of state, stipulated in the Constitution: revocation and appointment of members of Government, in case of governmental restructuring; appointment of interim Prime Minister; Government consultation; participation to governmental meetings.

Last, but not least, the paper refers to the relations between the President and the Government as emphasized by the exercise of a series of protocol duties of the President: conferring decorations and titles of honor; granting military ranks and individual pardon. Implementation of these powers consists in the issuing of decrees which must be countersigned by the Prime Minister.

The comparative method reveals the similarities between the two institutions from the republics under review, as well as the differences determined by the manner in which the relations between the President and the Government are regulated.

Keywords: President, Government, relations, state practice, European republics.

BIODATA

PhD Lecturer Crina Mihaela VERGA

I have graduated the Law Faculty of the University Al.I.Cuza Iasi and also the master (specialisation public and private law).
During 2002-2003 I attended graduate studies at the International Faculty of Comparative Law of the University "Robert Schuman" in Strasbourg (France).
In October 2014 I held my thesis in public session at the Faculty of Law from the University of Bucharest.
I have written and taught specialized courses for civil servants in training programs organized by the Center for Continuing Education for civil servants subordinated to the County Council from Iasi (2006-2010).
I have participated to national and international conferences.
The most relevant domains of interest are: Constitutional Law, Comparative Law and European Union Law.
I have published different articles on legal matters in the journals and specialized papers.I have also published two articles ISI: Aspects Concerning the Relationships between the Head of State and the Constitutional Jurisdiction in Romania and France, Aspects of Romania’s Representation at the European Council.

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The Processing of Personal Data According to the EU Rights and Freedoms of Individuals - Romanian Case

Razvan VIORESCU

Abstract

The fundamental right to the protection of personal data under Article 8 of the Charter “is not, however, an absolute right, but must be considered in relation to its function in society”. Article 52 (1) of the Charter thus accepts that limitations may be imposed on the exercise of rights such as those set forth in Articles 7 and 8 of the Charter, as long as these limitations are provided for by law, respect the essence of those rights and freedoms and, subject to the principle of proportionality, are necessary and genuinely meet objectives of general interest recognised by the European Union or the need to protect the rights and freedoms of others. Both the ECtHR and the CJEU have repeatedly stated that a balancing exercise with other rights is necessary when applying and interpreting Article 8 of ECHR and Article 8 of the Charter.

Keywords: personal data, EU rights and freedoms, ECtHR&CJEU jurisprudence, General Data Protection Directive.

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is involved in teaching staff activities at University of Suceava (RO), State University of Moldova (Republic of Moldova), Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University (Ukraine): Constitutional Law and Fundamental Rights in the European Union.
The Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on Tourism Trends in Croatia and Its Environment

Ana VIZJAK¹
Maja VIZJAK²

Abstract

The crisis, that has for a long time affected the euro-zone, had a strong impact on the decline in tourist travels between countries affected by the crisis. From the euro-zone countries, the crisis affected Greece the most, while other prominent tourist countries such as Italy, Spain, and Portugal, although themselves in crisis, achieved slightly better tourist results compared with the year before. The positive indicators were published in a World Travel Monitor study, jointly presented by the world’s tourist trade convention ITB from Berlin, and Institute for Market Research IPK International, that realistically assess tourism trends in travelling. The crisis and its side-effects have been affecting Croatia for six years already, and most of the population have already become accustomed to its effects. At the beginning of each term, politicians deceive the public by saying their life would soon improve, only to be proven liars. Not a single production type is profitable, and each new government relies on the effects of tourism. Essentially, there are no significant stimulations of achieving maximum tourism effects for the benefit of the people. Land and fields are not cultivated as much as they should be, and once successful production facilities are closing, while the number of 220,000 and 315,000 blocked people (data from 2014) grows every day. Two years ago, tourism employees expressed their satisfaction with the achieved results in the tourist season. They had one of the most successful tourist seasons in the history of Croatian tourism. Despite the bad weather last year, 2014, they achieved slight increase of 2.3 per cent. It should be noted that the global crisis has not had a negative impact on all economic parts and sectors in Europe.

Keywords: crisis, tourism, effects, environment, bad sides.

BIODATA

Associate Professor PhD Ana VIZJAK

During her scientific and professional activities Ana Vizjak has participated on different specializations and professional trips abroad. She developed especially good connections with Vienna University. During that work particularly notable was collaboration with several world-renowned educational and Business economic institutions, for example: Internationalen Sommerhochschulkures, Marketing Management, Vienna Faculty of Economics 1993. Then cooperation with Tourism Institute, Vienna, 1994. Further,

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cooperation with Internationalen Sommerhochschulkures, Marketing Management, Vienna Faculty of Economics, 1995. Cooperation with Scenariotechnik Wirtschaftsverdiertungsinstitut Wirtschaftskammer Osterrieich 1996 and especially good cooperation with Alpen - Adria Sommeruniversitat 1996. As a reward for his contribution to the educational process and Relationships, students always give her top grades in the secret evaluation. Scientific and educational activity enrollment is visible through a large number of Published scientific papers, which almost exclusively include the area of international economics and related fields. Her scientific papers are published in Croatia and abroad, and she also participates in making of a variety of scientific and technical studies and projects. In 2009 she was elected for a head of the Department of Micro and Macro Economics at the Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality management. Ana Vizjak, uses German, Russian and English language.

PhD Student **Maja VIZJAK**

Maja Vizjak is a Postgraduate Doctoral Study * Business Economics in Tourism and Hospitality Management *, (6th Semester ). She end Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality Management in Opatija, mag.oec. direction: Tourism Management and Academy of Applied Arts ,Rijeka , mag.art. She was very active in student activation and was student representative at doctoral studies at the Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality. Guest speaker at the seminar : Creative Management, the Faculty of Management in Tourism and Hospitality. The project leader Using design for successful tourism operations at the Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality. Paper presented at the meeting * Lovranski old town - Past, Present and Future *. A representative of the Youth Parliament of Primorje - Gorski Kotar County. The representative of the students of the Academy of Applied Arts in Rijeka. Croatian representative at the competition * Europe * at school in Cyprus (Cyprus European Prizewinners Gathering). Competition winner youth Quiz EU Primorje - Gorski Kotar and kept semifinalist. She has published about 20 scientific papers.
Regulation of Relapse According to the New Criminal Code

Lavinia Mihaela VLĂDILĂ¹

Abstract

The new Criminal Code brought significant changes in the plurality of crimes. The status of relapse, as a form of plurality of crimes, was also subject to certain modifications. These changes have involved a simplification of the regulatory regime of relapse and its legal forms. Therefore, this article aims to build on previous experience on the regulation of relapse and highlights new changes and their relevance in Romanian judicial practice. Finding legal solutions and effective legal regulation in the relapse means having means having a relapse criminal intelligence policy to decrease the risk of committing new crimes by the same person and determine the default state of social peace, to which most aspire. In conclusion, the regulation of recidivism in criminal law is an important part of the state criminal police with profound effects on social realities, so its study is always welcome.

Keywords: plurality of crime, relapse, new regulations, criminal policy of the state.

BIODATA

PhD Lecturer Lavinia Mihaela VLĂDILĂ

Studies: Bachelor of law (1998), a PhD in Romanian Contemporary History of the Valahia University of Targoviste (2010), Master in Gender Violence and Human Rights in Castilla La Mancha University, (Spain; 2013-2015). Activity: Lecturer of Valahia University of Targoviste, Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences (from 2006 until present); member of Romanian Society of European Law (2012); over 30 articles in the domain of Criminal Law, International Human Rights, European and international jurisdictions, and 9 books in the same areas of interest outlined above. I have participated in more than 30 International Conferences in Alba Iulia (2011), Bucarest (2010-2013), Galati (2012), Lumen (2013), Sibiu (2006-2007), Targoviste (2002-2014).

¹ PhD, Lecturer, University of Valahia from Târgovişte, Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, Târgovişte, Romania, laviavladila@yahoo.com, 0740794517.
A Man Better Informed, Safer Society: Social Communication Action and Society

Ştefan VLĂDUŢESCU

Abstract

The study falls within the safety societal culture and investigates the axiomatic relationship between informing citizens and the safety of society. It assumes that social security is a nuclear value of any democratic society and explores social media actions which sensitize people to permeate the culture of societal security.

The conceptual approach belongs to realistic-constructive orientation. Research methodology is a meta-analytic: a) depth study hypotheses, b) to compare their relevant coordinates and c) to find a convergence node which to develop analytical axiom integrating information security source society.

The conclusion is that between the information and the security of citizens in society there is a direct determination and bilateral starting point information. Better informed man is a hard guarantee of a safe society.

Keywords: societal values, social communication action, information, social security.

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Associate Professor PhD Ştefan VLĂDUŢESCU

Ştefan VLĂDUŢESCU is Associate Professor, at University of Craiova, Romania. He is a graduate of the Faculty of Philology (University of Craiova), as valedictorian country, with special “Diploma of merit”. Also, is a graduate of Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest. Obtained his doctorate in Philosophy from University of Bucharest. Is Associate Professor at University of Craiova. Is a member of International Association of Communication (ICA), a member of Romanian Writer’s Union, a member of Romanian Association of Press History. Is editor in chief of Annals of University of Craiova. Section Communication. Media; also, is director of Social Sciences and Education Research Review, and a member of editorial board of European Scientific Journal, of Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, and of Annals of University of Craiova. Section Linguistics. He is author or co-author of 14 professional books, of 110 scientific papers in Romania and international journals (including ISI/Thompson Reuters articles), and in proceedings of international seminars and conferences.
How Does Emerge the Message in Social World

Ştefan VLĂDUŢESCU

Abstract

The research enters the ontology of human communication. It starts from an accredited real communicative situation, a Herodotus’ historic fragment where he narrates the incursion of King Darius in the Scythians’ country, during which he receives a gift-message: a bird, a mouse, a frog, and five arrows. It investigates the symbolic communicative functioning of the iconic-object code and of the gift code in the message processing. In relation to the used codes, the icon-object one and the gift one produce a message. Any coded signal received from a “transmitter” is interpreted as a quasi-message. We formulate the principle of the irrepressible emergence of the message: the human impulse to communicate is so urgent that the message is irrepressibly built.

Keywords: communication, message processing, mean of communication, iconic-object code, gift code.

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Qigong – a New Hope

Leonardo VOINESCU

Abstract

‘We cannot heal an ill tree by only taking care of its branches, neglecting its roots.’

Confucius.

Qigong is a new notion for the people in the Western World but for centuries it has been an essential part of life in the Chinese culture. Although the practice of Qigong was privileged only to the aristocracy in the ancient China, regular people had no access to these teachings. The translation of Qigong means; qi = energy, gong = practice/exercise. Chinese masters of Qigong were always respected for their healing skills and exercises they were teaching, but also for their superior view of life itself. Nowadays, there is an increased interest in practicing Qigong due to its efficiency not only in medical therapy and medical recovery, but even in as a prophylaxis.

In a world where costs for health care burst to unbelievable expenses and lots of people cannot afford any medical insurance anymore, Qigong appears as an alternative option which is sometimes more efficient and much cheaper. Numerous institutes of research in China and in other countries started a grand search for the most efficient techniques of Qigong. These studies use the most recent methods of scientific research and certified the efficiency of Qigong. There are over 1300 styles of Qigong officially recognized and registered in China. All of these styles have a common basis; Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM). According to the theory of TCM, energy flows in a healthy body abundantly and in harmony.

Keywords: traditional medicine, Qigong, energy flow, health increase, harmony.

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The European Construction Process and the Integration of Republic of Moldova

Elena Simona VRANCEANU

Abstract

The project of the European Construction needs a complex approach and the actors involved up to this moment, together with the states that announced their wish to participate as third countries, contribute significantly to the sustenance of the states that want to have an intra-community route. From this perspective, the Republic of Moldova is a candidate that can benefit of many opportunities, and which does not only have a geostrategic role in the communitarian paradigm, but also represents the need to belong to an European authentic identity, including all its dimensions, from the spiritual to the cultural one. But, considering all these aspects, the biunivocal wish does not ensure the membership to this project of the European construction which is found in a perpetual resizing axiological and praxeological.

The aim of this paper is to explore the following two analysis dimensions: the Republic of Moldova society marks left from the last decades which provoke syncope’s in the accession process to the European construction; the role of the top key institutional actors in sustaining a clear commitment in assuming the European values. We propose a scientific analysis framework which can be based on the configuration of a coherent, articulated and balanced strategy, in the way of objective promotion of the European interests, lacking an utopist vision or an unjustified optimistic exultation.

Romania has a very important role in this process and not only due to its historical positioning in the same identity space as the Republic of Moldova, but also as a consequence of the accession experience to the Community. Thus, Romania has got the moral duty to involve in the promotion of an objective process to sustain the Republic of Moldavia in its European accession.

Keywords: European Construction, Integration, Republic of Moldova.

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Migrants Integration Between Two Paradigms: Romanian and Swiss One

Elena Simona VRANCEANU¹
Ion I. IONESCU²

Abstract

All member states of the European Union, including Romania, have agreed on the necessity to develop a common policy in the area of migration. The European Commission has made propositions in order to develop such a policy, most of them becoming European legislation. The European Council had adopted The global approach regarding migration: priority actions in the area of migration in which it is recognized the importance of a balanced and global approach regarding the binomial migration-development. Regarding the migration issue, at the referendum which was organized in Switzerland on the 9th of February 2014, 50.3% of the Swiss voted in favor of the migration limitation. The referendum showed two sides of the Swiss society: the traditional side, which considers that “nothing good will come out from living together with the foreigners”, and the present one, of the people aware of the benefits brought by the immigrants. The aim of this paper is to present the specific characteristics of the Romania and Switzerland regarding the acceptance policies for migrants: Romania is open to intra-community mobility, Switzerland has a cautious approach, aspect which does not diminish the quality of the services for the integration of the exogen population. Also, the Romanian emigrants have the tendency to keep in touch for a longer period of time with their origin communities. As a consequence of those two different paradigms of migrants integration, we may say that the public policies which improve the functioning of institutions from all the domains: social, legal, economic, politic, the access for regular people to basic facilities of the macro-society system are fundamental, not only in order to create a proper environment for development in general, but also for determining many immigrants to invest or to go back to their own countries.

Keywords: migrants, integration, Romania, Switzerland.

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This presentation is part of the research project IZERZ0_142219: Romanian Ageing migrants and the Welfare State. We thank the Swiss National Scientific Foundation for its support.

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Professor PhD Ion IONESCU

Establishing the System of Values – the Stance of High School Students on Reality Shows

Tatjana VULIC¹
Zorica STANISAVLJEVIC PETROVIC²
Dragana PAVLOVIC³

Abstract

The speed of technical and technological changes opens a path towards the increasingly sophisticated media which become a significant factor in the development of the society and have an important impact on one’s everyday life. More sophisticated technology tools especially have an impact on young people’s world views, system of values, models and patterns of behaviour.

In the consumer society which promotes spectacles, sensations, media visualisation and the power of advertising, one rightfully poses the question of a system of values of young people who spend most of their spare time with the media. The media content such as reality shows, which are increasingly present on tv programmes, promote consumer values proclaimed to be the values of modern society, which tend to suppress primary human values. The most sensitive population among the media consumers are children and adolescents, who have not yet developed a critical stance on the media content being themselves still in the process of development.

The aim of the research was to examine the attitude of students regarding the role of reality shows in establishing the system of values. The authors used the descriptive method in the course of the research, and the sample comprised 200 Niš high school students attending the final year. The results of the research show that almost 80 % of respondents watch this kind of shows, as well as that there is an agreement of 88% of the sample that this type of show tears down traditional, human and moral values and promotes negative models of behaviour. The conclusions of the research call for a more systematic study of the relationship between the young and the media, as well as for the development of media literacy with the aim of developing a critical stance towards the media content.

Keywords: Media, reality show, system of values, models of behaviour, the young, adolescents.

Acknowledgement

This paper is a part of a scientific research within the interdisciplinary project No 179074 and 179008 which is financed by the Serbian Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development.

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Tracking Foucault: the Relationship between Discourse and Power/Knowledge

Cristian ZAGAN

Abstract

Discourse is today a dynamic key concept in various social sciences and humanities disciplines. Most of them relate the notion of discourse to Foucault's earlier works. There are mainly two reasons explaining this phenomenon. Firstly, this is due to the popularity of Michel Foucault and his works. Secondly, the notion of discourse is susceptible to a high degree of conceptual flexibility, that can be used to fill up some explanatory gaps where needed. Because of the diversity of meanings and with it, the confusion which the notion of discourse brings, a first approach aims at locating the technical definition given by Foucault. The second goal is to identify some of the meanings given to this term that refers to Foucault's work. Lastly, a short analysis will follow to determine the relationship between discourse and power/knowledge and what it entails.

Keywords: Foucault, discourse, power/knowledge.

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Identity of Social Workers Working with Immigrants with An International Protection in Slovakia

Martina ZAKOVA¹
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Dusan LEGERSKY³

Abstract

Migration is an issue that concerns every country in the world. Slovakia, for a longer period of time, was a country whose people were leaving, mainly due to political persecution and lack of freedom of religion. After the change of political regime and the establishment of the Slovak Republic, that since 1993, Slovakia ranks among the countries to which inhabitants of other countries are coming and are looking for a new home, a new job or protection from persecution. In 1993 the first refugee camp was established in Slovakia and successively also other camps were opened. With the arrival of refugees to Slovakia social workers has begun to work with these clients.

This paper focuses more on the immigrants who do not come to Slovakia voluntarily, i.e. refugees. In this paper, when we write about immigrants we think with persons granted asylum and also with persons with a subsidiary protection. The aim of the study was to explore how social workers perceive themselves as workers with immigrants with an international protection. In Slovakia, social workers working with these clientele are social workers who work for some nongovernmental organization. We particularly focused on their professional identity, what is formed by the profession of social work. Another part of our interest was social workers’ motivation to work in this field of social work.

Qualitative research strategy was used. Semi-structured interviews with social workers working with immigrants were conducted. All of the participants were graduated in social work, with at least a bachelor degree. Most of the Slovak social workers from this field took part in this research. The data were analyzed using the program Atlas.Ti.

Findings describe how social workers working with immigrants identify themselves, what they consider the core of their profession and how this differs from other social work fields.

This paper was prepared as a part of the project The Identity of Social Work in the Context of Slovakia [APVV-0524-12] funded by the Slovak Research and Development Agency.

Keywords: Social work, social workers, Slovakia, immigrants, identity.

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Fostering Metacognition in the Elementary School Classroom

Istvan ZSIGMOND

Abstract

Metacognition is the process of reflecting, monitoring and controlling one’s knowledge and thought. Metacognition is probably the most important process responsible for learning efficiency.

According to models of metacognition and previous research data, metacognitive instruction has to begin with enhancing the importance of goal-setting. Moreover, besides learning declarative and procedural knowledge, conditional knowledge elements are crucial for transferring acquired competences to new problem-solving or learning contexts.

An instructional program has been developed and applied during a four-week period in order to foster the use of metacognitive strategies in regular classes. Students from the third and fourth grades (N=223, 15 standard classes) has been trained during 8 classes weekly with metacognitively aware methods by their previously-trained teachers.

Comparing results of mathematical and reading pre- and post-test with 17 control groups revealed significant improvement in mathematical problem solving and reading efficiency for the treatment group. There was no significant between-group difference, according to ANOVA.

Results prove the importance of goal-setting and explicitly teaching conditional knowledge as a part of metacognitive instruction in elementary school settings.

Keywords: metacognitive instruction, elementary school setting, conditional knowledge.

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