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The Vulnerability of Internet-Connected Devices

Roxana-Ionela ACHIRICESEI¹, Mihaela BOBOC², Ioan Mircea TURCULEȚ³

Abstract

The multitude of internet-connected devices used by humans nowadays ease beside physical labor the day by day activities making us be connected and informed at all time. Living in an age of speed, technology progresses from day to day, behind it being a team of researchers, engineers and testers, but in rush to innovate, all the time an error leaks, or a vulnerability appears, which is immediately noticed and used either in financial interest or in order to destabilize a mass of producers and users. These vulnerabilities of the used devices create beside a generated mass panic, especially related to the personal data, and a decrease in users' credibility in subsequent use of the brand. Also, vulnerabilities can also occur due to the preparation and training level of the users. Thus a device that could be perfectly designed can cause problems and create such vulnerabilities because of the user. A device design that does not produce vulnerabilities in the system is probably unlikely when the device is used in the mass. Then errors in the system are probably due to the hurry to launch a product that has not been fully tested. Although a vulnerability of the device can cause damage, a responsible developer assumes and works to solve the problem as quickly as possible.

Keywords: *Internet-connected devices; information technology; security; vulnerability; responsibility.*

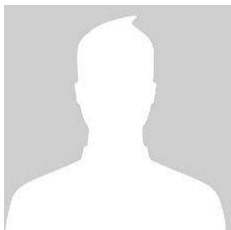
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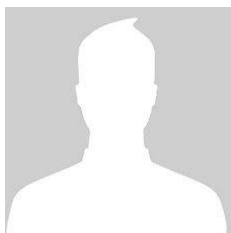
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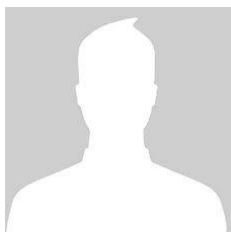
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Issue of Risk Management in Oil Companies

Mădălina ALBU¹

Abstract

Risk management is a decision-making process whereby the results of the risk assessment are integrated with economic, technical, social and political principles for generating risk reduction strategies. One of the most important aspects of risk management is the integration and inclusion of public interests and values, the mediation of interest groups, local administration agencies, and other institutions responsible for setting the specified criteria for the evaluation of priority strategies. Such risks are also present in OMV Petrom and through this paper the main objective is to identify these risks and to find the right solutions in their management and reduction. OMV Petrom's risk management system is fully integrated into the company's business and all staff has overall responsibility to identify and report risks. The hazard from emissions of hazardous substances depends on their physicochemical and toxicological properties, the exposure time and the weather conditions, which determine their dispersion in the low atmosphere. Accidental risks that can cause very large losses depending on their proportion can reach the level of catastrophes, but financial risks play an important role in that they more precisely determine the evolution of society. Taking into account the continuous development process of the company, we aim to implement the risk management process in the new activities. That is why risk awareness, risk analysis, as well as their control are part of daily activity, thus supporting the company's strategy. The paper presents the conclusions of the study and the proposals that can help the company in the risk management of the industry in which it operates, namely that of oil and gas.

Keywords: *Risk management; oil companies; risk evaluation; treatment of risks; risk analys.*

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Examining Tourism Students' Cognitive Structures Towards Leisure time and Recreation Concepts Through Word Association Test

Meltem ALTINAY ÖZDEMİR¹

Abstract

This research is aimed to reveal cognitive structures about leisure time and recreation related concepts of students who are studying in tourism programs at Istanbul Arel University and to determine misconceptions. 63 (42 female, 21 male) students who study at Istanbul Arel University, Vocational School Culinary and Tourist Guidance Programs at 1st and 2nd grade have been applied Word Association Test (WAT) on 17th-18th September 2018. According to WAT, students are given key concepts of leisure time and recreation, and they are asked to write the words that these key concepts brings to their minds within a certain period of time. The answers given by the students to the concepts of leisure time and recreation were created frequency tables and concept maps using the NVivo program. As a result, 523 responses were collected from the students as total, leisure time (278) and recreation (245) responses. Leisure cognitive perceptions of students are more dominant than recreation. The concept of leisure time is mostly associated with "resting" and "reading" words. "Traveling", "reading", "listening to music" and "walking" are associated with the concept of recreation. Finally, It is seen that recreation usually has a cognitive perception based on activities when leisure time has a comprehensive cognitive perception in terms of tourism students.

Keywords: *Leisure time, Recreation Culinary program, Tourist Guidance program, Word association test.*

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Quality of Life in Romania based on a Comparative Analysis

Armenia ANDRONICEANU¹, Oana Matilda SABIE², Sorin BURLACU³

Abstract

One of the current problems of modern society is the quality of life. Romania's living standards have increased over the last thirty years by 50% compared to 1990. However, compared to other European Union countries, Romania has a lot to recover. The aim of our research is to make a comparative analysis of the quality of life in Romania and other European countries and to propose some changes necessary to increase the quality of life in Romania. The main research methods used are: comparative analysis and statistical analysis. The results of our research show Romania's position towards other EU states regarding some relevant quality of life parameters. The study underlying this work is more extensive and has both a theoretical and practical value. From a theoretical point of view, our work contains useful information and interesting facts about the quality of life in Romania and from a practical point of view, our work contains a series of proposals for changing the governmental policies in order to have a positive impact on the quality of life in Romania.

Keywords: *quality of life; standard of living; standard of life; governmental policies.*

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The Patrimonial Effects of Marriage in the Romanian International Private Law according to the Provisions of Art. 2589-Art 2596 Civil Code

Nadia-Cerasela ANÎTEI¹

Abstract

Given the legislative reform of family law and of private international law after adopting the *Civil Code* that is subject to the modern legislations tendency of unification of the rules on matrimonial property regimes we will devote the present study to law applicable the matrimonial property regime and the law applicable to matrimonial agreement. Currently, the conflict of laws in matrimonial matters is stated in art.2589- art. 2596 of the Civil Code. The article aims to answer the following questions:

1. What is the law applicable to the patrimonial effects of marriage states in accordance with the provisions of art. 2589 C civ.?
2. What is the law applicable to the matrimonial property regime under art. 2590 C civ?
3. What do we mean by the notion of the choice of the law applicable to the marital regime under art. 2591 C civ?
4. How to determine objectively the law applicable to the matrimonial regime under article 2592 C. civ?
5. What is the scope of the law applicable to the matrimonial regime under article 2593 C civ?
6. What is the law applicable to the substantive conditions of the matrimonial agreement?
7. What is the law applicable to formal conditions of marital agreement under the provisions of article 2594 C civ?
8. How are third parties protected in accordance with the provisions of Art. 2595 C civ?
9. What happens if your usual residence or citizenship changes?

Keywords: *law applicable to the: general effects of marriage, matrimonial property regime, matrimonial agreement; third parties protected in accordance, happens if your usual residence or citizenship changes, Romanian international private law, Civil Code.*

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The Law Applicable to Background Conditions of Adoption in Accordance with the Provisions of Article 2607 of the Romanian Civil Code

Nadia-Cerasela ANITEI¹

Abstract

The *adoption* is a measure of child rights protection and is made only to protect the interests of the child. The adoption has an important social and family role, contributing not only to the taking over the society's responsibility in raising, educating and training the children without parental care, but also to the establishment of an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding, similar to that provided by the natural family life. Adoption offers to children the possibility of a permanent family. The paper aims to study the law applicable to adoption in terms of background conditions from the perspective of art. 2607 C, with the marginal title "Law applicable to substantive conditions", but also from the perspective of the Romanian law as the law of the forum applicable to the substantive conditions necessary for the end of the adoption.

Keywords: *the adoption, private international law, the law applicable to the basic conditions of adoption, the background conditions of the adoption from the perspective of the Romanian law, Roman Civil Code*

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Metropolitan Diplomacy. The Global Metropolitan Law and Principles of Metropolitan Diplomacy

Madalina Virginia ANTONESCU¹

Abstract

Our paper is proposing an interesting perspective about the deep, complex and multi-dimensional order of the XXIst century, as an order dominated by the rise of new non-state actors: the cities. Especially, the megacities of this “urban century”, as UN defined this century, will behave, in our opinion, as key-actors, by shaping the whole profile of the international order. We are talking about a post-westphalian world, by taking into account the hypothesis of metropolises’ growing importance, that will create a genuine order of infra-actors, an order of megacities, where new institutions, functions and competences will appear; metropolises will develop a special form of diplomacy and particular regulations, thus forming progressively, a whole body of normative rules (a true metropolitan law).

Keywords: *metropolitan global law, metropolitan diplomacy, order of megacities, new political actors of XXIst century.*

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Regional and Global Institutions in a Global Order of Megacities

Madalina Virginia ANTONESCU¹

Abstract

Starting from the Habitat III (Quito, Ecuador, 2016) premises and the New Urban Agenda recommendations on the „urban democracy”, “good urban governance” concepts, as international goals assumed already by the participants of this conference, we are exploring the hypothesis of implementing a new institutional framework, appropriate for shaping an “order of metropolises”, as UN proclaimed our century (“a growing urban world”). We’ll take into consideration also, key-concepts as “sustainable peace”, “sustainable urban development”, when discussing the typology of new institutions at regional and global levels, as expressions of a metropolised universal order.

Keywords: *global order of megacities, metropolitan institutions, infra-actors, glocality.*

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"The XXIst Metropolis, from Christian-Orthodox perspective" (Ed. Top Form, Bucuresti, 2011).

The Relationship between Daughters-in-law and Mothers-in-law – the Preconditions of Conflict

Iulian APOSTU¹

Abstract

Current social views describe the family, primarily through its modern character, which implies the equity of role, gender and status. However, the analysis of conjugal manifestation behaviors still shows enough forms of relational inequality. Moreover, nowadays there is no national statistics that can confirm the complete modernization of marital structures in Romania. Of course, we can not say that the social reality does not also reveal modern structures in the Romanian marital space, but for the most part, the Romanian family still has influences and shows light forms of traditional control. The real or symbolic fear towards the other's assessment, the criticism, determines the partners to remain "desirable" to the community and its rules. Moreover, the influence of the families of origin further influences the autonomy of young couples. In the context of this paper, the study aims to analyze the views of the already or potential daughters-in-law on the image of the mothers-in-law. The study starts from the premise that some of the conflicts between daughters-in-law and mothers-in-law are influenced by social stereotypes describing the mother-in-law from a negative perspective. In order to study this issue, the study is structured on the theory of Thomas, 1988, which states that "when people consider a situation to be real, it becomes real by its consequences". In this respect, the research is based on qualitative data analysis, the research tool being the semi-structured interview.

Keywords: *Mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, social stereotype, gender equity, 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 researcher at

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The Tax on Immovable Property, Different from the Land Plot: Theory and Practice of Application

Igor BABIN¹, Lyudmila VAKARYUK²

Abstract

The tax on immovable property is one of the oldest types of taxes known to the financial and legal science. In fact, a land tax and a tax on immovable property, different from the land plot, are those local taxes that are subject to taxation in each territorial community. In addition, this tax: 1) relatively simple and transparent in administration; 2) is fixed and does not depend on the results of the economic activity of the payer; 3) encourages the redistribution of property from a less efficient to a more efficient owner; 4) facilitates a better assessment of own assets by payers-legal entities; 5) allows to bring in to taxation the income received as a result of shadow activity; 6) provides relatively stable and projected revenues to the budget. The problems of taxation of real estate in Ukraine are both economic and political in nature. Among the first group of problems is the choice of the form of taxation of real estate, the definition of tax base, tax rates, benefits, as well as differences in the taxation of certain types of real estate. The second group of problems is relate to the ambiguous perception of tax by citizens, the presence of a strong political lobby that allowed long to delay the introduction of this tax and the possibility of not paying even now.

Keywords: *tax system; tax on immovable property, different from the land plot; taxation of real estate; taxes on wealth; local taxes; Ukraine.*

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Municipal Law, Banking Law, Currency Law, Information Law of Ukraine. Scientific interests: Theoretical and Methodical Problems of Finance Law, Media Law.

Cyber Crime and Digital Forensics

Lacramioara BALAN¹

Abstract

The steep increase of cyber crime has rendered digital forensics an area of paramount importance to keep cyber threats in check and invoke legal safety and security in electronic transactions. This article reviews certain legal aspects of forensic investigation, the overall legal framework in the EU and additional selfregulatory measures that can be leveraged upon to investigate cyber crime in forensic investigations. While full-scale harmonisation of forensic investigation processes across the EU and beyond is unlikely to happen in the foreseeable future, cross-border investigations can be greatly facilitated by initiatives aiming at mutual assistance arrangements based on a common understanding of threats and shared processes. Involving the users through self-regulation and accountability frameworks might also contribute to reducing risks in electronic communications that emanate from cyber criminal threats.

Keywords: *cyber crime, digital forensics, legal safety, security, cyber criminal threats.*

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Strategic Directions on Health and Safety at Work in the Context of Sustainable Development

Maria-Cristina BĂLĂNEASA¹

Abstract

In the article we aim to describe the strategic objectives at national level and the directions of action to be taken in the field of health and safety at work to ensure a healthy and safe work environment for Romania's economic and social sustainable functioning and development. All this will be presented in a community context. The material will also present statistical data on the situation in Romania of occupational accidents and illnesses that have negative consequences on employees' lives, but also on the budget of state social insurance and employers.

Keywords: *Health and safety at work, sustainable development, work accidents, professional diseases.*

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In Search for the Link between Psychological Sense of Community and Perceived Well-Being: An Organizational Level Approach

Seçil BAL TAŞTAN¹

Abstract

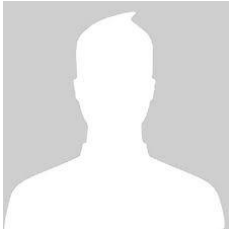
The psychological sense of community is one of the most commonly investigated constructs in the fields of community psychology, organizational psychology, and behavioral sciences. It has been argued that sense of community might be particularly important for individuals' attitudinal, behavioral, and socio-psychological outcomes in the organizations because they often face problems of participation in community living at work and collaborative work environment, discrimination, social exclusion, social integration, organizational identification, etc. To date, scarce published studies have investigated the relation of organizational level psychological sense of community with individuals' psychological well-being at work. The current study performed a survey in a sample of 264 employees working in both public and private institutions from educational, health, and banking sectors in Turkey. The questionnaire survey was conducted by the utilization of two instruments measured with 5 point Likert Scale and demographic information form. For measuring psychological sense of community, 12 item scale developed by Long and Perkins (2003) was adapted. Psychological well-being was measured with Psychological Well-Being Scale (Diener et al., 2009). Results of the study provided evidence that perceived psychological sense of community ($M=3,76$, $SD=,57$) had significant positive link ($r=0,510$ $p<0,05$) to psychological well-being ($M=3,98$, $SD=,44$) of employees in the organizations. Moreover, psychological sense of community explained 64% of the variance in psychological well-being ($R^2=0,528$) and the results reported that sense of community statistically significantly contributed to psychological well-being ($\beta=0,538$, $t=4,226$, $p<0,05$). This study expands the current literature by demonstrating the relation of organizational level psychological sense of community with the psychological well-being of employees.

Keywords: *Psychological sense of community, Psychological well-being, organizational psychology, community psychology.*

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Affectivity and Social Expression

Raluca BĂLĂIȚĂ¹

Abstract

An essential dimension not only of mental life, but also of relationships, the affectivity is built socially, its conventional manifestations varying depending on the social values acknowledged within a given group. An individual relates to the world simultaneously by cognition and emotion, so that the reason/passion dichotomy which, for a long period of time, has represented a red thread in the history of Western philosophy has been revised. Emotions are not opposed to reasonable conduct, but respond to a personal logic and certain implicit social norms, being in a direct relationship with the meaning the individual gives to events. Emotions are connected to social communication, represent “a way of affiliation to a social community” (David Le Breton) and the expression of relating to a situation, interlocutors, message. In this article we insist on the idea that affectivity, emotions correspond to certain reactions of the individual to a given situation which manifest by a series of physiological and psychological changes translated into mimicry, gestures, attitudes, words expression modalities which are acquired during a learning process and by constantly relating to the other members of the social group.

Keywords: *cognition; emotion; affectivity; social communication; expression.*

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Legal Issues of Preventing Inflation in Local Taxation

Pavlo BARTUSIAK¹

Abstract

The article is devoted to the disclosure of the peculiar properties of the prevention of inflation within the framework of local taxation in Ukraine. Author emphasizes that spontaneity and the fundamental ineradicableness of inflation within the limits of human civilization require an adequate understanding of the specifics of restraining of this phenomenon in the tax sphere. In the article the effects of inflation on the tax system as a whole are considered, as well as the ways of the legal policy of prevention of inflation in the world are described. The elements of the juridical constructions of a number of local taxes and fees in Ukraine are analysed and evaluated in detail. The main indicators for such an assessment are the tax base and the tax rate, because, firstly, they are typically expressed in monetary terms, and, secondly, their measures ultimately determine the assessed tax amount. The elements of the juridical constructions of such taxes are investigated in the article: tax on immovable property, other than a land plot, transport tax, land tax and land rent. Particular attention is paid to the principles and mechanisms of indexation of normative monetary evaluation of land plots, which is a necessary component of the tax rates in juridical constructions of land tax and land rent. A generalization is made that inflation transforms a number of tax principles, provided in the Tax Code of Ukraine, in particular the principles of fiscal adequacy, social justice, tax efficiency, tax neutrality and equability of tax payments.

Keywords: *Local taxation; preventing of inflation; tax on immovable property, other than a land plot; land tax; transport tax.*

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Architecture Studio Teaching. Breathtaking Architecture

Letiția BĂRBUICĂ¹

Abstract

Rem Koolhaas and Herzog & de Meuron share the same interest towards newness in architecture. Koolhaas is in search of a "a certain breakthrough" as declared in his 2011 conference at Barbican. For Herzog and de Meuron the materials they use in new ways and innovative juxtapositions are source of inspiration and final architectural aim. Koolhaas works on the existing architectural programmes, as programming a computer. He introduces the data, he re designs the preexisting software and the results is a series of captivating spaces, never seen before that can accomodate flexible and variable architectural programmes. Herzog & de Meuron start from a space of total freedom: "We have no recipe, no ideological basis, as for example Rossi or the modernists had."² It is worth investigating their works and the way they do architecture in order to understand how <the new> can create breakthrough and breathtaking architecture. What is the result of starting from the materials' expressiveness to architectural process? What can we learn by starting from outside out, from texture architecture? In which way they can be used in teaching architecture? The result of the study gives a set of teaching points and concept strategies to be investigated in the architecture studio.

Keywords: *Koolhaas; Herzog & de Meuron; originality; material; architecture studio teaching.*

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² *Jacques Herzog in Conversation with Rita Capezzuto*, Domus 823, February 2000.

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„Cool" Contemporary Architecture. 7 Architects' WorksLetiția BĂRBUICĂ¹

Abstract

Among the essays collected around the subject of contemporary architecture by Bernard Tschumi², the one presented by Sylvia Lavin is most appealing. She sees as the main characteristic of the contemporary architecture the quality of being <cool>. She defines the concept as connected with the perception of the architectural object, the use of the building and the way the architecture was produced, "cool is a matter of design rather than of birth or hard work."³ This paper investigates how and if the works of 8 architects who received Pritzker Prize for Architecture starting with the year 2000 and their work that span between 1990-2015 can proof valid Lavin's statement. The following architects' works are under scrutiny: Rem Koolhaas (2000 winner), Herzog & de Meuron (2001), Zaha Hadid (2004), Peter Zumthor (2009), SANNA (2010), Eduardo Souto de Moura (2011), Toyo Ito (2012). Their work is investigated in terms of novelty of their approach, the line of genealogy they are working on, the *zeitgeist*, in order to see if Lavin's <cool> is connected with the novelty and innovation.

Keywords: *contemporary architecture; <cool>; novelty; Sylvia Lavin; Pritzker Prize.*

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² Bernard Tschumi, Irene Chang (eds), 2003, *The State of Architecture at the Beginning of the 21st Century*, New York: The Monacelli Press.

³ ibd

Fundamental Principles Applied in Local Territorial Communities

Irina BILOUSEAC¹

Abstract

In the present context, the governance of local territorial collectivities based on fundamental principles is an indispensable attribute of democracy. The article deals with the application of fundamental principles in the organization and functioning of local territorial collectives in Romania. When we talk about fundamental principles, we have in mind the principles of local autonomy, decentralization of public services, subsidiarity, legality, consultation of citizens in local issues of particular interest. At present, these principles are governed by the Constitution of Romania, but are also developed by specific regulations, thus giving up a hierarchical and unified administrative structure and granting some autonomy to local authorities who will have the right to exercise their powers in issues related to the local community. The principles referred to are called to ensure the proper functioning of local communities, their dynamic development in economic, social, cultural environment. Legislative enshrinement and recognition of the theoretical and practical value of these principles are the foundation of the organization and functioning of local communities, which thus self-govern, manage themselves and manage their own public affairs. Analyzing the evolution of the European and world governance in the last few years, it is noticed that a certain tendency of organizing and functioning of the local territorial collectivities has emerged on the basis of these fundamental principles, the collectivities being assigned, through the local or county authorities, prerogatives, accompanied by financial resources to better solve the problems faced by people in local communities and implicitly to provide them with performing services. The functioning of strong local territorial authorities with a modern, flexible and efficient administration can only take place in the presence of the application of fundamental principles enunciated.

Keywords: *local territorial communities, local autonomy, decentralization of public services, subsidiarity, legality, consultation of citizens.*

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Doctrine of Constitutional Responsibilities: the View from Ukraine

Olena BILOSKURSKA¹

Abstract

The article deals with the further development of theoretical and practical problems of the constitutional responsibilities of a man and a citizen in Ukraine. The author's definition of the constitutional responsibilities of a man and a citizen in Ukraine has been made; their essence, content and form have been elucidated. The main stages of establishing and development of constitutional responsibilities of a man and a citizen in Ukraine have been depicted. The classification of the constitutional responsibilities has been done; the system of constitutional responsibilities is examined. The complex analysis of constitutional responsibilities to observe the Constitution of Ukraine and laws of Ukraine and not to impinge upon rights and liberties, honour and dignity of other people has been carried out, in particular, the author's definition is presented, and the structure of this obligation and form of its realization has been described. The mechanism of the assurance of this obligation observing is under study. Such options as establishing-legal and regulatory-legal mechanisms are investigated. The conclusions for improvement of legislation in force in Ukraine in the domain of the responsibilities of a man and a citizen and the obligation to observe the Constitution of Ukraine and laws of Ukraine, not to impinge upon rights and liberties, honour and dignity of other people are suggested and substantiated.

Keywords: *constitutional responsibilities, honour and dignity of other people, constitutional legal status of a person.*

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The Linguistic Attitudes in the North of Spain

Cristina BLEORTU¹, Alina-Viorela PRELIPCEAN²

Abstract

This paper presents the results on the research undertaken in on linguistic attitudes in Pola de Siero from 24 speakers. We examine closely various aspects related to linguistic attitudes taking into consideration some extra-linguistic variables. We take into account the three 'basic' social variables: age, gender, and educational background. We also consider each speaker's mother tongue, occupation, social class, and direct ties with the Asturian language and the consequences each may bring, among others.

In order to investigate linguistic attitudes, we use a variety of questionnaires:

A: Map of Asturias

1. ¿Dónde se habla mejor?
2. ¿Qué entiende Vd. por hablar mejor?
3. ¿Por qué cree Vd. que se habla mejor ahí?
4. ¿Cree que en La Pola se habla bien?
5. ¿Dónde se habla lo más parecido a La Pola?
6. ¿Dónde se habla lo más distinto a La Pola?
7. ¿Por qué cree Vd. que es más igual (o más distinto)?
8. En una escala de 1 a 4, precise en cuál de esas zonas hablan como Vd.:
 - a) Hablan exactamente como yo
 - b) Hablan de una forma un poco distinta a la mía
 - c) Hablan de una forma muy distinta a la mía
 - d) Me resulta difícil de entender

B: Map of Spain

1. ¿Dónde se habla lo más parecido a Asturias?
2. ¿Dónde se habla lo más distinto a Asturias?
3. Señale en el mapa dónde se habla catalán ~ aranés ~ aragonés ~ vasco ~ asturiano (o asturleonés) ~ gallego.

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4. Del 1 al 10, califique las lenguas de España según lo bien que le suenan a Vd.

5. En una escala de 1 a 4, precise en cuál de esas zonas hablan como Vd.:

a) Hablan exactamente como yo

b) Hablan de una forma un poco distinta a la mía

c) Hablan de una forma muy distinta a la mía

d) Me resulta difícil de entender

For our perceptual experiment, we use an analysis to determine whether the responses of our groups of subjects differ from each other, to see whether the results show that the different groups respond in the same manner. We apply both quantitative and qualitative insights on language to explore the issue of linguistic attitudes.

Keywords: *linguistic attitudes, Pola de Siero, social variables, diglossia, perception.*

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Local Taxes as a Source for Protecting Rights of the Territorial Communities` Members

Serhii BODNAR¹

Abstract

Human rights in public law are considered as natural and inseparable, because of which a person can realize himself/herself in society. Human rights protection system is a system of regulations, principles and standards, enshrined in laws on local, national and international character, which define human rights, obligations of international organizations, countries, governance bodies of territorial communities regarding protection, compliance, mentioned rights` development. Thus, in that case protection of human rights has relevant law institutions as it's own sources and conceded mechanisms for providing their functionality. There is a stereotyped position, that local taxes are an important part of providing stable functionality of territorial communities` governance bodies. We should consider their functional purpose, objective and role: solve the issues of local significance by the Constitution and laws, supporting not only development for the community, but also rights` realization and protection for their members. Due to article no.142 of Ukrainian Constitution, material and financial fund of governance body are moveable and immoveable property, profits of local budgets, other funds, land, natural resources, which are property of villages`, cities` communities, also objects of mutual property, which are ruled by local councils. That`s why the authority regarding emplacement local taxes due to the law, which is given to governance bodies, indicates practical possibilities to define the amounts of protection` sources for the territorial communities` members. Considering particular position, local taxes are indeed one of main sources of providing protection and practical realization of the territorial communities` members rights.

Keywords: *local taxes, territorial communities, governance body, source for protecting, constitution, human rights.*

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An author and co-author of more than 20 scientific works and methodical materials. Took part in many international and all-ukrainian conferences.

Many times an official opponent during presentations of master's theses regarding legal matters.

Co-head and co-founder of public organizations "Municipal law initiatives" and "Law Shield", practising lawyer.

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Necessary Defense in the Practice of the European Court of Human Rights

Oleksandr BODNARUK¹

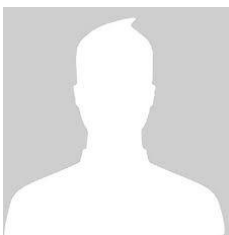
Abstract

The article provides an overview of such a well-known institution of criminal law as a necessary defense (self-defense) in the context of understanding it in accordance with the practice of the European Court of Human Rights. Since the legal norms of the European Convention on Human Rights do not contain a detailed explanation of the right to self-defense in comparison with the norms of the criminal codes of different states, including Ukraine, it is interesting to find out what in practice the Court considers as lawful self-defense, in which cases infliction of damage by one person to another is permissible and also when the deprivation of human life is the result of the necessary use of force to protect against unlawful violence. This analysis is based on relevant judgements of the European Court of Human Rights, legal positions and lawyers' opinions about current issues of self-defense, including the use of weapons by law enforcement officers while protecting both their lives and the lives of others. The study reveals a mismatch in understanding the same legal situations by national courts and the European Court of Human Rights.

Keywords: *necessary defense; self-defense; use of weapons; deprivation of life; judgement of the European Court of Human Rights.*

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necessary defense in English legislation and in the countries of the romano-germanic legal system, problems of the use of weapons or any other means or items for protection in terms of self-defense, prevention of an unlawful violent intrusion into a home or other premises as a goal of necessary defense, the right to the necessary defense in the Muslim states.

The Philosophy of Facebook Privacy

Andreea Anișoara BONDAR¹, Olivia MACOVEI²

Abstract

Nowadays, the facebook network won a lot of users , thus, the interaction between these people is carried out without taking into account the privacy of each actor in the online scene of the communicational platform. New generation considers normal to expose your personal details on the facebook page, the mentality has changed and we adapt to it without thinking about its meaning. Our lives have no meaning outside of the experience, but, it is based on experience, in this case what we are currently working online it can show us who we actually are or who we want to be. Our actions in the virtualized sphere have the sense that we choose to have it, just as the philosopher Sartre claimed ``.....first you choose....the choice We are responsible for what we are but obviously towards the others, our deeds will not succeed if we try to give birth to a human being as we would like to be as this thing will not have as a result the image desired by us. We are moving towards the evolution of humanity and the freedom to socialize virtually brought us closer to each other and through this approach we have revealed essential details about who we are, goals, interests that we have. I propose to answer within the vehemence of this article to the question: is there, indeed, privacy on facebook? Confidentiality is a key component of freedom to be ourselves, to build healthy and appropriate relationships in a virtual community which this thing is appreciated and default me, as a user.

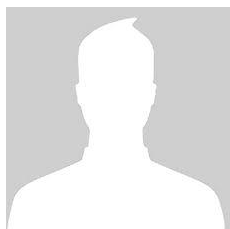
Keywords: *Facebook; confidentiality; philosophy and communication; identity;*

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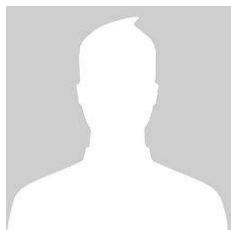
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Andreea Anișoara BONDAR: I graduated the courses of Philosophy University in Suceava, I have a master degree in the domain of philosophy, named: “Global studies. Culture and communication.” I am a Humanities and Social Sciences teacher since 2008 and I would like to broaden my research by the thoroughness of data’s perception of a new philosophy

specific to the twenty-first century. Domains of interest are: Logics, Philosophy, Sociology, Entrepreneurial Education, Psychology, in the light of which I could comprehensively know the human being, in his entire plenitude. The new technologies have deeply revolutionized the man, finding himself, as a pillar in the progress or downgrade of the science. It can be related the way of a depth perception of a new world, of a new life which have suffered from major changes through our transposition in the on-line area, without conceiving it.



Olivia MACOVEI: I graduated the courses of Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi, Faculty of Biology. I have a Master Degree in Silviculture, “Biodiversity preservation and forest certification”. I am Ph. D student at Stefan cel Mare University, Domain Philosophy. I am teacher at Food Industry College, Suceava. Domains of interest are: Philosophy, Psychology, New technologies and ecology.

The Perspectives of Technological Process

Andreea Anișoara BONDAR¹

Abstract

Within this article I propose to analyse a few perspectives arisen from the course of time, as an integral part of the technological process, information and communication networks. There are enough theoreticians who have particularly concerned about these issues, signaling that the communication network was expanded greatly due to our need to enhance and interconnect. The information and entertainment, which we find them in the online space fit better ,as values than the necessities for the individuals that use gadgets to satisfy the wishes,to supervise everything that surrounds them (news, games, people,banking, resolutions to their problems etc.). We build social needs and are generated by the consumer society,by the access to information being easily accomplished and we set up,as part of political, cultural, economic domains etc. (ex.: the presence on a social network, we are involved in different contents, contests, campaigns, rallies) through a simple click. Even if the impact of digital sphere is obvious, the computers could not take over the leadership of society, although there are varying perspectives starting from this idea –of artificial intelligence.

Keywords: *information; communication; ; connectivity; technology;*

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Social Assistance of Women in Prison

Alina Maria BREAZ¹

Abstract

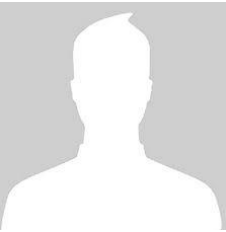
Life in the penitentiary is absolutely a life in a group where all intimacy is annulled, everything is done in front of others, and this leads to the censorship of sensitivity, to the conviction that everything is privative, that here the interpersonal relationship is a drain, a waste and can not hide from the evil side of the conduct of those around. The penitentiary is a closed space, a field of forces in an eternal misunderstanding based on a strict regularity, with psychological consequences on the detainee and the penitentiary staff. The community of each penitentiary, taken apart, is an anonymous world of people preserved by social prestige. The objective of the research was to conduct an analysis of the consequences of deprivation of liberty on women as well as their behavior. An original questionnaire of 10 questions was applied to a sample of 23 women aged 20 to 60. It took into account: profession, studies, civil status, committed deed, activities carried out in the penitentiary, the need for counseling, the level of integration into prison life. The consequences of deprivation of liberty and the influence of the penitentiary environment on women call for specialists to develop educational programs aimed at rebalancing and socially recovering detainees, preparing for social reintegration, and preventing the passing on of future generations of violent behavioral patterns.

Keywords: *women in prison, deviant behavior, penitentiary life, educational programs.*

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Peculiarities of the Realization of the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons in Ukraine

Andrii BUTYRSKYI¹

Abstract

The guarantees of the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms in Ukraine, as well as in any other state, are a priority task. Unfortunately, due to the armed conflict in Donbas, the implementation, guarantee and constitutional rights of a person and a citizen in Ukraine became relevant. From 2014 Ukraine faced not only military aggression, occupation of part of its territory, but with the problem of internal forced migration, which caused the need for effective legal guarantees and social protection from the state for internally displaced persons. During the time of such protection, only official statistics requires nearly two million citizens, but there is still no clear mechanism for addressing the pressing problems of such persons, as Ukraine has no experience in developing and implementing norms for protecting citizens who were forced to leave their permanent place residence due to military conflict. That is why in Ukraine there was a need to improve the legislative base on the status of internally displaced persons that would be in line with international standards and was conditioned by the urgency of the social and legal development of Ukraine. The need to improve its own regulatory framework regarding the status of internally displaced persons, which would correspond to international ones standards, and was due to the urgency of social and legal development of Ukraine. The article is devoted to the study of legislation in the field of implementation and protection of the rights of internally displaced persons, the identification of problem issues in this area and finding ways to solve them.

Keywords: *internally displaced persons, protection of rights, armed conflict, Ukraine.*

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Publications:

1. Butyrskyi, A. (2017) Draft Economic Procedural Code of Ukraine: a Step Forward or Two Back. Legal journal “Law of Ukraine”. No. 9/2017. Pp. 56-62.
2. Butyrskyi, A. (2016) Economic (commercial) disputes resolution in East European countries: Monograph. Chernivtsi: Chernivtsi National University. 216 p.
3. Butyrskyi, A.A. (2012) General provisions for resolving commercial disputes in Romania. Bulletin of economic justice. No 1. Pp. 114-119.

Actual Problems of the Judicial Reform in Ukraine

Iryna BUTYRSKA¹

Abstract

The judicial system of Ukraine is in the process of reform, which began with the introduction of amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine and the adoption of the new wording of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and Status of Judges” in 2016. During this time an attorney’s monopoly has been introduced in higher courts and courts of appeal, a new Supreme Court has been formed, a High Council of Justice and the Public Council of Integrity have been established, a law on the Constitutional Court of Ukraine has been adopted, new procedural codes have been developed, etc. Despite the fact that the judicial reform has not been completed yet, today almost all of its innovations raise a lot of questions. The article is devoted to the investigation of judicial reform in Ukraine and problems of its realization. Competition to the Supreme Court is described. A key place in judicial reform is the reform of the highest judicial body, which, in addition to its name, also changed its structure, powers, quantitative and qualitative composition. On the basis of the former Supreme Court of Ukraine, a new Supreme Court has been established, consisting of the Grand Chamber and four cassation courts. The problems arising during the practical implementation of judicial reform in Ukraine are revealed. The stages of judicial reform in Ukraine and possible ways of its improvement are identified.

Keywords: *court, judicial reform, judicial system of Ukraine, Supreme Court.*

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Ecological Considerations on Technological Singularity

Mihaela BOBOC¹, Roxana-Ionela ACHIRICESEI², Ioan Mircea TURCULEȚ³

Abstract

If the concept of technological singularity implies the development of technology to the point where a rupture occurs requiring a fundamental reorganization of the human-nature-society system, then it can be assumed that the natural systems (ecosystems), and even the ecosphere can reach such time. There might be an opportunity (an ecologist may be convinced) that ecosystems lose their self-regulation capacity in the context of the accelerated technology development (implicit environmental pollution) and systemic (ecosystemic) reorganization is needed. We can talk about technological singularity in this context? Can the ecosphere, as a complex and complete system, reach the point of discontinuity (incapacity to maintain balance)? There might be an affirmative answer if we consider that for the existence and development of technology the environment pays a price - pollution. Although the environment is the one that made it possible to emerge through the resources made available. Moreover, the more the technology will advance it will create new and new sources of pollution (new chemical compounds for which nature has no natural adversaries) that will destroy the ecosystem auto-regulation capacity. So, the possibility of technological singularity in ecological context can be plausible ?!

Keywords: *system; ecosystem; technological singularity; pollution; environment.*

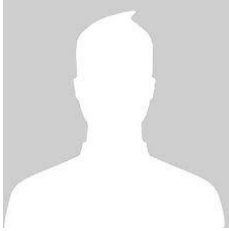
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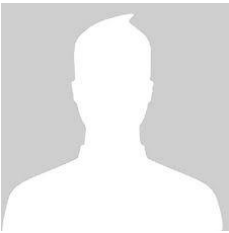
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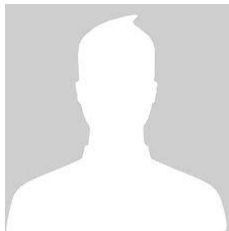
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Personality, Parental Style and Emotion Regulation Like Predictors of Well-Being at Boys and Girls

Liliana BUJOR¹

Abstract

The models used in this study identify the predictors of well-being into three large categories of variables which are: personality, family and the emotional regulation mechanisms for girls and boys. Wellbeing has been operationalized through high positive affects and life satisfaction, as well as low negative affects and emotional distress. Statistical analyses processed the responses of 516 subjects, aged between 14 and 34 ($M = 18.62$, $SD = 3.32$). From the personality factors, emotional stability is the strongest predictor of well-being (negative affects and emotional distress) for girls and boys. For boys, well-being (life satisfaction) is predicted by paternal responses to the manifestation of happiness (reward), whereas for girls, it is predicted by the responses of both parents to all the emotions under analysis. However, with regards to the adult attachment style, the relationship with father is relevant for boys-alienation in relation of attachment with father is the biggest predictor for negative affects. In the emotion regulation strategies, both emotion regulation strategies are predictors of wellbeing for girls and not for boys.

Keywords: *well-being, personality, emotion socialization, adult attachment, emotional regulation, gender.*

Conference: LUMEN RSACVP 2018

Biodata



Liliana BUJOR works as PhD Assistant Professor of Psychology of Education at the University Ștefan cel Mare Suceava (Romania). In the present, she coordinates the activities of Counseling and Career Centre. She received her PhD at Alexandru Ioan Cuza University in 2014 and her main research interests include Emotion regulation, Well-being, Family structures and processes. She has published a number of papers in national and international journals (ISI Procedia - Social and

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Behavioral Sciences, LUMEN) and she has participated in many international conferences. She is the author of more than 10 chapters in volumes.

Complexity of Information Society Prevents Achievement of Satisfactory Decision Making

Vladimír BUREŠ¹, Tereza OTČENÁŠKOVÁ²

Abstract

Currently, the number of complex situations requiring the prompt and efficient decisions is increasing. This study searches for explanation why decision making is not always as successful as we expect. Therefore, main research question of this paper aims on the identification of the factors limiting the outcomes of decision-making processes based on three case studies related to the management of biological incidents. Within this context the methodology includes the repetitive semi-structured interviews with domain experts and consequent creation of three scenarios in pursuit to demonstrate decision-making context, included decision makers and the interrelations among processes and decisions. The main finding, the set of characteristics of decision-making processes, is provided to consider more issues related to those situations and to eliminate their threats and bottlenecks. In addition to this, mutual relationships among characteristics are outlined with the help of the causal-loop diagram which confirms that growing complexity and entropy represent an inevitable trait of the information society.

Keywords: *Information society; case study analysis, decision making, meta-system.*

Acknowledgement

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Vladimír BUREŠ was born in Jaroměř, Czech Republic on 4th August, 1977. He received his bachelor degree in Financial Management (1999), master degree in Information Management (2001), Ph.D. in Information and Knowledge Management (2005) at the University of Hradec Králové, Czech Republic, and MBA in Global Management at the City University of Seattle, WA.

He has already published five books (as author or as a member of the authoring team) and tens of scientific papers published in several journals or in conference proceedings. He has participated in both international and national research projects (e.g. 6th or 7th European Framework Program projects). In his research he focuses on systems engineering and system dynamics, knowledge management, and application of ICT in areas such as education, or business administration.

Associate Professor Bureš is a member of program committees and editorial boards of several scientific conferences and journals respectively. He is also a member of the System Dynamics Society and International Council on Systems Engineering.



Tereza OTČENÁŠKOVÁ was born in Hradec Králové, Czech Republic, on 25th April, 1985. She received her BA at the University of Hull, United Kingdom (2008), and master degree at the University of Hradec Králové, Czech Republic (2010). Currently, she continues her studies as a PhD candidate at the same faculty.

She has already published several papers in scientific journals and conference proceedings. She holds experience in both development and scientific projects at national level. In her research she deals with decision-making support and knowledge management in particular.

Relations between Motivation-Satisfaction-Performance in Career Read through a Postmodernist "Grid"

Felicia CEAUȘU¹

Abstract

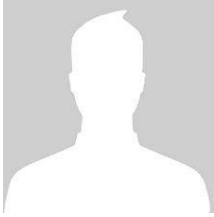
As products of human action and communication, social representations are an indisputable part of the individual universe of each of us. They now play a mediating role in social communication, they are a tool of exchange, since all human interactions (whether consumed between two people or two groups) become specific precisely because they involve such representations. In the formation of social representations, individuals leaving some concrete evidence that accumulates on a specific event. On the one hand, this information (articles, books) is foreign to us because we cannot confront our experience. On the other hand, they are interested, we want to get closer to them. This approach is accomplished through social representations that recreate reality in order to reconcile it with our direct experience. In our assimilation effort, we do not unite knowledge by logical criteria, as in concepts. Thus, the psychological analysis of the perception by a person / group of another person / object / profession requires firstly the definition of the subject of perception, the study of the way in which the social stimulus is structured, and the deciphering of the mechanisms for its realization. The profession of psychologist fulfills, by its characteristics, all the criteria necessary to become an object of social representation. By supporting the concept of social representation, I aim to explore the perception of the psychologist profession among the court employees in the country, integrating aspects related both to the general characteristics of the psychology profession and to the specific field of activity in the judiciary.

Keywords: *motivation; satisfaction; performance; career; social representations.*

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Felicia CEAUȘU is PhD at "Gh.Zane" Institute for Economic and Social Research, Iași, Romanian Academy, Iași. 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, 2010, Cognitive Mechanisms and Individual Strategies: Mind modeling reality: inferences and heuristics, LAP Publishing, Germany, 2012, Mental representation, from "texture" to discourse, LAP Publishing, Germany, 2017. He has published over 60 specialized studies.

Taboos in Professional Relationships

Valerica CELMARE¹

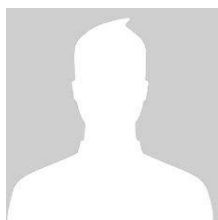
Abstract

This article explore the taboos which is developing within professional relationships. Starting from the double significance of the taboo concept, by which we understand everything sacred, consecrated, or everything that is evil, unclean, dangerous and forbidden, we intend to investigate which are the relationships in professional life which generates, by their nature, restrictions or prohibitions. In an effort to identify the mechanisms by which these relationships become undesirable and the consequences of the violation of professional taboos, we have approached a three-dimensional analysis of professional relationships: the worker's relationship with the subject of work, the interpersonal relationships within the firm and the relationship with the firm's external environment.

Keywords: *taboos, professional relationships, taboos in professional relationship.*

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Valerica CELMARE: My area of interest includes studies and courses in sociology, human resource management and social work. In the field of sociology, I have various interests, such as sociology of the professions, sociology of organizations, sociology of human communities, sociology of food behavior, sociology of religions and sociology of art. The variety

of my fields of interest is explained by my multiple training, based on sociology, theology, social work and vocal training. The PhD thesis addresses the complex field of sociology of religious communities and organizations, the thesis addressing the social and cultural dimensions of the Archdiocese of Iasi. I have published articles and studies in professional journals and edited volumes and have participated in various research in European projects.

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The Right to a Fair Trial in the Case of the European Court of Human Rights 'Burmich and Others v. Ukraine'

Olga CHEPEL¹

Abstract

According to the case law, the Ukrainian courts are supposed to adhere to the rule of law and to apply to the decision of the European Court of Human Rights as a source of law. In the case of 'Burmich Liliya Ivanovna and 4 others v. Ukraine', the Court thought to the heavy load of such cases, considered 5 applications and annexed 12,143 applications in substance without considering the merits of the case and removed them from the Register of the Court cases. The Court submitted them to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and recognized that the requirements of these applications should be considered within the framework of the general measures defined by the decision in the case 'Yuriy Nikolayevich Ivanov v. Ukraine', since it relates essentially to the same facts and rights as those set out in paragraph 1 of Articles 6 and 13 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental. That is, the Court, which has to protect the right to a fair trial, has violated this right itself, since it did not provide for a separate trial on the merits of 12,143 individual applications filed and did not use the competence of the committee of three judges, which applies to the consideration of repeated essentially applications under Protocol No. 14 of the Convention. This precedent is dangerous because it translates judicial functions into a political body of the Committee of Ministers, contrary to Protocol No. 11 of the Convention, and introduces an extra-judicial mechanism for the transmission of individual applications to the supervisory body of the Council of Europe without the prior consent of the member States of the Council of Europe.

Keywords: *justice; protection of human rights; rule of law; Council of Europe; Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental.*

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Court Debates as Interactive Teaching Method in Training Judges

Oleksiy CHERNOVSKYY¹

Abstract

At the present stage, taking into account European experience, the role of reforming judiciary education in Ukraine, which should include not only knowledge of material and procedural law, but also is obliged to help judges, to understand the social context of cases which they consider, to predict the consequences of their decisions for an individual and for society as a whole. It is considered that the replacement of traditional academic teaching methods in the form of lectures on modern interactive teaching methods, among which the court debates play an important role, contributing to the understanding of legal thinking as a living interpersonal communication, a complex social system based on mutual communication between the parties in the stage of judicial review. The narrativity of the debate, as an interactive teaching method in the process of training judges, is a component of practical experience which, on the one hand, embraces knowledge, abilities, skills and instruction, and on the other hand stands as discursive and intersubjective method, it needs constant, legal communication, characterized by readiness to hear others and to increase own professional qualification level.

Keywords: *debates, interactive teaching methods, judge education, communication, experience.*

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Alternative and Augmentative Communication in Support of People with Delays in Verbal Language Development

Narcisa Delia Valentina CHIRVASIU¹, Elena SIMION-BLÂNDĂ²

Abstract

Frequently, a child with severe deficiencies is at an early stage of communication development, which symbolizes a disadvantage in comparison to his chronological age. Although the child may display a certain repertoire of incipient communication behavior due to his motor, sensory, cognitive, or another type of deficiency, it is possible that adults may not be able or may not know to respond to these types of behavior. Therefore, a child whose speech does not develop normally or who will not be able to efficiently communicate by way of speech due to a pre-existing affection, should benefit at short notice from the Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC). Even when it can not be clearly stated if a child will eventually develop a normal speech, it is good for him to learn an alternative system of communication until the ability of speaking. In the individual therapy sessions, where the parent will participate, the augmentative and alternative communication specialist will implement the individual intervention program in order to develop the child's language functions and the transition to the intentional, symbolic communication in order to achieve a recovery or a compensation of the language function. In Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) interventions, subjects will be encouraged to use various methods and means in different situations and with different communication partners. The Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) system represents the opportunity for people with a delay in language development to acquire a certain level of independence, contributing to greater social participation by these people.

Keywords: *Communication deficiencies; communication development; language development delay.*

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Certain Remarks Regarding the Recommendation of the European Parliament from 13 December 2017 addressed to the Council and the Commission Further to the Inquiry Regarding the Money Laundering, Avoidance of the Tax Duties and Fiscal Evasion

Liviu-Bogdan CIUCĂ¹

Abstract

“Panama papers” before becoming a media subject, is a subject worth analyzing from the perspective of the legislative preoccupations in the matter of the European Parliament. Otherwise, the “Panama papers” becomes the title of an investigation and reference subject within the Recommendation of the European Parliament from 13 December 2017 addressed to the Council and the Commission further to the inquiry regarding the money laundering, avoidance of tax duties and fiscal evasions 2016/3044 (RSP). Starting from the much-advertised case, the inquiry in the matter stirred assumed concerns of the European Parliament as to the deterioration of the citizens’ confidence in the financial and fiscal instruments. The assessment generated by the subject that became public imposed an evaluation of the fiscal systems, an analysis of their reasonableness and transparency as well as the need to redesign the concept of fiscal and social justice. In an interesting manner, in the Recommendation text itself, the regret regarding the poor administration is assumed and officially expressed, as to the enforcement of the European Union law in the matter of money laundering and the violation of the Directive regarding the fight of this phenomenon. The text adopted on 13 December 2017 at Strasbourg lists a series of unfavorable considerations concerning the legislative shortages from the law of the European Union and the national law as to the fight against tax evasion phenomenon and formulates appreciations regarding the increase of the EU member states concerns in the matter after the “Panama papers” phenomenon became public.

Keywords: *European; money laundering; Panama papers; fiscal; law.*

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A few Jungian Observations on the Psychological Dynamics of the Couple

Marius Constantin CUCU¹, Oana Elena LENȚA²

Abstract

The anima and animus pair constitute, in the Jungian psychoanalytical thinking, one of the most important and representative units for the mobility of the human psyche. Basically, around this ontic couple and the inter-relations of its structures are developing a multitude of creative and exploratory manifestations of the human being. The relationship with the other, during the process of falling in love, is often a central justification for the artistic elaboration or for the development of real nature, but also for the existence of a new life. What role should be given, in this context, to the dimension of the individual unconscious, and in particular, the collective one? How does the Jungian analytics delimit the periods of development, stagnation and even psychological setback of the couple? What benchmark divides the time of the couple and how can the temporal segments of these results be defined? What capacity of influence do the parents exert on the young members of a newly formed couple? What does the harmfulness of this influence consist in and what are its unconscious motivations?

Keywords: *Couple, marriage, scope of childhood, destiny compulsion, phenomenality of falling in love, instinct, biological goal, relationality.*

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Pablo Picasso's Painting from the Perspective of C.G. Jung's Psychoanalysis

Marius Constantin CUCU¹, Oana Elena LENTȚA²

Abstract

The Jungian psychoanalytical thinking will detach itself from the common opinion that often considers painting as an expression of the plastic artist's critical opinions, as an image of what is supported by the lucidity of his consciousness. Jung will introduce in his own interpretation on the phenomenon of art the concept of unconscious, considering that the main source of inspiration and data that support the whole creational complex generated by an artist is the area of the individual unconscious and, especially, of the collective one. As a consequence, he will consider that the pictorial images elaborated by Picasso, as one of the greatest modern artists, have their origin in the dimension of the unconscious psychic activity. Therefore, they would not represent an exercise of pictorial satire, of critical caricatures of the spatiotemporal or exterior reality, as Jung calls it, but, on the contrary, it would reveal another type of reality, the one of the unconscious telluric. In this context, Jung will ask himself, what could be Picasso's pictorial characters that are representative for the unconscious drives? Who does the harlequin, the best-known of all these characters, the most represented subject in Picasso's work represent? What correlations could exist between him and Faust's image or that of Nietzsche's buffoon? Does the opening of Picasso's art towards the unconscious prove to be a path breaker in relation to the subsequent developments of post-modern art? In its turn, does the Jungian psychoanalytical thinking not represent, in its turn, an inaugural endeavour for the whole post-modern cultural trend?

Keywords: *Unconscious, pictorial creation, psychic interiority, psychic exteriority, harlequin's image, the neurotic type, the schizophrenic type.*

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Blood: a Great Forgotten of Ethics of Care

Jean Pierre CLERO¹

Abstract

In France, blood transfusion gives rise to debates only when there is a scandal and explosively, as we have known in the 1980s and 1990s. Moreover, once a number of administrative precautions have been taken and prophylactics are taken, it does not seem to make any more ethical talk about it, as if the issues related to transfusion were better regulated than in any other part of the ethics of care. The speeches take on a seemingly axiomatic character: it is well understood that the donation of blood must be anonymous, that it must be free, that it is contrary - or that it would be contrary - to the ethics of selling blood. or to know the person to whom it is given while the recipient knows his donor. What is surprising is that these axioms seem self-evident; and what is even more surprising is that those who in ethics exceed the level of common opinion, hold fewer seminars on issues related to blood transfusion than on other issues of medical ethics, yet strong such as, for example, organ transplants. Is not the blood assimilable to an organ? There is another clue that draws attention: when we look, in the file of the BNF, publications that concern transfusion, we find mainly French publications, very few foreign documents, even Anglo-Saxon; and these publications share almost all the same vulgate on anonymity and gratuity, as if they were intangible dogmas; and as if any position that deviated from these dogmas did not have the ethical value if it did not violate ethics.

Keywords: *blood transfusion; ethics of care.*

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Medicine, Robot and Privacy

Jean Pierre CLERO¹

Abstract

Last March, I proposed in the journal led by Professor Christian Hervé, a reflection on the value of intimacy to which I wanted to give back its rights and show the gap that it made with respect to similar notions that they were suffocating him without allowing him to take on all the importance that seemed to me to be attributed to him in ethics [1]. This adventure had led me to the side of Jankélévitch that desire and opportunity had made me re-read shortly before. But if everyone agrees that intimacy is not worthless in medical ethics, provided that it is defined and not left unspecified in contact with other categories that have too much tendency to to annex it, it meets on its way a major obstacle that seems to threaten, not to say condemning: the robotization of medicine, which follows at least two roads: that, on the one hand, the refinement and the growing safety of operative acts; that, on the other hand, of the coupling or the hybridization with more and more sophisticated machines which, not only, bring an aid to the patient who could not have lived without them, but which are also likely to bring a improving the performance of humans, sick or not, in extremely varied fields. The first case is part of a classical ethical configuration, except that trust in individuals is transformed into the reliability of the machines on which it counts; the second, it makes us more clearly out of a classic framework and it could give rise, because of the very radical decentration it makes subject to the subject or the individual because of its hybridization with machines, to trans-humanistic or post-humanistic speculations.

Keywords: *medicine, robots, privacy.*

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Financial Behaviour of Romanian Guaranteed Minimum Income Beneficiaries

Silvia-Florina COJANU¹

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to explore the financial behaviour of guaranteed minimum income beneficiaries in Romania, based on their responses in a survey with national representativity for this target group. The main themes analyzed are: perception of their financial situation and satisfaction with the standard of living, financially induced limitations, as well as their financial behaviour - sources of income, savings and debt. The results are in line with the reviewed literature on savings and debt under the poverty context: most respondents don't have access to mainstream credit; they financially depend on their social network of family and friends, yet, in spite of this support and of affirmed temperance in spending habits, they are faced with health endangering financial limitations - through lack of food or necessary medical treatments.

Keywords: *Financial behaviour, perception, poverty, survey.*

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The Model of the Middle Blocker in Volleyball

Adin Marian COJOCARU¹, Marilena COJOCARU²

Abstract

Finding a center-of-play game model that adapts to the objective reality of the volleyball game leads to determining the content and effectiveness of its game action. The hypothesis of this research is based on the need to model the game, which develops according to certain fundamental characteristics, based on the demand and efficiency of the gaming activities, printed by the training model, the game content model and the efficiency of the skills team members, in special middle blocker model. There have been a few tasks off our research literature including information on the state of knowledge on the chosen topic, gathering information and data on game content in zone 3, in terms of weight and overall efficiency of game actions and for the two structures, analysis of results, their interpretation and separation of the most important conclusions of the theoretical and practical, which can be helpful in charge of training specialists. Mathematical processing of data from records is preferable to meet international standards developed by the FIVB, so we can relate to them (summarized by M. Serban, 1998 and 1999). The methods used in research were the method of documentation; the method of observation and registration; modeling method: the statistical and mathematical method of data recording and processing. Research conclusions have been systemized on issues that were derived from the general hypothesis of the study.

Keywords: *Model; Middle blocker; Volleyball; Game.*

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Romanian Economy between Linearity and Circularity. A Bioeconomic Perspective

Mihaela Denisa COMAN¹, Constantin Aurelian IONESCU², Mihaela LIXANDRU (LEASĂ)³

Abstract

Romania's present economy is characterized by its linearity, an important consumption of non-renewable resources, an incipient form of recycling and a production based on a high consumption of resources at high costs. At European Union level, the desire to evolve and transform the current economies into bio-economies is astringent. A bioeconomy, characterized by the achievement of sustainable production with a minimum consumption of fossil resources and a maximum result, the development of durable products, limiting the effects of pollution, increasing the quality of life and health of the population, reducing dependence on non-renewable resources, increasing food security, recycling rate and waste reduction, outlines a new model of economy that requires society to evolve into a future based on sustainable development. The aim of the paper is to analyze aspects of the bioeconomy and to point out how Romania can transform its current economy into a bioeconomy, while at the same time achieving sustainable economic development.

Keywords: *Bioeconomy; linear economy; non-renewable resources; recycling; biofuels.*

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Most relevant domains of interest and publication in scientific journals and conference proceedings are: accounting, financial auditing and entrepreneurship in the accounting profession completed, environmental accounting, bioeconomy.



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Mihaela LIXANDRU: I'm PhD student at Valahia University of Targoviste from 2016. I studied Management Economic at Academy of Economic Studies from 2008 and also Environmental Engineering at University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine. In the framework of the research, I use my knowledges obtained from the two studied domains to improve environmental accounting.

Leadership Styles. Qualitative Analysis on Romanian Presidents

Georgeta CONDUR¹, Teodora PRELIPCEAN²

Abstract

Leadership style has received significant attention in the management literature, but the topic has been studied also by political scientists, sociologists, psychologists, and anthropologists. The authors of this paper provide a general framework for the systematic study of leadership, and then apply various typologies to all Romanian presidents who ended their terms. After defining leadership and leaders, summarizing leadership principles and features, and examining some leadership studies, four Romanian presidents (Nicolae Ceaușescu, Ion Iliescu, Emil Constantinescu, and Traian Băsescu) are categorized taking into account their performance, but also the constraints and opportunities resulting from the environment and political context. The succinct qualitative analysis presented in this paper is based on the framework and taxonomy provided by Roger-Gerard Schwartzberg, James David Barber, with focus on Fred I. Greenstein's qualitative study, who examined various presidents in terms of six qualities: proficiency as a public communicator, organizational capacity, political skill, policy vision, cognitive style, and ability to manage emotions and turn them to constructive purposes.

Keywords: *leadership; Nicolae Ceaușescu; Ion Iliescu; Emil Constantinescu; Traian Băsescu.*

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Pain Management, Total Pain Assessment, Pain Therapy

Marilena CONSTANTINESCU¹, Crin MARCEAN²

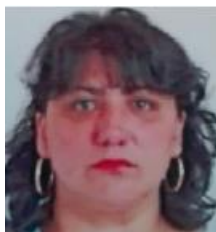
Abstract

Work “Pain Management, Total Pain Assessment, Pain Therapy“ takes into account the principles underlying disease state specific pain assessment, pain assessment tools and conduct adopted by the team of care in relation to the pathology and patients general condition “Pain management“ targeting several steps: identifying factors pain, identify factors affecting pain threshold, pain assessment by assessment tools, questionnaires, visual analogue scale, measuring the intensity of pain, pain assessment of patients statues, identifying and applying therapy relievers, condition monitoring and patients evolution.

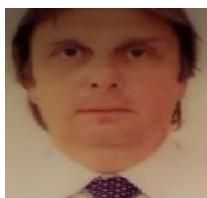
Keywords: *pain; therapy, pathology, typology, monitoring.*

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Complexity and Sociology: Beyond the Analysis of the Global Society

Rina Manuela CONTINI¹

Abstract

This study focuses on the correlation between sociology and complexity and it operates a reflection on the deep epistemological and ontological meaning of complexity, revealing how complexity goes beyond the analysis of the global society and is linked to sociology itself and to the issue of its scientific trait. The study shows how complexity, rediscovered following the globalisation processes, reconnects sociology with its own origins and concerns the issue of the relation of sociological science with its own object, that is to say society and social order. In a more radical manner, the challenge of complexity is intertwined with the road of revisiting modern science and epistemological identifying between "order", "intelligibility" and "science". In such a vision, complexity, not only reconnects sociology to its object, but highlights how those traits considered as non scientific residue of human and social sciences belong to the fundamental issue of scientific knowledge. The challenge of complexity is outlined, therefore as questioning the idea according to which the "modern" science depletes the "scientific vision of the world".

Keywords: *Sociology, Global Society, Complexity, Unitas Multiplex, Sociology Beyond Societas.*

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Providing Medical Assistance for the Underaged Victims of Sexual Abuse

Simona Irina DAMIAN¹, Diana BULGARU-ILIESCU²,
Ancuta ROHOZNEANU³, Madalina Maria DIAC⁴

Abstract

Sexual abuse of children and adolescents is a violation of human rights. It involves three types: non-contact sexual abuse, contact sexual abuse involving sexual intercourse and contact sexual abuse excluding sexual intercourse but involving other acts such as inappropriate touching, fondling and kissing. Regardless of the manner of the abuse, it can lead to short- and long-term health consequences. Usually, the sexual abuse comes together with a psychological abuse and carelessness regarding the victim, all this gathered resulting in an extremely traumatic event. The abused person is convinced to remain silent by forms of corruption, including blaming the victim of seducing the perpetrator. The vulnerability of the victim and the secret character of the abusive relation contributes to the continuity of the abuse, the victim being molested in various occasions, over a period of many years. Children and adolescents exposed to sexual trauma and who have symptoms of acute traumatic stress are very perplexed about their thoughts and beliefs related to the event and its consequences, therefore resulting in unhelpful avoidance of reminders of the events and maintaining a sense of current threat. Taking into consideration all the data gathered about the impact of such a trauma, it is now known that reporting a sexual abuse of an underaged person as soon as possible after the abuse has taken place is essential for improving the victim's physical and mental health. The medical assistance will provide information that is appropriate to the victim's age and will respect its autonomy and wishes, offering choices in the course of the medical care.

Keywords: *sexual abuse, child and adolescent, health consequences, acute traumatic stress, assistance.*

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Collectivism and Individualism in Political Militantism

Dan DASCALU¹

Abstract

At the end of the 20th century, it seemed apparent that the political militantism suffered a major rebound. Some said that one of the causes was the strong assertion of individualism, the second individualistic revolution with its hedonistic and narcissistic features, its preoccupation with the achievement of the individual, and a certain lack of interest in the major problems that collectivity was confronting. However, the beginning of the 20th century marked a reinvigoration of political militantism. We are going to refer neither to the classical forms of militantism connected to political personalities and organizations which would also manifest themselves, nor to the political-religious militantism (the Islamic one, for instance). Our focus is rather on a new form of militantism, which is more connected to the civil society and approaches a very diverse, and sometimes new, set of issues in relation to the classical political stakes, which presupposes new organizational forms of the militants. We are referring to a Epoch 20 militantism, i.e. a militantism directed against the obstacles that democracy and the citizen encounter. This new militantism based on a network-like organization of the participants is in perfect accord with an individualistic view of the social world. To paraphrase a popular saying, the new political militant is free alone and together with the others.

Keywords: *collectivism; individualism; political militantism.*

Conference: LUMEN RSACVP 2018

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Center-periphery Cleavage in Ukraine

Valeriu DECIU¹

Abstract

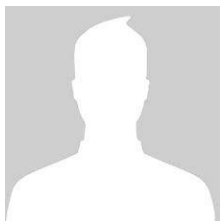
Since the former USSR collapsed, countries like Ukraine have struggled to build their own collective identity so desiring to differentiate them from internal and external “others”. The nation-building process began with new territorial boundaries establishing over the mental ones and by recovering founding myths and heroes. This endeavor looked very successful for a decade until a census unveiled a center-periphery cleavage formation. Another decade later, Kiev’s centralizing policy had to face the eastern periphery insurgency, and conflict is ongoing. Scholars have speculated mostly over ethnical and historical factors as well as Russia’s active involvement as main reasons for the shift in identity self-referencing of Donbas region’s inhabitants. This paper aims at examining this center-periphery cleavage formation from another standpoint: an internal political struggle between two regional clans that are still controlling majority of resources and hence hold economic power in the so-called Donbas region from Eastern Ukraine. Without minimizing the influence of historical and ethnical factors, we posit that many eastern Ukrainians’ choice for identity self-referencing has shifted when their region started to decrease in terms of economic and political power on the central level. And the Donbas clans losing the central power control over fighting each other is along with historical and ethnical factors one of the main reasons for that.

Keywords: *collective identity, cleavage, conflict, nation-building, identity self-referencing.*

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Coping with Everyday Ethical Dilemmas

Valeriu DECIU¹

Abstract

Ethical dilemmas are explored normally by means of case studies, based on preordained principles, where is relatively simple to apply labels as “right”, “wrong”, “good” or “bad”. Values guiding our behaviour like responsibility, respect, honesty, fairness are considered moral virtues and eventually turn from guidelines into regulations or rules, and henceforth by their application moral or ethical principles. Is it possible to define those principles so that to withstand the unexpected and the uncertain? Real-life situations are far from being simple, as almost daily, managers must cope with potential conflicts of interest, mismanagement of resources, biased interpretations of contracts and agreements. But are all such “grey area” practices illegal or unethical? Business ethics must state what is right and what is wrong in the workplace and consider the effects of products and services in relationship with stakeholders. What happens when a wrongful situation is favourable for the shareholders? Or a questionable situation presents choices which entail ethical dilemmas, even if the expected outcome is “for the greater good”? One way to tackle effectively such ethical dilemmas and compliance issues is to elaborate models and algorithms as tools for assessment. Such tools must prove themselves useful when we have to address issues from the so-called “grey area”. But how can we assess particular dimensions of said issues which are not measurable? These are the questions we try to answer throughout the present paper.

Keywords: *ethics, compliance, ethical dilemmas, assessment models, code of ethics, ethical values.*

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Frequent Mistakes in Romanian Management Practice

Valeriu DECIU¹

Abstract

Throughout the past two decades Romanian society and economy underwent some profound transformations in their attempt to assimilate modern business concepts and instruments. One such concept is that of the modern management encompassing its entire theory, practice and available range of tools proved as viable in the western marketplace and imported from economically developed countries. Are these instruments fail-proof even in their countries of origin? Should these be customized for a certain market or there is a standard implementation mode that guarantees their success? Are there any typical mistakes that can be identified only for Romanian managers or there is a certain universal pattern of such managerial mistakes? If some of the typical managerial mistakes have greater occurrence in Romanian managerial practice what are the reasons thereof? Are there particular social, cultural or historical attributes that can be considered as influence factors in this respect? Starting from the theoretical background provided by reputed specialists, we try to identify and classify managerial mistakes currently observed in Romania according to their importance and occurrence by means of analyzing specific magazines, journals and interviews available online. By interpreting the data obtained we try to find answers to the questions hereabove enunciated and provide the Romanian managers with a useful self-assessing scale of values, a “mirror” depicting their most common psychological traits.

Keywords: *managerial mistakes, management tools, Romanian managers, business culture, organizational behavior.*

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National Identity. Formation and International Projection

Valeriu DECIU¹

Abstract

We usually call nation a constructed social group that provides its members with an exclusive identity and unites them into a moral community where they have ethical obligations against each other, but not against the “other”, situated outside their group. But even if identity construction is historically based on stereotypical “other” creation, it does not necessarily mean that a national identity needs one, or if it exists though, to be violently excluded. A nation may be imagined and built on identity markers as blood ties, common descent and history, language, cultural institutions, unique church or cult and participation in common political institutions. Social and state securities, defined by means of sovereignty and unifying identity respectively, are raising the entire society to the status of independent object of security, where by society we mean a cluster of institutions held together by the feeling of a common identity. That is how the social identity becomes the essential value in need of security and vulnerable to threats, a major cause of upheavals within Eastern & Central Europe and resistance against EU integration. It is always easy to play the identity card, and nationalism is always available for political manipulation depending on which type of identity markers is the nation built and used to set apart “us” from “others”. This paper aims to analyze from a realist-objectivist and sociologic standpoint the ways people or groups build their own image and then project it internationally, reviewing relevant processes and practices emphasized by eminent scholars when studying identity formation as the foundation of every society.

Keywords: *national identity, social identity, international relations, acquired identities, identity markers.*

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Youth Entrepreneurship and Role Models at Local Level. Case Study: Bihor County, Romania

Anca Otilia DODESCU¹, Ioana Crina POP COHUȚ²

Abstract

In the context of promoting inclusive entrepreneurship in Romania, the present paper addresses the issue of youth as a disadvantaged group on the labour market and under-represented in entrepreneurship from a local perspective and highlights the role models as a key instrument for encouraging youth entrepreneurship. Thus, in addition to a brief theoretical background about youth entrepreneurship and policies to stimulate business creation among young people in the European Union (EU) and Romania, we analysed the statistics on the labour market and youth business creation in Bihor County, Romania and conducted a qualitative research based on an in-depth interview applied to 12 young entrepreneurs from Bihor County, Romania. The research findings outline a local perspective about the motivations, opportunities, obstacles and difficulties of youth entrepreneurship in an EU lagging region, the access to finance, the role of education, family, support networks and the influence of models from local business environment for young entrepreneurs, their business identity in the local business environment, and how entrepreneurship changes young people's perception of business creation and self-employment. The main conclusion of the paper is that, despite the Romanian legislation and policies that are not friendly enough to youth entrepreneurship as well as local business environment, and despite erroneous perceptions of young people about financing a business, there are young models who had the courage to change their lives for good, who succeed and recommend to other young people to become business owners or self-employed. Alongside facilitating access to finance, role-models are, in our opinion, the most important tool for promoting youth entrepreneurship at local level.

Keywords: *youth entrepreneurship, role models, access to finance, Bihor County, Romania.*

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The Reflective Practice - an Intrinsic Dimension of the Educational Demarche

Luminița Mihaela DRĂGHICESCU¹, Ioana STĂNCESCU², Ana Maria Aurelia PETRESCU³

Abstract

The quality of the educational system, in general, and of the educational process, in particular, is reflected in the graduates' competences - cognitive and metacognitive, emotional, intercultural, civic competences - that enable them to successfully face with all the professional and social demands. In order to achieve such a goal, there is a need of teachers who are devoted to school, well-trained, enhanced with creativity, and always concerned of their own educational practices. The reflection on the didactic activity becomes a necessity, an intrinsic component, in order to promote a quality education. The teacher's reflective practice represents a conscious, assumed, responsible analysis of the didactic demarche, during and at its end, completed by informed decisions in terms of control and regulation, towards the achievement of the proposed educational objectives. At the level of the educational process, the benefits of the teacher's reflective practice are multiple: optimization of didactic design, didactic strategy and evaluation methodology, a better acquaintance of students, improvement of the pedagogical relationship with the class, identification of appropriate ways to develop students' competences, differentiation and individualization of training, facilitating a better understanding of the content transferred to students etc. This work aims to analyze the teachers' opinions on the reflective practice in strong relation to their didactic activities. The method used in the investigative approach was a questionnaire-based survey - its items were focused mainly on the necessity and benefits of the reflective practice, on the frequency recorded by the teachers engaged in the reflective practice, on the supported tools, but also on the relevant stages of the reflective practice.

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Keywords: *reflective practice; reflective practice stages; didactic style, reflective teacher, quality of educational process.*

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Acknowledgements:

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The Students' Pedagogical Practical Stage between Problems and Solutions

Luminița Mihaela DRĂGHICESCU¹, Ana Maria Aurelia PETRESCU²,
Laura Monica GORGHIU³, Crinela DUMITRESCU⁴

Abstract

In strong relation to the multiplication of the roles of those who embrace a didactic career, their initial and continuing training have to be designed and implemented as a coherent and consistent approach, with the view to form and develop all the professional and transversal competences necessary for the successful fulfilling of the teaching profession. One of the fundamental components of any psycho-pedagogical training program dedicated to the teaching career is represented by the *pedagogical practical stage*. All the actions related to this stage ensure - in a holistic and systemic way - the necessary base for the formation and development of the skills required to assume such a complex mission: to be a teacher. Starting from those premises, this paper tries to carry out a qualitative and quantitative analysis in relation to the perceptions of the students who are preparing for the didactic career, but also of their mentors from the application schools from Dambovită County, concerning the multitude of aspects implied by the pedagogical practical stage. Another purpose of this investigative approach is to identify some concrete ways of optimizing the students' pedagogical practical stage, both from the macrostructural perspective, at the level of the educational policies and actual methodologies, as well as from the microstructural point of view, according to the current educational practices.

Keywords: *quality of education; initial teacher training; pedagogical practical stage; professional competences; transversal competences.*

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Oltenia's Wooden Churches: where Byzantine Orthodox Iconography and Traditional Romanian Folk Art Meet

Gabriela DRÎMBĂ¹

Abstract

In time, Wallachia was deeply influenced by Byzantine Christianity with its characteristic theological works and iconography. This can be seen especially when looking at the iconography of Oltenia's wooden churches. Starting with 1714, Wallachia came under the Phanariots. If until now most of the churches were built by the lord, from now on they would be erected by clergy members, boyars or villagers. This explains the appearance of traditional folk motifs and symbols in the iconography of village wooden churches. In some cases, the painters adapted the iconographic programme to the specificity of a certain place, while sometimes they simply introduced many popular themes into the iconography, thus altering it. The iconography of Wallachia's wooden churches is dominated by purity, simplicity and clarity. The representations are slightly naive and clumsy, most of them resembling pencil drawings. But the painting itself is of great value because it complies with the essential elements of Byzantine painting such as line, color, rhythm and image plasticity. However, there are many rustic elements (geometrical, vegetal and zoomorphic decorative motifs) taken from the Romanian folk art, traditional clothing, fabrics and carpets that we find in peasant houses. In order to better understand how the Byzantine Orthodox iconography and the traditional Romanian folk art were successfully combined by the church painters, I will analyse various iconographic representations from Oltenia's wooden churches.

Keywords: *Wallachia; Oltenia; wooden churches; Byzantine Orthodox iconography; traditional Romanian folk art.*

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traditional symbols, iconography, illuminated manuscripts and fairy tales from around the world (magical formulae, objects and places). Her fields of interest are: international relations, intelligence and national security, cultural diplomacy, soft power and nation branding, religious studies and iconography.

A Psychoanalytic Analysis Of Spinoza's Life and Philosophy

Marius DUMITRESCU¹

Abstract

Spinoza wrote the most fascinating politico-philosophical texts during his life, because these were intertwined with his life, with the events he attended and actively involved in, hoping for a reformation of the world in which he lived. *Theologico-Political Treatise* and *On the Improvement of the Understanding* reveal us that Spinoza does not belong to eternity, but to his time. He was a thinker who wrote first of all for its contemporaries, for the people of the 17th century. In this paper I will analyze in the psychoanalytic key these two texts and the context in which they were elaborated because we can better understand the philosopher's reaction to the events of his time. Firstly, I will point out that these two treatises wrote by the Dutch philosopher captured the spirit attempt to maintain its thinking independence on emotional tensions that threatened to throw the soul of man in the whirl of regrettable events and actions. Secondly, I will show that Spinoza, a man of his time, was directly involved in the complicated process that aimed solutions for a spiritual unification of the old continent in the second half of the 17th century. He was able to experience a vast array of emotional states ranging from ambivalence to fear and despair and from resignation to enthusiasm in front of scientific and political realities which were on the way to be accomplish in the favorable conditions of the new Europe that emerged after Peace of Westphalia.

Keywords: *psychoanalysis; Spinoza; thinking independence; emotions; ambivalence.*

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Legal Doctrine of Local Taxes in Ukraine

Maryna FEDORCHUK¹

Abstract

The article is devoted to the disclosure of the peculiar properties of the prevention of inflation within the framework of local taxation in Ukraine. Author emphasizes that spontaneity and the The article is devoted to the research of the legal doctrine of local taxes in Ukraine. Developed the idea that the tax-legal doctrine in general and the legal doctrine of local taxes are the branches of legal doctrine. The article analyzes the reasons for the dominance and disadvantage of the etatist legal doctrine of local taxes in Ukraine. According to this doctrine, the tax is a person's duty and local taxes are an attribute of local governments. It has been established that the legal doctrine of local taxes in Ukraine is influenced by the legal culture and the level of legal consciousness of the society. Special attention is paid to the human-center legal doctrine of local taxes in Ukraine, that is the opposite of the etatist legal doctrine of local taxes. According to this doctrine local taxes are a means of ensuring the public welfare and interests of a certain community. These interests are providing by local government, that is an organization that consists of individuals who coordinate their actions in order to achieve common goals. It was investigated that local taxes have a higher level of providing of citizens' interests compared to the state taxes. This statement is analyzed by the example of the property tax, consisting of a tax on immovable property, other than land plot, transport tax; land rent.

Keywords: *tax law; local taxes; legal-tax doctrine; etatist legal-tax doctrine; anthroposociocultural approach.*

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The Guardianship Authority – the Main Institution Empowered with the Right of Protecting the Best Interest of the Child

Tatiana FOCȘA¹

Abstract

The Republic of Moldova has confirmed its choice regarding the state development based on the European model, by honoring the commitments to fundamental European values. The cooperation of the Republic of Moldova with the European Community in the domain of child protection is very large, covering many aspects provided by the art. 38 of the Association Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union. By enshrining in the national legislation a series of child's rights and by ratifying the numerous international conventions in the given domain, the Republic of Moldova binds itself, besides the fact of declaring the child's rights, to protect these rights and to guarantee the mechanisms of their defense. The task of fulfilling these positive obligations of the state towards the child is carried out in the state by the guardianship authorities. The guardianship authority represents a system of bodies and public institutions which perform the activity of organizing the enforcement and of enforcing the law in order to protect the rights and interests of the child. In the initiated study, we research the involvement of the guardianship authorities in ensuring the respect of the principle of best rights of the child in any decision on the child, which has the support in many national, European and international acts related to the child's rights. Following the analysis of the current situation, we would like to mention the importance of the principle of the best interests of the child that represents the supreme milestone in the judicial and extrajudicial procedures where the children are involved. This principle consists in solving the procedures and disputes that involve children, so that their physical and psychic development, the access to education, familial environment and their integration into society are less affected, and for future, the children will benefit of all these fully, and their rights will be protected integrally and efficiently.

Keywords: *guardianship authority; child; protection; principle; child's interest.*

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“The Procedural Practices of Establishing the Child’s Residence in the Republic of Moldova”; “Mediation in the cases of establishment the child’s residence and the role of foster authorities in these situations”, etc. Besides the scientific activity, I’m working as Expert in accrediting the providers of social services.

Jurisdiction Means of Solving the International Conflicts

Narcisa GALES¹, Dumitrița FLOREA²

Abstract

Leaving from cvasigeneral expression International Rule of Law, we remark the fact that appearance and diversification of the international jurisdictions contribute to increase of the role of international law in contemporary international community, and also to the maintenance of international juridical order. We accept the opinion of doctrinarians that international justice form by jurisdictional and arbitral instances represent an important way to application of international law norms, to influencing the development of international law and to consolidate of international public order. Regarding, art. 33 al. 1 from UN Charta, the jurisdictional means of solving the international differences represent the arbitrage and judicial way, alongside treaties, mediations, good offices, conciliation, international inquest or recurrence to organizations or regional agreements. Analyzed terminologically, the expression "international jurisdiction" designate an assembly of arbitral or juridical organs established through the agreement between states or other subjects of international law, therefore the solving of eventual international differences. The role of international jurisdictional instances is, among other things, solving the international conflicts, the interpretation of international law, the application of existing international law, the identification of new applied international and customary norms, the influence of creation process of the international law, the realization of the function of international law of ordering the international relationships. The process of forming of states common will, expressed in principles and norms of international law, is a laborious one, difficult, in which it's often confront contradictory interests of the participant states to these. The fundamental principles of contemporary international law which must govern the relationships between every states, are call to constitute the substance of an international statements, essential component of an international political and economic order. The strict respecting is the condition sine qua non of peace and world security, of democratization of the international relationships. On this content and in actual international context, when it's increase the political-military events with unforeseeable and dangerous effects for world security, an distinct

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importance into peaceful solution of those like juridical institution of international law it has the negotiation as principal mean of solving the international conflicts.

Keywords: *international jurisdiction, law, conflicts, negotiation, juridical institutions.*

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Flexibility and Agility - Key Indicators in Supply Chain

Bianca Maria GULIMAN¹, Larisa GAVRILA²

Abstract

In this paper, we investigate the impact of innovation on supply chain and how flexibility and agility create a real advantage for a supply chain. Under different environmental conditions, supply chain flexibility has sustainably contributed in making logistics systems efficient, agile. The results of a survey applied to 100 responders, show that, as distinctive capabilities, both logistics flexibility/agility and relationship flexibility have great effects on the level of supply added value, customer satisfaction, level of logistics service quality.

Keywords: *Agility, Supply Chain, Flexibility, Added Value.*

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Creativity in Organizational Context. Overcoming the Vulnerable Situations

Alexandra GALBIN¹

Abstract

Organizations are facing multiple challenges, and are influenced by complexity and uncertainty. For example, the NGOs' activities from Romania are supported by European funds, sponsors, and donations. However, in many cases the NGOs are very vulnerable concerning the financial aspects. As a strategy to overcome the vulnerable situations, this paper introduces the creativity as a significant resource. The paper presents the results of two in-depth interviews with leaders of organizations and two focus groups with employees. The interviews and the focus-groups were conducted in September 2016, in Iasi and Bacau counties, with a length of 60-90 minutes. The participants relate that they use and appreciate each new idea applying in organization, focusing on art and imagination. On this line they create independent activities in order to reduce the financial risks which allow them to achieve the pursued purpose.

Keywords: *creativity; relationships; appreciation; vulnerable situations.*

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The Postmodernity of European Integration: Affirming EU Core Values, Identities and Principles in the Mass Media

Cătălina Maria GEORGESCU¹

Abstract

The unparalleled evolution of the European political model was thoroughly evoked by a seminal literature. This paper contemplates on the postmodernity challenges of European integration in the aftermath of the Treaty of Lisbon having in focus the reflections of the European Union (EU) core values, identity(ies) and principles in the mass media. Methodologically, the study was designed to cover (1) the selection of national and international news sources spanning an admissible period, (2) identifying and selecting articles, (3) manual coding of articles, (4) analysis and interpretation of results. The main objective of this study is to render a fair analysis of the imagological profile that can be discovered in media depictions on EU core values, identities and democratic principles by taking into account the frequency in media coverage, the analysis of main themes and frames associated to the selected articles. The analysis thus concentrates on identifying traces of journalistic bias and journalistic trends in the coverage of the European integration process, the challenges of the European project, globalization and national/local identities, the relations among the EU and its Member States. The paper concludes on the specificities in media projections and coverage of the values and objectives of EU construction, bringing into discussion media reflections of EU competences, usage of democratic principles and democratization in terms of institutional architecture and decision-making process.

Keywords: *European Union; postmodernity; identity; values; principles.*

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Decision - Making Process in Business Using Game Theory

Ana - Maria GERMAN¹, Alexandru Codrin IONESCU²

Abstract

These days, the business environment is dynamic, volatile, uncertain and with multiple self-interested agents interacting, leading to various opportunities for both conflict and cooperation to appear. Gaining and sustaining competitive advantage on market became important capabilities of a company. The aim of this paper is to investigate the efficiency of game theory in the decision-making process of companies from different industries. Game theory is a topic of modern applied mathematics. It uses mathematical techniques for analyzing situations when managers/competitors in the same segment make decisions that influence one another's interests/business. A key element in a game is to discover which strategy is a decision maker's best response to the strategies chosen by the others. The concepts of game theory involve the need to formulate, analyze and understand strategic scenarios of companies from various fields. The study's methodology is based on market research, literature review and mathematical methods. After a suggestive literature review framework, the study presents applications which use different types of games in various conditions. The findings prove that game theory represents an important tool for decision-makers from various industries in the field of strategic planning. The results are useful both in the market, for decision-makers and managers of companies, as well as in the academic field, for students. Game theory is inspiring because the terms and ideology are simpler than those of other theories in this segment. Game theory uses mathematical models to look at how conflict and cooperation work together.

Keywords: *game theory; strategy; decision-making; competitive environment; company.*

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The Impact of Neuromarketing in Business

Ana-Maria GERMAN¹

Abstract

In order for businesses to survive and gain competitive advantage, they must measure up with trends and continuously improving processes. In a dynamic business environment, understanding the consumer becomes more and more difficult as a result of the increased number of products, competitors and shorter reaction time. In recent years, neuromarketing, which is based on brain research in a marketing context, has gained increasing popularity in companies as well as in the academic field. The aim of the paper is to investigate the efficiency of neuromarketing and the potential use of Eye Tracking in companies. From neuromarketing perspective, Eye Tracking is a tool that analyzes visual attention and associates it with cognitive and emotional responses of consumers. Eye Tracking measures what the user is looking for (the gaze point on the screen), the eye movement in relation to the head and pupil dilation, estimates an eye's point of attachment on a computer screen and determines precisely where the user's attention is directed (Renê de Oliveira, 2015). The study's methodology is based on literature review and market research. This paper presents an application of this neuromarketing tool in the area of marketing, in the field of tourism. The findings prove that neuromarketing represents an important instrument for better knowing the customer and gaining competitive advantage in a volatile and uncertain business environment. The results are useful both in the market, for companies' marketing managers and specialists, as well as in the academic field, for students.

Keywords: *neuromarketing; eye tracking; consumer; neuromarketing techniques; competitive advantage.*

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Recent Developments of the European Union in the Field of Rights and Liberties. Case Study: Directive (EU) 2016/343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on the Strengthening of Certain Aspects of the Presumption of Innocence and of the Right to be Present at the Trial in Criminal Proceedings

Cosmin Lucian GHERGHE¹

Abstract

The present study considers the presumption of innocence and the right to a fair trial taking into account fundamentally the legal provisions of the Articles 47 - 48 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. The methodological settings of the research focus on the legal areas of the principles of “freedom, security and justice”. Moreover, the research findings map the mechanism and possibilities of implementation at national and European levels. The legal principles enabled by the research consider “the principle of mutual recognition” and “the principle of “Member States’ trust” in each other’s criminal justice system”. The research steps enhance the roadmap of the Directive focusing on the previous directives adopted between 2010-2013 and settings, procedural rules of protection of rights of “suspects and accused persons”. The following stages of the research present the European standards in the field arguing “the right to remain silent and the right not to incriminate oneself”, “the right to be present at the trial”, “the right to a new trial”. The legal terms are emphasised considering the official version of the document, presenting the Official Journal of the European Union L 65/1 (16.03.2016).

Keywords: *rights; liberties; European Union; Directive, Member States.*

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The Worship Space and the Mediating Role of Architecture

Constanta Carmina GHEORGHIȚĂ¹, Liliana Mihaela PETROVICI²

Abstract

Significant places of contemporary urban environments can be better perceived and understood by knowing certain aspects of sacred architecture. In this respect, it cannot be neglected the role of a mediator of sacred architecture and, in particular, its traditional role of linking the in-between worlds, establishing a connection with the transcendent. Traditionally, religion and religious practices in all their forms have raised questions and answers about the meaning and significance of human existence, at the same time alleviating man's feelings of isolation and alienation. In this sense, they appear to be intrinsic to man's history, to his inner equilibrium, to his attempt to find his own place in the world. Just as religious representations, texts and practices are elements of the mediation between the people and the knowledge they seek, or between themselves and the gods they worship, sacred architecture assumes through symbolic materialization, the same mission. In this context, analogous to scripture, prayer, worship, sacred persons, oracles, shamans, and other mediators, the sacred place was an intermediate area, giving it the power to unite, open, and reveal. Sacred architecture plays a critical role in the embodiment of religious symbols and the promotion of common rituals - in order to create a middle territory, a liminal space, an intermedium, a mediator between man and what he seeks, adores, worships or fears.

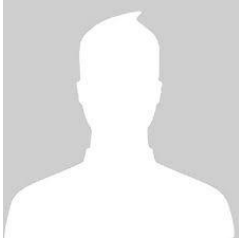
Keywords: *church architecture; religious symbols; sacred space; transcendence; worship space.*

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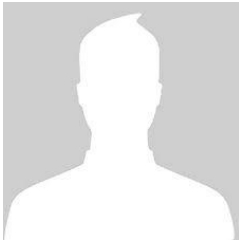
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Liliana-Mihaela PETROVICI PhD. architect is currently Teaching Assistant at “G. M. Cantacuzino” Faculty of Architecture in Iasi, Romania. Both the PhD. thesis "Architecture and Communication - Influences on the Quality of Life in Modern and Contemporary Society", as well as her research activity - 25 scientific papers published in specialized journals and volumes of national and international conferences, chapters of books - addresses the theme of significance and architectural symbols in society and their influence on the quality of people's lives. Petrovici Liliana is also involved in cultural projects on architectural education and heritage promotion: since 2017 the initiator and program coordinator of OAR's Iasi cultural program "IASI NE(MAI)VAZUT. Meanings. Fairy Tales. Architecture"; since 2017, volunteer architect in the "Architecture in My School" program.

Inter-Religious Dialogue and Inter-Christian - a Contemporary Ecclesial Educational Priority

Ionut Adrian GHIBANU¹

Abstract

The contemporary world is dominated by communication and dialogue, despite conflicts and wars of all kinds. Dialogue is a concrete existential need and a responsibility that the present generation has for the future. In this perspective, the inter-Christian and inter-religious dialogue is a necessity of life and a witness of authentic faith in God because, beyond all that separates us He is the Creator of us all, the source of life, and we are all part of the same human family. If the inter-Christian dialogue pursues the visible unity of Christ's Church, through concrete actions, theological dialogue and philanthropic gestures, the interreligious dialogue aims to establish bridges of communication to give common witness on points of broad interest, such as the environmental problem, the protection of the unborn, peace, justice or social justice. The modern ecumenical or inter-Christian movement already has a century of activity and even if the road to achieving full unity seems long many steps have been done in this direction. The interreligious movement envisages in particular the world's great monotheistic religions' dialogue, and today, it gives us many hopes. My study aims to show that ecumenical and inter-religious education is a necessity of our time who can defuse many conflicts and avoid future tensions based on religious vein. Here, I am referring to the education of the Romanian Orthodox, through religion classes and with the help of mass-media.

Keywords: *educations, church, orthodoxy, ecumenicity, dialogue, inter-religious.*

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Human Resources Management in Education

Ioana Raluca GOLDBACH¹, Izabela Florina BARBU², Alina BIDIREANU³

Abstract

Education and public service that involves direct contact between the one who offers the end user service are provided by people to people, they can not be separated in time and space. Services quality evaluation is made more difficult that evaluating the quality. Performers indicators used are those that express customer satisfaction measures, “intangible or mild “ are often as important for success as heavy and objective indicators. Among the indicators that remain lighter appearing in the customers mind: care, courtesy, tact, concern, respect and human quality in general. Training and further training of human resources in education are necessary and important to provide services to established standards, education services are services provided to people by people.

Keywords: *quality; education, public services; human resources; success.*

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Alina BIDIREANU: I graduated the Academy of Economic Studies, the Faculty of Economic Management in 2008. I have a master's degree in Project Management at University of Valahia and I followed training courses in educational management. Currently, I am a PhDs in management at University Valahia - Targoviste

The Role of the Manager versus the Leader in Education

Ioana Raluca GOLDBACH¹, Gabriela SOARE², Aurelian Constantin IONESCU³

Abstract

In the school education institutions each manager/leader addresses its own style to apply in professional activity, and it may be the key to the success of the organization which he runs. According to the detailed knowledge of the legislation, problems of each sector of activity, paired with personal attention to all the problems of the members of the organization, demonstrating that the "cares about them", but also to create an environment inside the organization, can stimulate and motivate your entire organization toward achieving the target and the proposed objectives and even to obtain performance. The success within the organization may be determined by the way in which the manager is involved, and act according to the decisions which it takes in certain key moments.

Keywords: *organization; leaders; stakeholders; managers; success.*

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Writing at Secunda University of Napoli, Italy where I had the opportunity to work with multidisciplinary groups of international researchers.

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My research then diversified into other areas, namely management, which I completed in 2010 as part of the Master's program in Organizational Management, and in 2015 we completed a research on communication in musical educational management, at the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the same University of Valahia, within the Master of Music Education program. At present I am a professor in pre-university education and during my 28 years of teaching I have written articles and specialized studies which I have supported and published in various National Symposia, but also books whose author, or co-author I am.

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Nanoscience and Nanotechnology Education - A Must for Nowadays Science Education

Gabriel GORGHIU¹

Abstract

Nanoscience is well-known as an emerging science area that study related *phenomena and handling of materials at atomic, molecular and macromolecular scales, where properties differ significantly from those at a larger scale* (The Royal Society & The Royal Academy of Engineering Report, 2004). The other area - *Nanotechnology* - *represents a distinguish engineering domain in which nanoscience methods are applied with the view to create usable, marketable, and economically viable products* (ESRC Report, 2003). Practically, Nanotechnology is considered as a multidisciplinary sector where individuals from Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Materials Science and Engineering are working collaboratively in order to better understand and apply related knowledge of objects that meet the scale classification (Clark & Ernst, 2005). In Romania, Nanoscience and Nanotechnology education is under development, together with the consolidation of the areas as ones of the most dynamics in global research, especially at the level of higher education. Concerning its dissemination in primary and secondary education, even the interventions were rare and dispersed, there have been recorded successful implementations in the format of educational activities proposed in the week dedicated to “*A Different School - To Know More, to be Better?*”, or during special events, like the “*European Researcher’s Night*”. Most of those activities have been designed in several European projects, as result of the intensive efforts made by particular Learning Communities, set up with enthusiast people: staff from universities, teachers, researchers, scientists. The projects carried out by Valahia University Targoviste (Engage, Irresistible, Nano-Tech Science Education), oriented on promoting science literacy among young people or disseminating science in general and nanotechnology in particular, offered various frames for teachers and students to be familiarized with the “nano” concepts and “nano” applications, but also to enhance students’ attitudes about what nanoscience can bring as benefits to the large public. In this sense, Nanoscience and Nanotechnology education become a must for the actual education, at all levels - starting from pre-primary and ending with adult education.

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The Educational Marketing between Theory and Practice in the Context of Secondary Education Institutions

Gabriel GORGHIU¹, Ana Maria Aurelia PETRESCU²,
Roxana Constanța ENACHE³

Abstract

In the context of the contemporary society, animated by material values, the concept of *marketing* - in its practical sense: *the art of selling* and/or *the art to persuade customers to buy* - becomes more important, crossing its traditional areas defined by economy or industry, and penetrating in various fields, like administration, culture and social life. As such, the concept of *educational marketing* started to be promoted, justified by the idea that education - together with culture and administration - has to become a profitable field at the societal level. The educational marketing involves: investigating the educational market, the consumption of education, the adaptation of the educational marketing policies to the requirements of the social and economic environment, the sizing of the educational services provided by the educational institutions according to the needs, preferences, expectations and exigencies of the consumers, as well as the goals of educational policies at national and international level, promotion of an efficient management of human resources, which together with the material and informational resources stimulate the synergic effects of the educational values and services, and ensure the achievement of the predetermined objectives. In the paper, using the results of a questionnaire survey, there are identified the opinions of a sample of secondary school teachers, concerning a series of theoretical and practical aspects connoted by the implementation of the educational marketing principles, at the level of the educational institutions.

Keywords: *educational marketing; educational services; educational market; specific instruments; teachers' feedback.*

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Theory and Methodology, Educational Programs Assessment, Project Management, and has experience in initial and in-service teacher education for over 20 years. As a trainer she developed continuous training programs on Educational Marketing, Educational Management, Leadership in school organizations, etc.

The Role of Educational Activities Oriented on the Prevention of Diabetes, Nutrition and Metabolic Diseases

Gabriel GORGHIU¹, Magda Vera ZAROJANU², Claudia Lavinia BURULEANU³

Abstract

Health education represents a key element that should be considered jointly by health and education services, with the view to obtain good results on improving the population health, in the short and long term. Essentially, the *health culture* is a major component of the general culture, universally acknowledged as *health*, being regarded as a basic and compulsory health service activity, rather than being considered as a *lifelong learning* approach. Consequently, *health education* has the aim to increase the people's medical knowledge in the *sanogenesis* field, but also in the *environmental protection* and *disease prevention*, the formation and development of healthy habits that promote health, as well as the creation of an active position towards individual health and public health issues, in the sense of attracting and empowering people for participating actively in the process of strengthening the health status. At the same time, effective efforts are needed to promote models of good practices that support the young generation health, developing specific working frameworks for introducing and consolidating the health education. In this sense, the paper tries to illustrate a series of results of the Erasmus+ European project entitled "*Raising the Awareness of the Triad Nutrition - Health - Food Safety in School Education*", which proposed activities oriented on enhancing the relevance of the learning process that develop specific students' competences related to healthy and sustainable habits, through the understanding of the importance of *food science*, as a key-factor in the quality of life and society welfare. The students' feed-back was recorded at the time of their participation in the *World Food Days / World Diabetes Days* activities, emphasizing on the importance of the prevention of diabetes, nutrition and metabolic diseases, but also related to the significance of a judicious selection of

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their daily food, increasing the rate of physical activities or limitation of food excesses.

Keywords: *health culture; health education; nutrition education; food science; training program, prevention of diabetes, nutrition and metabolic diseases; Erasmus+ EduforHealth project.*

Conference: LUMEN RSACVP 2018

Biodata

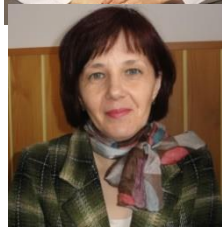


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Claudia Lavinia BURULEANU: She is Professor at the Faculty of Environmental Engineering and Food Science, actually being the head of Department of Food

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Social Asymmetry

Iulian GRIGORIU¹

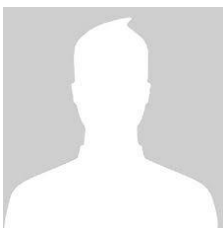
Abstract

In this paper I discuss the concept of social asymmetry as a relation between the individual and the society, but also as an intrinsic characteristic of society. I intend to analyze the appurtenance of the term to the fields of political science (descriptive, factually committed) and to political philosophy (normative, concerned with the difference between individuals with different values and options, the way in which factuality is regulated by the type of society). The term *social asymmetry* may be relevant in social ethics, as dependent on factors such as justice, freedom, truth, law, quality of life, etc. The present study highlights two types of social asymmetry: an irreversible one of totalitarian societies, and a reversible one, inherent in democratic societies. I consider that social asymmetry was the basis for political upheaval in the communist Block of the 1990s. The current tendency to interpret the concepts of political and social philosophy becomes a subjectivist-constructivist one (as is the concept of social justice at Rawls) therefore I intend here to find some principles on which basis to be quantified (and even measured, practically, statistically- quantitative) the degree of social asymmetry of a society at a given time.

Keywords: *Social asymmetry, physicalism, social dispersion, justice, democracy, totalitarianism, subjectivism, constructivism*

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publications I mention the books "Cu Wittgensten la mânăstire" ("With Wittgenstein at the monastery"), „Wittgenstein – Prolegomene pentru o filosofie a matematicii" ("Wittgenstein - Prolegomena for a philosophy of mathematics "), but also articles and conferences of the mentioned fields.

Current Approaches to Understanding Disability

Svetlana HARAZ¹

Abstract

The definition of disability can be found in different scientific sources, researches, studies ((Gherguț (2001), Manea (2008), Racu (2013)), and we can affirm that the term of disability is complex, characterized by a continuous evolution of the content as well as of the content expression (infirmity, handicap, disablement). The review of the “International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health” (CIF, OMS: 2001) ended up with the renunciation of the term of handicap, adopting that of disability, defining the disability as a generic term for deficiencies (impairments), limitations of activity and restrictions of participating. And, as consequence, it has revealed the negative aspect of the interaction individual – context. The research presents as well the perspectives of analysis of the disability: medical (individual, according to some sources), social and rights-based. In recent sources (Gherguț: 2001, Vršmaș: 2001, Manea: 2008) we find reference mainly to two models: the „*medical*” and the „*social*”. We analyze the transition from the *medical model*, according to which the individual has deficiencies that make him/her dependent on assistance, to the *social model*, which approaches the environment necessary to be adjusted to the special needs of the persons. According to the *social approach* (J. Bickenbach: 1993) the disability is addressed better by an effort of eliminating the barriers – built socially which doesn’t allow the development of an inclusive society. Another current model in approaching the disability is the “*rights-based*” model appeared with the necessity of an international convention at the initiative of the states-members of the United Nations.

Keywords: *disability, contemporary approaches, medical model, social model, rights-based model.*

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Scientific activities and interests based on researching and expanding topics as: “Child’s disability as a factor that places the family at risk of social exclusion”, „Inclusive education”, „Social inadaptation and social inclusion”, „Diagnosing and solving social problems”. Expert in child protection; National Expert in accreditation of social services; Author and co-author of publications (6 book chapters, 4 guidebooks and 6 booklets and 35 referred articles in national and international journals.) and training curricula.

Marketing of the Bucovina Tourist Destination

Liliana HÎNCU¹

Abstract

The marketing activity carried out at the tourist destination is a strategic process that aims at the development of tourism taking into account the protection of the environment and the satisfaction of the needs of the tourists and those involved in the tourism activity. Traditionally, the tourist destination is regarded as a well-defined geographical area and viewed from the point of view of a product, the tourist destination is "a set of services and facilities that materialize in the specific environment of the natural and artificial factors of attraction and of the created tourist facilities, which are components of the tourist offer and can exert a positive force of attraction for the tourists "(Snak O., 1999). In the modern sense, the tourist destination is perceived as the experience acquired by the tourist after consumption (Ispas, A., 'Tourism Marketing, 2011). Bucovina is recognized both nationally and abroad for nationally and internationally recognized monasteries, some of which are included in the UNESCO heritage, for their interior and exterior paintings of exceptional craftsmanship as well as for the customs and traditions specific to this area.

Keywords: *marketing ,destination, tourism, tourist, area Bucovina.*

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The Image of the Bucovina Tourist Destination – a Renowned International Brand Name

Liliana HÎNCU¹

Abstract

Bucovina has a rich tourist dowry and a varied tourist potential. Bucovina is one of the most important tourist destinations of Romania, located in the North-Eastern region of Romania and tourism has the potential to provide significant support for economic development of this region (AriadnaIoanaJuravleGavra, C.Sasu, L.Terec, 2016). Currently, tourist destinations are increasingly determined to build a unique and competitive identity in the mind of the consumer (A.F.Stăncioiu). That is the reason why one can say that the Bucovina area can become a renowned national and international brand name due to the monasteries included in the UNESCO heritage, the variety of the landscapes, the customs and traditions specific to this very well-known area. The foreign tourists are interested in this tourist area because it provides a variety of natural and anthropic tourist attractions as well as the hospitality offered by the people of Bucovina and the traditional cuisine.

Keywords: *image destination, marketing, promotion, tourism, tourist, Bucovina area.*

Conference: LUMEN RSACVP 2018

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Liliana HÎNCU 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. In present she is teacher of tourism at College „Andronic Motrescu” the town of Rădăuți, area Suceava. She has participated in workshops and round table conferences. She is currently developing the idea

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Intensional Transitive Verbs, Reference and Games of Partial Information

Mihai HÎNCU¹

Abstract

The linguistic constructions in which occur intensional transitive verbs (ITVs) are structurally ambiguous between two readings: an extensional, *de re* reading, and an intensional, *de dicto* reading. If the speaker uses an ITV in one way and the hearer's reading of it diverges from the speaker's intended meaning, they have a coordination problem. In this paper, I offer a game-theoretical model which explains how both agents can rationally avoid miscommunication and optimally solve their problem in a systematic way. In the first part of the paper, in order to show how the agents' strategic linguistic interaction generates coordination on the intended reading of an ITV, I use the mathematical framework of games of partial information. In this regard, I introduce the functions representing the speaker's production strategies and the hearer's interpretative strategies, and I let the utility functions be sensitive to the agents' preferences for more economical expressions. To find the optimal profile of strategies related to the game's solution concept, I compute the expected utility of each joint strategy and I show that the unique element from the set of Nash equilibria which is Pareto dominant constitutes the solution to the game of partial information which models the strategic communication involving ITVs. In the second part, I focus on the recent experimental data offered by D'Ambrosio (2017) which support the claim that the verbs making up the semantic vocabulary are ITVs and I show how these empirical findings can be mathematically substantiated through the same game-theoretical account. A semantic verb, like „refers (to)”, can occur both at level of object language and at the level of metalanguage. While its presence in the object-level language usually conveys information about the speaker's reference, its occurrence at the level of metalanguage is theoretically exploited to define the semantic reference of an item from the object language. Insofar as this transitive semantic verb exhibits intensionality, it generates structural ambiguity at each level of language in which it is involved. In this regard, I accommodate the ambiguity of a semantic verb by a game of partial information and I show that the

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solution concept to the agents' coordination game on the intended *de re* or *de dicto* reading of the verb is the Nash equilibrium which yields the highest expected utility. In the end, I present the methodological consequences of the interplay between games of partial information and our semantic theorizing.

Keywords: *intensional transitive verb; reference; game of partial information; Nash equilibrium; Pareto efficiency; communication; metalanguage.*

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his research interests include game theory, decision theory, formal epistemology, social choice theory and judgement aggregation. Contact: mihaihincu@gmail.com

Constitutional Bases for Local Taxation in Ukraine

Andrii HUDYK¹

Abstract

In the article there are defined theoretical basics of local taxation. A relevance of local taxes to basic dominant is analyzed. It's found out that the sources begin with the theory of public blessings, which defines local tax transfers as a charge for public services, which is given to the members of territorial community by the governance bodies. Due to article no.142 of Ukrainian Constitution, material and financial fund of governance body are moveable and immoveable property, profits of local budgets, other funds, land, natural resources, which are property of villages', cities' communities, also objects of mutual property, which are ruled by local councils. A scientific research has shown the influence of this theory on the development of tax conception made by Ukrainian and foreign scientists. It's also underlined that the theory of justice for taxation, according to which the taxation load is formed with the equivalence of paid local taxes along with met public services, is really close to fiscal exchange "services - payment".

Keywords: *local taxation, theory of public blessings, governance bodies, fiscal exchange.*

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The Clash of Genders in A Streetcar Named Desire

Nicoleta-Mariana IFTIMIE¹

Abstract

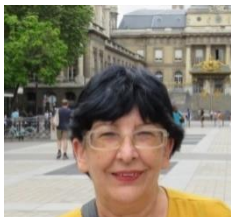
The world of Tennessee Williams includes a wide range of complex and diverse characters, pointing to the complexity of human nature: Tom, Amanda and Laura in *The Glass Menagerie*, Maggie and Brick in *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*, Maxine and Shannon in *The Night of the Iguana*, Chance and Alexandra in *Sweet Bird of Youth*, Val Xavier in *Battle of Angels* and *Orpheus Descending*, Alma in *Summer and Smoke*. The dramatic world of the Elysian Fields, the place where the action of the play *A Streetcar Named Desire* is located is populated by an equal number of female and male characters. The female figures present in the play are Blanche du Bois, her sister Stella, Eunice, Stella's friend and neighbour, the matron, an Afro-American woman, a Hispanic woman selling flowers. The gallery of male characters includes Stanley, Stella's husband, Steve, Mitch and Pablo, Stanley's friends and poker companions, the doctor and a young man. There is a very good balance as far as the importance attached to masculine and feminine characters is concerned: there are two protagonists, Blanche and Stanley, followed by Stella and Mitch, the characters that come after them in order of importance. The play witnesses the clash between femininity and masculinity apparent at the level of the most important characters: Blanche and Stanley; Blanche and Mitch; Stella and Stanley; Eunice and Steve. The article will analyze the relationships between these characters as representatives of femininity and masculinity and the changes that may be perceived in their relationships in the unfolding of the action.

Keywords: *A Streetcar Named Desire; dramatic world; the southern belle; the uninhibited man; sexuality; conflict.*

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Major fields of research and publication include: genre analysis, discourse analysis, theatre semiotics, academic writing, oral and written communication techniques, English for Special Purposes. She is the author or co-author of 13 books, 75 published papers and has presented over 55 studies at various national and international conferences.

Romanian Agriculture and Sustainable Development

Constantin Aurelian IONECU¹, Liliana PASCHIA², Mihaela Denisa COMAN³

Abstract

Agriculture is a vital activity with major consequences on food security of the population and on regional and local ecosystems, becoming a geostrategic tool important for the economic development of any country. In accordance with the requirements of the European Union, agriculture must be developed and transformed into an ecological agriculture that can offer viable solutions for: satisfying the demand for natural products obtained without the use of fertilizers and chemical substances, while at the same time diversifying and expanding the agricultural sector in harmony with environmental protection and the principles of sustainable development. The aim of the paper is to highlight the evolution of Romanian agriculture in the context of sustainable development according to the requirements of the European Union.

Keywords: *sustainable development; agriculture; bio economy; economic efficiency; ecological agriculture; environmental protection; ecosystems.*

Conference: LUMEN RSACVP 2018

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Mihaela Denisa COMAN: I activate as PhD. Research Assistant at the Institute of Multidisciplinary Research for Science and Technology, Valahia University of Targoviste since 2014. I have completed my Phd Thesis Diploma in 2012, specialty: Accounting at Valahia University of Targoviste.

Most relevant domains of interest and publication in scientific journals and conference proceedings are: accounting, financial auditing and entrepreneurship in the accounting profession completed, environmental accounting, bioeconomy.

Romania and the European Court of Human Rights. Recent Solutions, Relevant Cases.

Steluta IONESCU¹, Constanța MĂTUȘESCU²

Abstract

For more than two decades (since Romania joined the Council of Europe and the ratification of the Convention), the legal and jurisdictional mechanism provided by the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and by the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights constitute unquestionable landmarks in the normative policy of the Romanian state. Thus, the internal regulation of human rights and the provision of the adequate framework for effective protection became priorities and constant preoccupations. However, a full internal awareness of the significance of the Court's jurisprudence was difficult, took time and has occurred in slow steps. The price of this state of affairs has often resulted in significant financial efforts from the Romanian state, condemned in cases brought against it. Without pretending to capture the complexity of the phenomenon, the present study confirms the difficulties faced by the Romanian legal and judicial reality and is in line with the concerns expressed by the doctrine that indicate the bitter timeliness of this subject today.

Keywords: *jurisdiction, jurisprudence, human rights, the European Court of Human Rights, just satisfaction.*

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Identity and Security in the European Union: From Theory to Practice Case study - The Securitisation of Islam in Europe

Claudia Anamaria IOV¹, Radu Cornel ALBU²

Abstract

Following the 9/11 terrorist attack and the subsequent aftermaths in Europe, the identity issue became a priority on the European Union's agenda, prompting a new way to approach security with focus on the issues related to society, such as culture, inter-ethnic conflicts, migrations, societal security, demography, multiculturalism or integration. The social pressures of the EU states' citizens against the waves of immigrants, refugees and marginalized people from the new member states' have determined the policymakers to rethink European security in terms of identity securitization. This paper argues that migration has become securitized through political discourse, the media, and the practices of security and policing officials. Securitization of migration in EU has resulted from failed integration of the large Muslim-majority immigrant population and the communities' unproven links to terrorism, recent terrorist attacks, and the Syrian refugee crisis. Linking refugees, immigrants and minority populations to a terrorist threat has negative implications for these communities, and this paper finds that often these linkages are based more on perception than reality. The paper concludes that societal issues in Europe need to be addressed beyond the scope of security.

Keywords: *migration, identity, security, multiculturalism, immigrants.*

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and national minorities, Diplomatic protocol and etiquette, Compared public policies at BA level; Project Management and EU Funding instruments, Societal Security in contemporary society at MA level. Since 2016, she is coordinating the MA Program on "Evaluation of European Policies and Public Programs" at Babes-Bolyai University. She is a qualified trainer on EU politics and funds, security studies and minorities culture. Author of several books, studies and articles on european integration and security issues. Miss Iov is member of the Romanian Association of International Relations and European Studies, since 2011 and since 2016 she is member of the European Security and Defence College (ESDC). She is also member of national editorial boards,"Romanian Review of European Governance Studies", and "The Romanian Journal of International Relations and European Studies".



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security studies, geopolitics, religion and Islam radicalisation. Currently he is writing his PhD thesis on the matter of Islamic radicalisation of the Muslim diaspora on the European territories.

Famous Criminal Phrases

Ivan IVLAMPİE¹

Abstract

The history of mankind has recorded numerous proverbial phrases of great cultural significance. The present study aims to highlight some of them by focusing on phrases with socio-political significance. By enumerating some of them, we will retain only one for further discussion, considering the example chosen enlightening for our intention of carrying out a much broader study. From the ancient *divide et impera* or the mediaeval *limpieza de sangre*, under the scrutiny of the Inquisition ovres, moving on, to the modern age, to find phrases such as *liberté, égalité, fraternité*, *arbeit macht frei*, *что делать?*, or *time is money*. Beyond the universal “loudness” of these phrases, they conceal discrimination and crimes against humanity and, at the same time, speak volumes of the character of the peoples from which they emanated. In order to illustrate these theses, the present paper will focus on the Russian phrase *что делать?* (*What is to be done?*)

Keywords: *national destiny, action, utopia, revolution, genocide.*

Conference: LUMEN RSACVP 2018

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Identity and Alterity in the Primitive Era of Globalization

Ivan IVLAMPIE¹

Abstract

The globalization process, in its incipient stage, can be analysed from a dual perspective. On the one hand, as ongoing reality. In this respect, any researcher's efforts should be directed to discovering the nature of this phenomenon, its causes and the context in which it evolves. On the other hand, whoever inquires this reality, must ask themselves why has humanity become so late aware of it. In investigating the phenomenon of globalization, the relationship between identity and alterity is a key to fathoming its essence. Uprootedness, dislocation and uniformity erode, at the state, ethnic and individual level, the old boundary between identity and alterity, blow up differences, so that they become an indicator, a barometer of the globalization process. In the present study, we will approach the primitive phase of globalization, highlighting the pre-existing relations and oppositions between identity and alterity, as well as their mutations that have arisen and are ongoing on a world scale.

Keywords: *Identity, alterity, violence, terrorism, war, nation, globalization.*

Conference: LUMEN RSACVP 2018

Biodata



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The Notion of Tax Legal Culture

Olena KHANDII¹

Abstract

The notion of tax legal culture has not yet been defined in Ukrainian legal doctrine, but, it was regarded by a range of economists, culturologists, etc. The need to develop a clear view on the notion from legal standpoint is stipulated by the dual origin of tax legal doctrine of Ukraine: state-centric and anthropocentric. It is suggested that as for now the tax legal doctrine of the state-centric origin prevails in Ukraine. The reason is that nowadays, taxpayers in Ukraine do not feel confident that their rights, including taxpayers' rights, envisaged by the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws, will be properly implemented and protected by public authorities. This has led to the perception of tax as the right of the state or a special "fine", paid to the state, and, respectively, has formed the massive culture of tax avoidance. However, the article demonstrates that a lot of the necessary preconditions are present for re-orienting tax legal culture of Ukrainians in direction of anthropocentrism. That is, firstly, the historical heritage of taxation and paying taxes in Ukraine, secondly, the fundamentals, envisaged by the Constitution of Ukraine (e.g. recognition of a person as the highest social value, etc.), and, thirdly, the impulses of Ukrainian society (e.g. Revolution of Dignity 2013-2014). The article proves that only anthroposociocultural approach in law gives the proper methodological basis for the definition of the notion of tax legal doctrine, as it implies the application of such basic categories as basic human needs and interests, public needs and justice.

Keywords: *Tax legal culture; anthroposociocultural approach; human rights; Ukrainian legal doctrine.*

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Olena Khandii is now a PhD student of the Department of Public law. Her principal academic interest is tax-legal culture of Ukrainians in light of anthroposociocultural approach. The research considers general and special in tax legal culture of Ukrainians.

What is Information Security?

Olha KHODOBA¹

Abstract

Information security is a set of strategies for managing the processes, tools and policies necessary to prevent, detect, document and counter threats to digital and non-digital information. Information security is designed to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of computer system data from those with malicious intentions. Confidentiality, integrity and availability are sometimes referred to as the CIA Triad of information security. This triad has evolved into what is commonly termed the Parkerian hexad, which includes confidentiality, possession (or control), integrity, authenticity, availability and utility. Integrity ensure that information is not altered or otherwise tampered with by people unauthorised to do so. Availability ensure information and other critical assets are available when needed. Confidentiality provide access to information for only those individuals with a valid and authorised reason to do so. These are the bases of data protection legislation and standards for information security. The article considers the problems of information security's threats and risks. Information Security management is a process of defining the security controls in order to protect the information assets. The purpose of the article is to disclose components of security controls.

Keywords: *information security, confidentiality, integrity, availability.*

Conference: ESDPAL 2018

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Mediating Tax Disputes: How to Move Forward?

Dmytro KOSTYA¹

Abstract

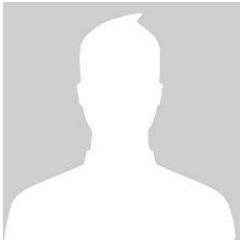
Legal disputes between taxpayers and state revenue officers represent one of the most intractable and complex disputes that are resolved or at least can be resolved through mediation. Their complexity regarding application of mediation procedures, taken in comparison with the resolution of private legal conflicts, lies primarily in the special nature of public interest. The use of mediation for resolution of tax disputes and practical realization of its numerous advantages over court proceedings and administrative appeal procedures are simultaneously accompanied by a significant limitation of the procedural autonomy of both taxpayers and fiscal authorities, starting from the very possibility of tax mediation, the range of issues which can be mediated, and concluding with strict time limits, ways and concrete methods of tax disputes resolution. On this basis, we maintain that mediation in respect of tax disputes resolution will have the real prospects for successful implementation of its regulatory potential only after the adoption of some general legislation on mediation and making relevant amendments to the tax code, which will provide more freedom to taxpayers while also give more discretionary powers to revenue agencies in the course of adjustment and fulfilment of tax obligations. These legislative shifts themselves do not constitute a panacea, but they are extremely important when it comes to countries where the traditions of legal positivism are firmly entrenched in the social consciousness and practice of regulating relations between individuals and governmental authorities. Thus achieving tangible positive effects of using mediation technology for tax dispute resolution directly depends on the openness of the corresponding normative framework.

Keywords: *mediation; taxation; tax disputes; conflict resolution; public interest.*

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Laboratory of Mediation, Negotiation and Arbitration. He obtained his PhD degree at the Lviv University of Business and Law presenting thesis on "Legal Nature of Natural Resources Payments". Range of his scholarly interests includes mediation of disputes with public authorities and within local communities, taxation in the field of environment and natural resources management, rights of taxpayers and their protection in the context of fiscal sovereignty of the state, academic freedoms.

Source versus Residence in Income Taxation: Different Paths for International and EU Tax Law

Liudmyla KOSTYA¹

Abstract

The article explores the nature and substance of the conflict between international and EU tax law regarding the application of principle of source and principle of residence in connection with the division of fiscal powers of the EU member states to impose and collect direct taxes on income earned by residents and non-residents in different taxing jurisdictions but within the EU single market. Proper demarcation of fiscal jurisdictions is of great importance for both taxpayers and member states. From the perspective of a taxpayer who is engaged in international commercial activity or receives income from another, foreign EU country, imbalance in division of taxing powers between the state of his residence and the state where his income has been generated may lead to unreasonably heavier tax burdens because of juridical double taxation. Disparity or lack of agreement between the member states as to the allocation of their corresponding taxing powers can be resulted in the so-called double non-taxation and unjustified budgetary losses. Majority of the EU countries levy direct taxes in accordance with more than one principle at the same time and this is itself is not prohibited by the EU Treaty. However such state of things creates high level of uncertainty both for taxpayers and member-states and must be fixed in near future either through direct regulation by EU legislative authorities or, which is more probable, through gradual developing of the more unified approach by the European Court of Justice in its decisions and corresponding readiness of the EU countries to implement it within their own tax systems.

Keywords: *income tax; residence; source; single market; taxing powers.*

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Local Government Administrative Services (Administrative Services of a Local Government)

Ihor KOVBAS¹

Abstract

The implementation of government services doctrine in general and administrative services in particular is to become one of the most promising phases in public administration reform and form its ideological basis. Recognition of an individual person, his/her life and health, honor and dignity the greatest social value causes rethinking of the state role and radical changes in the relations between government and citizens. Although there were numerous publications in the outlined sphere, the problem of the provision of administrative services by the local governmental institutions of public administration still remains unexplored in its complexity and predetermines the difficulties in the effective activity of such establishments and thus results in the limitations of guaranteed to the citizens quality of services. Administrative services used to be provided and are still supported by a great number of government and public administration agencies, so local government administrative services is the area of the study. In the developed Western European countries the tendency to delegate to the local public administration a number of functions of administrative services provision to the private, mixed and other structures appeared. It is local authorities not only deliver such services directly but also provide and grant them with the involvement of market mechanisms. First of all the state should supply public administration agencies with own sufficient stable financial resources that the agencies under the circumstances have no at their disposal at present, to provide the opportunities for different services of the respected quality in order to implement not only freedoms and rights but protected by law individuals needs, rights and legal interests of entities.

Keywords: *administrative service, local government, The subject of public administration, own authority, delegated authority.*

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Mr. Kovbas is the author of twenty scientific publications and training manuals; he regularly participates in many international conferences, round tables and seminars on the administrative law

conducted both in Ukraine and abroad.

Most of Ihor Kovbas' works were dedicated to the questions of the legal public and administrative services regulation by the authorities and also to the problems of decentralization in the system of public administration.

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http://caflawdep.chnu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Kovbas_publ2018.html

On the Representation of Employers in Employment Relations

Iryna KOZUB¹

Abstract

According to Art.92 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, legal entity shall acquire civil rights and obligations and exercise them through the bodies acting in accordance with the constituent documents and the law. Procedure for the creation of a legal entity's bodies shall be specified by its constituent documents and the law. In cases specified by the law, the legal entity may acquire civil rights and obligations and exercise them through its members. The body or the person, which in accordance with the legal entity's constituent documents or the law acts on its behalf, is obliged to perform fair and reasonable actions in the interests of the legal entity and not to exceed its/his/her powers. Considering the above, it can be stated that employment contracts with employees are concluded by representatives of a legal entity on its behalf. On the basis of an employment agreement, the employees can also act as representatives of the enterprise, who act on its behalf under a corresponding power of attorney, or those who don't have the power of attorney, but their employment functions presume servicing customers by means of entering into agreements. Representation as such is viewed as legal relations in the employment law, when representatives of employees and employers help parties of individual and corporate employment relations exercise their rights, obligations and interests. Representation of employers in corporate employment relations is carried out through organizations or their unions, the purpose of creation and functioning of which is specifically representation of employers, or through another person under the power of attorney, issued by the employer.

Keywords: *representation, representative, employer.*

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Entrepreneurship among Graduates: Assessing Self-employment Opportunities and Advancements in Albania

Alba Demneri KRUJA¹

Abstract

Many studies have confirmed that entrepreneurship is an engine of economic growth in developed and especially in developing countries. Orienting students towards entrepreneurship provides employment solutions and opportunities for the graduates, so fostering entrepreneurship has become a priority of universities as it has come up with advancements in the entrepreneurship process. This research aims assessing self-employment opportunities, competences and advancements of university graduates in Albania. The issues investigated relate to: (1) study program – economic activity relationship; (2) time needed from graduation to self-employment; (3) start-up financing sources; (4) start-up location; (5) self-employment aspirations and satisfaction. The data used in the study are collected through the structured questionnaires distributed to Epoka University graduates from 11 study programs of two different faculties.

Keywords: *Entrepreneurship, Graduates, Opportunities, Competences, Epoka University, Albania.*

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Country Development through Enterprise Investments and Innovation: Evidence from Albania

Alba KRUA (DEMNERI) ¹

Abstract

Enterprise investments and innovation are the key requirements for a country's development. Albania as a developing country with a 25 years' experience of open economy, has shown significant efforts in improving its market structure and enterprise development through investment in different economic sectors and sustaining innovation. This study aims to investigate the impact of enterprise investments and innovation on the Albanian economy towards its development from 2000 up to 2015, a 16 year period. Secondary data collected from the Albanian Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) and Albanian General Directorate of Patents and Trademarks (GDPT) reports are used as an investigation tool in the study. Multiple regression analysis through IBM SPSS is used as a method of data analysis. The results of the study show that there exist a strong relationship between investment, innovation and economic growth and that for the Albanian economy investment in innovation is crucial for its growth, since its impact is very high.

Keywords: *Economy, Development, Enterprise Investments, Innovation, Albania.*

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The Constitution Law Realization for Professional Legal Aid During Administration

Oksana KRUSHNITSKA¹

Abstract

The main task of any democratic state is the protection of human rights and freedoms, their affirmation and assurance. The problem of determining the legal status of the individual, its content and structure is in the polemical theory. The legal status of an individual serves as a means to ensure the realization of the needs and interests of a person through the mechanism of legal regulation of social relations. The notion of a "mechanism of legal regulation" is still debatable, as the notion of a mechanism for ensuring the constitutionally-legal status of the individual and the concept of human rights guarantees in this mechanism. The professional legal assistance of a defender is intended to guarantee not theoretical, but practical and effective rights, and this especially concerns to the rights to protection from criminal charges, taking into account the prominent place which in a democratic society has the right to a fair trial from which they follow. It is important that the practice of applying national courts' provisions on the right to effective counsel assistance be exercised in the light of the practice of the European Court of Human Rights, since not only the qualification of the court but also the qualification of the counsel, its practical and effective protection is a key criterion for fair administration. The courts must take this practice into account when verifying the right to protection during a pre-trial investigation and trial in a case and in the presence of signs of "symbolic provision of services" by a defense counsel, a judgment must be revoked.

Keywords: *legal aid, lawyer, legal assistance, legal services, the institution of legal protection.*

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Relationship Between Depressive Mood and Maternal Obesity: Implications for Postpartum Depression

Rezarta LALO¹

Abstract

Obesity as a public health problem has increased in many developed countries, rising to worrying percentages. This trend is also visible among women of reproductive age, including pregnant women. This study performed to evaluate the association between reported prepregnancy body mass index (BMI) and screening positive for depression. The present cross sectional study was conducted at Maternity of Vlore during november 2016-february 2017 and involved 150 postpartum women randomly selected. The Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale questionnaire has been used as a screening tool. Prepregnancy height, weight, and pregnancy weight gain were self-reported. The primary exposure variable, prepregnancy BMI, was calculated. Women were stratified into the six World Health Organization BMI categories. All mothers who score 10 or more are identified as “in risk” for depression postpartum (PPD). The data was analyzed using the statistical program SAS 9.13 version, with $p < 0.05$ statistically significant. The risk for PPD is found in 62% of the cases. 22,4% of normal weight women screened positive for postpartum depression. This proportion was lower in women classed as underweight 8.1% and greater in pre-obese 31.6% and obese women 36.7%, (respectively 21.4% obese class 1; 10.2% obese class 2; 6.1% obese class 3). There is a significant statistical correlation between delivery complications and obese class 1 women with PPD ($p = 0.0200$). Controlling for psycho-social factors and pre-obese women remained strongly associated with screening positive for PPD ($p = 0.0053$). These findings identify the need for heightened attention to weight, mood, and their interaction in pregnant and postpartum women.

Keywords: *Maternal obesity; postpartum depression; prepregnancy BMI; psycho-social factors; birth difficulty; Maternity of Vlore.*

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Body Mass Determinations of Young People During the Period Between 2008-2017

Nicoleta LEONTE¹, Ofelia POPESCU², Oroles FLORESCU³, Teodora WESSELLY⁴

Abstract

The physical / somatic dimension, embodied in the physical autonomy and the current anatomical-functional capacity, the vitality necessary for a normal life, subscribes to the complex concept of "quality of life". In our century, the amplitude of excessive technology (mechanization and automation) and the ease of communication and travels, led to a reduction in the physical effort made by young people. All these changes have a negative impact on the physical well-being, by increasing the percentage of sedentary people and obesity. Intercountry comparable overweight and obesity estimates from 2008 show that 51.0% of the adult population (> 20 years old) in Romania were overweight and 19.1% were obese. Adulthood obesity prevalence forecasts (2010–2030) predict that in 2020, 12% of men and 9% of women will be obese. This study aims to determine the somatic mass evolution (muscle mass / adipose tissue ratio) of the students from University "Politehnica" of Bucharest by comparing the data collected in 2008 with those of 2017 and by finding the changes occurred over time. The results of the research show a positive evolution of the students' physical development in 2017 compared to the students in 2008, by the significant increase of the muscle mass ($t=4.2932$, $p=0.0001$). The values recorded in the adipose tissue do not display significant differences. The evolution identification of the muscle mass-adipose tissue ratio over time could highlight the effect of the educational and training process specific to the field of physical education and sport, and raising the awareness of the young people about the systematic practice of the physical activity combined with a healthy diet aims to increase the quality of life.

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Keywords: *body mass; adipose tissue; students; physical education.*

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Discussion and Proposals of “Lex Ferenda” Regarding the Institution of Completion of Court Decisions Existing in Article 444 of the Code of Civil Procedure

Verginel LOZNEANU¹

Abstract

This study seeks to highlight certain legislative gaps existing in article 444 of the Code of Civil Procedure which can generate disharmonised judicial practice regarding the completion of court decisions. Scientific debate has been generated by judicial practice regarding the completion of the decision of an appeal court which judges in the last instance. The study also suggests a "lex ferenda" in order to correctly interpret the law and to generate a harmonised judicial practice.

Keywords: *court decision, the Code of Civil Procedure, completion of court decisions, disharmonised judicial practice.*

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Consequentialist Ethics and Accountability in Contemporary Society

Viviana IVLAMPIE¹

Abstract

Various trends and orientations stand out from the history of ethics. Our attention focuses on three major aspects in this history, which will help us in the analysis of the decision-making process, in putting these decisions in effect and in taking accountability for the consequences of the decisional act. The perspectives under the lens are: the Aristotelian ethics of virtue, the utilitarian ethics or consequentialism, and the Kantian deontological ethics. By evaluating these types of ethics, we reach the conclusion that, confronted with the changes in the contemporary society, consequentialist ethics proves operational, both at the individual level and at the group, institutional or organisational level.

Keywords: *ethics, deontology, consequentialism, decision, accountability.*

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Sandplay with Adults with Serious Mental Illness: A Pilot Test of Feasibility and Acceptability

Sana LOUE¹

Abstract

Background: Kalfian sandplay therapy is premised on the creation of a free and protected space to facilitate clients' exploration of themselves. Although this modality has often been used with children and adults with some mental illnesses, the acceptability and feasibility of its use with adults with severe mental illness, including schizophrenia, has not been systematically investigated. Methods: We offered sandplay therapy to individuals residing in a therapeutic farm community for adults with mental illness, located in Ohio, USA. Results: Over the course of 2 years, a total of 19 individuals elected to participate in the sandplay therapy. Individuals' diagnoses included major depression, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia. Several of the clients also experienced developmental delays. The number of sessions for participants ranged from 1 to 29. Participation was often ceased due to discharge from the facility. Individuals who participated in sandplay therapy over time variously reported that they looked forward to the sessions, that it helped them to recover and process memories, and that it was helpful in reducing the symptoms of their mental illness. Conclusion: Sandplay was found to be both feasible and acceptable as a therapeutic modality for this population. It was additionally found to be clinically beneficial for some clients.

Keywords: *Sandplay therapy; serious mental illness; therapeutic farm; research.*

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has conducted research domestically and internationally on HIV risk and prevention, mental illness, family violence, and research ethics. She has authored or edited more than 30 books and more than 100 peer-reviewed journal articles.

The Romanian Post-Socialist Town- Contrasts and Convergences

Maria-Magdalena LUPCHIAN¹

Abstract

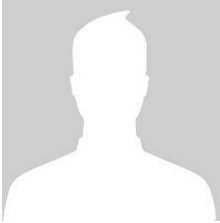
After 1990, Romania's towns have evolved differently, depending on their previous economic, on size and geographic position. The changes occurred at the level of the towns can be analysed taking into consideration these criteria, at different levels. The present work aims to identify the modifications at the level of the Romanian towns from a demographic (evolution of the population number, its structure on groups of age and sex), a functional (the decrease in the importance of the industrial function, the emergence of new functions, the functional reconfiguration of the urban space), a social (appearance of a new category of townspeople, the role of the external migration in the development of towns, the change in the "rhythm" of the town's life) and a landscape (functional conversions, peri-urban extensions, reconfiguration of the public spaces etc.) point of view. All these changes will be analysed in accordance with the dimensional category to which the town belongs. Having an extensive bibliography, the article illustrates these modifications through some case studies which were considered relevant for the theme approached. The results of the study indicate the existence of an important social cleavage between the capital city and the regional metropolitan cities on the one hand (whose population is confronted with problems connected with traffic management, peri-urban extension, but enjoy a higher living standard and everything deriving from it) and the small towns, on the other hand, (whose aged population face serious economic problems, whose aspect and social structure turns them into disadvantaged spaces).

Keywords: *Town, Functional conversion, population, town landscape.*

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Legal Liability In The Matrix Of Special Guarantees Of Human Rights

Oleksandr MAKSYMUK¹

Abstract

The article focuses on the fact that legal liability is not only a form of implementation of the protective function of law. The impact of legal liability is not limited to a negative reaction to the violation of human and civil rights, as it is also reflected in the creation of a favorable legal atmosphere that promotes the legitimacy of the use of these rights. The matrix of guarantees covers both positive and negative impacts on legal persons. When investigating the place of legal liability in the matrix of special guarantees, we summarize that the latter have their own specific structure, which includes various forms of legal reality. This structure, united by common purpose, has a multilevel and strictly focused nature - to ensure the realization of human and civil rights, that is, to transfer this right from the sphere of the proper to the sphere of the real state. It's the reason of the choice of main areas of legal reality, in which legal responsibility is the most relevantly disclosed. The place of legal responsibility in the system of special (legal) guarantees of human rights (citizens) is determined by the presence of appropriate properties that unite them: all of them are reflected and enshrined in the law. Legal guarantees include, in particular, the norms of the current legislation, which reveal and specify the basic rights of individuals and establish the procedure for their implementation, as well as aimed at defining and specifying the order of subjective rights protection by state bodies.

Keywords: *legal liability, special guarantees, human rights, legal reality, current legislation.*

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The Organization of Violence. A Deconstructivist Perspective.

Sorin Tudor MAXIM¹

Abstract

Theoretical approaches to the problem of violence are situated between two extreme interpretations: one which maintains that violence is embedded into our own genetic code, belonging, as such, to our human nature; another, which considers it a result of the act of socializing. In the first case, we can only assert that, if it naturally belongs to us, we cannot avoid it but, at most, we can control it and, eventually, channel it in directions which are less deterrent as far as our becoming as humans is concerned. In context, the manifestation of domestic violence can be subliminally reduced by developing alternative ways of releasing our aggressive potential, with the aid of socially and individually therapeutic violence: sporting races, the valuation of competition on a societal and/or individual level, the organization of violence (in politics, for example), which can exhaust individuals' aggressive potential before it becomes destructive, generating violence and destabilizing community life: that of the family, that of professional groups, that of scientific communities, etc. If, however, in the second case, we found, alongside E. Fromm, that "the significant data in the fields of neuropsychology, animal psychology, paleontology and anthropology do not confirm the hypothesis according to which the non-human being is naturally endowed with a spontaneous and ante-propelled tendency towards aggression," we would be compelled to accept that violence is the product of history, culture and education. Alternatively, it is both one and the other in the sense that, being consubstantial with us, this tendency of ours is considerably amplified in the process of our historical becoming (of our civilization, in other words).

Keywords: *violence, organization, deconstructivist perspective.*

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Participation of the Nonclassical Subjects of International Law in Law-making and Law-enforcement

Alona MANYK¹

Abstract

According to the current understanding of international law as a "living" law is analyzed inextricable link between the process of law-making and law-enforcement of modern international law. The problem of law-making and law-enforcement of international "living" law is closely linked to the actual problem of the subject's composition of modern international relations. Today on the international scene more and more active participants become international organizations, transnational companies, international justice authorities and a number of other entities which are directly involved in law-making and law-enforcement during the implementation of their own international legal personality instead states as the primary subject of international law. Moving of the main function in law-making of the international law from the states to other entities is caused by the needs of the subjects in specific international relationships that require from modern international law rapid adoption of laws, quality of response on urgent needs and effectiveness of their enforcement. According to the changes in the subject's composition of law-making, there are also changes in the enforcement process, which are characterized in a "living" international law by a higher percent of efficiency compared with the classic law-enforcement on the basis of positive law. Modern trends in law-making and law-enforcement are increasingly proving that international law of the global community is the "living" law and naturally-legal vision of international legal regulation, that is dominant in modern international law, should comply or at least not denied by the positive international law.

Keywords: *law-making, law-enforcement, non-classical subjects of international law, "living" law, international law.*

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From 2012 year began working as assistant in Department of International Law of law faculty of Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University.

From 2015 year transferred to the position of assistant in Department of European Law and Comparative Law, when works now.

Topics of scientific interests: Public International Law, Comparative Law, EU law.

Currently works on PhD dissertation “Ideas of Eugene Ehrlich’s concept “the living law” and development of international law” with specialization 12.00.11 – International Law.

Pre-Trial Probation as a Way to Guarantee the Protection of the Defendant's Rights

Oksana MELENKO¹

Abstract

Within the framework of Ukraine's European integration and the development of its legal system, there arises a need for introducing an efficient mechanism, which would make up for convicts' rehabilitation, as well as establish some control over their behavior. The institution of probation seems to be the very mechanism that is able to fulfil the above task, as well as to protect our society, prevent repetitive crimes and stipulate the criminal's reintegration into the society. The essence of probation lies in establishing control over the convict by obliging him to do certain things and restricting his freedom, without isolating him from the society (to attend probation centers, to meet a supervisory officer, to participate in various activities, etc.). One of the most important functions, performed by the probation service, is a pre-trial one. It is administered in the process of investigating the crime, together with other investigative actions, by the bodies of inquiry. This pre-trial function presupposes collecting information about the criminal, with the purpose of assisting the court in determining the most relevant punishment (either imprisonment or some other alternative sentence). In this way, implementing the rule of law and ensuring human rights, the legislature allows the defendant to take a direct part: in making up his social-psychological characteristics; in specifying any information concerning his involvement in the committed crime; in compiling a pre-trial report; in receiving information on the procedure of compiling and applying the pre-trial report; in providing the probation officer with all the information, required by the report. In case of biased treatment, a defendant can withdraw a probation officer. Any accused individual has an indisputable right to make his own comments and specifications in the process of making up a pre-trial report, as well to refuse to sign it.

Keywords: *probation, convict, pre-trial report, probation officer, social rehabilitation.*

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The Issue of Correlation between Absolute and Relative Human Rights: Logical-Gnosiological Analysis

Serhiy MELENKO¹, Dan PARANYUK²

Abstract

Due to applying the newest methodological techniques in performing a profound scientific logical-gnosiological analysis, the article under discussion reveals certain axiological factors, which might be regarded as ontological “markers” of such indispensable human rights as the right to life and the right to personal inviolability. In order to achieve the goal, set by the authors of the article, they have carried out a profound juridical-philological analysis of the contents of the articles of the II and III European Conventions for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950. While analyzing the juridical contents of numerous cases, heard by the European Court of Human Rights on the protection of the right to life and the right to personal inviolability, the authors of the article have reached somewhat ambiguous conclusions. The latter may serve as an efficient ground for further research in the field of logical-gnosiological analysis of the human rights protection, ensured by the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950. In particular, the article under studies reasonably questions the unambiguous perception of the individual’s right to personal inviolability as something absolute and indisputable. This critique has been stipulated by a profound logical-ontological analysis of the court file of the lawsuit “Gäfgen v. Germany”, which was heard by the European Court of Human Rights. In addition, the authors of the article have certain doubts concerning the fact that the individual’s right to life has been referred to as a relative one. The above doubts have resulted from a profound logical juridical-philological analysis of the lawsuit court file “McCann and Others v. United Kingdom”. Another thing that causes the whole range of questions, is the correlation between the axiological components of the protection of the individual’s right to life and his/her personal inviolability. In other

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words, why is the right to life referred to the list of relative human rights, whereas individual's personal inviolability – to that of absolute ones? The authors of the article do not expect that their investigation will somehow mitigate the importance of the issue of correlation between the right to individual's personal inviolability and his/her right to life. Consequently, they are open for further scientific discussions on the subject both during the conference and on the pages of various scholastic journals.

Keywords: *human rights, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the right to life, the right to personal inviolability, the European Court of Human Rights.*

Conference: ESDPAL 2018

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3. Melenko S.H. The Role of the Ancient Greek Philosophy of Law in the Process of Formation of the Contemporary State and Law Ideologemes / S.H.Melenko // *Журнал східноєвропейського права*. - 2015. - № 15. - С. 28-33.

4. Melenko S.H. The Conceptual Peculiarities of the European Law Ideological Bases / S.H.Melenko // Журнал східноєвропейського права. - 2015. - № 16. С. 25-30.
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6. Melenko S.H., Paraniuk D.V. Anaximander of Miletus: the Axiological Expression of Justice / S.H. Melenko, D.V. Paraniuk // The Journal of Eastern European Law / Журнал східноєвропейського права. – К., 2017. - №44. – С. - 11-17.
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Money, the Alienated Power of Humanity

Rarița MIHAIL¹

Abstract

From a chronological point of view, the original discourse of Karl Marx on money has been marked, first of all, by the ethical tradition that considers money as a source of corruption in human relations, and connects directly to individual vices such as the greed for money and selfishness. Thus, in the *Manuscripts of 1844*, Marx adopted the principle of Moses Hess regarding the support to the critical issues of alienation over a certain conception of money (the distorted representation of human activity, an agent of corruption of social life and responsible for a reversal of the normal order of life). In this article, we argue that through Marx's philosophical criticism of money in his third manuscript, through his report on two literature references, he tries to prove the abstraction power specific to money. I have developed this thesis by studying in three times the way in which money generates a triple abstraction-alienation: the abstraction and alienation of the object, the alienation-abstraction of the subject, and the alienation-abstraction of the generic humankind in its entirety.

Keywords: *Karl Marx, capitalism, alienation, the power of money, derealization of mankind.*

Conference: LUMEN RSACVP 2018

Biodata



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the human condition from the perspectives of social philosophy and socio-anthropology.

Deconstructing Masculinist Power Politics in Society: Oppression, Control, and Domination

Ramona MIHĂILĂ¹

Abstract

Inspired by Nicholas and Agius (2018), I aim to prove that masculinism is a rationale, rhetoric, actuation, and moral representation that preserves and adapts astute and definite kinds of ascendancy, being an intrinsic mindset or totalizing perspective that essentially universalizes and shows partiality towards the attributes of masculinity, thus subordinating substitute manners of comprehension, learning, and being. I inspect the broader theoretical claims that cover this topic, providing a clarifying frame of reference in a realm of analysis that has brought about mixed findings: masculinism destabilizes, handles, and integrates types of forcefulness, sway, and structural imbalance throughout diverse axes of dissimilarity, penetrating novel pecking orders and power relations, in addition to supporting current ones. I advance primary empirical investigations for my case study clarifying that masculinism is a scheme of inquiry that enables a grasp of gender further than separate encompassment of masculinity and femininity. Even when the characteristics of gender are dissimilar, in a gender configuration, hierarchy prevails. Developing my case and employing recent contributions to the literature, I elucidate that there operates a far-reaching discourse of masculinism, manifested, functionalized, and bolstered by both women and men, in addition to organizations, arrangements, and debates, which is expressed by the subservience of women and other non-influential categories to the masculine standard. The notion of masculinism designates a constructive discourse that regulates what is coherent. Epistemic violence defines the adverse results of suppression, a mechanism that the normalizing incentives of masculinism maintain, altering it and concatenating it through various shifting routines.

Keywords: *masculinism; power; politics; control; domination.*

Conference: LUMEN RSACVP 2018

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Power Structures in Organizational Gender Equality Processes: The Role of Workplace Identity Construction

Ramona MIHĂILĂ¹

Abstract

Following Fotaki and Harding (2017), I claim that gender is constituted and reconfigured through language, perceptibility and symbolic arrangements of power that are intuitively maintained and re-established by subjects in the circumstances of organizations. Feminist approaches can be instrumental in grasping how prevalent cultural routines are an intrinsic component of the current power relations that a particular society endorses via setting up an array of discursive and affective instruments. Restrictive organizational politics that shows partiality towards the subgroup while depriving the greater part emerge from the power frameworks putting forward the turnover or performance rationale and from embracing predetermined identities in which the preservation of the latter necessitates the subservience of the greater part to the betterment of the subgroup. My case study aims to demonstrate that the dissolution of individuals and labeling of integrated social collectives by assigning contentious personalities makes possible their depreciation and mistreatment. Embracing predetermined identities and examining distinct subjectivities favor the self against the other and overlook intersubjectivity, i.e. the mechanisms by which individuals associate with, and are influenced by, others in entities. The reenactment of the gendered images/affective involvements that reinforce the symbolic order results in the continuation of women's marginalization and the diverse types of discriminations that women undergo in the workplace. The empirical analysis developed in this paper highlights that the market's apparent capacity to counteract dissimilarities of gender by distributing resources and prospects most adequately seem untruthful as women are the first to be adversely impacted by various crises of capitalism.

Keywords: *organizational; gender; equality; process; workplace.*

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About the Principle of Law Unreactivity and the Immediate Application of New Civil Law; the exception of the ultraactivity of the old law.

Alexandru MIHAILESCU¹

Abstract

According to Article 6 (1) of the Civil Code, "Civil Law is applicable as long as it is in force. It has no retroactive power. " This principle refers to the fact that civil law applies only to legal situations that arise after its entry into force. That is, it applies only to the future and is in close connection with the principle of the immediate application of the new civil legal norm. Although the Civil Code says that the law in Romania does not retroactively, but the new law applies immediately, there are exceptions to this rule. I would like to bring some intrigue; civil law in Romania retroactively or not? I want at the end to understand this principle and the exception to the ultraactivity of the old law.

Keywords: *new civil law, the old law.*

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The Holy See's Intervention in the Struggle for the Occupation of the Hungarian Throne (1290–1310)

Robert-Marius MIHALACHE¹

Abstract

This study attempts to present the major changes that occurred in the history of the Hungarian royal institution between 1290 and 1310. After the death of King Ladislaus IV, who was also known as the Cuman and had no successor, the Hungarian royalty experienced a rather difficult period. Several heirs on the maternal side expressed their desire to ascend the throne of Hungary. The pope followed closely the situation in this kingdom, since he was the head of the Pontifical Monarchy, an institution known as *Christianitas* or *Societas Christiana*, to which Hungary also belonged. The pope made his presence felt through his legates, special envoys sent there to resolve the matter of the continuity of the Hungarian throne. In this segment of time, four legates *de latere* were dispatched to Hungary, which attests the extremely acute character of the “Hungarian question.” The pontifical legates dispatched to Hungary during this period had to resolve political rather than religious issues, proving once again the force of the Roman Curia, which held not only spiritual power, but also temporal might. By virtue of this, Rome was entitled to intervene in the kingdoms that formed *Societas Christiana* and to oversee the evolutions of these regalities; this was made possible by the “ministry of royalty,” a role that each European regality assumed on acknowledging the pontifical suzerainty, as Hungary also did in the late tenth century.

Keywords: *Holy See, Legatus de latere, Hungarian Throne, Charles Robert of Anjou.*

Conference: LUMEN RSACVP 2018

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The Sublime and the Astronomical Image

Lucian MOCREI REBREAN¹

Abstract

As a particular aesthetic category, the sublime is linked to the rediscovery of aesthetics as a philosophy of experience, it is born inside our interaction with unfamiliar natural environments. Those *terra incognita* which appeared to be exiled in a place beyond our immediate experience now tend to return. The goal of this article is to highlight the relevance of the category of the sublime in the hermeneutics of astronomical images, starting from Edmund Burke's philosophical vision. For him, the sublime reclaims itself especially from the idea of infinitude in terms of space and time and of a threatening presence of power. Its value as an aesthetic category in the interpretation of the images of the cosmos, is intimately linked to the contradictory character of the infinity/terror tandem on which it is founded. The intimate link between terror and the sublime can be observed in the astronomical images which reflect the observable universe while also artistically interpreting it with epistemological accuracy. Those natural characteristics that are sources of the sublime: obscurity, power, vastness and infinitude become the visual tropes of an aesthetics of extremes which starts from the premise that a representation can have the same power of suggestion as the real experience. Provoking our human fragility, the void, darkness, loneliness and silence of the extraterrestrial cosmos operate compellingly in the favor of the experience of that "charming dread" which is its typical mark. Our visual encounter with intergalactic space evokes the sublime both imaginarily and emotionally.

Keywords: *sublime; infinity; terror; experience; astronomical image.*

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Human Dignity as a Fundamental Right of a Person

Heorhii MOISEI¹

Abstract

This article is concerned with problematics of human dignity as a fundamental right of a person. It is investigated the essence of human right and law, concerning the dignity and it is argued the need to include such kind of law to the protection mechanism of human rights and freedoms. It is proved that the authorities of legislative, executive and judicial branches must pay a special attention on legal and actual enforcement of right on human dignity of each person. The author considers the necessity to improve the legislative environment of right to human dignity, its protection and security. The problem system of the regulating the human dignity as the determining of the person's right is due to the fact that the right to human dignity belongs to natural human rights and is one of the main legal values, which serves as a criterion for assessing the constitutionality and legality of acts, acts or omissions of public authorities, other legal entities and individuals.

The object of an article is to study the problems of constitutional regulation of human dignity as the fundamental right of a person and to clarify the role of right to human dignity in guaranteeing the realization and protection of other human and civil rights and freedoms.

It has been established that a special value and meaning of the right to human dignity is connected with his religious, ethical and moral principles. The concept of the right to human dignity in modern legal science is explored.

Keywords: *human dignity; right to dignity; legal status of person; constitutional right to human dignity.*

Conference: ESDPAL 2018

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Education, Culture, Human Freedom, and Moral

Aslanbek NAZIEV¹

Abstract

What is an education? Not so long ago in the Soviet Union and Russia was recognized the following answer to this question: “Education is the socially organized and regulated process of continuous transference of socially significant experience from previous to following generations. The main way to receive an education is to take a course of training in the system of educational institutions”. But about twenty years ago, suddenly it became clear that such interpretation of education has significant defects. A similar answer to the proposed question was given by panelists on ResearchGate. Most of them were in agreement that “Education is the transmission of civilization”. But when this writer asked if they believe that the transmission of civilization with the help of war can be considered as a kind of education, no one answered, and the debate was cut short. These remarks show that the obvious answers to the question are not as good as they seem. Meanwhile, in the early nineteenth century, it was suggested the much more acceptable definition of education. This was done by Hegel in his work “Philosophical Propaedeutics”. In our report, we will recall this definition, demonstrate its advantages over the others, and explain its relationship with the other key parties of the human community, namely, with the culture, the human freedom, and the morality.

Keywords: *Education, Culture, Human Freedom, Moral.*

Conference: LUMEN RSACVP 2018

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Awards & achievements

- Oct 2013 Grant: Victor Pinchuk's Foundation "Territory of the Future: The Open University", Ukraine
- Jan 2008 Award: Honorary Worker of Higher Professional Education of the Russian Federation
- Dec 1996 DAAD Scholarship

Teaching experience

- Developed and implemented in the practice of teaching at university level about ten author's courses in mathematics and mathematics teaching;
- Prepared ten PhD students who successfully defended their thesis on the methodology of mathematics teaching.

Integrated Education - Differentiated Education and Educational Performance

Gabriela NEAGU¹, Sebastian FITZEK²

Abstract

The principle behind successful education systems and countries is that efficiency (very high educational performance, maintaining a very large share of the population in the system up to the completion of the highest level of education) must be complemented by equity in education: all members society must achieve at least a minimum level of knowledge, abilities, skills to help meet the current and prospective demands of society and the economy. Equity and efficiency in education are not excluded, on the contrary: a fair education system has great chances of becoming and efficient as efficiency favors equity in education. The analysis of the results obtained by Romanian students in the national and international evaluations, as well as other aspects related to our education system - school attendance rates at all levels of education, early school leaving rate - reveals that neither efficiency or equity in education is characteristic: a small share of Romanian students participating in PISA assessments has achieved results below the minimum level (level 2, after the PISA classification), the dropout rate tends to growth after gymnasium completion. The objective of this paper is to analyze to what extent the characteristics of the educational system (structure, content, organization) influence the students' educational performance. The premise from which we are leaving is that an integrated education system has a much greater positive impact on students' educational performance compared to types of education systems. The fundamental data that we will support in achieving the set goal comes from the PISA 2015 evaluation.

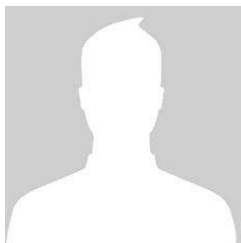
Keywords: *minimum level of education, PISA, integrated education, differentiated education, skills.*

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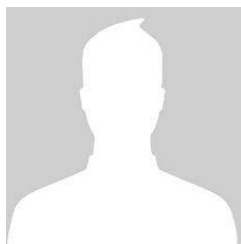
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Aspects Regarding the Optimization of the Physical Training of Students Swimmers in Semifond Trials

Narcis Florian NEAGU¹, Carmen GRIGOROIU², Oroles FLORESCU³, Mihaela NETOLITZCHI⁴

Abstract

The aim of the paper is to improve the physical training level of the students in the representative swimming team of the University „Politehnica” of Bucharest. In order to achieve the proposed goal, we developed a training program, which focused on the classification of the specific operational structures according to the criterion of the effect on the optimization indicators for the physical training and, implicitly, on the students' results in the semifond trials, the methodical process used being that of the circuit. The research methods we used were the following: the bibliographic study method, the direct and indirect observation method, the experimental method, the statistical-mathematical method and the graphic method. The subjects were evaluated in the initial, intermediate and final phase of the experiment by means of semifond trials: 400 m free and 200 m butterfly. The research activity was carried out during a one-year training period, from 08.10.2016 to 08.10.2017, on a sample of 24 students (aged 19-21) from the University „Politehnica” of Bucharest, who were divided into 2 groups: the experimental group and the control group. During the preparation of the experimental group, the independent variable of the research, namely the physical training program specific to the students swimmers for semifond trials, was introduced, while the control group did the normal training program. The results obtained during the research with the experimental group have materialized in the increase of the physical training parameters, with direct transfer on the results of the trials carried out in the water tests (400 m free and 200 m butterfly). This demonstrates the efficiency of the experimental group's preparation compared to that of the control group, an evolution which is due to applying the independent variable of our research.

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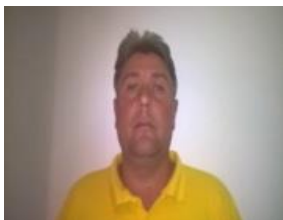
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Keywords: *physical training, semifond trials, students, swimmers, training program.*

Conference: LUMEN RSACVP 2018

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The scientific activity materialized through studies and articles published in speciality journals and in the volumes of national and international scientific sessions.



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The scientific activity materialized through studies and articles published in speciality journals and in the volumes of national and international scientific sessions.



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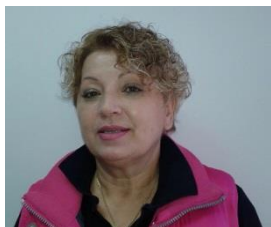
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The scientific activity was undertaken through the study of published articles
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Evolution, Organization and Public Relations within the National Archives

Marilena-Oana NEDELEA¹, Alexandru-Mircea NEDELEA²

Abstract

As an institution, the archives on the territory of the Romanian extracarpates were formally established in the context of the elaboration of the first modern administrative laws, namely the Organic Regulations, in the years 1831-1832. The National Archives of Romania are in the process of institutional transformation. A new Law on Archives is underway, the modernization of the infrastructure, including IT, as soon as possible. The National Archives Institution of Romania consists of 43 structures that provide services for the extraction of extracts and copies of the acts under management. Pursuant to Law 16/1996 (which is to be amended, on the grounds of the improvement of the existing law and its alignment with the European Union legislation), the Archives set rules for the archivist activity; implement archive management measures; receive documents for the National Archives Fund of Romania; inventory, select and preserve the documents held; Preserve documents on microfilm or other media; manages the archive database.

Keywords: *National Archives, Public Relations.*

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The Right to Own Image from the Patrimony Perspective and the Sanctions Regarding the Contravention

Gabriela NEMȚOI¹

Abstract

The actual society converge to assign an increase importance to patrimony component of the right to self image. For that purpose, it attend the possibility of exploitation of this from economic point of view, fact that the legislation in matter it's based on a vast jurisprudential documentation, both as international level, as national level. Regulated in express way in Romanian legislation once with come into force of the New Civil Code which introduce a freestanding chapter inserted in Book I, second Title and committed to the respect owed to human being and his inherent rights, the personality rights it's rejoice at a well deserved attention, the regulations in this matter asserting with necessity. Under this aspect, we emphasize the fact that the doctrine has manifest an increase interest in the approach of this issue, which still remain one of novelty and susceptible to be exploited, as much as the practical situations related with the application of this right are more and more various. The recognition of the patrimony component does not clear out the right to self image by the his personal content, as the right of personality, which for that matter hold by his nature.

Keywords: *the right to self image, the personality rights, the patrimony component, civil law.*

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four organizations with legal and economic profile. Active participant in national and international conference.

Land Tax as a Source of Local Budget Revenues

Lidiia NESTERENKO¹

Abstract

The land tax is a kind of the payments, which was paid to fill the treasury since very long ago. That long there has been a problem of identification of a fair and comparable tax burden and to motivate payers to pay it properly. According to the author, such motivational stimulus may be awareness and perception that the money that is paid will return in another good. It will be spent on satisfaction of the general public interest, part of which is the individual interest of the given payer. For example, building a road or repairing a hospital, or restoring contaminated lands, or carrying out their reclamation. Since the land tax, according to Ukrainian legislation, is local, all funds come to the local budget. Therefore, the territorial community itself must be interested in its effective administration and timely payment. One of the problems encountered in tax administration is the poorly formed tax base. The object of taxation, according to the Tax Code of Ukraine, is the formed land plot. Which means that it has been assigned a cadastral number and information about its owner or user entered in the register of real rights to real estate and their encumbrances. Unfortunately, many potential land tax payers do not properly process their property. Because of this, the budget of the local community and the payers themselves lose. Since their property rights are not properly protected. The registry data is predominantly legally valid in comparison to previously issued land tenure documents. In addition, if the information about the land plot is not included in the relevant register, the person can not take any legal action regarding it. Thus, changing the views of the inhabitants on land tax as a benefit, but not evil - will promote the development of territorial communities and protect their own interests.

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Reactive Public Relations Strategies for Managing 'Fake News' in Online Environment

Daniel-Rareș OBADĂ¹, Gheorge-Ilie FÂRTE²,

Abstract

The aim of this conceptual paper is to discuss the issue of managing fake news in online environment, from an organizational perspective, by using reactive PR strategies. First, we critically discuss the most important definitions of the umbrella term 'fake news', in the so-called 'post-truth' era, in order to emphasize different challenges in conceptualizing this elusive social phenomenon. Second, employing some valuable contribution from literature, we present and illustrate with vivid examples 10 categories of fake news. Each type of fake news is discussed in the context of organizational communication. Based on existent literature, we propose a conceptual diagram to better understand the relationship between potential sources of fake news and organization environment. Furthermore, we consider that PR managers can use either reactive PR strategies to counteract online fake news regarding an organization, or communication stratagems to temporarily transform the organization served into a potential source of fake news. The existing typology of reactive public relations strategies from the literature allow us to discuss the challenge of using them in counteracting online fake news. Each reactive PR strategy can be a potential solution to respond to different types of online fake news. Although these possibilities seem to be extensive, in some cases, PR managers can find them ineffective. In our view, this cluster of reactive PR strategies is not a panacea for managing fake news in online environment and different strategic approaches may be need, such as communication stratagems. In this context, communication stratagems consist in using organization as a source or as a vector for strategic creation and dissemination of online fake news, for the benefit of the organization. We conclude that within online environment PR managers can employ a variety of reactive PR strategies to counteract fake news, or different communication stratagems to achieve organizational goals.

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Keywords: *Fake news; organization; conceptual model; reactive PR strategies; communication management;*

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Framing Human Values and Ethical Behavior in the European Union Participatory Governance (2009-2017)

Anca Parmena OLIMID¹

Abstract

The present paper aims at monitoring the meanings of the “human values” and “ethical behavior” in the European Union (EU) official documentation. In a time of complex researches in the field of participatory governance, the EU legal database of EUR-Lex provides various conceptions, meanings and uses of both terms. A reviewing of this documentation was completed framing the EU stated criteria of: (i) the domain of the document (EU Law and related documents, Official Journal, national law); (ii) the subdomain of the act (all documents, preparatory acts, legislation, consolidated acts, provisional data, communication, regulation, parliamentary questions, report, opinion, treaties, etc.) ; (iii) the year of the document (from 2009 to 2017) and (iv) the institution/ committee/ authority (European Commission, Council of the European Union, European Parliament, Court of Justice etc.). The study scrutinizes both the social and legal arguments using the content analysis of the EU official resources published from 2009 to 2017 and identified via the EU official electronic database of EUR-Lex. The research leads to exploring more than 5000 documents (N=5000) and defining the targeted concepts and attributes of the “social values” and “ethical behavior” in EU law and related documents such as: (a) “human dignity”; (b) “human rights”; (c) “freedom”; (d) “democracy”; (e) “equality”; (f) “rule of law”; (g) “security”; (h) “privacy”; (i) “ethical behavior”; (j) “social values”. The research thus postulates the framing of the “human values” and “ethical behaviour” considering three requirements: (1) the social needs; (2) the legal demands and (3) the institutional governance.

Keywords: *Human values; ethical behavior; European Union; EUR-Lex; participatory governance.*

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Mapping Medical and Social Topics in the Agenda of “Health 2020. A European Policy Framework Supporting Action across Government and Society for Health and Well-Being”: Focus on Health and Population

Daniel Alin OLIMID¹

Abstract

The present study aims to present the health policy agenda considering the legal framework of the “Health 2020: a European policy framework supporting action across government and society for health and well-being”, a document adopted by the World Health Organization, the Regional Committee for Europe for Europe in September 2012. The research uses the quantitative and qualitative content analysis of the English version of the document scrutinizing: a) the key strategic topics in the social and medical field; b) the social and medical determinants in the field of public health; c) the patterns of the social and health inequalities. The study also presents the analysis of the two key concepts: “health” and “population” linking the priority areas of the agenda Health 2020 as follows: a) health and population; b) public health systems and capacity; c) communities and public health services; d) public health performances and health benefits; e) public health promotion and societal benefits; f) medical information and public health capacity; g) health policy development and actions; h) different levels of the local and national governance. The paper also emphasizes the main health challenges and the role of the integrate actions and strategies focusing on the quality of life at individual and collective level.

Keywords: *health, Europe, society, government, population.*

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Performance Management in Pre-University Education

Georgiana Florența ONIȘORU¹, Daniela DRAGOMIR²

Abstract

The evolution and transformations in the Romanian education system have highlighted in recent years the implementation of educational services that meet the requirements of various categories of beneficiaries. This involves engagement, responsibility, vision, strategic thinking, professional and managerial skills. Strategic management is a systematic and interactive process characterized by a set of decisions and actions used to formulate and implement strategies and action plans aiming to create the best conditions for the organization of activity through the following stages: organization; analysis and assessment of the internal environment; adopting the organization development strategy and drawing directions of evolution; defining and selecting variables subject to planning; implementing programs proposed by the organization; performance evaluation. The Erasmus + program is designed to support the program countries efforts to make effective use of Europe's human talent and social capital while confirming the principle of lifelong learning by linking support to formal, non-formal and informal learning in the fields of education, training and youth.

Keywords: *management ; education; project; performance; Erasmus+.*

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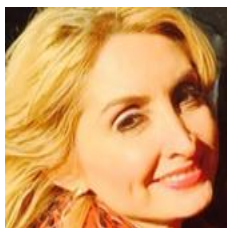


Georgiana Florența ONIȘORU, born in 1980 november 19 in a little town from Romania, Fieni. Followed the Normal School has been certified as pre-school and primary teacher. In 2004 she graduated the Valachia University, Humanities, Geography. Starts to work as a primary teacher in 2000 until now. Along the career path she was concerned to implement extracurricular activity in the school. In 2013 wrote two educational national projects: *Festivalul Primăverii* and *Festivalul Copilăriei*

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Intermezzo. In 2015 in collaboration has two European projects Erasmus+ *Let's make music on in the classroom* with Turcia and with Italy *Building a European Orchestra*.



My name is **DRAGOMIR Daniela** and I'm working in the educational field for about 26 years. I am a deputy director of "Ion Heliade Rădulescu" Secondary School with the specialization of professor of primary education. My certification as a professional in the field of communication and educational management is supported by the master's degree program at the Faculty of Communication and Public Relations of the National School of Political and Administrative Studies, specialization Managerial Communication and Human Resources, continuous training programs in the field of management school, but also as member of the National Corps of Experts in Educational Management.

Legal Regulation of Taxation in the Swiss Confederation

Petro PATSURKIVSKYY¹, Ruslana HAVRYLYUK²

Abstract

The article considers the Swiss model of fiscal municipalization from the ideological and methodological positions of the anthroposociocultural approach. Such components of this approach as historical and genetic methods together with the method of system-structural analysis were applied especially thoroughly and consistently. By means of them it was found that the Swiss model of fiscal decentralization is an attributive part of the construction of public power in Switzerland – municipalization from bottom to top. Special attention is drawn to defining the basic legal features of the Swiss model of fiscal municipalization, that is: taxes in the Swiss Confederation are distributed and collected by the cantons; the vast majority of tax revenues (more than half) remains in the communities and belongs to their own resources; the fiscal municipalization is based on the direct democracy (referendums and people's legislative initiative); the differences in the scope of financial autonomy in different cantons; the distinction between the models of fiscal interaction between cantons and communities; combining of the efforts of public authorities at each level with the efforts of taxpayers in the field of taxation; prevention of competitive taxation by different levels of public power.

It is argued that subsidiarity does not paradigmatically coincide with decentralization: the principle of subsidiarity postulates the sovereignty of the basic territorial collectives and considers the possible conditions for its limitation for general social needs and values. On the contrary, the principle of decentralization has the national level of governance as the starting point and considers the conditions of delegation of certain tasks and competences by the state to the lower levels of public power hierarchy in the principal frames of state sovereignty. Specificity of the principle of subsidiarity in Switzerland is that cantons play dual role from the standpoint of administrative federalism. On the one hand, they are the bearers of sovereignty of public power, including taxation. On

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the other hand, they are the sole bearers of administrative authority and are obliged to serve national interests, that is, the needs of Confederation. Paradox is that this service function of the cantons gives them considerable benefits in the inevitable opposition to the Union state, when it comes to provision of services of the entire fiscal system and the entire system of public finance.

Keywords: *Swiss fiscal municipalization, subsidiarity, sovereignty of the basic territorial collectives, Swiss instrumental state.*

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Ethical Principles of Realization of the Right of Ownership

Yuriy PATSURKIVSKY¹

Abstract

In the following article are examined theoretical and practical aspects of realization of civil laws. Basic principles of realization of civil laws are principles of freedom of realization of equitable rights and principle of observance of the set limits of realization of civil laws. It is suggested to understand other principles of realization of civil laws (honesty, cleverness, accordance of setting of right, solidarity of members' interests of legal relationships) in quality of limits of realization of right. The article is dedicated to research of problem questions of realization of equitable civil rights and duties, and also determination of their intercommunication. The different aspects of intercommunication of realization of civil laws and implementation of duties are analyzed. The theoretical and practical aspects of discretion of subjects of civil legal relationships are examined during realization of evaluation concepts in a civil law. Basic principle is subjective interest during realization of discretion of subject. An important role is played by an estimation carried out by a subject at realization of maintenance of evaluation concept. This estimation represents as vital experience of subject so degree of realization to them of maintenance of evaluation concept in a civil law.

The problem of the realization of law was and until now is considered ambiguous and became the subject of lively scientific discussions. The right is an endless work not only of state power, but of the whole people, and all life is a reflection of the unceasing struggle and work of the whole people, which clearly outlines the activities of the people in the field of economic and intellectual production. Taking into account the contradictory nature of many theoretical issues of the realization of law, as well as their exceptional complexity, lawyers have repeatedly turned to the analysis of the legal nature and the features associated with the implementation of law. However, to date, the problem of realizing law in the field of private law is one of the less investigated areas in legal science, which have not found the proper theoretical and practical solutions. All this in aggregate determines the relevance and choice of the topic of my scientific research.

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Keywords: *principles of realization of rights, principles of realization of civil laws, honesty, cleverness, justice, abuse of law, application of right, realization of equitable right, implementation of duties, intercommunication of rights and duty, realization of right, discretion, evaluation concepts, estimation in a right, will, subjective perception, realization of law.*

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rights. In addition, he studies the evaluation concepts in civil law. Investigates the legal nature of moral and ethical principles in civil law. Studying the experience of introducing the principles of the generosity of reasonableness and equity in the legal relationship of property. Among the scientific interests of Yuriy Patsurkivsky is the study of limits and constraints in law and abuse of law. The main function of law is to regulate the behavior of people, to organize the relationship between them. It is impossible to solve this task only at the expense of lawmaking. The norms of law establish ideal models, criteria for potentially legitimate behavior. In order for a law to become a really active mechanism, it is necessary for its practical implementation by actors in everyday life. If the requirements of legal norms are not embodied in real relations, then they lose their role as a social regulator. The social purpose of the right is exactly expressed in the regulation of social relations through the implementation of legal regulations

Software for the Analysis of the Political Discourse: Political AnalystBogdan PĂTRUȚ¹, Monica PĂTRUȚ²

Abstract

The program *Political Analyst* has been developed as a tool for specialist in political science. The program can simultaneously analyse different types of political, economic and socio-economic values for several parties and their candidates. The program can determine the frequency of values in the political programme of a party or its candidate, and then it allows the automatic generation of the values' graph and of the connections among them based on the co-occurrence of words-values in fragments of text-size established by the user. Subsequently, the user may insert new edges and associate sizes of the edges' costs. The nodes may be moved on the graph's editing area and the edges between these nodes are preserved. The generated graphs can be subsequently modified by the researcher who may analyse by himself the political program. The program *Political Analyst* can generate answers to all of the questions specified below.

- a) which is the dominant value in a political speech;
 - b) which groups of values have ties between them and have no connection with the rest;
 - c) which is the order in which political values should be set in order to obtain an equivalent but more synthetic speech compared to the already given one;
 - d) which are the links between values that form the "core" political speech.
-

Keywords: *political science, graph theory, political values, content analysis.*

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Facebook, Which is the Coolest High School in Town?

Monica PĂTRUȚ¹

Abstract

Social media tools have an increasingly important role in external communication and institutional image promotion. Taking advantage of this trend, institutions of the Romanian secondary schools turn to them in order to convey information regarding the identity of the organization and the educational model approached, to attract new members, to increase the educational community, to promote their offer and educational events. The biggest advantage of social media is the bidirectional communication that allows interaction with external audiences, which increases the visibility and credibility of educational institutions. The aim of this study is to analyze the way in which high schools in the municipality of Bacău carry out a permanent communication campaign in social media. We analyzed the official Facebook pages of these high schools using the Honeycomb Model (Kietzmann, Hermkens, McCarthy & Silvestre, 2011) to track their strategies when communicating with their internal and / or external audiences.

Keywords: *social media, high school, institutional communication, bidirectional communication, school organization, Romania.*

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The Utilisation of Plyometric Means in The Development of Explosive Force in the UPB Cheerleading Team

Raluca Anca PELIN¹, Carmen GRIGOROIU², Mariana MEZEI³, Camelia BRANET⁴

Abstract

Plyometrics is a method used in the development of explosive strength, which, by improving the springiness, can lead to the obtaining of high performances. The aim of the paper is to optimize the training of the students of the U.P.B. cheerleading team, through the elaboration and implementation during lessons of plyometric operational structures focused on the development of explosive force (detente). The research methods used were: documentation bibliography, direct and indirect observation method, the experimental method, the statistical and mathematical method, the grading method and the video recording technique. These were used to assess the level of explosive force development through the testing of 3 specific gymnastic jumps: sissone jump, nest jump, jump in the twine with an elk. The experimental research took place in the sports hall of U.P.B. in the period November 2016 - May 2017, on a sample of 16 students (divided into 2 groups: experimental and control), aged between 19 and 20 years. The training program of the experimental group took place over 20 weeks in 40 lessons training, during which we applied the independent variable, respectively specific plyometric means. The implementation of the operational structure experimental, put in practice on the basis of planned training lessons, we noticed significant progress of the experimental group compared to the control group in all parameters evaluated and tested. The attestation and validation of the results obtained from the research carried out, highlight the efficiency of the newly introduced methods in the organization, the conduct and the objectification of the training conducted with the experimental group. This represents a personal contribution to the improvement of the content of the instructive-educational process.

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Keywords: *cheerleading; explosive force; phyometric methods; students;*

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The scientific activity was undertaken through the study of published articles from special interest magazines and of national and international volumes of scientific communication sessions.



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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: track and field, human Motricity, physical education and sport – theory and methodology, didactics of physical education and sport, the theory of sport training, fitness.

The Characteristics of the Romanian Emigration Phenomenon

Maria PESCARU¹

Abstract

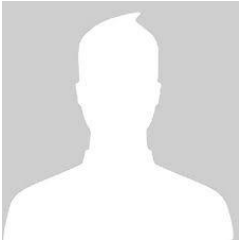
The sociological structure of Romanians emigrating abroad has changed over time. At first, the graduated, the highly qualified or specialists from urban areas emigrated. Currently, most of the emigrants are young, poor or insufficiently qualified, coming from rural areas. Even if there have been periods of increasing the domestic demand for labor, lately, many Romanians want to go abroad to work. After 1989, the political reflection was unanimous in recognizing the issue of emigration and asylum in Europe from a new perspective, stemming from the process of political developments in the Central and Eastern Europe. The vertiginous emigration from the East to the West has engendered a complex of representations, political mentalities and pragmatic reactions. The first representations on emigration were the significance of the victory of the humanist precepts and the liberal philosophy of human rights. As the phenomenon of emigration evolved in the East-West direction and there were dysfunctions of the exercise of the right to free movement - illegal migration, involuntary migration, foreign citizens in illegal situation, unjustified asylum requests - this phenomenon constituted a source of analysis. Emigration can also be analyzed as a crucial and necessary social act, absolutely mandatory for certain social categories, thus acquiring major community significance. In Romania, we are witnessing a situation of this kind, due to the persistence of youth emigration, the mood of young people to emigrate. The perception of the profile of the Romanian emigrant, together with the study and understanding of the multiple implications of emigration, should be a reference point in the elaboration of Romania's national policies on migration.

Keywords: *emigration, mentalities, community, representations, implications.*

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Important scientific contributions: 19 books as author, 8 books as co-author, over 110 scientific papers presented and published in magazines and volumes of international conferences in the country and abroad; Member of the editorial team, editorial board or reviser of journals published abroad.

Aspects of Civil Liability in Case of Distribution of Photos on Social Networks

Maria-Cristina PETREA¹

Abstract

In recent years social networking has become a permanent presence in our lives, access to and use of social networks becoming an integral part of everyday routine. The article analyzes the legal aspects related to the use of social networks as well as the results of the lack of information of the users from a legal point of view. The article argues that the exercise of individual rights and freedoms regains its limit at the point where the other's freedom begins. The denigrating statements made to a person in the virtual space, as well as the posting of photographs without his consent, are likely to prejudice his honor and dignity, damaging the right to the image protected by both the Constitution (Article 30, para. 6,7 - Freedom of expression:

- (1) Freedom of expression of thoughts, opinions or beliefs and freedom of creation of any kind, by word of mouth, in writing, by images, by sounds or by other means of communication in public are inviolable.
- (2) Censorship of any kind is forbidden.
- (3) Freedom of the press also implies the freedom to set up publications.
- (4) No publication may be suppressed.
- (5) The law may impose on the media the obligation to make public the source of funding.
- (6) Freedom of expression shall not prejudice the dignity, honor, private life of the person or the right to his or her own image.
- (7) It is forbidden by law to defame the country and the nation, the exhortation of war of aggression, national, racial, class or religious hatred, incitement to discrimination, territorial separatism or public violence, as well as obscene manifestations contrary to good morals.
- (8) The civil liability for the information or the creation brought to the public is the responsibility of the publisher or the author, the author, the organizer of the artistic manifestation, the owner of the means of reproduction, the radio or television station, according to the law. The press violations are established by law) and by the Civil Code (Art.73 - The Right to Own Image:
 - (1) Everyone has the right to their own image.

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(2) In the exercise of the right to its own image, it may prohibit or prevent the reproduction in any way of its physical appearance or voice or, where appropriate, the use of such reproduction).

The case presented illustrates the sanctioning of the criminal offense of the authors according to the legislation in force.

Protection of Personal Data

Gabriela PINTILIUC¹

Abstract

The protection of personal data implies the right of the individual to defend those characteristics that lead to his identification and the correlative liability of the state to take appropriate measures to ensure effective protection. The individuals' fundamental right to private and intimate life has to be protected and defended, so the protection of personal data implies a particularly important area. We have to make it clear that technology has evolved rapidly and new challenges for personal data protection have emerged, allowing both private companies and public authorities to use personal data at an unprecedented level in their work. Broadly speaking, personal data means information that can be directly or indirectly related to an identified or identifiable personal.

Keywords: *personal data, protection, direction, people, respect, law, technology*

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Biodata

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- Participant - National Education Conference (CNEFSE 2016)

- Co-author of the article "Attitude linked to the sexual life of students" (Ethic and sociology Seminars, under the coordination of conf. Univ. Dr. Antonio Sandu, Lumen Publishing House, 2014, pp. 83-132)

- Participant – Trening course "Methods and techniques of teaching legal education in schools and lyceums" (organized by VeDem Just Association, 2016)

- Participant – National Symposium "Romania in Transaction (1990-2017): Foreign Policy and International Relations", Suceava, 2017

- Participant – International Student Session „Lege sapere aude!" (organized by "Constantin Brancusi" University, Targu-Jiu, 2016)

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Relationship between Loneliness and Love in Young Women

Plămădeală VICTORIA¹, Perjan CAROLINA², Sanduleac SERGIU³

Abstract

To the problem of loneliness is now dedicated a lot of studies but less attention are paid to young women. This paper examines how young women percept the love, and in case of love how they experience loneliness. The objective in this study was to discover and describe the relationship between loneliness and love in young women. Two different instruments of loneliness investigation for a total 5 scales and one instrument of love inquiry for a total 5 scales: Love scale, a psychometric instrument, that was developed for measuring feelings and attitudes associated with being in love by Alvin Pam, Robert Plutchik, Hope R. Conte with 5 components: Respect, Congeniality, Altruism, Physical Attraction, and Attachment. These tests were completed by a sample of 88 young women, aged 20 to 25 years old ($m=24.87$, $SD=5.65$). One-dimensional scale UCLA correlated with love subscales: congeniality ($r=-0.297$, $p=0.008$). Subscales of multidimensional Smidt - Sermat Differential Loneliness Scale correlated with the following love subscales: relationships with family with respect ($r=-0.394$, $p=0.001$), with congeniality ($r=-0.609$, $p=0.001$), altruism ($r=-0.330$, $p=0.003$), with physical attraction ($r=-0.447$, $p=0.001$), and with attachment ($r=-0.403$, $p=0.001$). We have to mention that romantic relationships have not correlated with any component of love. General indicators of loneliness has an indirect correlations with respect ($r=-0.282$, $p=0.012$) and with congeniality ($r=-0.292$, $p=0.009$). This research indicated that loneliness in different context of manifestation has relationship with love. Love as it was revealed in our findings is the opposite of loneliness. The interrelation of some components of love and loneliness, suggest the implications of respect, congeniality, altruism, physical attraction, and attachment for relationships with family and loneliness in general.

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Keywords: *loneliness, love, young women, one-dimensional scale, multidimensional scale.*

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Some Aspects of Regulating Ukraine's Economy at a Special Period

Igor POMERANSKY¹

Abstract

Most scholars generally agree that Ukraine has been in extraordinary conditions since the end of 2013. The war has become the reason for it. On April 14, 2014, our country announced the Antiterrorist Operation in its eastern territories. The latter fact has been confirmed by the President's Decree of April 14, 2014 № 405/2014. Till that time, to be more precise, since March 17, 2014, Ukraine has kept to the so-called *Special Period*. That is how this period was defined by the President's Decree of March 17, 2014 № 303/2014 "On Partial Mobilization". The Special Period is continuing till now. The article under discussion does not reveal the reasons that gave a start to the war with the neighboring state, the latter constantly concealing its participation in the hostilities and trying to use various war configurations. That is why the war has acquired its present-day hybrid nature. In other words, it applies different methods, forms and means of waging. Particular emphasis has been laid on the issues of economic regulation, which are to be faced directly by the correspondent experts. First, it is necessary to refocus the national economy towards defense industry, thus stipulating economic development of the country. Another very important issue is a dialectic combination of economic dictatorship at the macroeconomic level and deregulation at the level of communities. It is a complicated process of reforming the whole system of economic management under the conditions of the hostilities. It should be oriented to create the most favorable business environment, whereby the market laws will do their best making up for the efficient work of various business entities and enabling the state to acquire a prevailing regulatory function.

Keywords: *economy, Special Period, the forms and means of regulating economy, the mechanisms off regulating business activities.*

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Plato, as a Plagiarist. Some Modern Opinions

Rodica POP¹

Abstract

Christianity appeared in the Judaic cultural space, but shortly afterwards, it spread all over the entire Roman Empire that it conquered without weapons, paradoxically, despite all Jewish rebellions that aimed at weakening the Roman power of domination over their country. The Christian message was received with an increased interest by the citizens of the empire and it ended – though even today, there are different forms of interpretation and living the Word of Christ – by creating a synthesis between the Greek classical culture and its own ideas or doctrines. In this process which has lasted for centuries, the Fathers of the Church have noticed particular similarities between classical philosophy and Christianity. Moreover, people have started speaking about the *theft* of ideas, for which Plato or other great Greek philosophers were responsible, because they got in contact with the Judaic culture and they borrowed some ideas, without mentioning their source. In the present article, we will try to explain to what extent this thing would have been possible and which is the rational explanation for specific statements of the Christians (in the present case, Clement of Alexandria), which do not have solid arguments at the first reading.

Keywords: *plagiarism, Christianity, classical philosophy, Plato, Clement of Alexandria.*

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Rodica POP (born in 1973) has a diploma in History (1997), a master's degree in Anthropology (2005) and a Ph.D. in Philosophy (2010) at Alexandru Ioan Cuza University from Iasi, Romania, she had attended a postdoctoral program at the same university. She is interested in studying the connection between Greek philosophy and Christian theology, in how religion is reflected in the contemporary public space, and, also, in the image of women in literature, philosophy and religion. She has published two books (*The Meaning*

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of Marriage in Plato and the Fathers. From Soma to Sharing the Flesh, Doxologia Publishing House, Iași, 2012 and *Two Women Free. About Meanings Search Dostoevsky*, Axis Academic Foundation Publishing House, Iași, 2012 - both in Romanian) and articles on these topics

The Semiologic Audit – a Way to Analyze the Codes of Communication Used by the Mobile Phone Companies in Iasi

Florentina POPA¹

Abstract

The audit represents the first stage of the plan of communication and it comprises both monitoring of the public opinion as well as organizing the internal and external communication, at the same time with constant observation of the actions done by the competition. The image is the central element of corporatist communication, but measuring the image is a complex process because of its feature of having variable form. We cannot speak of a single image, but an overlay of images: the image the sender wants to convey, the possible image, the real image, the image perceived by receivers. All these interlace more or less and produce effects that are sometimes different from what would be expected. In order to correct the possible errors of strategy, these parameters of the image must be set in relation with the values of the company and the representations that are desired to convey through diverse means of communication. The semiologic audit is a component part of the stage of qualitative evaluation of the image, it allows the analysis of the meaning, the one produced by each message separately as well as the totality of the messages transmitted by the company toward the inside and the outside. The way in which all the signs that are sent to receivers combine gives meaning and significance to the message, that generates the desired effects, but sometimes can also create unwanted effects. In the case of semiologic analysis the targets are the lexicon, the symbols used, the verbal and non-verbal signs, the style, the means of transmitting messages, that create together the meaning of messages sent to the target audience. Knowing both the denotations and the connotations of these signs we can establish the strategic plan and constantly adapt it to the context. Throughout the study I intend to accomplish a semiological analysis of the verbal and non-verbal messages transmitted by the three big mobile phone companies - Vodafone, Orange and Telekom from the perspective of direct communication with the receivers within the specific designated spaces in Iasi. I will try to answer the questions that contribute to the establishment of a strategy of communication:

Which are the codes of verbal and non-verbal communication used?

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What type of relationships do they have with their clients and what is their promoted corporate image?

I will emphasize which are the choices of form and content that they make in order to build the image of sender, different from the one of the competition, in accordance with their own values.

Keywords: *values, image, semiologic, message, audit.*

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Nonverbal communication and the cultural competence. Published in Studies and Scientific Research. Philology series. No 23/2010, The Magazine of the Faculty of Letters, University "Vasile Alexandri";

Paraverbal communication. A semiotic analysis. Published in the volume The Romanian linguistic and literary space in a European horizon, Publishing House of the University "Al. I. Cuza" Iași, 2009.

Aspects about the Child Cognitive and Motor Development in the View of J. Piaget and R. Rigal

Ofelia POPESCU¹, Nicoleta LEONTE²

Abstract

Throughout the child's evolution, motricity plays an essential role because its action is exercised not only on the coordination of sensory-motor intelligence activities but also on the development of the other intelligence aspects. Motricity intervenes at all levels in the development of the cognitive functions: from perception, to sensory-motor schemes and from them, to that form of interiorized imitation which is represented by the mental image and the preoperative representations, to the actual operations. Studies have shown that training has little effect or has no effect on the moment of the phylogenetic activities start such as climbing, walking, but it influences the way the child performs them. The trained child demonstrates more skill and ability than an untrained one. Thus, the internal maturation processes follow their own evolution whose temporal dimension is not altered by environmental influences. These favor the optimal development of the child when it manifests itself during the period adequate to the process. This development is based both on the thinking capabilities and the effects of the environment.

If maturation starts in the motor and somesthetic areas, it ends faster in the visual areas and is disposed throughout childhood and adolescence as far as the associative and cognitive areas are concerned.

An important contribution to the understanding of the operative character of the thinking was brought by the great psychologist J. Piaget, as early as 1923. At a time of 50 years, R. Rigal presented in his own form the psychogenic aspects of child development.

This paper attempts to present, in a comparative form, the relation between cognition and motor development, viewed from the perspective of the two psychologists.

Keywords: *cognitive and motor development; child.*

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Technological Development as Meta-Pathology

Bogdan POPOVENIUC¹

Abstract

An interdisciplinary hermeneutics is used to assess the main characteristics of technological progress. Compared with the physiological model of tumoral cells proliferation, it is revealed that the present form of technological system development could be compared with a metastatic worldwide neoplasm affecting the structure and sustainability of global system. In its millennial effort to control the nature the humanity seems to lost its mastery over global technological system progress. In consequence, the future of human race is uncertain and lays under the shadows of global risks. As the same oncological analogy suggests, at the present level of human knowledge there is a single viable solution, the prevention.

Keywords: *Technological development, technological future, interdisciplinary hermeneutics, neoplasm, cancer hallmarks, prevention.*

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Mechanical Consciousness and the Borders of Humanity

Florin George POPOVICI¹

Abstract

In the present approach I assume the idea that technologies tend to make the borders of humanity permeable or even obsolete. Through the artificial intelligence, biotechnology, nanotechnology and genetic engineering, mankind has the chance to enhance the quality of life, to control the body and also the mind, to evolve into a brand new era, the era of "post-humanity". Designing and building an artificial consciousness is a supreme challenge for scientists and computer engineers, and also a crucial topic for philosophers, evolutionary psychologists and researchers in different areas of knowledge. What are the consequences in this development of the technology that seems endless? Will the computers be able to hold consciousness and thus to replace man in essential aspects of daily life and activity? Should we prepare for the scenarios that we have used in science-fiction movies so far? All these questions and many others accompany our research. Regardless of the future, regardless of the optimistic views or the dreadful robotic dystopia, we all should understand and treat our technological evolution with maximum responsibility. That is why I dare to consider my approach a cyber manifesto and also a plea for a careful crossing of the frontiers between man and machine.

Keywords: *consciousness, body, mind, brain, machine, humanity, post-human, computing, artificial intelligence.*

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ontological possibility of describing the mental states and the concept of post-humanity.

Thought Experiment in the Philosophy of Mind

Florin George POPOVICI¹

Abstract

This article is an attempt to explain how the *thought experiment* could be a useful and also a valuable tool for understanding the complexity of our mind, our consciousness and how our mind works and is connected with other minds as well. I am thinking in particular of three of the emblematic thought experiments for the philosophy of mind, namely John Searle's "The Chinese Room", Thomas Nagel's "What is like to be a Bat?" and Frank Jackson's "What Mary didn't know". Building a critical analysis of how our mind works is a difficult and provocative enterprise, much more like a bewildering rollercoaster ride. However when we use relevant examples and appropriate illustrations, things seem to be clearer. Even if we do not have the certainty of discovering in some few pages the spectacular way in which our minds and others are working, yet we have the satisfaction of getting closer to a controversial and burning issue.

Keywords: *thought experiment, consciousness, mind, intelligence, physicalism, semantics, syntax, computer, analogy.*

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Aspects Regarding the Optimization of the Coordinative Capacity of Students in Non-Speciality Higher Education

Adrian Daniel PRICOP¹, Oroles FLORESCU², Nicoleta LEONTE³, Narcis NEAGU⁴

Abstract

The aim of this study is to improve the training process of the students in the Futsal representative team of the University "Politehnica" of Bucharest. The present paper's purpose is to promote a complex of innovative methods and means by identifying the optimal operational structures in the development of the coordination capacity and the experimental validation of their effectiveness. The main research methods used were the following: the scientific documentation, pedagogical observation, verification experiment, statistical and mathematical processing and interpretation and graphic method. The experiment was conducted in UPB's gym on a sample of 20 students (divided into two groups: the experimental group and control group) aged 19-21. The research was carried out in the period between December 2016 and May 2017, during which the experimental group was trained by means of a series of operational structures focused on improving the coordination capacity indices. The time allocated to the operational structures was of 25 minutes / per training. As a result of the research carried out and the processing of the results obtained, we have noticed significant progresses of the experimental group compared to the control group, which emphasizes the efficiency of the methodology used. The validation of the didactic strategy materialized in practice by applying the operational structures elaborated is a contribution to the efficientization of the instructive-educational process.

Keywords: *coordinative capacities, futsal, means, students.*

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Medical Terminology Used as Literary Nihilism

Mirela RADU¹

Abstract

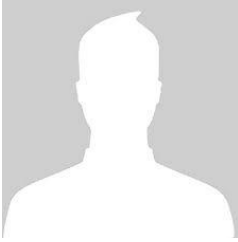
The term avant-garde occurred after the French Revolution when it had purely political connotations. Romantics used the term in a literary-artistic context, and in 1825 Olinde Rodrigues in the paper *The Artist, the Scientist and the Industrialist* used the avant-garde term by applying it to the arts. In Romania, one of the most prominent names of this literary movement was a military physician Saşa Pană. His debut in literature occurred in 1926, by publishing the symbolic poetry *Faith of a mortal*. Subsequent volumes of poetry *Diagrams* (1930), *Arbitrary Equinox* (1931), *Romanticized Life of God* (1932) change the register, bearing the imprint of psychic automatism promoted by surrealist Andre Breton. The *Talisman Word* (volume published in 1933) is integrated with the nihilist movement of avant-garde. He struggled to bring originality to the traditional poetry by using medical terminology. The contradiction is that he used a well-established and solid terminology to blow up traditions. By using long-established vocabulary he managed to dazzle his readers. The lyrical evolution of the surrealistic physician was not balanced. By trying to create pictures of symbolism, moving slightly beyond romanticism, Pană devotes himself totally to the avant-garde movement. Willing to puzzle the readers in the case of this physician, medical terminology was within his reach and the aim of deconstructing poetic images was attained. Like all the surrealistic writers, Saşa Pană made use of anything handy to surprise the audience, to break the limits of normal literature and to gain reputation.

Keywords: *nihilism, avant-garde, medical terminology, automatism, literary dissolution.*

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On the Border between Philosophy and Medicine: Pietro d'AbanoMirela RADU¹

Abstract

In the Middle Ages, medicine was rather associated with the idea of art and not of science, and often the medical study also fell upon the theologians. Over time, knowledge has brought medicine closer not only to the natural sciences but also to astronomy, performing the analogy between the micro-cosmos and the macro-cosmos. For a physician to have solid grounding in human body and its diseases, one has to understand the very concept of living. This explains why those studying medicine did not confine themselves to the physiological study of the human body but went beyond its limitations, to wider sciences such as theology and philosophy. Pietro d'Abano was interested in the nature of the human soul, namely, in the physiological form of its manifestation. Affective responses fell, therefore, in the care of the physician as they impeded the proper body functioning. His naturalism is obvious, and what brings new to its age is the scientific, even empirical, perspective of studying emotions, not so much in terms of moral character but of medical interest. Lacking the information provided by modern studies, he had the intuition of a closer relationship between intellect and its physical form of expression giving the starting signal to subsequent generations of thinkers and physicians for an approach that would converge in the present world to multidisciplinary approach of the human being in its entire complexity. The merit of d'Abano is to have intuited the existence of connection between emotions and their physiological manifestations which, in turn, can result into maladies. He considered that feelings cannot be controlled, they are a given fact that not only imparts human character but also exteriorizes through the physiognomy that is the study of affections through their physical, anatomical manifestations.

Keywords: *pluridisciplinary approach, medicine, philosophy, empiric thinking, physiognomy.*

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The Asymmetric Nature of State and Local Taxes: Comparative Legal Research

Viktorija RARITSKA¹

Abstract

This paper explores the nature of state and local taxes by comparing of specifics of their legal regulation within Ukrainian legal system and legal systems of foreign States. In this regard, the purpose of the contribution is to carry out the comparative legal research of the asymmetry of state and local taxes and basic criteria for identification of its nature. Firstly, the paper addresses broad issues concerning the dominant in science and tax law doctrinal approach of tax understanding. It is quite important due to the fact that local taxes, as well as state ones are integral parts of the tax system of the State. Therefore, dominant doctrinal approach has significant influence on understanding of their nature. Dominated in legal doctrine of many countries, including Ukraine, etatist approach makes its main idea that taxes are an attribute of the State became the basis for the legislative definition of the legal status of the State with its unlimited, sovereign power to tax. Such an asymmetric State's tax power gives it the opportunity to decide on the scope of tax rights of local authorities. In particular, it provides the State with an opportunity to limit tax power of local authorities in the area of tax administration; to set restrictions on their right to establish taxes, determine tax rates and tax exemptions, etc. This leads to asymmetry of tax power of the State and tax rights of local authorities and thereby, asymmetric nature of state and local taxes. However, tax decentralization process draws attention to a fundamentally different from the etatist tax doctrine the anthroposociocultural methodological approach. It shows a distinct correlation between the right to tax of such authorities and their reciprocal obligation to provide public goods. In this regard it has become the methodological basis for our research.

Keywords: *State's power to tax, tax asymmetry, tax decentralization, state and local taxes, anthroposociocultural methodological approach.*

Conference: ESDPAL 2018

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Dimensions of Including Emotional Intelligence in the Educational Curriculum for Higher Education Level

Cristian RISTEA¹, Cristiana PORFIREANU², Nicoleta LEONTE³

Abstract

A large number of teachers and researchers admit that at the end of their studies, young people are not prepared for future challenges, both as individuals and as members of society. The cognitive perspective of curricular and didactic approaches is not enough to be successful and happy. Practical skills are required to manage emotions, not only to "nourish" the mind. From the perspective of new theories about the nature of emotions, if the emotional intelligence of young people is developed through social and emotional learning, it represents an enormous luggage for their personal and professional future. Studies show that Emotional Intelligence (EI) is the best predictor for future acquisitions, for success, compared to the traditional intelligence (cognitive). It is a transferable ability that allows rapid adaptation to contemporary social changes. In this context, the first step is to understand the extraordinary role of using emotions intelligently. Success in life depends on the emotional and social skills which are formed throughout formal education or, at least, which should be pursued as objectives, beyond disciplines.

Keywords: *emotional intelligence; curriculum; higher education.*

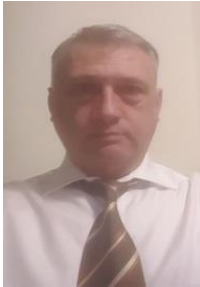
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Intelligence. Work experience in the domain: 28 years (12 of them are in pre-university environment and 16 years are in higher education activity). The continuous interest in this field has been materialized through numerous research, conferences and permanent activity over the years, facts that can be considered a contribution to the domain of physical education and sport. Competence areas: emotional intelligence; human motricity; physical education and sport – theory and methodology; didactics of physical education and sport; the theory of sport training.

Emerging needs for Minimizing Negative Effects of Technology Overuse among Children

Anda RODIDEAL¹

Abstract

In the current era of digitization and multi-media communication, Romania is the land of technological contrast: we have almost the highest connectivity in Europe, but we are the last at digital competencies, use of the Internet and digitization of the economy. Through smart phones Internet data consumption is growing exponentially, especially among children and younger, but is lacking the education for a healthy and responsible consumption. The studies about the effects of technology overuse on children prove negative effects on their development: decrease of cognitive, learning and communication capacities, of their self-control, emotional intelligence and empathy, or even worth, psychiatric problems may occur, such as anxiety, depression, social phobia and addiction. Within the Romanian educational system the school counselor teachers are in the forefront, being the first professionals who can promote within schools relevant information for preventing such negative effects among children, parents and teachers. This paper will address the issue of increased and uncontrolled use of technology among Romanian children and younger through the lentils of data gathered from European and Romanian sociological research studies, but also from the Bucharest school counselors' teachers' activity reports. The aim is to prove the vicious link between the pupils increased technology consumption and the lack of information regarding the healthy use of it between all the responsible adults, parents and teachers alike. The negative effects of Internet and digital technology are real and are already affecting children development and school counseling could and should be the first solution for minimizing them.

Keywords: *Internet risk's; Internet consumption; digital competences; children and younger; school counselor teacher.*

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Anda RODIDEAL: Being in my 10th year of professional experience within the Romanian educational system as a school counsellor teacher, I am in my 1st year as PhD Student of the Faculty of Sociology and Social Work from University of Bucharest. I graduated in 1999 the same faculty, and I completed a Master in “Gender Studies” (SNSPA, 2001) and a Master in “School counselling” (FPSE, 2011). I also have work experience in marketing and advertising, more than 7 years. My research is focused on the effects of Internet on children and what shall we do in order to potentiate the positive ones.

Are Romanian Adolescents Still Motivated to Engage in School? Some Empirical Findings and Future Considerations

Viorel ROBU¹, Narcisa Gianina CARANFIL²

Abstract

Changes taking place in puberty and adolescence and transition periods from elementary school to middle school and from secondary education to higher education make adolescents vulnerable to difficulties they may encounter in academic activities and in their social and emotional functioning. These difficulties may have a long-lasting impact over their development, which can sometimes extend over the entire life span. The results of studies performed in European countries (including Romania) as well as the reports published in the context of international studies PISA, TIMSS and PIRLS showed a decline of motivation and academic acquisitions among adolescents. Besides the findings of studies that focused on the fluctuations of school-related motivation, according to which this variable tends to decline after the transition from elementary education to secondary education, the factors that explain the adolescents' disengagement with school deserve to be paid special attention. This work analyzes the findings of studies tackling the motivation for school in Romanian adolescents and the factors that can explain the decline of it. Some useful considerations for the agenda of the studies and interventions to be tailored to adolescents' developmental needs are also presented.

Keywords: *School motivation; engagement; survey-based findings; explanatory factors; Romanian adolescents.*

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Narcisa Gianina CARANFIL is psychotherapist focused on experiential approach and PhD student at the Free International University of Moldova. She has a master's degree in Psychological Evaluation and Recovering Therapies and is authorized by the Romanian Society of Experiential Psychotherapy to practice the experiential evaluation and therapy of the adults, children, couples and families. She is practitioner in coaching, neuro-linguistic programming and timeline therapy. She also works as trainer and expert in personnel development. She published eight scientific studies in specialized journals and collective volumes and attended over 30 scientific manifestations and workshops. She is member of the Romanian College of Psychologists and the Romanian Society of Experiential Psychotherapy. Her main research and practical interests include the experiential psychotherapy, management of personal resources for continuous development, factors that contribute to the lifelong personal development, and improvement of educational outcomes.

Final Ț from Morphematic Point of View in Common Nouns and Proper Adjectives Inflection in the Contemporary Romanian Language

Diana-Maria ROMAN¹

Abstract

This paper constitutes a research of contemporary Romanian language grammar, namely of morphology, on an exclusively synchronic course, and aims at the pretty numerous situations in which the *Ț* vocal appears at the end of the common nouns and the proper adjectives. Until this moment, in the speciality bibliography, most of the Romanian researches are exclusively limited at analysing and interpreting the contexts in which these morphologic values appear under a form of primary lexems. In these well renowned contexts, final *Ț* was rightfully considered a grammar morpheme, a desinence-type flective specific to the feminine nouns, singular, NAc cases (with a few insignificant exceptions). Nevertheless, in general, the Romanian final *Ț* frequently appears in derivation's contexts, occurrences in which two coordinates appear: either the derivative suffix is exclusively limits to the phonetic body of *Ț*, either the derivative suffix is not limited only to the phonetic body of *Ț*, its length being much greater.

Keywords: *morphematic status, flective, desinence, primary word, derived word, derivative suffix, lexico-grammatical morpheme.*

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Notes on Categorized Words in the Contemporary Romanian Language

Diana-Maria ROMAN¹

Abstract

This paper constitutes a research of contemporary Romanian language grammar, on an exclusively synchronic course, and aims at the well-known derivation phenomenon, actually delimited on two distinct coordinates: the lexical derivation and the lexico-grammatical derivation. The first supposes to obtain new word within the same morphologic value, and the later actually implies to obtain *categorized words*. To be more exact, at the primary words there are attached certain enclitic affixes (derivative suffixes) specific to certain classes of words, named, in the speciality literature, *class categorizers*. These expression units have the role to change the morphologic value of the basic-word or of the primary word. Speaking of expression, the two previously named phenomena intersect each other, for one and the same suffix may alternatively occupy two distinct hypostases: either it only is a lexical suffix, in this context, and the base, and the derivate having the same morphologic value, wither it also is a lexical suffix, and categorizing, in this situation, the morphologic value of the base being different from the morphologic value of the derivate.

Keywords: *derivative suffix, categorizing, derivation, primary word, categorized word, lexical derivation, lexico-grammatical derivation.*

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Expectations on Predicting the Future of Work are not Grounded; we Can Control Only Some of the Variables that Define its Character

Viorel ROTILĂ¹

Abstract

The following ideas could help shape a methodological framework to estimate the future of work: 1) Work fate depends on the ontological status of the utensil: growth of intelligence increases the likelihood of ontological leaps. 2) Our fears and expectations shape the status of work, this being defined to a significant extent in the horizon of self fulfilling prophecy. 3) The normative perspective is relevant: the future of labor will be as we wish to be; but we can't predict the evolution of our desires. 4) Experience gives us useful information: the future is currently sketched out, the impact of new technologies on work being already visible. 5) Predictability in the field of labor is not protected against black swans, the evolution of artificial intelligence outlining the most important dimension of the extremistan. 6) Labor evolution may be affected by power law distribution: few people will earn a lot from their work while the remaining earnings will be distributed in the long tail. 7) The argument of the appeal to tradition: if the decision will belong to the human, there will be at least some areas where human work will be preferred (ex. a few categories of services). 8) The argument of the historical role of taxation: the existence of human society implies a form of redistribution made by taxation; work is also in this area. 9) Increasing the freedom to choose activities according to individual options can move the work much closer to the game. Work will continue to exist; but we can't be sure who and how will work, or which will be its status.

Keywords: *work future; status of work; labor prediction; predictability; new technologies.*

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legislation. My areas of interest include: mind philosophy, social philosophy, postmodernism, bioethics, law philosophy, work sociology, medical sociology, labour law, human resources and migration. I published 7 books and 24 articles in Philosophy, 15 study in Sociology and more than 10 articles in Sociology and work legislation.

The Smartphone is one of the Mind Outsourcing that Aspires to the State of Mind Extension

Viorel ROTILĂ¹

Abstract

Smartphone (SP) is an extension of consciousness or just (another) outsourcing of mind or an extension of the social? The outsourcing of mind concept may more appropriately describe a series of processes that tend to be considered extensions of the mind. The human mind has emerged simultaneously with various outsourcing, such as tools and language, they being contributions to the development of the common medium of humanity: culture and civilization. Outsourcing indicates the human mind emergence while the mind extension realizes the transition to another level (the singularity of consciousness). SP is a handy tool that mediates the personal relationship with the world, benefiting from a level of integration into the global workspace of the mind. Outsourcing called SP could be a bridge to mind extensions, making the ontological leap from the utensil status to the "part of the mind". SP is a mediator of a medium: it mediates between the mind and a special social medium called the Internet (it mediates access to the cognitive support provided by society through the virtual world), which is gradually becoming another reality. SP is part of the extension of human society by introducing utensils into the network of personal relationships. Not the mind is extended, but the social network, increasing the number of entities with which the human can create and maintain relationships. SP could be an extension of social rather than an extension of mind because it mediates an increase in the complexity of social relations that can lead to the emergence of "collective minds" (causing a change in ontological status of the social).

Keywords: *smartphone; extension of consciousness; mind outsourcing; collective minds; social network.*

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Formation, Development and Modern State of Private International Law in the European Union

Oksana RUDENKO¹

Abstract

The article reveals the main stages of formation, development and modern state of private international law in the European Union (EU). We consider the concept of «private international law in the EU» as the interconnection and interaction between the systems of national law of the member states of the EU and the system of unified legal norms, aimed at regulation of private legal relations with foreign element (sphere of private international law) within the framework of the EU. In general, European private international law can be considered in a narrow, broader and the widest sense. In the narrow sense, this is a law of collision, which should give answers to all five or six possible collision issues: spatial (international and interlocal), personal, temporal, ranked and subject matters. In a broader sense, this law also includes the norms of the European civil process and European commercial arbitration. In the widest sense, European private international law includes, in our opinion, along with the two components mentioned before also the rules of private material and procedural law. Consequently, it is worthwhile to speak about European private international law in the narrow sense (law of collision), in the broader sense (law of collision and conflict law) and in the widest sense (supplemented by material and procedural law). It is proven that in the development of the private international law (PIL) in the EU, there are three stages: formation (1957 – 1999); active development – after the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty (1999 – 2009); modern period – after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty (2009 – present).

Keywords: *European Union, European private international law, collision, material law, procedural law, Lisbon Treaty.*

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In 2007 successfully defended Candidate's thesis for the degree of a Candidate of legal sciences on specialty 12.00.03 – civil law and civil procedure; family law; international private law on the topic: “Unification of private international law in the EU”. Since November 2004 worked as an assistant of the Department of International Law of the Faculty of Law of Chernivtsi National University. Since 2008 work as an associate professor of the Department of International Law (since 2015 – Department European and Comparative Law).

Specific Social and Educational Needs of the Immigrants: Educators' of Adult Immigrants Perspective

Liudmila Rupsiene¹, Aleksandra Batuchina², Otilia Clipa³

Abstract

The study was made within the ERASMUS+ KA partnership project "Improving the initial education of adult immigrants". This study is based on 85 semi-structured interviews with adult immigrants educators from countries: Lithuania, Latvia, Romania, Bulgaria, Italy and Belgium, conducted in 2017. The purpose of this article is to investigate what are the specific social and educational needs of the immigrants living in mentioned countries. Qualitative analysis of the data have showed the importance of the information amount, information elements and information sources for the immigrants at the host countries, in order for better inclusion into the society. Authors give recommendations for various governmental and non governmental organizations.

Keywords: *social needs, educational needs, immigrants, educators.*

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The Influence of Organizational Culture's Dimensions on Innovation and Performance Management in Higher Education

Oana Matilda SABIE (ABĂLUȚĂ)¹, Armenia ANDRONICEANU², Sorin BURLACU³

Abstract

Higher education is the one that forms the specialists who will lead society and help to grow the economy of a country. Innovation and performance management influence the sustainability and growth of the higher education system. They are crucial for attaining a competitive advantage for higher education institutions. Innovations motivates higher education institutions to launch new services, to diversify their offer in order to become pioneers on markets or climb to the top of leader boards. Many factors are determinants for supporting an organizational innovative orientation. One of them is organizational culture. The objective of this paper is to investigate the organizational culture dimensions (from Geert Hofstede and Fons Trompenaars) that fosters or inhibits organizational innovation and performance management. The qualitative and quantitative data were gathered and analyzed to identify whether organizational culture had any impact on innovation in higher education and if so which specific organizational culture's dimensions could influence the performance management. The study used students and professors from higher education universities in Romania. The paper finds that organizational culture and its' dimensions are a clear determinant of innovation and performance management in higher education organizations. The main limitations are that data was collected in the study from a limited number of sources. The value of this paper is its analysis of the relation of organizational culture, innovation and performance management.

Keywords: *organizational culture; innovation; performance management; organizational culture's dimensions; higher education.*

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interest (ANTEC). As a member of ANTEC he participated in 14 studies for the local public administration in Bucharest.

The Right to Private Life and Confidentiality. Ethical Operational Values in Administrative Systems

Elena UNGURU¹, Antonio SANDU²

Abstract

Social work acts both in the public and private spheres. From the ethical point of view, the former one is governed by the right of society to information and the obligation of transparency on the part of the social worker. The second one is the right to the private life of the beneficiary and the confidentiality obligation of the social worker. The two sets of competing rights and obligations define the dual nature of social assistance to act both in the public and in the private sphere. Starting from the Tarasoff case, the US courts have ruled that the therapist's obligation to protect potential victims is a priority in the face of confidentiality. This paper follows the significance of this obligation in the practice of social work as well as the clarification of the importance and limits of the applicability of the principle of confidentiality to social practice in public services.

Keywords: *Tarasoff case, confidentiality, obligation to protect the presumed victim.*

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social sciences, public relations and communication.



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seen from a semiological perspective. He analyses the social construction of reality by developing his very own version of social constructionism operating at the intersection between the constructionist paradigm and the theory of communicative action. He is the author of the book: *Social Construction of Reality as Communicative action*, to be published at Cambridge Scholar Publishing this year, and also of “*Social Work Practice: Research Techniques and Intervention Models: From Problem Solving to Appreciative Inquiry*”, “*Appreciative Ethics: A constructionist version of ethics*” and “*Social-Constructionist Epistemology: A transmodern overview*”, all three published by Lap Lambert between 2012 and 2013. He has also authored more than 10 volumes in Romanian, published by national publishing houses.

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Supervision of Social Services - a Social Construction

Elena UNGURU¹, Antonio SANDU²

Abstract

Supervision as a professional practice appears as a process of continuous social reconstruction of practitioners' professional competences based on a multi-dimensional educational project. The social construction of supervision aims at transforming supervisory practices into a dialogue process. The socio-constructivist orientation of practice refers to the reflexivity and self-reflexivity of both supervisor and supervisee. It promotes the collaborative generative character of the relationship based on balance and co-construction, in favor of the transfer of resources to the client. Assistantships such as psychology, education, and other areas of human resources can benefit from professional supervision as a way of increasing service quality and professional socialization.

Keywords: *supervision; social construction; social services; practice; transfer of resources;*

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A Methaethical Perspective on Non- Voluntary Psychiatric Hospitalization

Antonio SANDU¹, Ana FRUNZĂ², Călin SCRIPCARU³, Diana Bulgaru ILIESCU⁴, Elena UNGURU⁵, Simona DAMIAN⁶

Abstract

This paper aims at emphasizing some analysis frameworks from (bio)ethical perspective on the non- voluntary hospitalization of the psychiatric patients which was not decided based on a court decision and / or a forensic report. The case study concerns a case in which the Romanian state was condemned by the ECHR for failing to follow the procedures agreed at European level on non-voluntary hospitalization nor was obtained a credible informed consent from the patient. In reasoning the decision for this case, the ECHR pointed out the seriousness of the fact that, in fact, it has been a cooperation of several state institutions, including a psychiatric hospital, the Police and the Prosecution. The case has considered limiting freedom of movement of persons – by non-voluntary hospitalization – at the same time endangering the health of patients by prescribing a medication specific to particularly aggressive disease that may have serious psychiatric side effects. ECHR considers that to perform such treatment would have been necessary to guarantee the possibility of a medical counter expertise. The case can be considered as a limitation of freedom of conscience, as the alleged reason of using of non-voluntary hospitalization by the parents of patient - major patient at the date of hospitalization - was the patient's appurtenance to a group – legally composed in Romania, but very disputed in terms of social, political and religious beliefs, a group who was dealing with an extremely negative public image in that period, and also with a very supported negative

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media campaign. This group was promoting a series of eastern spiritual practices of yoga.

Keywords: *Non- voluntary hospitalization; ethical perspective; ECHR; informed consent; psychiatric patients. human rights, human dignity, ethics, CEDO.*

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A previous version of this paper was presented at the World Congress of Bioethics in 2016, in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Considerations on Developing of Multiple Intelligences in the Context of Science Lessons

Elena Ancuța SANTI¹, Gabriel GORGHIU²

Abstract

Science lessons are the perfect framework for optimal development and valorization of multiple intelligences. Howard Gardner's theory has opened new horizons concerning the understanding of the human mind, individualizing of teaching and streamline of learning. The creation of various educational contexts that respond to each student's cognitive profile represents a requirement of the current quality education and contributes to the conscious assumption and proactive involvement of students in the learning process, as well as the transformation of the teacher's role, from the leader of the lesson to learning facilitator. The traditional approaches related to science lessons involve the exploitation of certain types of intelligence, while the teaching act based on the exploitation of multiple intelligences contributes to the valorization of various types of intelligence in creative ways, supporting student uniqueness and personalized learning. The educational implications and the applications of the multiple intelligence model in the context of science teaching and learning represent aspects which have to be known by the teachers, who are requested to transpose them into the didactic work. The purpose of this paper is to discover how students perceive the science lessons organized in non-formal contexts and to what extent those particular activities capitalize the cognitive profiles and various types of students' intelligence. The students' feedback was recorded during the non-formal activities organized in the frame of 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*", exploiting in this respect the opportunities created through the implementation of the national week dedicated to primary and secondary education: "*School in Another Way: To Know More, To Be Better*".

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Keywords: *multiple intelligences; individualization of learning; science lessons; “School in Another Way”; IRRESISTIBLE project.*

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Gabriel GORGHIU: He 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. He is Professor at Teacher Training Department, Valahia University Targoviste. The area of interest is oriented

on: educational technologies - e-learning, interaction and virtual communication, web-based learning platforms, using ICT for educational purposes. He coordinated several European Socrates Comenius 2.1 and LLP Comenius / KA3 Projects, acted also as local coordinator of the FP7 projects: “*PROFILES - Professional Reflection Oriented Focus on Inquiry-based Learning and Education through Science*” and “*IRRESISTIBLE - Including Responsible Research and Innovation in Cutting Edge Science and Inquiry-based Science Education to Improve Teacher's Ability of Bridging Learning Environments*”. He is also the Director of the *Centre for Scientific Research and Innovation in Educational Sciences “I.T. Radu*”, within ICSTM (Scientific and Technological Institute of Multidisciplinary Research of Valahia University Targoviste).

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Entrepreneurial Education in Universities. Students', Teachers' and Entrepreneurs' Perception

Nadia Laura SERDENCIUC¹, Carmen Mihaela CREȚU²

Abstract

The contemporary socio-economical changing context generates the need of reshaping the university studies' outcomes in terms of delivered knowledge type and transversal competences. As it was confirmed by the many research studies' results, the entrepreneurship education should be considered as an integrated component of education delivered through various qualifications, at the level of HEI curriculum. Some recent studies proposed the concept of *Entrepreneurship University* related to the higher education institutions' contribution to the development of students' entrepreneurial competences. Students' learning experiences during their studies play an important role on their entrepreneurial skills and attitudes, according many theorists. This work intends to identify the expectations of students, teachers and entrepreneurs related to the values promoted by higher education programs and the axiological landmarks regarding entrepreneurial education through university studies. It was interesting for us to find out what are the perceptions of students, teachers and entrepreneurs regarding the axiological context of formation in higher education institutions. What values should universities promote in the contemporary socio-economical context? There are some similarities related to the axiological outputs based on the cultural context of belonging? What the entrepreneurial education main values are the most desirable in HEI? Should these values re-shape the policies agenda of HEI? Our exploratory study, based on cross-sector (educational and entrepreneurial) and cross- country (Romania and Ukraine) comparative data collected through questionnaire, intends to offer evidence based proposals for building future sustainable curriculum strategies of professionalization in a lifelong learning perspective and sustaining the successful entrepreneurship.

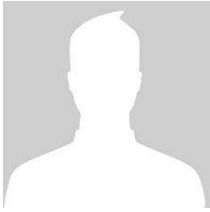
Keywords: *Entrepreneurial education; university curriculum; values; expectations; successful entrepreneurship.*

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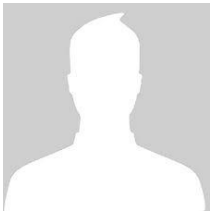
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Innovative Methods in Teaching Romanian as a Foreign Language

Diana Silvana STOICA¹

Abstract

In the following paper the aim is to look at some innovative methods in teaching Romanian as a foreign language and also to tackle some of the challenges this process entails. In the last years, the permanent concern towards the optimization of the RFL course has generated an effort of the Department of Communication in Modern Languages to contribute to an increase of visibility and prestige of the university – and, not the least important – to its ranking among the best universities in Europe. In response to the Romanian legislation for higher education requirements, the course of Romanian as a Foreign Language is now being under full process of being granted recognition by accreditation (after much debate took place at a national level on the manner such a process should be organized). Hence an increased interest of the teaching team and DCLM management to carry out optimization of the RFL course in an appropriate way, by putting together various methods, among which getting feedback from all the actors in the instructional process is one of utmost significance. Another aspect to be considered is the innovative perspective of the course. Historically speaking, RFL for Anul Pregatitor (Preparatory Year – PY) has got a long tradition with the POLITEHNICA University of Bucharest. The current teaching team consists of four teachers with qualifications in teaching Romanian as a foreign language and a PhD in Philology and/or Education Sciences. They have also gained vast experience in teaching RFL along the years. The UPB - PY welcomes foreign students worldwide, coming from at least 10 different countries and three continents.

Keywords: *innovative, methods, challenges, optimization.*

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Reform of the Competition Procedure for Judges in Ukraine

Oksana SHCHERBANYUK¹

Abstract

The article is devoted to the problems of constitutional implementation of the competitive selection of judges. The practice of conducting competitive selection of judges is investigated and the necessity to improve its normative-legal support, in particular, the definition of the principles of conducting the competition and specific criteria for determining professional ethics and integrity of a candidate for a judge's position, is urgent. The relevance of the study of the problem of constitutional implementation of the competitive selection of judges is due to the aspirations of Ukraine through constitutional, legal and judicial -legal reforms to overcome the critical attitude to the judiciary, justice, judicial protection the rights and freedoms of the individual and to restore public confidence in the court. The purpose of the article is to study the problems of constitutional implementation of the competitive selection of judges, identify shortcomings, gaps in the provisions of the law and search for solutions to this issue. It is established that the legal mechanism of selection of candidates is intended to provide an objective assessment of not only their professional but also personal and moral qualities. The practice of conducting competitive selection of judges and the necessity to improve its normative and legal support, in particular, the definition of the principles of conducting the competition and the specific criteria for determining the professional ethics and integrity of a candidate for a judge position, is being investigated. The conclusion is made on the need to improve the competitive selection of judges of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. It is proposed in the Law of Ukraine "On the Constitutional Court of Ukraine" define the principles of competition, which will prevent abuses and implement measures to comply with the constitutional requirements for the definition of high moral standing and recognized competence. The author comes to the conclusion about the importance of the competitive procedure for the selection of candidates for judicial positions, which is to find the most worthy candidates for judicial positions. If the right to participate in the competition is fixed by the legislator, the state is obliged to provide guarantees of its fair realization

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with the system of special anti-corruption and anti-protection measures against abuses. At the same time, the competitive procedure for the appointment of judges is not necessary as a measure that can be easily manipulated, but as a permanent and specially protected society, a guarantee of professional recruitment.

Keywords: *judicial reform, competitive selection of judges, competition, candidate for a position of judge, competition for the post of judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.*

Social Assistant Training for Assertive Behavior

Stratan VALENTINA¹, Plamadeala VICTORIA²

Abstract

Assertiveness is a complex structure that can be individualized. Once acquired, it penetrates the whole person, from thinking to interpersonal relationships. It actively governs the person, both at the level of reflection and at the level of behavior. Identifying assertiveness as a way of acting facilitates and optimizes relationships with one's own person and the surrounding world. Assertiveness changes the fundamentals of the influence one person can have on another person. Regarding social assistance, assertiveness is an instrument that contributes to the formation, modification and improvement of the behavioral style of specialists in the field. It is obvious that no specialist can impose a certain type of behavior on his beneficiaries if he does not manifest it. Recognition of the differences in human behavior and awareness of the need to form assertive behavior for social assistants led to the development of a Psycho-pedagogical Model for this purpose. The social assistants interact directly in their professional activity with the human-human binomial and have the opportunity, through their own model, to demonstrate a behavior that would work towards improving the situation within the segment in which they work. The social assistance training for assertive behavior will respond to the challenges of time, if the assertive communication competence will be designated as one of the finalities of the studies. The model of the assertive behavior of the social assistants, developed and proposed, can serve as teaching support in the envisaged pedagogical approach.

Keywords: *social assistance, assertive behavior, pedagogical approach, psycho-pedagogical model.*

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Mrs. Stratan is the author of diverse publications including handbooks for students, methodical teaching papers and over 30 scientific articles. She actively has participated in international projects.



Victoria PLĂMĂDEALĂ is a member of the Social Assistance Chair within the Faculty of Psychology and Special Psychopedagogy, State Pedagogical University „Ion Creangă” from Chisinau, the last 5 years on the position of senior lecturer. She is Ph.D candidate at the Psychology Department at the same university. She is interested in research of loneliness in young adults. She has thought courses: Anatomy and physiology of the central nervous system;

Physiology of ages; Social work in mental health; Adoption and foster care; Ethics and deontology of social assistance; Social assistance for people with disabilities. Mrs. Plămădeală is the co-author of the compendiums to the “Anatomy of CNS” and “Social assistance in the domain of mental health” and over 20 scientific publications.

Legal Models of IT Taxation

Kateryna SOLODAN¹

Abstract

The article is devoted to analyze legal models of IT taxation in the advanced countries of the world. It is determined that the main way of selling the results of IT-activities is electronic commerce. The article analyzes the basic definitions of electronic commerce. The author uses the anthroposociocultural approach in tax law as the basis of the methodology of the study of the problems posed. This approach allows us to see the taxation problems, in particular electronic commerce, including the local level from a new point of view. Author analyzes the model of minimal intervention and the model of hard regulation as two main models of IT taxation. The author pays special attention to the analysis of the legal regulation of electronic commerce taxation in Switzerland as a country-standard of local taxation. The article defines the main levels of taxation in Switzerland and outlines the benefits of using such a system of legal regulation of taxation. The author observes American and European models of legal regulation of electronic commerce. The link of the necessity of taxation of electronic commerce and the observance of the human right to taxes is revealed in the article. The article includes the analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of legal models of electronic commerce taxation used in the advanced countries. The conclusion is drawn about the main advantages of using the experience of the legal model of hard regulation of IT taxation in Ukraine.

Keywords: *Electronic commerce; legal regulation of taxation of IT-activities; legal regulation of taxation of electronic commerce; legal models of taxation; human right to taxes.*

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Ex-ante Assessment of the Activation Component Insertion within the Guaranteed Minimum Income on the Incidence of Poverty in Romania

Cristina STROE¹, Silvia Florina COJANU²

Abstract

The paper analyzes simultaneously two important aspects related to the adequacy of the guaranteed minimum income to reduce poverty among the vulnerable, as its main purpose, and at the same time the adequacy to the size of its beneficiaries' activation to take up a job. Introducing a pro-active element into the guaranteed minimum income, which in addition to supporting the poorest people, as well as offering a real activation of its beneficiaries, would be an important direction for improvement and modernization of this important social assistance benefit. We also estimate that this new activation element in this social benefit could also have an impact on poverty reduction. The new introduction of pro-active conditionality was simulated by swapping techniques, which allowed the introduction of activation element into the guaranteed minimum income, meant to stimulate for work and also to reduce poverty. For the ex-ante evaluation of the impact on the poverty incidence of the new activation incentive, the classic simulation model was used. Based on this model, we estimated the effects that this new component introduced in the present system could have, based on certain scenarios. Thus, we focus concurrently on two essential aspects of the guaranteed minimum income, namely poverty reduction, and increasing the social and occupational inclusion.

Keywords: *guaranteed minimum income; activation element insertion; poverty reduction; simulation scenarios; ex-ante assessment.*

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Interruption of the Leave of Gravidal Employees in the Law of the European Union and in Comparative Law

Alexandru TICLEA¹, Adelina Oana DUTU²

Abstract

It's analyzed European Union rules and the case-law of the Court of Justice, the way that they are reflected in Romanian law and practice, and the situation in France and Spain regarding dismissal pregnant workers interdiction. The disaccords and exignousness of Romanian law regulation are reported, which creates confusion in employers practice and courts. It is noted that the Romanian legislator did not fully transpose Directive 92/85 and, unlike the French and Spanish law, does not indicate all (exceptional) situations in which, however, pregnant workers dismissal may occur.

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Legality of Disciplinary Misconduct

Alexandru TICLEA¹, Adelina Oana DUTU²

Abstract

Disciplinary liability is governed both by the principle of the lawfulness of sanctions and by the principle of the lawfulness of deviations. Namely, an unlawful act committed by an employee in the employment relationship to constitute a disciplinary offense must be qualified as follows: by law or by other normative act, statutory provisions or contractual clauses or resulting unequivocally from disregarding the legal disposals/orders of hierarchical leaders. From this point of view, there is a complete resemblance to the criminal law that enshrines the principle of the lawfulness of criminality (*nullum crimen sine lege*), that is to say the strict establishment of the offenses which constitute crimes - the only ground of criminal liability. Legal rules and jurisprudential solutions support and justify the principle of the lawfulness of disciplinary misconduct.

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Equality and Equity - What it is Highly on the Health Care Agenda?

Elena TOADER¹

Abstract

In the health system, creating a space for debate, analyzing and applying equality and equity is an important ethical issue if we take into account the fact that equity and equal access to the promises of contemporary medicine generates political and social challenges associated with an economic burden. An argument in this regard is that they have greatly increased the needs for health care and with them patients' interest in receiving innovative treatments that are not always affordable or too expensive is increased. This context of supply and demand in the field of health makes the issue of the distribution of health care services in a utilitarian sense to stay an ideal in many parts of the world. Justifiable and reasonably ethical is that every minor, adult or elderly patient to want a fair and equitable medical act. Real life offers many examples and experiences with inequities and injustices in providing health care. According to the theory of natural law, equality and equity appear as an integral concept trying to provide answers to the existing reality in the health systems, either individually to each patient or globally to humanity generally. In this paper we will exemplify the case of antiviral treatment of patients with hepatitis C from the perspective of guaranteeing a minimal equitable standard and equal to a major public health issue in many parts of the world.

Keywords: *equitable equity health care, antiviral treatment, hepatitis C.*

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The Implementation of the Venice Commission Recommendations on the Provision of the Minorities Language Rights in the Ukrainian Legislation

Ivan TORONCHUK¹, Volodymyr MARKOVSKIY²

Abstract

The paper under discussion deals with the issues, related to the implementation into the Ukrainian legislation of the recommendations of the Venice Commission “For Democracy through Law”. The latter recommendations may be found in the conclusion on the provisions of the Law on Education of September 5, 2017, which regulates the use of the state language and minority and other languages in education (adopted by the Venice Commission at its 113-th Plenary Session on December 8-9, 2017). The paper describes the steps, already taken by the Ukrainian Government with the aim of implementing the above recommendations. It also carries out a thorough analysis of the basic factors, which will affect the further implementation of the Venice Commission recommendations in Ukraine, as well as the decisions of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine. The research under studies considers the draft laws, which might lay the basis for the language legislation of Ukraine, since the Law of Ukraine “On the Fundamentals of the Language Policy” of 2012 lost its validity in compliance with the decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine of 28.02.2018 №2-p/2018. Working out its legal conclusions and recommendations for Ukraine, the Venice Commission relied on the provisions of this Law. The author of the research under discussion offers some ways of legislatively providing the legal grounds for using the state language, as well as preserving the national minorities’ language rights on the basis of fair balance. This phenomenon has already been fixed at the legislative level in Ukraine and is known as educational bilingualism.

Keywords: *Venice Commission, language rights, teaching in native language, learning of native language, languages of national minorities.*

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Scientific interests: legal status of national minorities, history of international law, legal systems of the present.

Courses taught: 'History of the State and Law of Ukraine', 'History of International Law', 'Legal Systems of the Present', 'Human Rights'.



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In 2014, he prepared and sent to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine the expert report of the constitutional petition of 57 National Deputies of Ukraine on conformity of the Constitution of Ukraine (constitutionality) of the Law of Ukraine "On the principles of State Policy" on July 3, 2012 № 5029 – VI.

Time and Morality. Kairopraxis¹

Anca URSACHE TCACIUC²

Abstract

Time is an essential element of the creation and evolution of mankind. Chronos and Kairos are divinities of the ancient Greek world; the first is linear, quantitative, abstract, and the other is the embodiment of opportunity. Since antiquity to modern times we have been measuring time in a quantity perception; later it acquires an existential and moral dimensions. Numerous thinkers, philosophers, scientists have made astonishing contributions to mankind in their effort to interpret time, existence, freedom and morality. Among them was Evangelos Moutsopoulos, which resurrected an ancient Greek concept, and then created a discipline of kairicity. The Kairopraxis represents the conclusion of my meditations on kairicity; this concept is meant to be a crowning of the quality of life, understanding and appreciation of the Good in its practical manifestation. The Kairopraxis validates the good in its pure essence, whether it bears the form of a professional conduct, faithful to a deontology in question, or whether it is made anonymous in small steps in everyday life in terms of meritorious acts, simple gestures of compassion, kindness, eliminating altogether that interest in the reprehensible sense of the term, these actions sum up the responsible and defining trajectories of the people in the evolution of society.

Keywords: *time, morality, ethics, kairopraxis.*

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¹ **Kairopraxis**, intellectual property concept.

URSACHE TCACIUC, Anca, *Studiu despre kairopraxie*, concept registered to romanian copyright office, Nr. 6638/17.10.2017, based on law at the art. 148 alin. 1, Nr.8/1996.

The kairopraxis is based on the ancient Greek notions of praxis, which is activity, action and Kairos, the divinity of Ancient Greece that symbolized the opportunity, the right moment to intervene in the field of temporality in order to strengthen the well target of action.

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Kairopraxie or Opportunity to Divert Domestic Violence

Anca URSACHE TCACIUC¹, Claudia FRĂȚILĂ²

Abstract

The domestic violence, the main activity in the social work, is a global public health problem and overtakes infectious diseases as main cause of morbidity and premature death. This social virus stops the evolution of humanity, in the 21st century representing a social threat to human rights, insofar as it has negative consequences on health, on the right to life and the right of every person to be treated with respect. Many events are organized in the context of activism campaigns against domestic violence, wanting to make prevention more effective in society, but also at procedural measures used in these situations of aggressivity. The conscious involvement of community consisting in social workers, lawyers, police officers, teachers and important civil anonym contributions represents a concrete social proof of kairopraxis in the misappropriation of domestic violence; deviating in the sense of constructive assumption of the human factor through education available for victims and aggressors, too: for victims in the context of collecting signs of violence in the early stage and for aggressors to avoid their loss in society.

Keywords: *domestic violence, prevention, activity, social work, measures, education, kairopraxis.*

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"Killing" a Corpse - a Putative Crime

Mădălina-Elena TOMA¹

Abstract

The article proposes a discussion about the institution of the putative deed. Since there is no explicit legal regulation, many discussions have existed and continue to exist in the specialized legal literature. We are, therefore, talking about a person who executes certain acts of execution with the intention of killing another person, without knowing that he was deceased before the moment of commencement of his activity. The article urges reflection on the importance of the intention to kill, executed against a corpse, in terms of danger to society.

Keywords: *homicide, corpse, criminal offence, attempt, body.*

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Mădălina-Elena TOMA:

- First prize – International competition on issues of law and public administration (organized by „Stefan cel Mare” University Suceava, Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, Vatra Dornei, September 2017)
- Participant – National Symposium ”Romania in Transaction (1990-2017): Foreign Policy and International Relations”, Suceava, 2017
- Participant – Summer school „Summer Academy#6” (organized by Civil Law Society Ionescu Sava, Poiana Brasov, Romania, July 2016)
- ”Johan Heinrich Pestalozzi” prize – National Education Conference (CNEFSE 2016)
- Founding member of the European Law Students’ Association ELSA Suceava (2015)
- Author of the article ”Family in the Romanian law history” (International Journal of Social and Educational Innovation (IJSEI) No. 1/2014, pp. 49-57)
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Self-Assessment - a Tool for Quality Management in the University

Ludmila ZMUNCILA¹

Abstract

At present, the University have to be mobile, flexible and responsive to the needs of different stakeholders: at the level of global policies and strategies, promoted by the governing bodies, student demands, the labor market, and ending with its employees. Self-evaluation is an effective tool for the continuous improvement of educational services. Self-evaluation presents itself as a major component of the EFQM model in which a qualimetric set of "excellence" scales, components and sub-criteria of the Model is used. To assess the "excellence" of the quality assurance system of university education in accordance with all sub-criteria, and taking into account the components of the Model, special scales have been developed that describe five "levels of excellence" orderly. The obtained values allow to construct of a radar chart, that shows the quality of the initial state of the university education system and direction of improvement under context of the nine criteria: 1. Leadership, 2. Policy and strategy, 3. Staff, 4. Resources and Partners, 5 Processes, 6. Staff Satisfaction, 7. Customer Satisfaction, 8. Impact on Society, 9. University Outcomes. Studies show that self-evaluation is one of the most effective tools in modern approaches to planning, managing and analyzing the effectiveness and efficiency of the university.

Keywords: *Self-evaluation. EFQM model; university excellence.*

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The General Consideration about the Simple Association

Ciprian Gabriel UNGUREANU¹

Abstract

The simple are an applicability very limited in practice and is used more frequent in bussines, in evident way, unlike by associations with juridical personality regulated by the Law no. 31/1990, ultimately those being the most used associative forms in national economy. The factual reality in matter is that, out ward by associative forms from liberal professions domain, itts hard to believe that we will retrieve, in actual reglementation of associate law in Romania, another assumption in which could justify the utility and the necessity of establishment of an simple association. The reason of lack of fluctuation of that type of association is given by the presence of actual Civil Code and, in general, the hole legislation from Romania, which offer to interested persons, adequate solutions of association for the develop of some comune activities, and, for that matter, offer, as well as varied, also the possibility of unipersonal performance of an enterprise. Additional, we can not speak, in present day, neither by dissociation of commercial association/civil association which we do until the year 2011, therefore, juridical compelling, from the material civil law, all tha associations are civil; accordingly, the simple association, which is an continuation of traditional civil association, has a extremely restricted role in practice, going to actual unitary vision of romanian private law too. The study of simple associations which has basically an suprising ample legal regulation, we related to associative forms of liberal professions, respectively at the associations constitute by public notary, judicial executors, counsels, practicians in insolvency or another liberal professions.

Keywords: *simple society, association, contribution to benefits, social capital.*

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Financial National Security as the Main Component of the State Financial Sovereignty

Oksana VAITSEKHOVSKA¹

Abstract

Globalization in the international financial system, which has increased the interdependence of national currencies in the world and the vulnerability of national financial systems to the world financial crises, has put forward the issue of national financial security and fortified the importance of protecting national interests in the international financial legal relations. A debt security of the state, the level of which characterizes the ratio of the state external and internal debt its GDP, is one of the most important components, both of the state financial security and of the state financial sovereignty. The issue of the financial security of the state, i.e. its provision, effects the internal function of the state and is closely related to the external function, performed by the state through international cooperation in the field of finance. National financial security is threatened by the following factors: 1) factors of external nature - a heavy dependence on external creditors, increase in the deficiency of balance of payments, great dependence on export-import activity, deterioration in the state of foreign trade, impact of global financial crises on the financial system of the state, vulnerability of the state-owned Internet networks and servers to the external cyber-attacks on banking systems; 2) factors of internal character - instability and imperfection of legal regulation in the financial sphere, uneven distribution of the tax burden, shadowing of the economy, imbalance of the budget system, increase in the amount of public debt, insufficient level of gold and foreign exchange reserves, significant level of dollarization of the economy, significant fluctuations of national currency exchange rate, considerable presence of foreign banks in the country's national banking market.

Keywords: *financial sovereignty, financial security of the state.*

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Time Bank Metasystem and its System Dynamics Model

Lukas VALEK¹, Vladimir BURES²

Abstract

For many decades, the concept of Time Banks has been developed. Eventually, it formed itself in an approach utilizing the dormant aspects of human activities that cannot be sold on the traditional labor market. Time Banks need to be considered as socio-economic systems, which in contrast to monetary systems are based on equality and reciprocity. However, these attributes are not the only ones on the list of properties that ought to be monitored and carefully considered when the nature of Time Banks is investigated, and ways in which they can be implemented in practice are explored. This paper exemplifies identified attributes and provide a description of their meaning, significance and outline their mutual interrelationship. Alphabetically order, the list starts with Accessibility, Adaptability, or Affordability and ends with characteristics such as Tailorability or Transparency. As well-known from the systems theory, capturing of the mutual relationship among attributes and development of appropriate structure enable to create so-called metasystem. Mostly, metasystems are described regarding their structure. The challenge that this paper accepts is to sketch possibility of capturing its behavior in terms of system dynamics. For this purpose, diagrams used in this discipline are applied.

Keywords: *time banking, metasystem, system dynamics model.*

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Biodata



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. Later on, he progressed to non-profit sphere. He gained more experience in social projects in following years later working as a trainer in non-formal learning

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environment. After foundation of own non-profit organization which focuses on education and voluntary activities in 2012 he begun a research in the field of complementary economy systems again at University of Hradec Kralove. He is author of more than 25 conference papers and journal articles in the area of complementary economies especially so called Time Banking.



Vladimír BUREŠ was born in Jaroměř, Czech Republic on 4th August, 1977. He received his bachelor degree in Financial Management (1999), master degree in Information Management (2001), Ph.D. in Information and Knowledge Management (2005) at the University of Hradec Králové, Czech Republic, and MBA in Global Management at the City University of Seattle, WA.

He has already published five books (as author or as a member of the authoring team) and tens of scientific papers published in several journals or in conference proceedings. He has participated in both international and national research projects (e.g. 6th or 7th European Framework Program projects). In his research he focuses on systems engineering and system dynamics, knowledge management, and application of ICT in areas such as education, or business administration.

Associate Professor Bureš is a member of program committees and editorial boards of several scientific conferences and journals respectively. He is also a member of the System Dynamics Society and International Council on Systems Engineering.

Realizing Jean Jacques Rousseau's People's Sovereignty Ideas Through Electronic Voting

Ivelin VELCHEV¹

Abstract

In the present study, we will try to make a possible solution, possible directions for real fulfillment of the content of the concept of people sovereignty. A solution that is applicable at the present time, but literally obligatory in an unduly distant future, based on the development of technology, on the one hand, and our observation on today's generation, has grown and accepted as "given" the development of the same, on the other. In this report, we will look at and compare the positive aspects of e-voting, the issues, the problems and the risks that it hides. We will take the view that electronic voting is an opportunity to take account of people's will. In this way, the meaningless "sovereign", meaningless, will be filled with real and actual content. Issues arise about the problems and risks that electronic voting hides. The correct identification of the voter, directly related to the abolition of the possibility of voting by a "foreign name". Secondly, the voice reporting procedure must be solved, technologically and by software. The need a program or specialized and secure software. The third issue is transparency. In electronic voting, voters can't track and certify for sure whether their voices are properly submitted and accounted for. By imposing electronic voting, as the only possible form of choice, would exclude some of the population from the voting process. And while theoretically, to increase voter turnout among "young" people, part of society, be it poor, uneducated or technically illiterate, will not be able to exercise their right to choose.

Keywords: *popular sovereignty, public contract, electronic voting, common will, natural law, society.*

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Relevant Aspects of National Minorities in Romania

Crina Mihaela VERGA¹

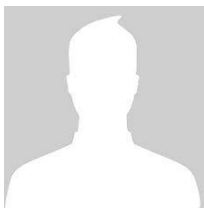
Abstract

The topic of national minorities should contribute to the correct treatment and understanding of this phenomenon, given the respect for human rights for all and the principles that have to be respected between states. The theme addressed has interference with history, politics, sociology, psychology and law. It refers to the protection of minorities in many ways, without claiming the exhaustion of such a complex subject. Thus, we will first examine the different modalities in which minorities have been constituted; then, we will refer to some orientations of defining the concept of "national minorities" as well as the controversial issue regarding the recognition or not of the individual or collective nature of the rights belonging to national minorities. We will make up a summary regarding the regulations on the protection of national minorities, as it is consecrated in Romania. We conclude these remarks with some synthetic observations on the theme under discussion. The subject is of a particular importance in the context of delaying the adoption of appropriate legislation on the matter in Romania.

Keywords: *national minorities, rights, legal regulation, Romania.*

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Since 1999 I have taught courses and seminars in the following fields, which are the most relevant domains of interest: European Union Law, Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Comparative Law, Human Rights.

During 2002-2003 I attended graduate studies at the International Faculty of Comparative Law of the University "Robert Schuman" in Strasbourg (France).

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I have participated to national and international conferences.

I have published over 40 articles and reviews on legal matters in the journals and specialized papers, including 4 ISI articles.

The Criminal-law Protection of Public Relations in the Field of Formation of Information Resource

Khrystyna VOROBETS¹

Abstract

The article is devoted to analyse the criminal-law protection of public relations in the field of formation of information resource. The important areas of development of Ukraine in the current context of globalization is integration into the global and European information space, development and implementation in all aspects of life information and communication technologies. On the one hand, the rapid development of information and communication technologies at the beginning of XXI century leads to the emergence of a number of new threats to global and national development, which significantly increases the requirements for the national security of Ukraine and leads to new tasks and functions of the Ukrainian state and its legal system. After the proclamation of Ukrainian independence, the conditions of the formation of the information society becomes the state-legal provision of information security. On the other hand, globalization, high dynamics, latency, spontaneity, and growing threats in the information sphere significantly complicate activity and limit the state's ability to provide information security. State-legal information security processes in Ukraine provide transformation of the state, legal and information spheres, including administrative and judicial reform, law enforcement, national security system and so on. Special attention in the article is paid to the fact that informatization as the purposeful activity of the state consists of political, economic, technical and other conditions for information development of subjects, development of the state information resource and optimization of information exchange through wide use of information technologies.

Keywords: *information resource, public relations, informatization, criminal-legal prohibitions, information security.*

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Anti- Corruption Agency. Nowadays Khrystyna Vorobets is a postgraduate student and takes part in different scientific conferences.

Features of International Treaty in Legal Thoughts of I. Lukashuk

Vitalii YAREMCHUK¹

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to analyze aspects, approaches of Ukrainian specialist in international law I. Lukashuk to international treaties. Ihor Lukashuk dedicated a lot of papers to problems with stages of creating, execution, suspension, and validity of treaties. The most fundamentals works in the mentioned sphere were 2 volumes of «Modern Law of International Treaties». I. Lukashuk wrote that treaty serves as the main method for settling the issues arising in the relations of states, as well as the main means of formalizing the results of the settlement achieved. It is impossible to imagine modern international law without treaties, the Ukrainian lawyer continued. Every year, treaties cover all new areas of international relations. Particular attention deserves participation of I. Lukashuk in the United Nations Conference on the Law of Treaties in Vienna from 1968-1969. The paper describes numbers of amendments to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties submitted by a Ukrainian lawyer and which were supported by the majority of states. For example, the norm in the Convention on the obligation of the contract for each party in relation to its entire territory, which was enshrined in the content of Art. 25. In the article ‘About Obligations from the Negotiation Agreement’ (1962), the Ukrainian scientist stressed that one of the grounds that obliges the state to refrain from any actions that contradict the treaty is the consent of the parties to the negotiations to conclude an agreement on a particular issue. Under the umbrella of an agreement on negotiations, it is impossible to carry out the activities of the opposite. The author of the research under discussion did complex generalization and ordering of I. Lukashuk legal thoughts in the field of international law treaties.

Keywords: *international treaty; Igor Lukashuk; law of treaties; legal thoughts; Vienna Convention.*

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In 2017 he graduated Chernivtsi Institute of Trade and Economics of Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics and obtained educationally-qualifying level Specialist 'International Economics'.

Administrative Procedures in the Field of Local Taxation

Illia YURIICHUK¹

Abstract

In the article analyzes the features of administrative procedures in the local taxation system. It's determined that at the present stage of development of our state, the unconditional fact is that the development of the institute of administrative procedural law in Ukraine is one of the main tasks of administrative reform, the purpose of which is to create a proper and highly developed system of public administration bodies that will ensure and guarantee the protection of rights, freedoms and the legitimate interests of each person. Increasing the efficiency of the work of the State fiscal service and its territorial bodies in the field of taxation directly depends on the effectiveness of administrative procedures, which, of course, is one of the basic components of administrative reform. The author pays his attention that the effective functioning of the Ukrainian tax system is impossible without proper administrative procedures and a reliable system of administering local taxes and fees. Established in 2011, the Tax Code of Ukraine introduced significant changes in the process of administering local taxes and fees, but today there are a number of problems, namely: the lack of quality regulatory administrative procedures, the lack of a unified approach to the definition of "administrative procedure" and the presence of gaps in the practical aspect of the functioning of the tax system. The conclusions is drawn about the definition of the concept of administrative procedures in the field of local taxation and the improvement of Ukrainian legislation in the area of local taxation in order to protect the rights and interests of taxpayers.

Keywords: *administrative procedures; tax system; local taxes and fees; administering of the local taxes and fees; rights and legitimate interests of taxpayers.*

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Political and Moral Aspects of Guaranteeing the Principles of International Law

Svitlana ZADOROZHNA¹

Abstract

International legal practice once again proves a leading role in regulating international relations, it is a political and moral component. In analyzing the basic principles of international law from the point of view of the mechanism for their implementation, one should proceed from the degree of absolute social and moral value to both the state separately, and for the entire international community as a whole. The subjects of the international community must realize their rights and responsibilities only within the limits that do not affect international peace and security, the basic principles of humanity and cooperation of states in vital areas of global coexistence. Modern positivists believe that the state assumes international legal obligations on its own accord (will), but then these obligations remain valid regardless of the consent of the state, due to the principle of good faith. The above-mentioned thoughts indicate rather that states are inclined to comply with international obligations that are in line with their public interests, while the general principles of international law are, first and foremost, a universally accepted interest of the global community. One of the elements of the moral and ethical mechanism for the implementation of the general principles of international law is international politeness. International courtesy (*comitas gentium*) - a set of rules of benevolence, correctness, restraint and mutual respect of participants in international communication, which are not legally binding. Only a holistic, coherent mechanism of legal, political and moral-ethical implementation of the implementation of the general principles of international law at the national, supranational and international levels can guarantee the realization of the goals and objectives of all humanity in the form of general principles of international law.

Keywords: *the principles of international law, the moral aspect of guaranteeing the principles of international law, the political mechanism of guaranty of the principles of international law, international politeness, the comitas gentium, the good faith in international law.*

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Principles of the Interpretation of Human Rights in the Context of the Practice of the ECHR

Liubov ZAMORSKA¹, Svitlana KARVATSKA²

Abstract

Human rights in the twenty first century acquire a new sense, summarizing the experience of the past and present to find effective ways to solve problems in the future. One of the most actual problems for the national science and practice is connected with the interpretation of human rights in the practice of the European Court of Human Rights. A first place priority is the definition of the basic principles of interpretation, which while interacting with each other, form a definite system. Human rights should be in the center of attention of the interpreter as a measure of freedom, justice, and peace in society. The study of the principles of interpretation is important from the point of view of both the ECHR and national judges. From the practical point of view, the problem of interpreting human rights in the context of the work of the ECHR is of particular importance. As the formulation of prescriptions of the European Convention on Human Rights is as broad as possible, there is a need for the elaboration of principles and their interpretation. After all, the correct understanding of the convention prescriptions affects the decision of the courts and ultimately leads to the modernization of the national human rights system.

Keywords: *human rights, interpretation of human rights, ECHR, national human rights protection system, European Convention on Human Rights.*

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Scientific interests: Theoretical and Methodical Problems Theory of Law, Normativity of Law? Axiology of Law.



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The Perception of the Integration Process and the Provision of Social Services by Immigrants

Martina ZAKOVA¹

Abstract

Migration is a phenomenon that is present in every country. For some countries, emigration is more typical, for another immigration. In the past, Slovakia was typically the emigration. Recently, however, more and more immigrants arrive in Slovakia, especially in terms of looking for work. The aim of the study was to explore how foreigners perceive their integration process and the provision of social services in Slovakia. We particularly focused what social services they used during their integration process, How do they assess the approach of the staff of the institutions that provide social services. Qualitative research strategy was used. Semi-structured interviews with immigrants living in Slovakia at least one year were conducted. The data were analyzed using the program Atlas.Ti. Findings describe how immigrants perceive their integration process and how they perceive the provision of social services and what is the most important for an appropriate integration.

Keywords: *Integration process; social services; immigrants; perception; Slovakia.*

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Martina ZAKOVA works as an associated professor at the Department of Social Work of the Trnava University in Trnava. She is particularly interested in migration, social work with migrants with an international protection, ethnic and cultural diversity, drug addiction and harm reduction.

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