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12th LUMEN International Scientific Conference

RETHINKING
SOCIAL ACTION
CORE VALUES
IN PRACTICE

Iasi, Romania, 15-17 May, 2019

WORKING PAPERS

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Volume

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Text editing and cover: Roxana Demetra STRATULAT

Working Papers published by:

Editura LUMEN, Str. Tepes Voda, nr. 2, bl. V1, sc. F, et. 3, ap. 2

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Exploring Persuasive Messages in the School Environment

Andra-Mirabela ADĂSCĂLIȚEI¹

Abstract

Persuasive messages in education have become a popular technique used in behavior and attitude change. Due to its capability therefore the purpose of this paper is to review and examines persuasive messages and seeks how persuasive communication can be implemented in school conflict resolution. Seven papers were selected based on the persuasive communication strategies and this study is related and scoped in Romania context. It can be concluded persuasive messages in school environment can engage and motivate the students to resolve conflicts, involving a behavior and attitude change.

Keywords: persuasive messages; school conflict resolution; persuasive communication strategies.

Biodata

Publications:

1. Adăscăliței Andra-Mirabela, *Retrospectiva dezvoltării comunicării: tendințe și perspective în mediul educațional*, p. 7-11, în *Materialele Conferinței Republicane a cadrelor didactice*, 10-11 martie 2018, Volumul V. Psihopedagogie și managementul educației, Chișinău, 2018, 233 p., ISBN 978-9975-76-233-5
2. Adăscăliței Andra-Mirabela, Adăscăliței Cristian, *Analiza comunicării în educația vocațională*, p. 55-57, în *Revista Mentor XXI*, Nr. 1-2 (74-75) 2018, 60 p., ISSN 1583-4158
3. Adăscăliței Andra-Mirabela, *Comunicarea didactică în contextul activităților extracuriculare în CONFERINȚA INTERNAȚIONALĂ EXEMPLE DE BUNE PRACTICI DIN ACTIVITATEA DIDACTICĂ*, anul VIII, nr. 16-17, vol. I/ 2018, Botoșani, ISSN 2068-7974

Areas of scientific interest: communication, persuasion, school conflicts.

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Analysis of Vocational Education as a Potential Context of Adolescent Development

Cristian ADASCALITEI¹

Abstract

The context of the present research is subsumed to the scientific literature concerning the development of vocational identity which must be the most important thing in adolescence, when the young people are trying to define and to establish a place on the labor market. The adolescents can perceive the vocational development process, especially the one of taking a decision, like being stressing and the different styles of formation the identity can be associated with differences related with vocational decisions. The present theoretical paper consists of the idea that through vocational education programs in high-schools are developing interests, inclinations and skills (general and special), there are cultivated high aspirations and professional ideal, it is formed a superior motivation for the election of school and profession, there are developed qualities of will and character (effort capacity, exigency, consistency). In conclusion, the choices made concerning school can increase or reduce the number of options located at the disposal on labor market. The skills and competences stimulated or neglected in childhood or in adolescence can make the difference between a life full of success and one unhappy. Although in last instance, the adolescents must be responsible for their own successes and failures, it is and the responsibility of community and schools to give them all the necessary opportunities to have success in future. Vocational education help substantial finding the balance between offering a direction and orientation and to inhibit adolescents the freedom of finding their own way. The article brings to the field the novelty of *vocational education*, a concept that is beyond school and professional orientation and is associated with career guidance, career education, school/vocational counseling.

Keywords: vocational identity, vocational education, adaptation difficulties.

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Biodata

Publications:

1. Adăscăliței Cristian, *Prevenirea dificultăților de adaptare în mediul școlar*, p. 12-17, în *Materialele Conferinței Republicane a cadrelor didactice*, 10-11 martie 2018, Volumul V. Psihopedagogie și managementul educației, Chișinău, 2018, 233 p., ISBN 978-9975-76-233-5

2. Adăscăliței Andra-Mirabela, Adăscăliței Cristian, *Analiza comunicării în educația vocațională*, p. 55-57, în *Revista Mentor* XXI, Nr. 1-2 (74-75) 2018, 60 p., ISSN 1583-4158

3. Adăscăliței Cristian, *Activitățile de terapie educațională, ca modalitate de prevenire a dificultăților de adaptare*, p. 15-18 în *CONFERINȚA INTERNAȚIONALĂ EXEMPLE DE BUNE PRACTICI DIN ACTIVITATEA DIDACTICĂ*, anul VIII, nr. 16-17, vol. I/ 2018, Botoșani, ISSN 2068-7974

Areas of scientific interest: vocational education, vocational counseling, prevention of adaptation difficulties

Valuing the Ethical Dilemmas in Business Valuation in the North-East Region of Romania. A Research-Based Scenario

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Abstract

Our qualitative research has the aim of assessing how business valuers from the North-East Region of Romania potentially respond to ethical dilemmas that may arise in their professional activity. The participants in the study received a 10-questions scenario to illustrate potential ethical dilemmas specific to business valuation activity. Some ethical dilemmas have been formulated as situations where the respondent was asked to make recommendations as to how young colleagues, new entrants to the profession, who do not yet have experience in this field of activity, should react if they face these. Other ethical dilemmas included hypothetical situations that the business valuer himself might face, and asked for how she/he considers would behave in those cases. The questionnaire-scenario forms were distributed to the business valuers that have been participated at the Conference of The National Association of Authorized Romanian Valuers in the North East Region of Romania in April 2016. To analyze the information collected during the research process, the responses have been coded in categorical variables. The first results demonstrate a large range of specific professional ethics opinions and recommendations. In general, the business valuers preferred to address the ethical dilemmas by mentioning the standards specified in the Code of ethics of the Profession of Authorized Valuer. Our study could be useful to The National Association of Authorized Romanian Valuers to enhance the ethical standards of business valuation or to redesign specific ethics training programs in the field.

Keywords: ethics in business valuation in the North-East Region of Romania; ethical dilemmas in business valuation; Code of ethics of the Profession of Authorized Valuer.

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The National Association of Authorized Romanian Valuers, and specialist in business valuation.

Acknowledgment

ANEVAR – **Asociația Națională a Evaluatorilor Autorizați** din România (The National Association of Authorized Romanian Valuers)

Historical Education Like an Ideological Instrument. Romanian Textbooks during the Communist Regime

Carmen ALEXANDRACHE¹

Abstract

Problem Statement: This paper proposes a historical approach of the History, like an educational object of the communist regime from Romania.

Purpose of Study: This study starts from the premise that the textbooks are always an important ideological tool; using textbooks for education process has more lasting effects more on student's consciousness and behavior. In every textbook there are images, text, additional readings, exercises which offer for younger generation many models, convincers, beliefs, values, especially from the past of society. For this reason, the textbooks need to be analyzed from the political intention to the learning strategies.

The paper presents some aspects of how education was been influenced by the political ideology and regime of Romania and how it is reflected in textbooks used in schools. In order to capture these influences, we will analyze some Romanian History textbooks.

Results of Study: This approach argues that the communist principles were successful implemented in the educational system using the textbooks. Thus, we underline that History is more an ideological tool than a science

Keywords: history, communist education; Socialist Romania, ideology, values, attitudes

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Moral Education Precursors for the Post-Millennial Generation

Gabriela Alina ANGHEL¹, Claudia VLAICU²,
Ramona NEACȘA³, Camelia VOICU⁴

Abstract

The Z generation also known as the post-millennial generation, of the digital natives, the iGeneration, is identified as the generation of the children who were born between 1995 and 2012, a period that was characterized by the explosion of the informational technology, the fast evolution of internet and of social-media. The Z generation is regarded as an independent and pragmatic generation, which sustains progressive, self-oriented ideas, inventive, unprejudiced, with a low interest for traditional educational models. The present paper intends to identify moral education best practices in the families of the Z generation children. For this purpose we considered the following specific objectives: to identify practices for the development of moral conscience; to identify practices for the development of moral behavior at the Z generation children. The following theoretical frame was considered: the communication face to face between parents and children and the quality of the time spent by the parents with their children make a positive correlation with the development of the moral conscience and behavior at the Z generation children. The research is of standard type: theoretical and empirical. The data gathering was made with qualitative type investigation methods (focus group). The analysis unity is represented by the group of parents with ages between 35 and 45, who have 10 to 17 years old children. The analysis and interpretation of the results have led to the following conclusion:

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the assertive parents-children communication determines in a high measure the moral education of the Z generation children.

Keywords: Z generation, moral behavior, moral conscience, assertive communication, education.

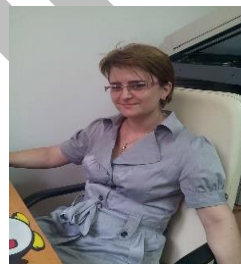
Biodata



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Ramona Neacșa, university lecturer Ph.D. at Valahia University of Targoviste since 2003. Doctoral thesis defended in December 2014 at the Institute of History "Nicolae Iorga", the Romanian Academy. My main areas of interest are Medieval History, General Didactics and Didactics of History, Research Methodology, Multiculturalism and Intercultural Education, Psychology of

Education. Competencies: teaching, tutorial skills, interpreting and translations from and to English. Representative publication: *De la Mircea cel Batran la Neagoe Basarab: Raporturile dintre biserica și domnie in Tara Romaneasca*, Targoviste: Editura Cetatea de Scaun, 2014.



Ms. Camelia Delia Voicu is Lecturer at Educational Sciences Department, Valahia University of Targoviste. She has a degree in Social Work and one in Psychology, masteral studies in three programs (Educational Counseling, Early Education and Public Administration) and Ph.D. in Sociology, with a thesis on social representation and identity issues. Her professional experience of over fifteen years included educational activities and psycho-pedagogical assistance for preschool, primary and secondary school pupils, assessment and social care of children with disabilities, coordination of social and educational projects and training of social workers and teachers. Her scientific concerns focus on psychosocial processes and phenomena in the sphere of education, family and culture.

The New Legislative Framework on Domestic Violence in Romania

Irina APETREI¹

Abstract

Our approach is intended as an analysis of the main novelties and legislative changes in the field of domestic violence, brought by Law no. 174/2018 amending and supplementing Law no. 217/2003 on preventing and combating domestic violence. According to the statistics of The General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, in 2017, 20531 offenses of battery and other acts of violence committed among family members were reported. 92% of the aggressors were adult males, while the victims were mostly adult women (76%), but also minors. The seriousness of the phenomenon consists, beyond the perpetration of the acts themselves, in the loss of human lives under such circumstances. In 2017, 46 women, 26 men and 12 children died as a result of such violence. As a member of the Council of Europe, Romania ratified the Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence through Law no. 30/2016, which made it urgent to adopt a normative act to transpose the provisions of the Convention into the domestic law, although Romania had such a law, with a series of subsequent amendments and supplements, ever since 2003. Among the significant changes brought by Law no. 174/2018, we would like to mention the change in the title of the law (it became Law on preventing and combating domestic violence), the introduction of new principles on protecting the rights of domestic violence victims, the possibility of directly applying for a protection order at a police officer, the widening of the sphere of domestic violence, the definition of the concept of victim and of persons considered to be family members, the addition of two continuous social services for victims as well as an efficient and rapid system of judging domestic violence cases.

Keywords: new regulations; domestic violence;

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The Consensual Union- the Stake of a New Marriage?

Iulian APOSTU¹

Abstract

The social, legal and religious polemics regarding the beliefs about concubinage were the same in almost all countries that have gone through the stage of legal organization of the consensual union. Moreover, under the influence of the religious communities and of the social networks, the "pros" and "cons" of legalizing the consensual union were passing from one state to another, sometimes even in the same way. The first effect of these reactions against legalizing the concubinage led to a temporary inhibition of these procedures but, counterintuitive is the fact that running the same arguments to the routine or to the emptiness of the content builds the premise of a in growth social tolerance that would slow the reactions against legal actions for the authentication of the consensual union. However, the legalization of consensual union in Europe did not represent a limited time to itself. The legalized cohabitation would assimilate itself all the premises that the classic marriage refuses to accept, such as: contractual rules between spouses, life partnerships between same-sex partners, the right to adoption, new property rules, etc. Gradually, the laws of the consensual union (in its various forms and names) have built legal frameworks similar to marriage, building also the premises of the social tolerance for the new marriage type. The Romanian area is also familiar to similar situations that predict the legalization of consensual union in the near future, such as: the legal recognition of engagement, new rules regarding property regimes, three draft law projects proposed by Parliament for legalization and a drill referendum with a double betthe referendum for protecting the traditional type of family and the legalization of an alternative type of marriage to same-sex partners were promised by political leaders at the same time. The study is based on a secondary analysis of data and on the analysis of official documents from both European and Romanian space about the dilemmas of legalization and the functional consequences on the spousal space.

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Keywords: Marriage; conjugal functionality; postmodernity; consensual union; legislation;

Biodata



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 Romanian Academy, Institute of Sociology and Associate professor with the Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest.

Active Citizenship and Hate Speech on Social Media in the Context of Romanian Family Referendum

Simona BADER¹, Iasmina PETROVICI², Corina SÎRB³

Abstract

Active citizenship is one of the most interesting characteristics of young generations worldwide and is strongly connected to digital media usage. Internet gives people a voice to speak up about stressing community problems, unite in groups with the same views for a stronger impact and conduct true lobby campaigns to promote and sustain their ideas. However tangible, utopic or doubtful this democratic way of civic involvement may appear for a global digital community, its manifestation is still problematic, as it nurtures, in some cases, hate speech and extreme polarization of opinions. To support this idea, we conducted a study that analysed civic activism and the values promoted in the context of Romanian Family Referendum. Using a qualitative methodology based on communication sciences techniques and semiotic investigation, we analysed the type of discourse used in social media and the frequency of hate speech and undemocratic behaviour. At the end of this study, we will outline some concluding ideas regarding the discussed topic.

Keywords: active citizenship, digital community, hate speech, social media.

Biodata

Simona Bader currently works as Lecturer Professor of Communication, Mass Media and Public Relations at the West University of Timisoara (Romania). She received her PhD from the

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West University of Timisoara in 2014 with a thesis about the art of performance in Timiș cultural press. Her main research interests include communication, journalism, public relations. She has published a number of papers in Romanian and international communication journals (Applied Social Sciences. Communication Studies, Revista Română de Jurnalism și Comunicare, Journal of Romanian Literary Studies, etc) and she has participated in many international and national conferences. She is the author of the book *Arta spectacolului în presa culturală timișeană*.

Iasmina Petrovici is a Senior Lecturer at the West University of Timisoara, Faculty of Political Sciences, Philosophy and Communication Sciences, Romania. Degrees and Postgraduate studies: M.A. in Media communications and Advertising; PhD in Philosophy; M.A. in Philosophy of science; B.S. in Philosophy, Post-PhD Researcher in Human and Social Sciences. She is the author of one book, as well co-author of one book. She has published several book chapters and articles in the field of aesthetics, hermeneutics, contemporary philosophy and communication sciences.

Corina Sirb is an Assistant at West University of Timisoara (Romania), where she teaches a series of classes regarding critical thinking, information theory and the production process of specific promotional documents. She received her PhD in 2014 with a thesis about speech acts and social ontology. Her main research interests include public communication and media, with a focus on digital media. She has participated in many international and national conferences and has published a fair amount of articles, both nationally and internationally.

The Influence of Sensory Stimuli on Improving Attention and Memory in Children

Nela Tatiana BALINT¹

Abstract

The stimulus is any variation of a factor in the environment that produces stimulation, or any factor that produces or evokes an action in a nerve, muscle, gland, or other excitable tissue, or determines the activation of a function or of a metabolic process (Moțet, D., 2010: 286). The child's psychological development is not done by itself, instinctively, but through two fundamental instruments: play and imitation. Play develops the psychological processes of direct and unmediated reflection of reality - the perception (by handling various objects, the child develops the perception of size, shape, color, weight, distance, etc.) and the representations, but also the intellectual mental processes, attention, memory, thought, imagination. The aim of this study was to observe, analyze and interpret the results recorded during the application of sensory stimuli to improve attention and memory in school children of 7-10 years old. The research was based on the following working hypothesis: presumably, by using sensory stimuli one can contribute to the improvement of attention and memory in children.

Keywords: attention; memory; sensory stimuli;

Biodata



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psychomotor development, prophylaxis of various deviations and functional deformations and recovery of athletic diseases. In this sense, we have published a number of scientific papers in various magazines and specialized publications, books and specialized courses.

FIRST DRAFT

New Museums as Seductive Place in the City

Letiția BĂRBUICĂ¹

Abstract

The paper will analyse three recently built museums. Bilbao Museum opened in 1997, designed by Frank Gehry, following a competition battle. Aarhus Museum opened in 2004. What first doubled the number of visitors was the "Rainbow Panorama" roof extension designed by Olafur Eliasson, following an invited competition. Tenerife Espacios des Artes (TEA) was inaugurated in 2008 and designed by Herzog and de Meuron as invited architects. It has a mix of other uses near the art galleries from which the main one is a library² intensely frequented by students. The comparative analysis will try to identify commonalities and particularities of each building. The study will focus on architecture but will try to extend to understand the role and the impact of each building in its context. The argument of the paper is that the new museums need to create a seductive place in the city in order to operate at their full potential and Eliasson installation is the main proof for this.

Keywords: Bilbao Museum, Aarhus Museum, Tenerife Espacio des Artes, Seductive place, city, impact.

Biodata



Letiția Bărbuică is chartered architect, phd lecturer in architecture at UAUIM, and also chartered civil engineer. She graduated from UAUIM in 1997 and SD_SITT study in 2011. She received several scholarships in UK and at University of Southern California, Los Angeles for the master program in 1999. Letiția Barbuica is founding partner of "Head Made Architecture", since 2002. She has published in Octogon and Arhitectura. She has a constant input in Lumen Conferences. She was part of the team that won runner up prize for Riga 1 Latvia, European 7. Is founding member of OAR and member of RUR. Her

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interests are: contemporary architecture, Modernism, structures, teaching studio architecture, workshops.

FIRST DRAFT

Journalism and the Resistance to Principles

Ștefania BEJAN¹

Abstract

Half a century ago, a Nobel prize winner for literature (Gabriel García Márquez) „dared” to confess: „the job of a writer is perhaps the only one that becomes more difficult the more it is practiced”. It is reckoned unimaginable, today, among the mass media officers, one that would assume with honesty: the crisis of ideas, the toil of cultivating entirely credible sources, the ordeal of verticality in front of the temptation of advantages of all kinds, the fear of not being successful to the public and the lack of recognition from the guild, the danger of not improving oneself, the bait of the facile in order to lure the message consumers. Not one or other of the obstacles listed, but all of them, permanently, and still others like them. Everywhere, in a world that is globalized and dominated by the information that has become a prosperous business, we recognize in the journalist one that is faithful in the creed expressed with honesty by F. B. Cagnet: „I am going from the well-known fact that the world wants to cry, all I do is provide the pretext”. Emotional persuasion does not fail in the strategy of the media (much more so in the era of New Media) and it is being used without discrimination in any kind of topic, in relation to any kind of public, regardless of the cultural space or the professional experience of the communicator. It targets precisely and strikes fatally, bringing to the proponent a share of audience, fidelity, money, power...

Keywords: Public; emotional persuasion; audience; resistance; principles;

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Economical Analysis of the Economical-Mathematical Model Construction Concerning the Contributing Factors of the Current Migration Processes Evidenced by the Example of the Interrelations between Georgia and the EU Countries

Davit BIDZINASHVILI¹, Karlo TSERTSVADZE²

Abstract

The issue of migration is a critical issue and a problem for the whole world. The main reasons for universal migration can be considered as follow: economic, professional, political, religious belief, ethnic and others. The work equally deals with both internal and external migrations. International migration is much bigger problem, as it has become very rapid and aggravated. The flow of migrants in Europe became a great problem for European leaders. Our goal is to build a mathematical model based on existing data, which will cover all the major reasons that affect the migration process; Analysis of how to effect a change in the migration process will help to enhance and improve the legal migration capabilities

Keywords: Migration, migration factors, migration process, mathematical model, employment, demographic policy.

Biodata

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Qualitative Research on the Perception of Teaching Staff in Higher Education towards Ethical Issues of Information Technology Use

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Cosmin TOMOZEI⁴, Simona-Elena VÂRLAN⁵,
Alexandra-Georgiana POENARU⁶

Abstract

Our paper presents the results of a qualitative type of research aimed to identify higher-education teachers' perspective on ethical issues related to information technology use. The research relies on content analysis of the data obtained by applying a semi-structured interview to 30 teachers working in Romanian higher education institutions. Data processing and interpretation has enabled the identification and definition of the general and specific thematic categories related to the perception of teaching staff in higher education towards ethical issues of using Information Technology. This research is part of a wider project, supported by a grant of the Ministry of Research and Innovation, CNCS - UEFISCDI, project number PN-III-P1-1.1-TE-2016-0773, within PNCDI III.

Keywords: Higher education; teacher; perception; ethical use; Information Technology;

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Empowering Teachers to Deal with Classroom Diversity

Ioana BOGHIAN¹

Abstract

In the age of globalization, teachers need to have special skills to deal with classroom diversity. Classroom diversity is represented by the different cultural, socio-economic backgrounds of the students in a class. The 21st-century teacher should be an interculturally competent person who knows how to address differences among students in a class in a positive manner, as well as manage conflicts and conflict risks successfully. Studies have shown the need to train teachers with respect to several dimensions related to dealing with diversity in class: being and becoming aware of the types of differences among students, ways of positively exploiting differences among students in a class, ways of addressing and managing conflicts based on difference, ways of eliminating discrimination in class. Our paper presents the description and results of implementing a psycho-pedagogical model focused on empowering teachers to deal with classroom diversity.

Keywords: Classroom diversity, intercultural competence, conflict management, positive exploitation, differences;

Biodata



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Slovenia-Spain, Erasmus+KA2, 2015-2017); CITPED (*Curricular Innovations in the Training of Pre-Primary and Primary Teachers in Cyprus and Romania*, 2012-2013); E_CULTFOOD, *Digitalization of the cultural food patrimony. The region of Bacău– eCULTFOOD*, 2016-2018; Erasmus+, GamellT: *Gamestorming for Innovative Teaching*. Some of her most relevant publications include: Boghian, I. (2018). *Methodological Guide for Language Students and Language Teachers: English, French, Romanian*. Cluj-Napoca: Casa Cărții de Știință; Boghian, I. (2018). *Houses in Victorian Novels. A Semiotic Approach*. 2nd revised edition. Iași: Lumen.

An Empirical Research for Identifying and Analyzing the Identity Characteristics of Different Online Destination Websites

Victor-Alexandru BRICIU¹, Arabela BRICIU²,
Ana-Maria GULPE³

Abstract

The research objective is to identify how the institutions involved in destination branding management use the Internet's potential in order to communicate the online identity of those destinations. The purpose is to identify and analyse the identity characteristics of online destination brands. In order to explore this issue we designed a descriptive-explanatory research. Due to the fact that analysing destination brands online identity is relatively new as a scientific field, a unanimously agreed model was not emerged in the branding sphere. Therefore, the analysis methods used in other fields will be adopted. The selected websites for analysis will be considered communication sources because each activity on the website contributes to destination branding which results as certain image of that place. The sampling of 10 destination websites is the result of a combination of several criteria, taking into account national and international destinations, incorporating different kinds of destinations (cities, regions, countries and nations) and seeking variability in terms of geographical location, and the tourist-based potential, the maturity of the destination and the resources at hand to promote it. The results show that authorities involved in destination branding management use the Internet's potential to communicate their online identity by showcasing the brand design; the brand behaviour; the brand information and communication; and the site delivery. Moreover, these official website of destinations are used rather as passive (informative) channels of

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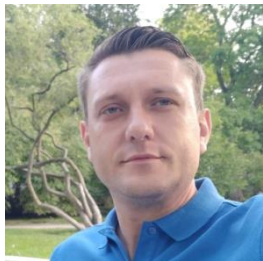
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communication than active (interactive) channels of communication.

Keywords: identity characteristics; destinations; brands; branding; websites.

Biodata



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Ana-Maria Gulpe is a communication and public relations practitioner and a M.A. graduate of Management of Image Campaigns master programme of Transilvania University of Brasov from 2018 and also she has a B.A. degree in Communication and Public Relations study programme (between 2013-2016), the Faculty of Sociology and Communication of the same university.

The Development of Scientific Researches in Higher Education of Physical Education and Sports Through Doctoral Studies in the Republic of Moldova

Liliana BUDEVICI – PUIU¹, Mihai ONOI²,
Anatolie BUDEVICI-PUIU³

Abstract

The modernization of higher education in the Republic of Moldova with a view to its integration into the Common European Area of Higher Education, its improvement at international level, the recognition of periods and study papers are important factors that have generated the development of higher doctoral studies in physical education and sports, kinetotherapy and recreation. In the Republic of Moldova the efficient organization and development of research-development-innovation activity has become a significant factor. The importance and necessity of scientific research is reflected in the complexity of the economic activities of national economic agents under the strong influence of the international market and the imperatives generated by the position of science as the main production force. Also, at national level and the higher education institution of physical education and sports, the strategy for the development of scientific research aims at maintaining dynamic and competitive knowledge-based studies capable of ensuring a sustainable and lasting growth. In this context, the higher doctoral studies, the scientific results obtained at their completion and the maximum utilization of the scientific progress, have become an organic, dynamic and vital vocation for the specialized higher education institution, the only one from the Republic of Moldova.

Keywords: doctoral studies, PhD students, doctoral supervisors, performance indicators, PhD thesis.

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Hypnosis in Dental Medicine - Therapeutic Approach

Oprea Valentin BUȘU¹, Elena Cristina ANDREI²

Abstract

The current therapeutical approach to the dental field has a wide variety of techniques and ways to reduce anxiety towards dental medicine. Among these are ericssonian hypnosis. Hypnosis in dentistry is not strictly limited to managing patient's fears and emotions. It contributes to the treatment or amelioration of psychic disorders that have major consequences on oral cavity such as bruxism, combat or re-education of vicious habits from childhood which can lead to dento-maxillary abnormalities in permanent dentition. The purpose of our study is to evaluate the availability of patients to use this therapeutic technique, how patients perceive the effectiveness of hypnosis in dental treatments, and the popularity of this medical topic among patients in Romania. As a research method, We have applied a questionnaire to a group of patients in a dental office in Craiova. Literature studies attest to the use of hypnosis in dentistry since the 20th century, but it is frequently misused or misunderstood either by the operator or by the patient. Among the advantages of hypnosis is the fight against patient anxiety, reducing the stress of medical staff, the use of a reduced number of medications or a reduced amount of anesthetics, as well as an easier dental treatment.

Keywords: therapeutical approach; anxiety; hypnosis; dento-maxillary abnormalities; availability;

Biodata

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FIRST DRAFT

Reflection of Teachers' Attitude in the Way of Achieving Ecological Education

Viorica-Torii CACIUC¹

Abstract

The role of contemporary school becomes fundamental in the context of environmental issues, but especially of the future, when education needs to become more courageous about the environment and its problems by enhancing ecological education, giving more weight to attitudes to values than knowledge. Ecological education can be achieved through all types of infusional, modular, disciplinary or transdisciplinary approaches, but the curriculum in the Romanian school no longer allows the realization of all these ways of achieving the ecological education. However, the structuring of learning contents in an intra-, inter- or multidisciplinary manner, according to age specifics and pupils' level of education, allows preparation to support nature protection from the age of childhood.

This study aims to conduct a thorough analysis of how the theories of environmental ethics can be infused the Romanian curriculum at preschool and primary level, and an analysis of the practical parts of the environmental awareness training to students, reflected in the teachers' studies and the research works.

Keywords: Ecological education; curriculum; responsible attitude; environmental ethics; ecological attitude;

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Edition, "Violence among adolescents", SPECTO 2012, indexed in Conference Proceedings Citation Index formerly ISI, Philadelphia, USA, Ed. Medimond - Monduzzi Editore International Proceedings Division; pp. 65-69; Ideological Influence on Educational Communication in Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, Volume 63, 2012, pg. 136 - 144, The Role of Virtue Ethics in Training Students' Environmental Attitudes in Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, Volume 92, 2013, pg. 122 -127; Aspects of Environmental Awareness Training in the Elementary Teaching System in Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, Volume 93, 2013, pg. 1624 -1629; Ecocentric Reflections on the Realization of Environmental Education in Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, Volume 137, 2014, pg. 93 -99 etc.

Analysis of Risk Factors that Determine Drug Use among Adolescents

Adriana Florentina CĂLĂUZ¹

Abstract

The aim of the research is to know the problem and the social dimension of the drug use phenomenon among adolescents in the city of Baia Mare. The objectives of the study were to assess attitudes, opinions and behaviors related to drug use among adolescents, to identify areas and risk environments in drug use, to identify causes of drug use, the relationship between school performance and drug use, family relationships and substance use. The study was conducted during the school year 2017-2018. The target population is high school students aged 15-19 years. The sample consisted of 1,611 pupils, of which 812 boys and 799 girls and is significant in relation to the total number of high school students in the locality. The method used for data collection was the sociological survey and the research tool used was the questionnaire. The questionnaire contained questions that sought to know the characteristics of the subjects in terms of age, gender, parental education levels, family situation, family relationships, school performance, what they know about drugs, drug use, etc. The statistical processing of the data implied the realization of correlations, using the SPSS program, the Independent Samples Test, the One-Way ANOVA. As a conclusion, drug use among adolescents is largely influenced by family structure, type of authority, family climate, family examples, parenting level of education and occupation, lifestyle and living standards, parental care, family attitude towards the education of their own children, etc. Social groups of adolescents have an important role in drug use.

Keywords: drug; adolescents; consumption; risk factors; education.

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Packaging waste market - the road from legislation to implementation. Case study: Romania

Diana Elena CĂPRIȚĂ¹

Abstract

12 years after Romania's accession to the European Union, The selective collection of municipal waste is still a difficult task to translate into reality. Despite the legislative progress made by transposing European directives at the national level, as well as the financial expenditures incurred in constructing Integrated Waste Management Systems (European funds worth around 1 billion), selective waste collection is actually carried out only in a few localities, while the overwhelming majority of territorial administrative units (including large cities) do not benefit from any functional waste collection and/or recycling program. As a very last resort in an attempt to stimulate a congruence of the efforts made by the responsible public institutions, together with both citizens and the business environment in achieving the recycling targets assumed at the time of accession, the Government decided to try a new reforming measure, namely the allocation of the contributions paid by producers for the collection of packaging waste, to local authorities. In other words, decentralization of waste management responsibility, in the hope that global results will be achieved. The paper will present the perspectives of achieving the recycling targets from the angle of each relevant actor in the field: collectors, waste recyclers, representatives of the Transfer Responsibility Organizations.

Keywords: packaging waste; legislation; municipal waste; selective collection; recyclable waste; circular economy;

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Psycho-Pedagogical Conditions of the Working Culture Formation at the Pupils with Mental Disabilities

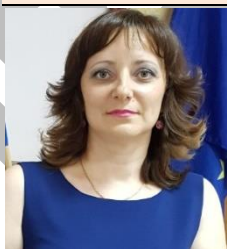
Viorica CERNEAVSCHI¹, Valentina STRATAN²

Abstract

Technology Education hours offer to the mentally disabled pupils the opportunity to acquire a system of knowledge, capabilities and attitudes that streamline future integration into social and professional life. Having and using the approaches of the learning activity at the pupils with mental disabilities, and also the notions of "working culture" and "psycho-pedagogical conditions", we have identified the argument that would justify the didactics of Technology Education in the auxiliary school, centered on the formation of the practical skills at the pupils in primary school, useful for both personal and socio-professional development, based on a variety of psycho-pedagogical conditions reflecting the efficiency of the working culture. Formation of the working culture at the pupils with mental disabilities can be efficiently achieved if certain psycho-pedagogical conditions are respected. These, applied in the teaching-learning process of the Technology Education, facilitate the obtaining of the goals and of the final results determined by the component of the learning – working culture.

Keywords: culture of work, pupils with mental disabilities, psycho-pedagogical conditions.

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Early Life Stress as a Predictor of Mental Illness

Gabriela Elena CHELE¹

Abstract

Mental health disorders account for several of the top causes of disability in established market economies, worldwide. Childhood trauma are associated with mood disorders in adults in clinical settings. Children may develop posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as a result of a strong emotional shock or as a result of an event they have witnessed. A painful experience can not be ignored or forgotten and can cause serious symptoms. Our study was developed in last past year (2018), on a 135 inpatients at "Socola" Institute of Psychiatry from Iasi. Patients admitted for affective disorder with/not substance addiction. We want to describe the associations among childhood trauma and common life events/difficulties, mental health and substance use. It is retrospective study that shows that mental patients had one or more untreated or undeclared traumas in childhood. We find more 55% patients with childhood trauma in his history disorders. The conclusion is that in the treatment of current psychiatric illness it is necessary to treat and trauma from childhood. Declaring childhood traumas helps the patient overcome the present problems. Less described in the literature is the association between common life stressors and a wide range of psychopathology in young adults.

Keywords: mental health, trauma, children, stress, life.

Biodata

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FIRST DRAFT

Translation as Social Action: Translator's Ethical Choices and Agency

Sorina CHIPER¹

Abstract

Just like other fields, the study of translations has turned, recently, towards the consideration of ethical aspects in theorising about, teaching and performing the act of translation. Ethics come into play when we consider translation beyond its classical double understanding as a product and a process, and we envisage it as social action, involving social agents (the translator, the agency, the commissioner, etc) and occurring in a particular historical, social or technological context. This article tackles the notion of translator's choice not in terms of semantic equivalence, linguistic or pragmatic choice, or cultural relevance, but in terms of ethically-informed decisions. The conscious internalisation of the notion that translators, as agents, can make ethically-informed choices empowers translators and shows that they are not "invisible" by default, simple performers of a task that has been commissioned to them and for which they are paid (as Skopos theory would envisage them). On the contrary, they can refuse to translate when this goes against their consciousness. This means that translators need to have values that they can live by, and that inform their decisions to translate or not, or to translate in a particular way, or not. My article is informed by Mona Baker's ideas on the role of ethics in translator training, as well as by examples that she provides, when ethics makes a difference (especially in contexts of conflict). Moreover, I shall provide some examples from my own translation practice, in the field of academic translations, in which ethics made a difference.

Keywords: translation; social action; translator; ethics; agency.

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The Correlation of Competences in Tax Area between the Local Public Administration Authorities and Other Public Administration Authorities in the Republic of Moldova

Sergiu COBANEANU¹, Viorel RUSU²

Abstract

The public administration of the Republic of Moldova is constituted on decentralized basis. At the same time, citizens and their associations must contribute through taxes and fees to public expenditure. Tax area and tax administration have a particular importance under market economy conditions. Respectively, it is important to ensure the proportionality of the interests to unify the mechanisms of public revenue collection and to ensure administrative decentralization based on the principle of local autonomy. The authorities responsible for tax administration, in the process of exercising the attributions in the field, must cooperate with each other, as well as cooperate with other public authorities. More complex legal mechanisms are needed to provide the "the bridge" between tax procedures at central level and tax procedures at local level, so that the taxpayer can freely manage the tax burden, regardless of the category of tax or fees. Under the conditions of the information technology revolution, the exchange of data and information between tax administration authorities can be substantially facilitated. Apart from the exercise of competences within the public administration system, i.e. inside the state, authorities responsible for tax administration must also cooperate with competent authorities from other countries. Collaboration between different public administration authorities should be in a way that central public administration authorities do not establish excessive tutelage over local public administration authorities in tax field. Tax administration authorities also provide information to other public authorities and organizations. In turn, this activity must not "burden" the core business of tax administration, that is to say, an unjustified administrative burden.

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Keywords: public administration; tax administration; public authorities; tax area; competences.

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Publications: Over 20 textbooks and articles in specialized journals in above mentioned areas.

Develop Vertical Jump to Junior Volleyball Players by Plyometric Special Means

Adin-Marian COJOCARU¹, Marilena COJOCARU²

Abstract

Volleyball is considered one of the most explosive and fast-paced sports (Stanganelli et al., 2008). The vertical jump constitutes most of these actions (Hasegawa et al., 2002). Of these activities, the attack and block situations represent 45% of the total actions of the game and are also responsible for 80% of the points obtained within international matches (Voigt & Vetter, 2003)

In aim to develop effective training programs to enhance jump capacity of adult volleyball players, volleyball coaches, strength and conditioning coaches, athletic trainers, and physiotherapists, who work regularly with the players throughout the training program, should obtain relevant information on physical and physiological aspects of in volleyball (Ziv & Lidor, 2010). The main goal was to structure a set of exercises and implement them in volleyball training at the juniors level in order to develop the performance indexes of the vertical jump.

Hypothesis research is we assume that by introducing a specially designed exercise complex, we can record higher vertical jump indexes at final testing compared to the initial test. The plyometric method was used to develop the vertical jump, and the methods of research were the method of data organization and presentation, the graphic method, the mathematical-statistical method, the classification/ordination method, the comparison/reporting method. The conclusions of the research were that, following the implementation of the vertical jump development program, the working hypothesis was confirmed, ie an increase in vertical jump specific parameters.

Keywords: Vertical jump, Volleyball, Juniors, Plyometric.

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Examine Elite Boxers' Peak Powers of Bench Press in Respect of Peak Power's Repetitions

Ridvan COLAK¹, Aylin Göz İŞTİN², Eda AGASCIOĞLU³

Abstract

Background and Aim: The aim of the study is to determine peak power output at which percentages of bench press's 1 repetition maximum (1RM) and to examine 1-16 numbers of repetitions at bench press's peak power of professional boxers.

Material and Methods: 15 professional boxers voluntarily participated in this study. Bench press maximal strength values was directly determined by 1RM method. After the power ratings' 30-100 % of 1 RM were calculated, at which power ratings of 1 RM, peak power was attained, was determined. 1-16 numbers of repetitions of peak power, attained at the 50 %-70 % weight of 1 RM, were applied in an explosive way. The data were analyzed by the paired t-test and the posthoc-Tukey test by the SPSS 15.0 statistical software program. When not specified, $p < 0.05$ was considered significant

Results: Bench Press' peak power was obtained from 60 % power-rating of 1 RM. 1-16 repetitions' mean power values of bench press' peak power at 50 %, 60 %, 70 % power-rating of 1 RM were statistically significant among the repetitions ($p < 0.05$). However, there was no difference in between the 11th and 12th repetitions of bench press' peak power at 60 % power-rating of 1 RM and between the 9th and 10th repetitions of peak power at 70 % power-rating of 1 RM ($p > 0.05$ for each).

Conclusion: If professional male boxers train upper extremity for power development, they should exercise bench press' peak power (60 % of 1 RM) with explosive ways of minimum numbers of repetitions (between 1 to 11 repetitions) for being tired in order to get better power development. On the other hand, if they prefer

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repetitions of 4,5,6,7,8,9,10 for power development, they should select 70 % of 1 RM instead of 50 % of 1 RM.

Keywords: Peak Power, Bench Press, Elite Boxers, One Repetition

Acknowledgment

This study was supported by Ardahan University Research Fund (BAP 2018-012).

Students' Perception of the University Education System and the Labor Market - as a Prerequisite for Integrating into the Professional Career

Georgiana CORCACI¹

Abstract

In a company with a competitive market, in order to keep you in the market and to be prosperous, you have to be competitive, that is, to satisfy the requirements of customers, to report to the highest standards and to produce quality. Competitiveness is also the fundamental requirement for the success of any organization that aims to win and maintain the market segment to which it is addressed. The preoccupation of the university to improve the quality of education leads to the provision of quality services on all levels of the higher education institution and, subsequently, to the integration of graduates capable of socially and professionally integrate into society, to access jobs in accordance with training. Higher education institutions are organizations providing professional and scientific services. The "products" offered by higher education are competence and knowledge, non-material products, provided to society in various forms: training of specialists in specific fields - transfer of skills through graduates; fundamental and applied scientific research, consultancy, expertise - transfer of competence to social-economic environment organizations; involvement of academic community members in the life of society - transfer of competence through direct involvement in local, regional, national and international community bodies. The aim of our research is to: 1. Identify the perception of the Romanian educational system; 2. verification of the existing relations between the Romanian educational system and the labor market as a prerequisite for the integration in the professional career.

Keywords: perception, university education system, labor market.

Biodata

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A Data Mining Study of Predictive Models among Stack Overflow Developers: what Makes them Earn More

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Abstract

The knowledge sharing of latest methods and techniques in programming, software development or data science is made possible by strong communities such as Stack Overflow or Kaggle that gather people all over the world and answer questions to both professional and enthusiast members. This study uses the 2018 developers' survey from Stack Overflow that contains responses to questions from people all over the world regarding their profession, background, job satisfaction and experience in the field. An issue of general interest is represented by the level of salaries in IT industry which largely depends on specialization and experience. Therefore, in this paper we research what are the drivers that make some people earn better than others by building predictive models capable of classifying developers according to their salary using Classification Tree and Logistic Regression. Preliminary results show that developers are passionate about programming as most of them code as a hobby. The main findings reveal that developers who are 35 years or older, greatly satisfied with their careers and who aren't students anymore are most likely to earn more. These results might also be explained by the increase in experience over the years as one accumulates more knowledge at an older age and may benefit from a senior position in a company. Ultimately,

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we use the Area under the Curve model performance metric in order to compare the classifiers we used.

Keywords: Classification tree; logistic regression; data mining; developers; classification methods.

Biodata

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Mădălina-Elena ȘTEFĂNEȚ - Senior frontend developer at Luxoft since March, previous experience as a frontend developer for 5 years in multiple enterprises. Graduated from the Faculty of Cybernetics, Statistics and Economic Informatics in 2016 and obtaining a master's degree in Cybernetics and Quantitative Economics at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies in 2018. Currently enrolled in 1st year as PhD student at Economic Cybernetics and Statistics Doctoral School, Bucharest University of Economic Studies. Areas of interest are behavioural economics, machine learning, data mining.

Informatic Foundations of Training Theory

Gabriela CRISTEA¹, Ionuț-Constantin MANOLE²

Abstract

The Training Theory or General Didactics has historically evolved in the pedagogy asserted in the modern and postmodern era, as a sub-element of the General Theory of Education (which integrates the Foundations of Pedagogy and Education Theory, approached in a narrow sense, referring only to "the sides of education").

In the early modern age, its foundations were ethical and psychological. The ethical foundations aimed at developing the goals of "education theory", predominantly related to intellectual education. The psychological foundations aimed at developing the methodology of education that includes the forms of organizing training.

In modern and advanced modern (postmodern, contemporary), the general didactics, asserted under the formula of the "theory and methodology of the training", is founded philosophical (epistemological), psychological, sociological and political, anthropological and cultural. The multitude of perspectives calls for a special analysis model of computer-based training activities. We consider: a) the valorisation of the fundamental concepts of informatics (Data, Information, Algorithms, Graphs, Database, Networks, Feedback) in defining and analyzing the object of study, normativeness and methodology of research- specific to the training theory education / general didactics; b) their use in the validation of the pedagogical language involved and perfected in a general ideal-model (the curriculum model of the training activity), but also in the applied models (see the curriculum model of the lesson, managerial approached). On their basis we can consolidate the specific pedagogical language of the training theory, structured at the level of a "disciplinary matrix" or a "strong epistemic nucleus".

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Keywords: training theory; concepts of informatics; disciplinary matrix; fundamental concepts; epistemology;

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What Physical Therapy Students See in a Volleyball Match?

Doina CROITORU¹, Adina GEAMBAȘU²

Abstract

During the 14 hours of individual study in the Volleyball discipline, the students in the 2nd year of the Bachelor cycle had the theme of viewing as a spectator a live Senior Volleyball game from National Championships. The research included all study reports of the students of the cycle of the 2nd year of Physical Therapy Faculty between the years 2016-2018. Following the view, they completed a 2-page report, complete with suggestive photos from the physiotherapist's point of view, with the aspects observed in the game (effort, players, deficiencies, possible injuries, game report, etc.). General knowledge of the human body, movement and sport, until the second year of the cycle, includes both notions of anatomy, biomechanics, physiology, biochemistry, and notions related to semiology, functional and sensory physical deficiencies, as well as knowledge from the perspective of sports: gymnastics, team games, wrestling, tennis, ski, etc. Match reports have been categorized by a few key words and their synonyms, noting that the general tendency for notification was the use of the term "physical / deficiency." But beyond all this, the study opens a new side of interest in involving physiotherapist's function and involvement in sports performance.

Keywords: volleyball game; physical therapy students; report; deficiency; injuries;

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The Symbol, the Sign and the Secret in the Ecstatic Language of the Zohar

Marius Constantin CUCU¹, Oana Elena LENȚA²

Abstract

Humanity has always sought formulas of access to the timeless register of the transcendence, depending on the mode of perception and representation of it, and not least in the light of the cultural level and of the value system which the subject reported to. The text of the Zohar or the Book of Splendor fits in the tradition of mystical writings that try to assume not only a way of thinking relying on the immanent-transcendent polarity, but also on living the ecstasy of finding themselves on the boundary of the two dimensional paradigmatic frameworks. Such an individual experience can only be expressed and potentiated through the recourse to typologies of the mystical language including the fusion of the symbol, the sign and the secret. For the initiated one, considered the master, but also for the disciple, the mysteries of transcendence, of spirituality of the divine world cannot be accessed only through a comprehensive exercise of detaching the consciousness from the materiality. This implies not only the meditation, but also the adoption of a language that does not express the Spirit, but opens the way for the Spirit. Thus, it is considered that the call of the divinity is a mystery around which the soul of the individual may only linger in an ecstatic way and once it previously reached a maximum level of catharsis, purification and enlightenment. What are the conditions for such an ecstatic utterance and how do they relate to the conceptual dialectic between time and eternity? Is the text of Zohar the product of an exclusive perspective that proposes unilaterally the possibility of "uplifting" to a small initiated group or, conversely, provides an example of possible overcoming of limits in spiritual thought and ascension for the entire mankind? Can the ecstatic language be used by a small circle of "elected individuals" or may it be accessed by any consciousness that perseveres in the projection towards

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transcendence? Does it contain or not the symbol of a desirable conduct code? These are some issues that we will deal with in the present paper, asking to ourselves to what extent they are relevant for present-day that often mistakes religion for faith practice, the mystical experience for fanaticism, it confuses the fact that the memorization and the evocation of verses is not tantamount to the moral sense, etc.

Keywords: Kabbalah; Zohar; sign; symbol; secret; ecstasy; divine name; mystery; time; transience; initiated;

Biodata

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"Our Managerial Decisions in the First Line". Particularities and Steps in the Decision-Making Process in the Romanian Hospitals

Carmen CUMPĂȚ¹, Vladimir POROCH², Daniela-Tatiana AGHEORGHIESEI³

Abstract

This work in progress paper presents the methodology used in building the research tool to study the particularities and steps in the decision-making process in Romanian hospitals. With this purpose, has been projected a grid interview with open questions to be applied to the Romanian hospital managers. The questions (formulated based on the healthcare management literature review) addressed the following decision-making process aspects: internal and external challenges that managers are facing in their activity; the persons involved in those situations; specific decision cases related exemplified by them; ways of acting in the challenging managerial situations; the decision making steps applied by managers in a less frequent/atypical case, exemplified by them (how that situation occurred, persons involved, first reaction and ulterior way of acting, influencing decision factors, evaluation of the appropriateness of decision, the reactions of other persons to the decision; challenges in relation to the institution to which the hospital is subordinated; aspects learned by managers after applying the decision-making process in a exemplified situation (considerations regarding the decision, utility of decision, preferred alternatives); challenges in the decision making process regarding the: patients issues, socio-medical cases, medical staff, other categories of employees of the medical unit, union, legislation, suppliers, procurement procedure, the hospital 'image in the mass media, from the perspective of the patients.

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Also, a hypothetical case study is addressed for debate to respondents with the aim to identify the particularities of their decision judgment process. The first insights of pre-testing the research tool are available.

Keywords: decision-making process in healthcare institutions; Romanian hospitals.

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The Importance of Social Intervention in Cases of Intra-family Violence against Minors

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Alexandru GLODEANU¹, Tatiana IOV¹,
Diana BULGARU ILIESCU^{1,2}

Abstract

Violence can be considered a multi-faceted socio-historical phenomenon, involving a complex causality whose significance and justification are limited in time and space. Some forms of violence will always be tolerated, others forbidden, and some will be condemned. Violent behavior is part of society, it is present in all daily interpersonal relations, it influences social dynamics, and sometimes it can function as a form of social communication. It is assumed that daily violence against children is, in a certain way, the result of a normalization of these gestures, secondary to a lack of intervention by social representatives, felt by families and communities. Daily violence becomes a way of demonstrating a feeling of alienation, and by repetition it turns into a way of life in these families. In the absence of social assistance, this way of expression takes a natural aspect within these families and causes the human needs to be compromised, especially the victims, who are often minors. This paper highlights the importance of social intervention in a family where minors have been subjected to the psychological, physical and sexual abuse of their peers. The pathogen family presents psychoevolutionary risk in the short, medium and long term relationship with children. In the case of any form of abuse, the effects on the personality of the child can be devastating in the medium and long term. The findings of this study highlight the need to increase the professional involvement of social workers in particular and of society in general so as to reduce the number of minor victims to be raised in a secure and advised environment for the psychological understanding of psychotraumatic factors have been subjected.

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Challenges for Labor in the Fourth Industrial Revolution

Anisoara – Ionela DIACONU¹

Abstract

There was a dilemma that accompanied the three previous industrial revolutions, and it came back strongly to the beginning of the fourth: in the new economy, will people be replaced by the machinery or not? It is an issue that we intend to approach in terms of qualitative analysis of previous episodes and assumptions outlined for the fourth industrial revolution. The economic evolutions of the last two centuries have called for a steady increase in the workforce, both numerically and qualitatively. Soon, automatic and robotic learning will change almost all sectors of employment. Starting from these premises, the article aims to respond to the following questions: Will billions of people be laid off in a decade or two?, Is automation, on the long term, going to generate new jobs and prosperity for all? Considering that the volatility of the labor market and individual careers would increase, are people able to cope with them? Fears regarding automation, as this would lead to massive unemployment are present since the XIXth century, and so far have not materialized because for every job lost in favor to machinery it was created at least one new job and in the same time the standard of living has increased. The challenge launched by the 21st century is undoubtedly much greater than the challenge launched in the past by steam engines, railways or electricity. No one can know for sure how the impact of automation on different professions will be in the future, and it is also extremely difficult to estimate the order of transformations because it sometimes depends not only on the political factor but also on the technological developments. Therefore, creating new jobs and the professional reconversion of people to their employment will not be a singular effort.

Keywords: fourth industrial revolution; machinery; job; robotics; artificial intelligence;

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The Successional Indignity in the New Romanian Civil Code (Law no. 287/2009): Conceptual Premises and Practical Perspectives

Mirela Carmen DOBRILĂ¹

Abstract

The new Romanian Civil Code changes the previous perspective of the institution of successional indignity, which was applicable, as a requirements in order to be able to inherit, only in cases of intestacy (*ab intestat* succession). In the New Civil Code (articles 958-961), successional indignity becomes a general condition for inheritance, applicable to both in cases of intestacy as well as in cases of succession by will. The instituon of indignity has the effect of depriving the successor of the right to receive a determined succession belonging to a person to whom he has become undignified by committing serious actions, as limited by the legal norm. The article analyzes the particularities of the successional indignity and the New Civil Code unitary regulation of the indignity pertaining to legal heirs, and that applicable to successors by will. The article analyzes both the particularities of *de jure* indignity (*ope legis*, Article 958 of the New Civil Code) and the particularities of the judicial indignity, declared by the court of law (Article 959 of the New Civil Code), as well as the effects of inheritance. The article analyzes the possibility of removing the effects of indignity and the conditions for pardoning the undignified heir, with new implications regulated in Article 961 of the New Civil Code.

Keywords: successional indignity; New Romanian Civil Code; Law no. 287/2009; Romanian succession law; the right to inherit; *de jure* and judicial indignity.

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The „School After School” National Program- Factual and Conceptual Premises. Educational and Legal Perspectives

Mirela Carmen DOBRILĂ¹, Bogdan Constantin NECULAU²

Abstract

The „School after School” program must be absolutely necessary in accordance with the principle of individual and age specificities, with the particular needs and interests of the pupil, valuing his / her skills and competencies. Whether we refer to specialized support activities, to thematic ones (recreational), to sequences aimed at accelerating learning and performance or training for life, the result should focus on the harmonious development of the child's personality. Achieving this goal would mean bringing the child / young man in a state of balance with himself and the other, preparing to successfully meet the challenges of life and of the modern society. The article analyzes the introduction by the Ministry of National Education of Romania of the National Program „School after school”, as a new program, complementary to the compulsory school program, but different from the "After school" programs that previously functioned in the absence of a legal framework. The article highlights the educational content of the program and the legal framework for the program to run. The program's specific nature is aimed at enhancing competences, as well as elements on remedial learning, learning through educational and recreational activities, within a legal framework, with clear and express regulations.

Keywords: „School after school”; national program; educational program; legal framework.

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FIRST DRAFT

Antecedents, Experiences and Entrepreneurial Intentions among Economics Students

Anca Otilia DODESCU¹, Elena Aurelia BOTEZAT²,
Ioana Crina POP COHUT³, Afrodita BORMA⁴

Abstract

The paper is part of a larger research aims to increase the impact of entrepreneurship education on students' intentions to become an entrepreneur. Based on the theory of planned behavior and recent literature in the field of youth entrepreneurship, the research considers attitude, subjective norms and perceived behavioral control towards entrepreneurship as students' antecedents of entrepreneurial intentions and exposure to entrepreneurial models, work experience and intuition of trigger events as entrepreneurial experiences. In this context, the paper presents the results of a quantitative research based on a questionnaire applied to a group of 200 undergraduate students in the first year of study from the Faculty of Economic Sciences, University of Oradea, Romania, before access to formal entrepreneurship education or/and other entrepreneurial education opportunities. Two research hypothesis were tested according with theory of planned behavior: 1. There is a positive correlation between students' antecedents and high level of entrepreneurial intentions, 2. There is a positive correlation between students' experiences and high level of entrepreneurial intentions. Additionally, the research tests whether there is any link between gender, the residential environment (urban, rural), the family origin and the entrepreneurial intentions of the students. The research results allow university to design entrepreneurial educational offer (curricula, programs, extra-curricular activities, practice-based learning etc.) in order to compensate initially

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perceived lack of support and expose students to experiences that stimulate their entrepreneurial intentions. Also, the research findings provide managerial implications and policy recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of entrepreneurship education and programs. Future research steps seek hypothesis retesting for Economics students after access to entrepreneurship education and address other groups of students from non-economic fields of study where, traditionally, the offer of entrepreneurial education is poor or non-existent.

Keywords: inclusive entrepreneurship, student's entrepreneurship, entrepreneurship education, entrepreneurial intentions, antecedents, experiences.

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Social Capital as instrument of Social Action

Veronica DUMITRAȘCU¹

Abstract

Sociology analyses the structure of the society, but also the social action. The actors are embedded in social relations, engaging actions and choices. Social relations lean on social capital. Social capital, concept grounded by James Coleman (1990) and Robert Putnam (1993, 1995, 2000) refers to social networks, trust, social solidarity, associative life and civic participation. The term was used in multiple researches about economic development, democratisation and good governance. Communities or nations that have a higher propensity of the social capital are more prosperous. Social capital involves the relationship with other individuals, the exchange of information, generalized trust, trust in the institutions, membership in social networks, civic engagement, political participation. The concept contains three dimensions: "structure, opportunity (accessibility through social networks) and action (use)" (Nan Lin, 2001, 41). The strengthening of the "bridging" social capital networks (which ensure the links between groups) reinforces society's cohesion. The paper emphasizes the reasons that make people act and interact within social networks. Which aspects of the social capital could improve social action? In important aspect of the social capital is trust. It is an important factor that may facilitate relations between individuals and may contribute to the society's development. The trust enhanced in social relations could refine individual's action for the benefit of the society? Using theoretical and methodological aspects, the paper tries to identify dimensions and variables that may improve collective actions. Also, the study follows to propose solutions for the use of the social capital in the benefit of the society's development.

Keywords: social capital, social networks, social action, bridging" social capital networks, social relations.

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The Archetype of Revolt in John Milton's *Paradise Lost*

Marius DUMITRESCU¹

Abstract

John Milton (1608-1674) was one of the main advocates of the reform policy initiated by Oliver Cromwell in England. The texts written by him during the conflict between the Parliament and the King determined the new Republic to offer him high-ranking positions. In the last part of his life, however, after Charles II restoration, Milton fell into the disgrace of the new king. It is the period of time when he wrote the great epic poem *Paradise Lost*, published in a first edition in 1667 and consisting in ten books. The present paper aims to capture the way Milton developed a theory on the right to rebellion in his poem *Paradise Lost*. Using the instruments of a psychoanalytic approach, we want to capture the archetype of the revolt, revealing the deep meaning of the concrete history in which it is projected. For Milton, rebellion is justified. This idea was later confirmed by John Locke as the right to rebellion in *The Second Treaty on Governance*. For Milton, revolt is an archetype, but for Locke it becomes a true philosophical concept. Milton's main hero, the fallen angel Lucifer, becomes an archetypal symbol for the spirit of revolt. However, the text was meant to provide its creator with rehabilitation in front of the Crown, who finally recognized his genius. Using psychoanalysis, we identified subtle links between Milton's life and his work. We can even consider that Milton's life and his work intertwine; they are one and the same thing.

Keywords: John Milton; *Paradise Lost*; psychoanalytic approach; archetype of revolt; philosophical concept.

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Return to Social Capital

Cătălin-George FEDOR¹

Abstract

In this paper we propose to reconsider the concept of social capital and to present the results of a study on how social identity is being built, a study conducted on the ground in an ethnic, confessional and cultural community in a period of post-communist transition. We believe that social capital refers to connections between people, so-called social networks, and rules of reciprocity and generalized trust among people. Social capital is very close to civic virtue, a virtue that calls for mutual social relations. Regardless of the different aspects of its definition, a common tendency is preserved by the idea of resource available to the individual or to a social formation. The results highlight the current practical value of the social capital concept, internalized and manifested differently by the different social groups belonging to the same communities. Equally, social capital is a vector of preserving local identity and the community can rely on it to shape its future.

Keywords: social capital; ethnic community; local identity; future perspective.

Biodata



Cătălin-George Fedor is graduated the Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-political Sciences of the "Al. I. Cuza" University of Iași in 1996 specialized in sociology-politology. He holds a PhD in Philosophy in 2007 and a PhD in Sociology in 2016 at the same institution. He is a researcher at the Anthropological Research Center of the Romanian Academy - Iași Branch. Sociology and Social Anthropology are his areas of interest. He is the author and co-author of numerous studies on the anthropological structure of the population on the territory of

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Romania, violence in the family and society. He also teaches Legal Sociology and Sociological Thought Paradigms.

FIRST DRAFT

Return to Symbolic Capital

Cătălin-George FEDOR¹

Abstract

In this paper we propose to reconsider the concept of symbolic capital and to present the results of a study on the way in which the social identity is built, a study conducted on the ground in an ethnic, confessional and cultural community in a period of post-communist transition. We believe that symbolic capital refers, inter alia, to chances of success in life given precisely by how to internalize the characteristics of the place and community you belong to. The results highlight the current practical value of the concept of symbolic capital, internalized and manifested differently by different social groups belonging to the same communities. Equally, symbolic capital is a vector for preserving local identity, and the community can rely on it to shape its future.

Keywords: symbolic capital; ethnic community; local identity; future perspective.

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Return to Cultural Capital

Cătălin-George FEDOR¹

Abstract

In this paper we propose to reconsider the concept of cultural capital and to present the results of a study on the way in which the social identity is built, a study conducted on the ground in an ethnic, confessional and cultural community in a period of post-communist transition. In essence, the concept of cultural capital refers to a collection of symbolic elements that an individual acquires as a result of belonging to a particular community. The results highlight the current practical value of the concept of cultural capital, internalized and manifested differently by the different social groups belonging to the same communities. Equally, cultural capital is a vector for preserving local identity and the community can rely on it to shape its future.

Keywords: cultural capital; ethnic community; local identity; future perspective.

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Return to Cultural Capital

Cătălin-George FEDOR¹

Abstract

In this paper we propose to reconsider the concept of cultural capital and to present the results of a study on the way in which the social identity is built, a study conducted on the ground in an ethnic, confessional and cultural community in a period of post-communist transition. In essence, the concept of cultural capital refers to a collection of symbolic elements that an individual acquires as a result of belonging to a particular community. The results highlight the current practical value of the concept of cultural capital, internalized and manifested differently by the different social groups belonging to the same communities. Equally, cultural capital is a vector for preserving local identity and the community can rely on it to shape its future.

Keywords: cultural capital; ethnic community; local identity; future perspective.

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Juridical and Philosophical Analysis of the Trials of the Inquisition

Mihai FLOROAI¹

Abstract

Being a subject so controversial, I paid particular attention to differences of opinion expressed on the issues raised. Being at the confluence of the two positions (Roman Catholic and Protestant), we tried to evaluate what each one reveals or leaves looked in the past, so as to make an objective analysis of the inquisitorial phenomenon and its consequences in history. The errors of some researchers and the inaccuracies of others destroyed certainty around this historical and religious phenomenon, so scary and real. To know the truth we must to get rid of all myths, legends, exaggerations and fictions created around it and examine the context, facts and conditions of that time. However, we can not judge the inhumanity and cruelty of the Inquisition in terms of contemporary mentality. In the interpretation of the past, historical judgment must be combined with theological judgment, which automatically involves three principles: consciousness (evaluation of moral facts), the historicity, the paradigm change. I took the chronological limits of the investigation as the period between XII - XIX centuries (year 1183, when it was created by the Council of Verona in order to punish heretics and 1834, when it held its abolition). Following recent research, the Inquisition was more than a vocabulary consisting of: Torquemada, intolerance, fanaticism, torture, mass conviction or burning, and any person, be it even the Roman religion, can not hide or deny this historical reality. The Inquisition was an ecclesiastical institution specially constituted for prevention, control and destruction of heresies, in order to preserve the truth of faith untouched. Characteristic of this institution is awarding a special judicial powers of judges, regarding matters of faith. It was consolidated within several decades, as the emerging needs and experience. Its action didn't regard individual cases, but had a permanent and universal character. We summarize the development of an inquisitorial process in three main stages: the

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first Phase which took place secretly in the check field, gather evidence, the court held, the second step consists in a closed meeting where specially trained persons deliberate the verdict, auto-da-fe where the sentences were read and the aspects of process progress were summarized. Court file should include all elements drawn from information on the suspect, witness statements, testimony of the accused and how they were obtained, the composition of the tribunal and so on till the passing and execution of the sentence. For each process a summary had been prepared that was submitted to the Holy Office in order to verify whether the provisions in force, legislation etc were taken into account. Inquisition was not created spontaneously by the Western Church, but has emerged as an improvement of all methods and means provided by the previous legislation on combating medieval heresies and all ideologies against the secular majority or the ecclesiastical one. The period between 1184 and 1231 sees the founding of the Inquisition in the drafting of legislation, the rules of organization and functioning of inquisitorial courts, the definition of heresy and teachings incompatible with Catholicism.

Keywords: heretics, Inquisition, witness, sentence, torture, witchcraft;

Biodata



PhD **Mihai Floroia**

Born on 09.22.1974, Mihai Floroia is licensed "Al. I. Cuza" University of Iași, Faculty of Orthodox Theology (1997). He obtained a doctorate in theology (2010), with distinction *Magna cum laude*, from the "Babeș-Bolyai" University of Cluj-Napoca, thesis the *Inquisition between myth and reality*.

He is currently teacher at the Technological Lyceum "Spiru Haret" Piatra-Neamt. He was a school inspector in Neamt County Education (2007-2012), deputy inspector general school within the same institution (June 4 to August 31, 2015). Published: *Inquisition between myth and reality*, Publisher Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca, 2016; *Inquisition in Europe*, Publisher Crigarux, Piatra-Neamt, 200 and *Role in religious education teaching method*, Alfa Publishing, Piatra-Neamt, 2004 various studies and articles.

It followed research internships doctoral and postdoctoral: Catholic University of Louvain-la-Neuve (Belgium), University Miséricorde of Fribourg (Switzerland) and the Research Institute of Religions, Spiritualities, Cultures, Societies of the Catholic University of Louvain-la-Neuve.

1 September 2011-28 February 2013 followed by postdoctoral research internship *Ethnic identity and religious traditions in Transylvania Habsburg*, the "Babes -Bolyai" University of Cluj – Napoca, Romania.

Authorities of the Public Administration, Authorized with Attributions in the Domain of Establishing the Child Residence in the Republic of Moldova

Tatiana FOCȘA¹

Abstract

In the process of building a modern administration in the Republic of Moldova, knowing the system of administrative activity of the public administration authorities has a great importance. The framework of the public administration falls within the norms of the administrative law of regulation that has as specific peculiarities the social relations which are shaped in the process of organizing and functioning of the bodies of public administration. In order to assure the realization of the people needs, and for the purpose of public administration, the central and local authorities have a significant role. The given research presents a new vision on the attributions of public administration authorities of protecting the child for child residence establishment and constitutes an important synthesis and analysis of the domain under the investigation for researchers of administrative, civil, familial law, as well as for all interested persons. The novelty elements of the study are encoded in a series of conclusions and formulations, which will contribute to complete the administrative legal doctrine regarding the aspect of competences of public authorities that are involved in protecting the child's rights, in general, and the public authorities with special attributions in assuring the child right to residence and habitation in family. The attributions of the public authorities regulated directly or indirectly by the acts of their organization and functioning, assure a clarity and consecutiveness in the domain of assuring the child right to habitation in family and residence. Especially, the whole process of taking the responsibility by the state, regulation in state legislative acts, empowerment of public administration with the obligation of implementing legal norms in the field of child protection till placing the child in safety, in accordance with the principle of equality and non-discrimination are assured.

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Keywords: Child protection, public authority, child's guardianship authority.

Biodata



University lecturer and researcher in Social Work and Law, working on developing a new concept named "Legal statute of the authorities of public administration in establishing the child's residence". Scientific activities and interests based on researching and expanding topics as: "Considerations regarding the notions of 'family', 'child', 'minor' in the context of the national and international regulations"; "national and international normative framework of regulating the concepts of family and child's rights"; "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.

Respecting Human Dignity and Informed Consent in Labor and Childbirth

Ana FRUNZĂ¹

Abstract

By the individuals' ability of rising above their instinctual natures and make decisions based on their own personal values, but also on their available disclosed options, they are entitled to moral respect. What happens when this ability is not respected and infringed?! The human dignity is infringed, that's why respecting the individuals autonomy is the basis of respecting their dignity. In these regards, we will bring into analysis the informed decision and consent in the labor and childbirth.

Childbirth, as a medical act and process, is not classified as a medical emergency, but a natural process that is expected and prepared throughout the pregnancy, by both the mother and the obstetrician who monitors the evolution of pregnancy. By excluding it from the category of medical emergencies, or lifesaving interventions, the childbirth is an act whose finality is pursued during entire pregnancy, being a natural process and not a medical condition. In this context, the relationship between the pregnant woman and the obstetrician should rely on respecting the person autonomy and its own moral values; a paternalistic attitude of the medical professional of making medical interventions without taking into account the mother's decision cannot have moral justification, as in some life-saving medical exceptions.

The decision on how to give birth belongs to the mother, a decision that is required based on all the information received from the obstetrician in charge with the pregnancy monitoring.

The purpose of this theoretical paper is to bring into analysis the ethical principles that ground the practice of the maternity professionals, in the relationship with their patients. How is this

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relationship understood in terms of ethical values and what role the informed consent plays in the practice?

Keywords: informed consent; informed decisions; moral values; patient autonomy in labor and childbirth; childbirth ethical practice;

Biodata

Ana Frunză obtained a PhD in philosophy at Al. I. Cuza University of Iasi, in 2014, presenting a thesis entitled "A deconstructive approach to ethical values. Ethics expertise". She obtained an MA degree in Supervision and Social Planning in 2011, with a Bachelor's degree in Social Work in 2009.

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Ana Frunza is currently working on defining a new model of ethics expertise – the supervision of ethics, in conjunction with Professor Antonio Sandu, Doctor in Philosophy at LUMEN Center for Social and Humanistic Research from Iasi, Romania.

She is the author of three books, "Etica și dezvoltarea comunitară/ Ethics and community development" and "Către o nouă expertiză etică. Deconstruind valorile etice/ Towards a new ethics expertise – deconstructing the ethical values", "Supervizarea și dezvoltarea profesională a asistenților sociali/ The supervision and the professional development of the social workers " published by LUMEN Publishing House between 2013 and 2017.

Her research interests are ethics, research ethics, ethics expertise, supervision of ethics, applied philosophy.

Organizational Culture and the Innovative Behavior Motivation

Alexandra GALBIN¹

Abstract

The concept of organizational motivation refers to the aspects that determine the members of organization to get involved into organizational activities. From the constructionist perspective, motivation no longer appears as intrinsic or extrinsic, but being always a relational process. In this line, the relationships are the main key through which the purpose of the organization is achieved. The presented results are focused on the construction of motivation, taking into account the factors that influence the employees' behavior leading to innovation. Data are coming from two focus groups with organizational members and two in-depth interviews with their leaders, organized in Iasi, September 2016. The concept that defines and significantly influences the innovative behavior is the organizational culture. As the result show the practices that are used in developing the activities, the environment, and finally the opportunities offered influence the employees' commitment. In this process, the leader plays an important role in appreciating and stimulating the members of organization. The implications of possible directions and the main conclusions of this research are discussed.

Keywords: innovative behavior; organizational culture; motivation; social constructionism

Biodata

Alexandra Galbin works into the social field, holding a PhD in Sociology at the Department of Sociology and Social Work of the Faculty of Philosophy, Social and Political Sciences, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University (Iasi), with a thesis concerning the social constructionism in organizational context. She graduated a Master in Supervision and Social Planning, and a Bachelor degree in Social

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Work. Her areas of interest are social constructionism, appreciative inquiry, organizational development, and personal development.

FIRST DRAFT

The Importance of Developing Non-Cognitive Skills in Romania School Context

Alexandra GALBIN¹

Abstract

This paper introduces the significance of non-cognitive skills in Romania school context underlying the extracurricular activities where children are involved. These abilities are multidimensional and comprise a wide range of individual attitudes, behaviors and habits that are correlated with cognitive abilities but distinct from them. The extracurricular activities promote non-cognitive skills, ensure interactions of opportunities, and can model appropriate behaviors in the educational environment. Beside this, the non-formal activities help children to become more resilience, to work better in team, to practice interpersonal abilities. Considering the challenges and the needs met in Romania educational system, according to the last statistics, the paper emphasizes the importance of developing the non-cognitive skills as a key process in children's development.

Keywords: children's development, non-cognitive skills, school participation.

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The Axiological Paradox of Artistic Hermeneutics

Cristina GELAN¹

Abstract

Beyond a contemplative approach, referring to an artistic object, to a work of art, also requires a hermeneutical approach. A hermeneutical approach involves understanding art as a form of communication, as a system of signs, a language that encodes a specific informational content, a beam of meanings that it communicates. In this respect, we are talking about a relationship between the work of art and its viewer, which is based on an active artistic reception process where he participates creatively in the revelation of the significance beam that the work of art can reveal. For the artistic act is in fact a coding of the contingent in a symbolic language in order to communicate it. Artistic reception is ultimately a matter of accessibility, an attempt to appropriate the artistic object, in the sense of its internalizing and its legitimizing in a particular context. The work of art is shaped as a semiotic frame in which the receiver projects his entire aesthetic experience. It functions as a sign that awakens a series of mental experiences and representations in the receiver's consciousness. In this context, an axiological paradox is born, in the sense that the reporting of accessibility to originality implies an inverse proportionality ratio, based on the relation between the originality and the redundancy of the work of art, namely the degree of intelligibility or unintelligibility of the artistic message that can be received.

Keywords: artistic hermeneutics; the beam of meanings; original; redundancy; axiological paradox;

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Cristina Gelan is Lecturer PhD at Faculty of Arts within "Ovidius" University in Constanta. Her teaching areas are: History of Philosophy, History of Culture and Civilization, Tendencies in Contemporary Arts. She holds a PhD Diploma in Philosophy. She participated in National and International Conferences in the fields of philosophy, communication, semiotics, arts, sociology, geopolitics and she has published over 50 scientific articles in edited volumes and journals. In 2012 she published the book *Angst and Cultural Neuroses*. She was editor of the magazine "Culture: International Journal of Philosophy of Culture and Axiology", editorial office secretary of "Communication and Marketing Journal" and web editor of the *European Journalism Observatory*.

The Moderating Role of Work Locus of Control in Relationship Between Assessing Emotions and Job Satisfaction

Virgil GHEORGHE¹

Abstract

The current research aims at investigating the relationships between locus of control (WLOC), assessing emotions and job satisfaction. We focused on the variables that are due to the direct impact on the behaviour of an employee and on the orientation thereof towards organizational outcomes being concentrated on interpersonal relationships. Data were collected using an online survey method of 223 employees from various organizations coming from both public and private sectors organizations from Romania. The findings of this study revealed the role of WLOC on the relationship between AE and JS. Both the analysis of the correlation data between the WLOC and the independent variable (AE), respectively the dependent variable (JS), as well as the moderation analysis of WLOC was tested in its role of intervention on the relations between dependent and independent variables, shows us its important role in the behaviour of individuals at work. The results of this research are discussed in the light of the internal WLOC's role in the relationship between attitudes and behaviours and reveal that individuals with a higher I-WLOC show higher availability and skill in communication process, with positive results to JS. The implications with regard to theoretical research and organizational practice are also discussed. Organizations should therefore adapt the assessment and development programs to pay particular attention to the individual particularities and context of the work groups and to enhance the degree of employee participation in the organizational processes and their level of identification with the organization.

Keywords: Work locus of control; assessing emotions; job satisfaction; internal work locus of control.

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Biodata



Virgil Gheorghe is currently a PhD student in Communication and Public Relations, National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Bucharest, Romania. He is focused mainly on organizational development and organisational psychology, having more than 15 years of experience in different leadership position in private organizations.

Ethics and Truth in the Organization's Leadership

Ionut Adrian GHIBANU¹

Abstract

The leadership of any organization must be mindful of respecting fundamental ethical principles, because man must be at the heart of any economic and administrative initiative. The man with his problems and needs must have priority over profit, efficiency, effectiveness and image, because it is the most important resource of our world, a precious investment in the future of our world. Each professional group is guided by established rules, according to a professional ethics that aims at avoiding slippages and the progress of our society. Lack of morality leads to serious communication, respect, efficiency and dilemma problems, because it is morality that offers a minimum guarantee of building solid institutional relationships, sustainability, respect, honor, and promoting a fair and honest way of action. Moreover, we notice that the world in which we live is increasingly sensitive to the observance of fundamental moral norms, therefore the observance of their fundamental ethical norms can contribute substantially and directly to economic efficiency, the growth of the organization's image in society and the progress social.

Keywords: ethics, truth, organization, leadership, principles.

Biodata



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volumes. I am author of studies and specialized articles in various publications. The most relevant domains of interest and publication are theology, history, anthropology, sociology, philosophy, social science and politics.

FIRST DRAFT

The Historical Evolution of the Search and Rescue of Human Lives in the Event of Naval Accidents

Anca Gabriela GLOGOVEANU¹

Abstract

Assistance means aid to ships at risk at sea that are not under command and not operate on their own. Assistance is timely help to avoid the risk of sinking the ship, and to save it from an imminent shipwreck. At the same time, the search and rescue operation means helping all ships in distress to avoid producing a more serious accident, and help after the maritime disaster. Assistance always involves the existence of a real danger. Search and rescue operations for ships, goods and persons found at sea or in coastal waters are governed by the provisions of national laws and international agreements to which Romania is a party.

Keywords: Search and Rescue at Sea;

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Evolution of the Naval Radio-telecommunications in the Dobrogean Space

Iuliana Mirela GLOGOVEANU¹

Abstract

The Romanian naval communications represent the activity deriving from the rights and obligations regarding the fulfilment of Romania's traffic appeal search commitments in accordance with the requirements of the international Convention for the Protection of Human Life at Sea (SOLAS 1974).

The naval radio-telecommunication activity appeared in Dobrogea space as result of the port activity carried out in Constanta Port which imposed its monitoring for the defence of our country in terms of its integrity and sovereignty. The phenomenon of radiocommunication, has occurred over time, in several stages, being a historical process that is currently developing and expanding.

At present, monitoring and listening activity is equipped with a state-of-the-art infrastructure and can provide young people in Romania with unique professional development.

Keywords: Radio-telecommunications, Port Constanta, Naval communication systems, Security services;

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Tradition – Innovation in the Lyrics of Besik Gabashvili, a Georgian Poet of the Renaissance Period

Tamar GOGOLADZE¹, Ketevan BARBAKADZE²

Abstract

The lyrics of Besik (Besarion) Gabashvili (1750 – 1791), a poet of the royal court and a diplomat was quite popular in the Georgian poetry of the XVIII - XIX centuries. Due to Georgian political events his fate got somehow related to the city Iași, Romania, where the poet is buried. In the period of activity of Georgian – Romanian relations, in the 70s of the XX century, a collection of poems "Armies of Sadness", where the poet's 25 poems are included, was translated into Romanian language by Georgian (G. Jinjikhashvili and L. Kochladze) and Romanian (Dumitru M. Ion) translators.

Thus, we decided to focus on the lyrics of a famous poet Besarion Gabashvili, who is very popular among the Georgians and more or less familiar to the Romanians. He was the poet who finished the love lyrics, dictated by Eastern motifs, and marked with traditional Georgian signs; the lyrics, which is full of new metaphors, inspired to seek real, specific poetic faces from the "book-mannered" expression of love. The novelty, as the research showed us, is represented by an amazingly proper, highly artistic poetic word. Its sad disposition appeared to accompany the lyrics of Romanticists as well, and it did not lose its importance up to the present day. In the XX century, the lyrics of Besarion Gabashvili was taught in the secondary school for 70 years, and in the higher institutions his works are an integral part of the education course "Georgian Literature 1".

In the current paper we focus on his lyrics in the context of world literary processes.

Keywords: Besarion Gabashvili, Love Lyrics, Verse Poetic Form "Besikuri".

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Biodata

Tamar Gogoladze was born on July 25, 1946, Gori, Georgia. In 1993 she defended her candidate's thesis and in 2005 she defended her doctoral thesis. She has more than 30 years of teaching experience. She works as a Professor at Gori University since 2008, author of almost 200 scientific publications and 5 monographs. Sphere of interest: Georgian and World Literature, Linguistics, History, Cultural Studies.

Ketevan Barbakadze was born on September 4, 1976, Gori, Georgia. In 2006, she defended her candidate's thesis. She works as an Associate Professor at Gori University since 2009, author of almost 32 scientific publications and one monograph. Sphere of interest: Georgian and World Literature, Pedagogics, History, Cultural Studies.

Considerations of Secondary Students' Concerning their Healthy Eating Knowledge

Gabriel GORGHIU¹, Laura Monica GORGHIU²,
Claudia Lavinia BURULEANU³, Daniela AVRAM⁴

Abstract

The adolescence represents a critical period in the development of obesity, while malnutrition and particularly mental anorexia associated to the same period are health public problems in some parts of the world. For those reasons, interventions focused on healthy eating need to occur early in childhood and to continue in adolescence, bearing in mind that the developed eating habits and behavior patterns may persist throughout adulthood. The actual curriculum addressed to secondary school level needs to cover several broad categories of topics related to nutrition, food and eating. Formal, informal and non-formal activities designed in school and in out-of-school environment, so that to be as much as possible suitable to the age of the children and to the nowadays challenges from the social and economic point of view, should create an environmental setting that promote healthy choices as norm and the easiest choice. A whole-school approach to relationship between food and health can provide adolescents with nutrition skills and healthy lifestyles. In order to strengthen the educational dimension and to cover the abovementioned issues, a series of European initiatives were designed and implemented in the last years. To mention only one, representing a multi-stakeholders approach, the *EU Platform for Action on Diet, Physical Activity and Health* (http://ec.europa.eu/health/nutrition_physical_activity/platform/index_en.htm) was developed in commitments in 6 areas, one of

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them being *Education*, including *lifestyle changes*. The paper illustrates some results gathered in the frame of the Erasmus+ European project entitled "*Raising the Awareness of the Triad Nutrition - Health - Food Safety in School Education*", involving 497 secondary school students from Dambovită County who answered to a survey containing 10 questions regarding healthy eating issues.

Keywords: health education; healthy eating; secondary students; training program; Erasmus+ EduforHealth project.

Biodata



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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).



Laura Monica Gorghiu - She is Associate Professor in the Sciences and Advanced Technologies Department, Faculty of Sciences and Arts of Valahia University Targoviste. She graduated the Faculty of Chemistry – University of Bucharest, and has the Ph.D. in Chemistry in 2004. She has also a Master Degree in Project Management, and is actually the Vice-rector of Valahia

University Targoviste - responsible with education and quality assurance issues.

She has experience in academic management and projects management, being involved as coordinator or team member in 30 research contracts and international/national projects in the areas of ICT in education, Science and Chemistry. She has published as author/co-author a number of 30 books and more than 280 scientific papers in Web of Science journals, scientific journals indexed in international databases, proceedings of national and international conferences in the areas of Chemistry, Educational Research and Science Education.



Claudia Lavinia Buruleanu - She is Professor at the Faculty of Environmental Engineering and Food Science, actually being the head of Department of Food Engineering. She has experience in the field of research, being involved in several research projects oriented on Food science. She is member of National Agency of Quality Assurance in Higher Education (Panel: Food Engineering).

She coordinated the Erasmus+ project: *"EduForHealth - Let's make it better! Raising the awareness of the triad nutrition-health-food safety in school education"*, which had the objective to promote the healthy habits of students from primary and secondary education, in strong correlation with their food choice.

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Acknowledgement

The paper capitalizes some of the results obtained in the project ERASMUS+ Strategic partnerships Project code: 2014-1-RO01-KA200-

002931 - "*EduForHealth - Let's make it better! Raising the awareness of the triad nutrition-health-food safety in school education*", funded with the support of the Erasmus+ programme of the European Union. The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein. We are grateful to all the teachers and school management staff involved in the research.

FIRST DRAFT

Unfair Competition Acts in the On-Line Domain

Cornelia GORINCIOI¹, Iulian MORARU², Violeta COJOCARU³

Abstract

The article approaches world trends of reorientation of TV and outdoor advertising towards Internet. However, in the process of on-line space occupation, unfair competitors continue to commit unfair competition acts, which are often manifested by inadequate advertising. At the same time, in the article there are elucidated the particularities of unfair competition acts identified in the on-line space, being presented as well the case law of the competition authority from Republic of Moldova.

The article contains as well the argumentation of the necessity of the on-line advertising regulation, analyzing the existing law and presenting the data of the World Intellectual Property Organization, which denote a numeric growth of cases of infringement of trademarks right holders in the on-line domain.

Keywords: Advertising, unfair competition, on-line space, trademark, case.

Biodata



Cornelia Gorincioi is the head of Unfair Competition Department of the Competition Council of Republic of Moldova. The author is a PhD in law candidate at the State University of Moldova, Faculty of Law, Private Law Department. She has a significant number of publications in national and international publishers dealing with unfair competition, intellectual property and private law. Apart from that, the author has a vast experience of work in different private entities as a head of the legal department

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or as a vice-director of the enterprise. Moreover, Cornelia manifest a permanent desire to improve in the sphere of activitate in which she is implied in.



Iulian Moraru works as a state controller in the Unfair Competition Department of the Competition Council of Republic of Moldova. The author is a PhD in law candidate at the State University of Moldova, Faculty of Law, International and European Law Department. In student years, he has participated at different national and international contests in the respective

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Violeta Cojocaru is the dean of the Faculty of Law, State University of Moldova. At the same time, the author is an associate professor at the International and European Law Department, Faculty of Law, State University of Moldova. She has a lot of publications in national and international publishers dealing with the domain she is specialised in. Apart from that, Violeta Cojocaru has a lot of work experience in

the same domain. Moreover, she has guided over the year many PhD candidates to the obtain the title of PhD.

Analysis of the Impact of a Training Program on Teachers' Perceptions and Responses to Bullies and Victims of Bullying

Tudorița GRĂDINARIU¹, Bogdan Constantin NECULAU²

Abstract

The aim of the present study was to analyze teachers' perceptions and their responses towards bullies and victims after a training program in the field of bullying. In-service teachers in secondary schools responded to the "Perceived Severity And Response To Bullies And Victims of Bullying" questionnaire two times before training and after training in the field of bullying. Responses to the questionnaire prior to training show that teachers perceive verbal aggression as more serious than physical and relational. Significant differences in perceived severity and likelihood of reaction to the bully and victim between the two test moments were recorded only in typical relational aggression scenarios. The teachers from the intervention group participated in the training program "Prevention of school bullying". The curriculum of the program was elaborated on the basis of the specifications of the speciality literature and of the Romanian legislative provisions regulating the training of the teaching staff. After participating in the training program, it is highlighted that teachers are more likely to react to the bully involved in relational aggression. Conclusions of the study indicate that participation in the training program is associated with accentuation of the perceived gravity of verbal and relational aggression while the absence of intervention is associated with a diminishing effect. The findings of the research highlight the importance of pre-service and in-service teacher training in the field of bullying prevention.

Keywords: bullying prevention; teachers training; teachers perceptions; teachers responses; curriculum.

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Tudorița GRĂDINARIU - I have about 15 years of experience in preventing juvenile delinquency and victimization of minors. Vocational training in psychology, education and legal sciences, as well as professional experience as a prevention policeman and school psychologist is my business card. This article contains the results of the research in the doctoral thesis in the field of prevention of juvenile delinquency and victimization of minors. The area of interest is bullying prevention and teachers training. The most relevant domains of publication is bullying behaviors, teachers perceptions and their responses towards bullies and victims, interdisciplinary approach from a legal and psycho-pedagogical perspective of bullying.

Bogdan Constantin NECULAU is Ph.D. lecturer at the Teachers' Training Department of the Psychology and Education Sciences, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University from Iași. He graduated at the same university, both The Faculty of Theology and the Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, at the same university, and was awarded Ph. D in Education Sciences (2007), with a thesis on the actuality of the Christian pedagogical ideas of the IIth - VIth centuries. He teaches courses on training methodology and theory, evaluation methodology and theory, communication, management, curriculum methodology and theory and introduction in pedagogy to the students who would like to pursue a career in teaching. Between 2010-2016, Mr. Bogdan Constantin Neculau was a school inspector within Iași County School Inspectorate and since 2012 he is a member of "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Iași University Senate. Since 2018 he is the coordinator of the UAIC Learning Center, a competitive ROSE project funded by the World Bank. He has published a series of articles and studies in the area of General Didactics, Christian Pedagogy and Teacher Training. He is a reviewer of scientific committee of numerous conferences and scientific events that have been organized within the university and pre-university environment.

A Non-Parametric Efficiency Perspective on the Research-Active European Universities Performance

Simona GRĂDINARU¹, Anamaria ALDEA², Levida BEȘIR³,
Alexandru COȘER⁴

Abstract

Higher Education Institutions often struggle to optimally use their available resources in pursuance of both educational and research outputs, while competing for gathering funds. Furthermore, increasing teaching burden for academic workforce may shrink their time dedicated to research, which may also negatively impact the budget. The aim of this paper consists in examining the efficiency of two important dimensions of European universities (teaching and research), together with a possible ranking based on the models we employ for each of these two perspectives. Our target is to also explore any possible compromises between education and scientific research. We employ non-parametric efficiency analysis using FDH (Free Disposal Hull) (Simar and Wilson, 2000) and Hyperbolic efficiency estimators (Wilson, 2011) for a sample of 271 universities for the year 2014, from the RISIS-ETER facility, a database of European Higher Education Institutions and their indicators. Filters are applied to the initial heterogenous dataset in order to obtain adequate efficiency models that analyse universities performance from both research and teaching perspectives. Teaching efficiency is defined by how well the institutions manage to use their government allocation and academic staff in producing the maximum amount of

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undergraduate degrees, whereas the research efficiency is given by how well the universities perform in maximizing their research outputs considering only the personnel involved in research activities. The results illustrate that many institutions are focusing into a single direction and some efforts need to be undertaken in order to improve the academic balance between teaching and research. An analysis of each sample is provided and gives us an interesting insight into the European universities' activities.

Keywords: non-parametric efficiency estimators; Free Disposal Hull (FDH) Analysis; higher education; European universities;

Biodata

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Alexandru Coşer, PhD Student, Data Analyst at ING Bank's Head Office for three years, previous experience as a Data Miner at Vodafone Romania for 2 years. Graduated from the Faculty of Cybernetics, Statistics and Economic Informatics in 2014 and received a master's degree in Cybernetics and Quantitative Economics at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies in 2016. Currently enrolled in 3rd year as PhD student at Economic Cybernetics and Statistics Doctoral School, Bucharest University of Economic Studies. The most important areas of interest are data mining, machine learning, data visualization and behavioural economics.

Acknowledgement

This paper was co-financed by The Bucharest University of Economic Studies during the PhD program.

Bridging the Gap Between The Real and Ideal English Teacher in Romanian Technical Higher Education

Anca GRECULESCU¹, Liliana-Luminița TODORESCU²

Abstract

The current study capitalizes on previous research regarding the English teacher's profile as outlined by Romanian college schoolchildren and engineering students. The purpose of this extensive study is to line up engineering students' expectations of their English teacher with the requirements of the English teacher profession in Romanian technical higher education. What is the current English teacher like in technical higher education? What are their main characteristics likely to ensure the students' appreciation? What makes it an ideal English teacher in technical higher education? How big is the gap between the real and ideal teacher profiles? Does the profile of the real English teacher meet the requirements of this profession in technical higher education? Identification of the attributes that are associated with an ideal English language teacher has been a major area of interest worldwide but there seems a scarcity of relevant studies in Romanian technical education from a student perspective. The present study is an attempt to fill this existing gap by identifying the qualities of an ideal English language teacher as perceived by engineering students.

Keywords: English teacher profile, technical higher education, real/ideal teacher, personal quality.

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Liliana-Luminița Todorescu (born in 1977) earned her PhD in Education Sciences from the University of Bucharest and pursues a career in technical higher education as a Lecturer for the Department of Teaching Staff Training within University Politehnica of Timișoara. Main research areas: pedagogy; academic pedagogy, communication; quality assurance in education, reform of European higher education system. Amongst the latest works published: *A Guidebook on Best Practices for Technical Higher Education*; *Teaching Education Groups* (in collaboration), Politehnica Publishing House, Timișoara, 2007; *On Teaching Guidelines* (in collaboration) Politehnica Publishing House, Timișoara, 2007; *On Bologna Process in Romania. Research, Analysis and Decision-Making. A study on Technical Higher Education*, published by Eurobit, Timișoara, 2010.

Study on the Development of the Trunk Stabilizing Muscle Strength in Young Groups of Juniors in Rhythmic Gymnastics

Carmen GRIGOROIU¹, Teodora WESSELY²

Abstract

Higher standards of sports performance in rhythmic gymnastics require constant improvement of the practice in the field by enriching and adapting the training methodology, in line with the latest trends in the modern training process. Physical training is one of the determining factors in achieving sports performance in rhythmic gymnastics, having the role to support the technical training, by conferring effectiveness in all the competition trials. The aim of the study is to improve the physical training of the gymnasts aged 8-10 by including in the training nonspecific means, focused on the developing the strength of the trunk-stabilizing muscles. In our research, 28 gymnasts participated voluntarily, divided into two groups: experimental (14 subjects) and control (14 subjects). The pedagogical experiment took place between 06.09.2017 - 28.05.2018, during which we intervened in the preparation of the experimental group by applying non-specific means of developing the strength of the trunk stabilizing muscles. The control group followed the usual training program. Both groups of subjects (experimental and control) were tested in the initial and final phase of the experiment by means of two rhythmic gymnastics control trials that evaluated the strength of the abdominal and back muscles. The comparison of the results obtained by the two groups at the final evaluation revealed statistically significant differences in the two control trials applied. According to this study, the results obtained demonstrate that the nonspecific means used in the physical training of the female athletes in the experimental group facilitated getting significantly improved values of the strength of the trunk-stabilizing muscles compared to the subjects in the control group. This emphasizes the effectiveness of the didactic strategy

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we approached through the methodological content used that favored the evolution of the female athletes' performances we investigated.

Keywords: strength, rhythmic gymnastics, young juniors, physical training.

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Acknowledgement

In this study both authors had an equal contribution and are the main authors.

A Bidimensional Psychopedagogical Model for Tolerance Education

Vladimir GUȚU¹, Ioana BOGHIAN²

Abstract

This paper presents a bidimensional psychopedagogical model for tolerance education that represents the conceptualization of a doctoral research. The model has been designed with the purpose of raising the level of teacher tolerance towards Roma children in class, as well as empowering teachers to diminish the risk of discrimination among children in class and school. The two dimensions of the model are related to the lines of action proposed by the model: one line of intervention is concerned with teaching tolerance to students / prospective teachers and the other line focuses on providing teachers with tools to raise children's level of tolerance in class and diminish the risk of discrimination among young students to a significant level.

Keywords: Tolerance, education, values, bidimensional, psychopedagogical model;

Biodata

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FIRST DRAFT

The Child's Repercussion on the Parent – Borderline Challenges

Svetlana HARAZ¹

Abstract

In any age categories different types of disabilities or other forms of special needs may debut or may develop. Parents who have a child with disabilities certainly live a multidimensional challenge that life has launched on them without a right to reproach. Moreover, regardless of the circumstances in which emotional suffering occurs, parents have to face the most difficult situations imaginable. The phenomenon of social exclusion of parents who have a child with disabilities in their care is a necessary to prevent, because at the moment it cannot be avoided. In most cases, parents blame themselves for a great deal for their child's suffering. Emotional needs, the need to make difficult choices and society's attitude disarms parents in face of the unknown, they use all their efforts and resources to overcome such situations. How many hardships, hesitations and reconciliations with oneself and others are hiding behind this simple situation. In spite of maximal mobilization, it does so to one point. A point where parents begin to become increasingly vulnerable as they are in permanent difficulty. Preventing social exclusion of parents who have a child with disabilities in their care must be at the heart of all inclusion and social assistance policies.

Keywords: child with disabilities, parent, challenges, social exclusion.

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Valuation of Cultural Landscape through Tourism – Disadvantages and Benefits

Mihaela HĂRMĂNESCU¹, Andreea POPA (NECȘULESCU)²

Abstract

Contextual changes that characterize the evolution and dynamic of European space are also influencing cultural landscape, with reference at its components: natural or build elements, land uses, landmarks, typologies, traditions. Also present landscape use in accordance with collective developments objective is usually marked by unequal (and often negative) landscape evolution. Due to different evolution of these trends at international level, cultural landscape issues are understood and managed in various ways, in accordance with local traditions and perception of landscape. In that context, tourism (focused on high value cultural areas) is one of the activities high developed in former socialist countries, which generates at spatial level new models of distribution of activities and new models of mobility and population and labour location, both at urban and territorial level. This new tourist development increases the attractiveness of a region (an area, a city, etc.) both for activity location and people. Development of mass tourism induces a profound alteration of cultural landscape, loss of local specificity and characterizing features. Some of this new created (or re-invented) landscapes are consumed and deeply transformed. Finally these territories loose their attractiveness and also their tourists. The case study refers at Romanian situation and discusses the quantitative and qualitative implications of tourism on cultural landscape. The study focuses on changes of landscape due to mass tourism and also outlines basics measures necessary to develop the cultural landscape in a sustainable way by identifying the most appropriate approach in order to preserve its values.

Keywords: Cultural tourism; landscape consumption; sustainable development; promotion;

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the built environment and tangible/intangible heritage, as well as exploring the human wellbeing, the social – cultural side of the contemporary rural and urban landscape management in a restorative sustainability paradigm.



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Promotion of the Bucovina Tourist Destination

Liliana HÎNCU¹

Abstract

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 (Ariadna Ioana Juravle Gavra, C.Sasu, L.Terec, 2016). At present, tourist destinations are increasingly determined to build a unique and competitive identity in the mind of the consumer (A.F.Stăncioiu). The traditions and customs specific to the area, as well as the national folk costume, the gastronomy and other elements make this area a renowned brand through the proper promotion. To let the world know about the uniqueness and beauty of the tourist attractions (monasteries, churches), the natural setting, the authenticity of customs and traditions, the crafts, the folk costumes and the hospitality of the inhabitants of Bucovina, we often appeal to promotion. The main objective of the promotion is to make our tourist area known and to facilitate the connection between the potential tourist and the tourist services provider in the wonderful area of Bucovina.

Keywords: promoting , destination, tourism, tourist, Bucovina area.

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Initial Construction and Validation of Parental Role Assuming Scale (PRA)

Maria-Laura HOREANU¹

Abstract

Parenthood is often associated with more changes in mothers' lives than fathers, due to cultural aspects and the widespread assumption that mothers are the main sources of child care. However, family roles and partner interactions have changed in Western societies, compared to the patriarchal model, in which father is being more involved in caring and educating children.

Most of the studies that have been done, have construct, validated and/or used tools that measure the relationship between parent and child, but the approach to parental assumption, especially in the context of childbirth, has been neglected. The need to construct this instrument has come from the intention to analyze the extent to which the assumption of the parental role during the transition to parenthood influences marital satisfaction. So, in this study we constructed and validated the Parental Role Assuming (PRA) tool. Exploratory factorial analysis was performed to identify the parental component's factorial structure by using component analysis and varimax rotation. A structure of the construct tool model indicates three factors for the 13 items with a percentage of 59.49 of the total item variance.

The validity of the convergent construct was obtained by significant correlations of the scale with the close items of the PCRI instrument (Gerard, 1994). Regarding the fidelity of the instrument, we obtained a total alpha cronbach of 0.81, and for the three subscale the internal consistency ranged from 0.80 to 0.70.

Keywords: parenthood, transition to parenthood, assuming parental roles, measurements, validation;

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Biodata



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Currently she is a PhD student in psychology, a school counselor teacher and a psychotherapist.

She published *Transition to parenting at couples who are at the first child* at the International Scientific Conference, Petru

Maier University of Tg Mures. She is passionate about studying and researching couples and families who are in the context of the transition to parenthood.

Deconstructing the Concept of Parentality – the Crisis of the Postmodern Family Faced with Extreme Art Techniques

Alexandra HUIDU¹

Abstract

New reproductive technologies, the crisis of the contemporary family, social misconceptions, traditional versus postmodern family and the rise of a new type of family, these are all under the influence of the interpretive drift signaled in the sociological, philosophical, legal and bioethical literature that the concept of parentality suffers under the impact of new extreme reproductive technologies, namely solo reproduction, cloning, artificial embryos, and genetic engineering for non-medical reasons. In the knowledge-based society, we have reached the point of transition from the postmodern family, as the content of the concepts of maternity and paternity has changed, so that principles over 2000 years old, such as *mater semper certa est, pater incertus*, seem inadequate in current society, where the mother is not always certain and the father is not always a biological necessity (*mater incerta est, pater non est necessarium*).

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Parental Roles in *The Portrait of a Lady*: Matches and Mismatches

Nicoleta-Mariana IFTIMIE¹

Abstract

The doctrine of the 'separation of spheres', prevalent in 19th century Victorian England, attributed to women the roles of obeying daughters, submissive wives and dutiful mothers. Such roles were to be played within the narrow confines of the house, symbolized by the domestic, private sphere. The ideal woman, the 'angel in the house', was seen as a pure, pious, weak, dependent, fragile, self-sacrificing wife and mother. She was bestowed the major role in raising the children and taking care of the house. Men, the bread-winners, belonged to the social or public sphere and were seen as active, independent, strong and dominant. *The Portrait of a Lady*, belonging to James' early period of creation and regarded as one of his best novels, introduces a wide gallery of feminine and masculine characters: sisters and brothers, wives and husbands, mothers and fathers. Thus, Isabel Archer, Madame Merle, Lydia Touchett, Mrs. Osmond, Amy Gemini and Lilian Ludlow, apart from other roles played in the novel, appear, to a greater or lesser extent as mothers in James' text. On the other hand, Daniel Tracy Touchett, Gilbert Osmond and Isabel's father are attributed the role of paternal figures. To what extent do these characters comply with the parental roles attributed by the patriarchal 19th century Victorian society? How motherly are the mothers and how fatherly are the fathers that populate James' novel? The paper analyses the characters in *The Portrait of a Lady* in terms of their conformity and/or departure from the mother and father roles prescribed by the society of the time.

Keywords: *The Portrait of a Lady*; biological mothers; denied mothers; motherly fathers; parental roles.

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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 16 books, 75 published papers and has presented over 55 studies at various national and international conferences.

The Multi-level Governance of Migration and Integration in Europe. Case Study: The 2015-2016 Refugee Crisis from Germany- Is the Multi-Level Governance a Possible Solution?

Claudia Anamaria IOV¹

Abstract

The increasing number of arrivals in the last two years has accelerated changes in the area of migration and integration, with a rapidly transforming European and national legal frameworks and a growing number of local and regional initiatives. In this context, the paper aims to present migration and integration as multi-level policy issues and explores the consequences in terms of multi-level governance in Europe, in the light of the recent refugee crises from 2015-2016. Immigration policymaking has been characterized by continued struggle between national governments and the EU about the amount of discretion states have in interpreting EU directives. The involvement of local and regional governments in debates about intra-EU migration, particularly East-west migration from new member states, has further complicated the situation. Regarding integration, even more complex relations have emerged between local, regional, national, and EU institutions. The case study analyzes enables us to understand the factors that drive policies at the different levels and the extent that these lead to convergence or divergence between the levels. It also focuses on the relations—or absence of relations—between levels of government, with special attention paid to Angela's Merkel position and decisions regarding the refugees and their integration in the German society. The notion of "multi-level governance" provides one possible way of structuring relations between various government levels.

Keywords: migration, integration, multi-level governance, European Union, refugee crisis.

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The New Disability Paradigm: from the Medical Approach to the Integrative Biopsychosocial Approach

Marina ISRAFILOV¹

Abstract

The end of the 20th century has been marked by society's growing concern to capitalize on human capital, to accept and respect human diversity in all its aspects. More than ever, social perception is the cause, but also the solution to solving many problems. In this context, the conclusion was drawn that disability is an expression of the person's interaction with his physical and social environment. As a consequence, certain environmental factors prevent or restrict the exercise of fundamental human rights and freedoms, under conditions of social equity. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, signed by the Republic of Moldova and ratified in 2010, sets out the key elements of society's reform to "promote, protect and ensure the full and fair exercise of human rights and freedoms by all persons with disabilities". So the new paradigm of approaching disability offers a set of values and political action focused on recognizing the autonomy, security and dignity of people with disabilities. Their positioning as well as their rights in the center of legislative regulations is necessary to achieve an effective and full inclusion in social life on equal terms. The specific objective is to implement the biopsychosocial approach to people with disabilities. The community has a primary duty to adapt its social functioning systems to individual needs, so that each person has equal chances of access to all community resources - health, education, work, housing, transport, etc. Thus, this model comes to personalize the person's support for life according to their own needs.

Keywords: disability, the biopsychosocial approach, paradigm, human rights.

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Changing Public Opinion: The Legalization of Marijuana and Other Drug Use

Barry L. JACKSON¹, Brindusa L. DINITA²

Abstract

The past two decades have witnessed a shift in both public policy and opinion regarding illegal drug use. Multiple countries have debated the legalization of marijuana and other drugs for both medicinal and recreational use. Australia, Canada, Malta, New Zealand, and the United States of America (US) have all engaged in the legalization debate. Canada and a half dozen or more US states have legalized recreational use of marijuana. Other states have de-criminalized its recreational use. Additionally, New Zealand and nearly two dozen US states have authorized cannabis products for medical treatment. This project sought the opinions of law enforcement officers, drug court judges, attorneys and clinical mental health workers about the shift in public perception of the dangers involved in the use of marijuana. Semi-structured interviews with 36 professionals having experience with illicit drug consumers were conducted. All interviews were transcribed and reviewed independently by two examiners for transcription accuracy. Qualitative analysis of the interviews was accomplished with the use of NVIVO software. A two-step iterative process was utilized to identify common themes and significant relationships. Each transcription was read, summarized and coded to discover major thematic streams. The results were examined independently by the research team members; the results were then compared for concurrence in interpretation. A distinct difference in opinions was noted based on two factors: (1) direct family or personal experience with illicit drug use; and, (2) professional encounters with illicit drug users.

Keywords: drug policy, public policy, addiction, psychology, counseling.

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Spiritual Counsellors and Religious Clients

Barry L. JACKSON¹, Irina STAHL²

Abstract

A sizable percentage of people in developed and Western nations consider themselves spiritual, but not religious according to research. A study by the author revealed that this shift towards self-identification as spiritual but not religious, was apparent among psychologists and counsellors who participated in a thread launched on LinkedIn's Psychological Network. This finding was secondary to the main purpose of the study which examined psychological care-givers' interactions with clients of belief in miracles. A wide variety of answers were given when participants in the thread were asked to define 'spiritual'. None of these responses included 'God'. Typical answers involved angels, a higher power, spirits, and an unknown universal force. National, regional and even continental patterns emerged regarding religious and spiritual beliefs. What became evident when the locations of participants were physically plotted was the preponderance of 'spiritual' psychologists and counsellors resided in urban areas in Western developed nations. This paper discusses possible conflicts and ethical concerns regarding cultural religious beliefs and the value system inherent in clinical counselling and psychology. Can a non-religious, atheist or 'spiritual' mental health provider address the needs of a religious client seeking assistance with questions involving moral values which may be deeply rooted in religious belief? Can they assist with a crisis of confidence in faith or faith-based behavioural dictates? These questions are explored from the providers' and clients' viewpoints.

Keywords: counsellors, psychologists, religion, spirituality, religious counseling, ethical issues in mental health.

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Assessment for Stroke Risk- Suggestions from a Pilot Study

Fatjona KAMBERI¹, Enkeleda SINAJ²

Abstract

Cerebrovascular accidents or stroke are between the leading causes of death and disability among adult people worldwide, with high prevalence in low and middle-income countries. The targeting of modifiable risk factors such as overweight, high cholesterol, diabetes, hypertension, smoking and low consumption of fruit and vegetables are effective prevention strategies for stroke. The objective of this pilot study was to assess the stroke risk in a representative sample of 55 adult people randomly selected in a screening campaign for diabetes and hypertension in a public plaza in May 2017 Vlore, Albania. For the data collection was used a standard questionnaire for the assessment of stroke risk, as well, to the people which expressed eligibility to participate in the screening were measured the arterial blood pressure and glycemia. Values of $p < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant. 78% of individuals were male, mean age 61.38 years, $SD \pm 10.42$. 20% ($n=10$) had levels of glycemia in the interval [100-109] mg/dl, 95% CI [9.08-30.90]. 56% of individuals had a systolic pressure ≥ 140 mmHg and 46% of them had diastolic pressure ≥ 90 mmHg. The risk for stroke was average for 38% of individuals and relatively high for 24% of them. A statistical association was found between the stroke risk and levels of arterial blood pressure ($p=0.033$) and diabetes ($p=0.0083$). A strong correlation between gender (male) having a heart arrhythmia and the risk for stroke ($p=0.0126$). Conducting a local population-based stroke risk study would be very useful for identifying the risk factors and preventive interventions designed based on results.

Keywords: Stroke; risk; modifiable factor; preventive interventions; screening.

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The Model of Extended Reproduction of Human Capital in Russian Regions (the Example of Karelia Republic)

Aleksandra KEKKONEN¹, Eugene PITUKHIN²

Abstract

The Karelia Republic is one of Russian regions with low rating where complex instruments for human capital development are implemented. Quantification of collective human capital level and its contribution to economic development is the method to evaluate the governance efficiency. The extended human capital reproduction evaluation model and its accounting in GDP production based on mathematical modelling methods, forecasting, econometrics, applied statistics is presented. Results include:

- The production function model, based on Mankiw–Romer–Weil model modification, which allows to consider together endogenous scientific and technical progress, and the economy technological level growth rate. This type of production function allows to separately assess the impact in the GRP various labour components: qualitative, quantitative and technologically innovative.

- A new model for extended human capital reproduction evaluation includes among 4 known stages of reproduction, 3 more stages. It also considers the human development index, population quality index and intellectual capital development index. The presence in the model the penalty function for inappropriate use of human capital in the economy is key feature.

Proposed method was implemented in the Republic of Karelia and its advantage is open source data: official state and departmental statistics for quantitative assessment of model parameters and subsequent calculations are enough. Expensive surveys are not required. This method is effective for use in depressed regions with low financing/ The model is universal and can be used for quantification and comparison of human capital, and its

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effectiveness in the production of goods and services in various regions.

Keywords: human capital; forecasting; regional economic development; mathematic modelling; governance efficiency;

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Well-being and Economic Freedoms in OECD

Jani KINNUNEN¹, Irina GEORGESCU²

Abstract

OECD countries represent advanced market economies. Well-being in OECD countries can be measured by Better Life Index (BLI). In this paper, firstly, two composite indices are built for BLI and Freedom Index (FI) based on principal component analyses of the 24 individual well-being variables and 10 economic freedom variables for 2013-2016. The purpose is to study the effect of the composite FI and the individual economic freedoms on the composite BLI. This is done by linear regressions between the indices and, separately, between individual freedoms and the BLI. Also, GDP per capita is included into regressions. Then, multiple correspondence analysis (MCA) is conducted on categorized 2016 data for further insights. The approach leads to several findings: countries in higher quartiles measured by BLI are related to higher freedom index: while GDP per capita explains about 51% (R^2) of BLI using a univariate regression, the freedom index explains as much as 69%. Multiple correspondence analysis shows that countries belonging to the two highest quartiles, measured by BLI, are very similar and they are related to very high and high levels of freedoms and GDP, while the countries belonging to lowest and second lowest BLI quartiles form both clearly separate groups and are related to low freedoms and GDP and medium-level freedoms and GDP, respectively. Freedoms related to monetary and fiscal policies were not found significant in line with earlier literature suggesting that the policies can create well-being. Finally, future research directions are suggested.

Keywords: Better life index; composite index; economic freedoms; multiple correspondence analysis; OECD; regression analysis; well-being.

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The Concept Sustainable Development towards the Migration Processes and Labor Market in UE Countries

Marzena Sylwia KRUK¹

Abstract

The article discusses the issue of the sustainable development of the EU in relation to the concept of eco-humanistic globalization. The processes of globalization are closely related to the increased flows of people around the world, mainly for economic purposes. The number of migrants for work purposes is increasing. Emigration countries generate losses and immigration countries acquire new social capital (these immigrants work for low wages as compared to domestic employees by performing work in services, construction industry or care-providing institutions). Poland is an example of an emigration and immigration country, where the inflow of foreigners is replacing shortages in the local labour market. The migration policy inscribed in the concept of sustainable development (in EU strategies) should aim at equalizing the economic and social situation (greater integration) of immigrants in the host countries. Otherwise, rich countries will generate profits and emigration countries will lose the most important capital, which is people and their resources.

Keywords: sustainable development, migrations, labour market, human capital, migrants

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The Legal Requirements for Retrocession of Real Estate Owned or Managed by the Administrative-Territorial Units in Romania

Daniela LAMEȘ¹

Abstract

The fundamental property of any system of law. The Romanian legislator defines the nature, the object, destination and the distinction of the immovable assets. They are owned or they are in the administration of the territorial administrative units of the state which are part of the state public domain or are found in its private property. We present the method of administration, to hold and estrangement of the immovable assets. Can be the subject to the restitution requests: the land located in the metropolitan area and outside the territorial administrative units, the erected buildings and the buildings with various destinations which forms the totality of the immovable assets. Considering the role played by central and local administrations through the incursion after 1990 of the citizens access to the rights established according to the legal norms regarding the restitution of immovable assets. Settlement of administrative notices versus court settlement of requests for the restitution of immovable property are the two ways citizens can use to exercise their right to property. I have found the deficiencies of the administrative system in the process of retrocession, as well as the shortcomings of the normative regulations considered from the point of view of the Romanian citizen that has to go through in retrocession of his right to property. The current research brings forward as scientific novelty elements and legal ways through which they can legally access their own immovable sets.

Keywords: ownership, restitution, administrative, territorial, public, private, immovable assets.

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Perspectives on the Right to Establish Economic Activities within the European Community

Daniela LAMEȘ¹

Abstract

The accession of the European Union to the European Union has led to the existence of a common market, the need for regulations of the state, regional and community legal norms regarding the establishment of economic activities and liberal professions in the European Union, leading to unitary regulations in the system of Community legislation. The study presents the characteristics and benefits that economic agents acquire through the economic activity carried out, with the beneficiary being the beneficiary. It is confirmed by law, rights and limitations, so in the context of the presentation we present the conditions and principles underlying any economic agent: non-discrimination, free access to the single market, equivalence of study documents, etc. We present the normative classification regarding the the activities of the economic agents, the updating of the Romanian legislation to the European regulations, notices and directives, which lead to the implementation of this law in Romania by transposition into the Romanian legislation. Thus, we set out the right of citizens to have a professional residence in the territory of another Member State of the European Union. As a novelty, we are configuring the progress made on the right of establishment of economic agents, noting the substantive and procedural aspects applied to nationals as direct beneficiaries of the economic activities in the European Union.

Keywords: resortisant; community, legal offices, treaty, regulation, professions, economic agent, legal norm

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Predictors of Generosity among Teenagers in the Digital Era. Does Online Consumption has an Impact on Prosocial Behavior?

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Abstract

The article presents the results of a sociological quantitative research based on a survey conducted in the schools from Bihor county in 2018-2019. The study analyses the answers of 4261 eighth grade pupils regarding generosity and its predictors. Considering the prevalence of online consumption among teenagers we analysed variables that describe its impact. As we expected grounded on the literature (Bekkers & Wiepking, 2011; Herzog & Price, 2016) our results indicate that gender, religiosity, residence, general trust, parental control explain generosity variation among Romanian 8th grade pupils from Bihor county. Moreover, our hypothesis about online consumption is partially sustained as the explanatory model is improved.

Keywords: generosity; online consumption; internet; prosocial behaviour; teenagers;

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adolescents, and also philanthropy in Europe under the supervision of Prof. Univ. Dr. Adrian Hatos, Phd, University of Oradea.

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FIRST DRAFT

Religiosity in the Dynamics of Contemporary Media World

Andrea LESKOVA¹, Patrik LENGHART²

Abstract

The problematic of religiosity and its relationship with the media sets stage for a discussion, that takes place on a borderline between the media theory and practice. Our piece focuses on the media construction of reality and of the chosen aspects of religiosity. It identifies key trends impacting the functionality of media in this context. Our attention is aimed at both the positive and negative media influence on the public.

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“How I Cured Myself”. A Sociological Analysis of Vocabularies of Motive, Placebo Effect, and Risk Assessment when Using Alternative Therapies

Cristiana LOTREA¹

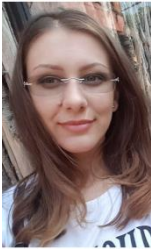
Abstract

Despite conventional medicine making remarkable progress over the past decades, providing cure for numerous once lethal diseases, there are still numerous individuals who prefer to use alternative or complementary therapies when their state of health deteriorates, instead of going to a physician and following up a treatment plan. With a market estimated to reach a value of \$196 billion by 2015, claims a Grand View Research Inc. report, alternative therapies generate an entire body of debate, both on the internet and within scientific fields. The present study aims to analyse the vocabularies of motive used by individuals to describe their behaviour and attitudes towards using alternative remedies. Obtained through secondary analysis and online statement analysis, the findings show that individuals tend to consider themselves documented enough to make significant choices when it comes to their own health, and to consider alternative remedies legit and effective enough to be used when necessary. The secondary analysis was conducted using the Flash Eurobarometer 404 (European Citizens' Digital Health Literacy), whereas the statement analysis was generated by 30 articles about individuals who claim to have cured themselves of cancer using natural remedies.

Keywords: Alternative Remedies; Vocabularies of Motive; Placebo Effect; Risk Assessment; Boundary Object;

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Doping in Sport as a Symptom and Factor of the Contemporary Society Crisis

Veaceslav MANOLACHI¹, Victor MANOLACHI²

Abstract

The crisis in sport, widely presented and quite evident at the moment, represents the issue of doping. The crisis character of what is happening finds expression not only in the fact of the consumption of doping substances, but also in the way the people in and out of the sport react to this fact. Today, it is quite obvious that the fight against doping, in essence, only aggravates the situation. It is not just about some imperfections of strategy and tactics of fighting this evil that are being applied. Paradoxically, the efforts generally made do not improve, but make the situation much worse. At present, the main factor in the spread of doping in sports is, of course, its unprecedented marketing. The measure of contracting doping in sport must be, of course, not only the fact that the athlete must be paid less, but, first of all, actions aimed at understanding the essence of sport and the high mission of the athlete in society. The problem of doping is a moral one. It must be realized that, like any other problem of this nature, it will be successfully resolved only when the athlete *will forbid himself from doping substances*, and not *from the fear of being punished*, but on the basis of a deep conviction that the victory obtained with this price is detrimental to the psychological, moral-psychological, logical view.

Keywords: doping, athlete, society, competition, mission, self-realization;

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Rector of the State University of Physical Education and Sport. Chisinau (Republic of Moldova). I am also a Merited Coach, holder of the Order of the Republic, holder of the honorary title "The Name in Science", Honorary Professor of the Academic Union, Oxford. I have published over 120 scientific papers, courses, textbooks and monographs. I have coordinated over 20 PhD

students as Doctoral Supervisor in the field of physical culture. In the last five years we obtained 13 patents and registration certificates with copyright objects. The publications are mainly focused on physical education and sports management, sports psychology and philosophy. I have participated in national and international projects, including as project manager.



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Head of the Chair of Law, State University of Physical Education and Sport. Chisinau (Republic of Moldova). I have participated in the seminars and international scientific-practical conferences within the Universities and other institutions. I am the author of over 30 scientific publications.

Graduates of Romanian Higher Education, Unemployment and Migration

Gabriela MARINESCU¹, Maria –Cristina STOICA²

Abstract

The results of the specialists (McMillan, Rodrik and Sepúlveda, 2017; Byiers et al., 2015) show that in different phases of economic cycles, in imperfect markets, the skills and competences of those who want a job are not in line with those required by vacancies. This conclusion is also valid for Romania. In Romania, there is no scientific prospecting at the national level of labor market developments. There is no scientific prospecting at the national level of labor market developments. Universities are interested in offering their services in a large amount, but do not have institutional mechanisms to track the matching between supply and demand and trajectory of graduates in the labor market. Universities do not know what graduates do after finishing their studies. There are no national statistics on the specialization areas of graduates who have a job. There are no elaborated studies on the migration of young people in general, especially those with higher education, in particular. Also, there is no official information on the unemployment among graduates in the specializations/fields of the graduates. Educated young people have a probability of migration 4 times higher than those without school (<https://www.edupedu.ro>). The paper aims to draw attention to the dysfunctions in education and on the labour market. Research, limited in many ways, converges towards the need for coherence, realism and professionalism in designing the future of education.

Keywords: higher education graduates, unemployment, migration.

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Professor Dr. **Gabriela Marinescu** obtained Ph. D. on Economy Sciences, Management, from the Economic Academy Sciences in Bucharest, Romania, 1998. She obtained also a license in law and Bachelor's Degree in Psychology. She is currently a professor at the management department, University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Grigore T. Popa University", Iasi, Romania. She is IAFOR Individual Membership (Japan). Author, co-author of 20 books, 100 published works, and 124 scientific papers presented at congresses, conferences, round tables. Areas of research interest are: emotional intelligence, organizational and intercultural changes, managerial psychology, and entrepreneurial higher education.

Professor PhD **Maria –Cristina Stoica**, "Petre Andrei" University of Iasi, Doctor of Management - Strategic Management of Human Resources in 2004, Master in Human Resources, 25 years seniority in higher education, Dean of Faculty of Psychology, Education Sciences and Social Assistance. Author, co-author of 12 books, 80 published works, 78 scientific papers presented at congresses, conferences, round tables. The most relevant areas of interest and publication: management, human resources and marketing.

Leading by Kindness in a Humanitarian Aid Mission – Lessons Learned from the Israeli Delegation to Cebu 2013

Racheli MEZAN¹, Lea TAMIR²

Abstract

The literature discusses the benefits of kindness management (or kindness leadership) to both the organization and employees. Kindness among managers positively influences the organizational culture, workers commitment, performance, and well-being. The field of disaster management is exceptionally challenging. It is not an "organization" per se. That is where kindness leadership comes in. Managerial actions taken in humanitarian context are different from those taken in an ordinary workplace – the rationality and the distance of the regular management should be replaced with compassion and closeness. This article focuses on the team's experiences and the challenges of managing team in a disaster area, in the context that the Typhoon Haiyan hit the Philippines in November 2013. It has been known as one of the strongest tropical cyclones which demolished portions of Southeast Asia (NPR, 2013). International delegations were sent to this disaster area to provide aid, healthcare, and rescue.

The qualitative research presented in this paper is based on a former experience of the first author who was one of the leaders of the Israeli delegation to the Philippines in 2013. Through a case study method, illustrating the personal and professional experience and observations of the leader of the Israeli delegation, there are presented the different faces of kindness leadership adopted to cope with challenges of leading health professional teams in the humanitarian context.

In this article, there are exemplified managerial actions which are companionate rather than rational.

Keywords: Kindness management and leadership; Philippines Humanitarian Aid Mission; Israeli Delegation, Cebu 2013.

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Racheli Mezan is PhD Student at "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași, Romania. She is the head of nursing department and chief nurse in Assuta Ashdod medical centre. She is an army veteran who served as a senior nurse in a variety of roles her last role was a chief nurse of the medical corps, during her service she participated in various humanitarian missions around the world, especially in disaster areas, as a part of the

managers team.

Her main academic interests are in Management approaches and leadership style and their implementation in disaster areas and health system.



Lea Tamir is PhD Student at "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași, Romania. Also she is supervisor and manager of the preventive care clinics Holon Azor area in the Tel Aviv County -the Israeli Ministry of Health. Her main academic interests are in Management leadership and innovation implementation in health system.

Historical-Economic Aspects Pertaining to the Bishopric of Transylvania As Reflected in the Pontifical Tithe Register (1332–1337)

Robert-Marius MIHALACHE¹

Abstract

The paper analyzes, from a historical-economic point of view, the tithe register (1332–1337) compiled by tax collectors Jacobus Berengarii and Raimundus de Bonofato, envoys of Pope John XXII, for at least two reasons: firstly, it has never been analyzed in order to determine the main rationale behind the register, which was economic in nature; secondly, because this register is structurally more complex than the other registers drawn up by the tax collectors active in the Kingdom of Hungary before 1331. We provide an inventory of parishes and an estimate of the overall financial situation at the level of their archdeaconry, in order to see what were, throughout the whole of Transylvania, the tithes paid by the clergymen of the Bishopric of Transylvania to the Apostolic Chamber of Avignon, between 1332 and 1337. The amounts collected can be identified in most cases, but given the various gaps in the register the rate of identification stands at 90.25%, if we also factor in the amounts paid in tithe during the period in question by the bishop of Transylvania. Without the 1,170 marks paid by the local bishop, the rate of identification of the amounts paid decreases to 73%. The total amount collected by the Bishopric of Transylvania between 1332 and 1337, calculated in Buda silver marks, stood at 1,831.5 marks (the equivalent of roughly 450 kilograms of silver) and represented 19.5% of the total amount collected in the Kingdom of Hungary (9,385 marks = 2.3 tons of silver). However, of the 9,385 marks, one third went to King Charles Robert of Anjou, namely, 3,130 Buda marks (758 kilograms of silver), while the other two thirds were sent to the Apostolic Chamber in Avignon (1,536 kg, or 1.53 tons of silver).

Keywords: Transylvania, parishes, archdeaconries, bishopric, tax collectors, tithes, silver marks

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Publications:

Robert-Marius Mihalache, „Aspectele transilvane ale legației cardinalului Iacob de Preneste (1232-1234) in *Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „George Barițiu” din Cluj-Napoca*, Series Historica, Tom. LII, 2013, p. 167-178.

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Labor Market Dynamics in the Maritime Industry. Sea Agglomerations

Simona MINA¹

Abstract

One of the hypotheses of the present study is that the trend in human resources in maritime organizations in the European system is declining and the number of European sailors is decreasing steadily. Despite the efforts made by some governments in the Member States of the European Union, the policies aimed at reducing the decline in the labour market of the maritime industry in Europe, the number of European sailors is continuing to decline. The present scientific opinion joins the efforts of the institutions to find the reasons why the evolution of the human resources in the European maritime organizations is descending.

A second hypothesis of the study is linked to the EU's desire to implement effective policies in supporting the entire maritime conglomerate in the long run, with the review and modification of all previously implemented policies. The paper examines the possible types of subsidies granted by Member States to shipping companies and ship owners and how this financial support will lie in the degree of engagement and activation of seafarers domiciled in the EU, within the maritime labour market.

A study coordinated in the year 2017 in 51 of maritime organisations (except the cruise companies in France) conducted a census on members of the crews of ships registered under the French flag, but also on board ships registered under other Pavilions, but which were owned by French firms, where it hasn't been possible to establish exactly the nationality of the officers and seamen who provide the workforce.

Keywords: human resources, decline labour market, maritime industry.

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Simona Mina, graduated doctoral studies in 2008, in the field of Managing Conflicts (competences in the fields of Management of human resources, Managing of conflicts, Public sector's management). Also graduated a Masteral Programme Degree from University Lille 2, and achieved competences in the field of Public Management, Human resources in Public administration, Organizational Behaviour. Issues of interest are: reform in public sector, organizational behaviour, emotional

conflicts, team building and functional conflicts. Member in the research team, project No. 2468, acronym ACECAPI, The National Research Plan 2, project financed by The National Programs' Management Centre, in the 2007 Partnerships competition, contract No. 91-035/2007, Quantitative and qualitative analysis of the public administration's reform effects on the E.U.'s integration process regarding the reduction of disparity of the evolution in the economic regions. Agreement no. 36/30.05.2011 in the Project "VIA -Vocation, Interests, Self-Knowledge and development, the road to professional success", POSDRU/90/2.1/S/63742, <http://www.via-consiliere.ro/home.html>; also developed a second reserach's agreement no. 489/29.08.2012, in the same Project, with the role of counseling students in correctly career way search.

Nihilism and Impasse of Reason

Liliana MIREA (PAVEL)¹

Abstract

The current man is in a profound state of uncertainty. Search for. He is constantly looking for an insufficient cause, but he can't not, for the most part, identify, define. Thus, he remains a prisoner of his own anxiety. Everything around it changes rapidly as he struggles to keep up with the changes. When he stops, he discovers that nothing is the same, the traditional concepts are obsolete, crushed in the evolutionary moose, he is exhausted, fails to adapt or assimilate the transformations at the same time with the world in which he lives. This is how the inadaptent was born.

Philosophical thought attempted to bring solutions to alleviate these imbalances, vindictive ways that contemporary man might follow to avoid internal collapse. Nihilism dwells precisely on this major impasse of reason, about the alarming imbalance that comes with the generalized chaos.

Keywords: nihilism, failure, impasse of reason, imbalance, loss of values.

Biodata



I have been a Romanian language teacher since 2007, I have been teaching both high school and gymnasium. Now I am a Doctor at the University of Stefan cel Mare at Philosophy. I chose this area to get to know me better. I have an article to be published.

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Determinants of Successful School-to-Work Transition among Romanian VET Graduates

Cristina MOCANU¹

Abstract

Romania is among the EU countries characterized by both low employment rates for youth aged 15-24 years old, as well as high rates of NEETs and high rates of early school leavers. VET graduates represent cca. 1/3 of the Romanian NEETs aged 15-24 years old. So, the aim of the paper is to contribute to a better understanding of transition from school-to-work among VET graduates and to identify determinants of successful transition. I use for analysis a tracer study among VET graduates, one of the few addressing their transition from school-to-work. Data are collected in 2011 at 12 months after graduation and cover the entire cohorts of VET graduates (levels 1 and 2 of qualification) from two counties of Romania. Both socio-demographic factors, role of public employment services, as well as individual investment in education and vocational training are used to understand the successful transition of VET graduates. As expected results emphasizes the importance of socio-demographic factors such as area of residence, age, gender, marital status in shaping transition to employment. In addition, results of the paper points to the importance of structural factors, such as access to employment opportunities, for a successful transition. Institutional factors are also addressed, the structural problems of the educational system coexisting with the structural problems of the labour market. The reaching out of public employment service is limited and also the effectiveness of active measures for youth graduates coming from rural areas.

Keywords: VET graduates; school-to-work transition; public employment services;

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supply, characteristics of educational systems, school-to-work transition, vulnerable groups (including youth), education and employment among ethnic minorities, intersectional studies.

FIRST DRAFT

Factors Influencing the Decision of Going Back to School

Cristina MOCANU¹, Ana-Maria ZAMFIR², Monica Mihaela MAER MATEI³

Abstract

Lower the level of education, higher the vulnerability on the labour market, both in finding as well as in securing employment of quality. Romania is among the European countries characterized by high rates of early school leaving and educational poverty. Even if reducing school dropout is on top of the policy agenda, not significant progresses were made. Thus, increasing the level of education and facilitating the second-chance pathways have to be on educational policy agendas for the years to come. Studies addressing school dropout in Romania are few, and almost none with respect to the factors that influence the decision of youth and adults of returning to school. The present paper aims to address the underlying factors that shape the intentions of returning to school. Socio-demographics and past educational achievements will be considered for analyse. In order to reach these objectives we use statistical classification methods on the data set of a survey carried out in 2017 on a national representative sample of Romanian population aged 18+ years old. Understanding the factors beyond intentions of returning to school could contribute to better policy designs.

Keywords: human capital; intentions of returning to school; classification methods; vulnerable groups;

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supply, characteristics of educational systems, school-to-work transition, vulnerable groups (including youth), education and employment among ethnic minorities, intersectional studies.

Ana Maria Zamfir, sociologist and Ph.D in sociology, senior researcher and head of the "Education, vocational training and relation with the labour market" department, experienced in designing sociological surveys, studies on school-to-work transition, vulnerable groups, human development, local and community development issues and social stratification.

Monica Mihaela Maer Matei holds a PhD in economics and is both lecturer at Bucharest University of Economic Studies as well as senior researcher at National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection. Her main research interests cover adult skills, skill formation, education-job match, data mining, returns of education, developing quantitative methods for study of skills.

Knowledge Society, Trans-Disciplinarity and Architectural Education

Adrian MOLEAVIN¹

Abstract

It has become clear that we are living in a society in crisis but, As we analyze our actions as sources of these crises, we also begin to understand that our world views, our existential patterns are the source of our actions, and thus we see that the society's crises are essentially not exterior but interior, not materialistic but existential, cosmological and ontological. Approaching the knowledge society takes us from disciplinarity to multi-disciplinarity, to inter-disciplinarity and, in the end, trans-disciplinarity. This basically means that we move from information to knowledge (applied information) and further to understanding (experienced information). Poetically, we can assert that we are translating from knowing our existential universe to creating (or co-creating) it. Of course, each of these steps has it's own patterns of education, of information appropriation and understanding, of research and creation. Based on examples from architectural practice and architectural education, the paper will define the scope of trans-disciplinarity in architectural education as the natural evolution of the architectural education domain in the context of the knowledge society. Further more, building on our previous educational experience, we will propose a few forms / processes through which information may transform into understanding and disciplinarity may become trans-disciplinarity, with the end purpose of developing a holistic learning and creative process of architectural education that will give architects the ability to manage the more and more increasing complexity of the problems they face.

Keywords: knowledge society, architectural education, transdisciplinarity, holistic creativity.

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After he graduated from "Gheorghe Asachi" Technical University of Iasi, respectively the "G.M. Cantacuzino" Faculty of Architecture in 2003, A.M. moved to Bucharest and, since fall 2003, he is a teaching assistant in architectural design studios at the "Ion Mincu" University of Architecture and

Urbanism. In 2005 he obtains an Advanced Studies Degree in postgraduate program "Marketing and cosmoteluric quality in architecture" and in 2011 he completed his doctoral studies with the "Quantum Architecture. Theoretical and Practical Aspects." thesis. During this time, A.M. worked with several architectural design studios from Romania and abroad and participated in several architectural research programs. A.M.'s interests lie in developing practical and theoretical interconnections between architecture and the human existential universe with the aim of formulating a holistic, contemporary adequate, approach to architecture and architectural education, based on ideas and methods found in quantum physics, in order to enrich architectural design and experience, which compose the basis of his course: Complexity and Architecture.

The Effects of Circuit Training on Muscle Strength and Resistance

Cristina-Elena MORARU¹, Alexandru-Rareș PUNI²,
Ioan-Răzvan BELDIMAN³

Abstract

The circuit is a methodical procedure with highly efficient effects in the development of motor qualities, mainly strength and resistance. The purpose of this paper was to demonstrate the efficiency of training in the circuit in the development of this motor quality. The sample within the research comprised 30 women aged 25-35 and who practiced 3 practices per week for 6 months. The independent variable included circuits for beginners (30" workout – 30" pause), circuits for middle level (45" workout - 30" pause) and circuits for advanced (50" workout – 30" pause). The tests applied concerned the strength and resistance of abdominal muscles, of the back, of the legs and of the arms. *Findings.* In the test for the strength and resistance of abdominal muscles, the values of the average and of standard deviation were 13.8 ± 1.52 initially and 15.2 ± 1.08 finally; concerning the strength and resistance of the back muscles, the values increased from 21.46 ± 1.684 initially to 23.53 ± 1.641 finally; in the strength and muscles of the legs, the values ranged between 14.86 ± 1.767 initially and 16.80 ± 1.473 ; in the strength and muscles of the arms, the values recorded an increase from 14.40 ± 0.985 initially to 16.26 ± 0.961 finally. The present research demonstrated that the use of circuit workout can improve the motor qualities of strength and it can also improve the motor qualities of strength and resistance, which confirms the purpose of the paper.

Keywords: Fitness; strength; circuit training;

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Programs and Gymnastics in Sports Traumatology. Through her academic activity, she aims at improving the teaching of various Gymnastics subjects. Her purpose is to meet all the requirements in the field and to adjust them to higher standards. The area of interest within her research is related to the subjects that she teaches.



Rares-Alexandru Puni currently works as Lecturer at "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University in Iasi (Romania), Faculty of Physical Education and Sports. In 2012 he joined the Romanian women's volleyball national team staff as Assistant Coach. He has a Ph.D. in Physical Education and Sport and his domains of interest are: history of sports, volleyball (technical, tactical, physical and mental training), athletics, gymnastics, and higher education. His

scientific work includes articles published in national and international journals, ISI and ISI proceedings indexed journals and papers presented at national and international conferences.

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Augmented Reality as a Communication Tool with Children and Teenagers with Asperger Syndrome

Mihaela MOTĂIANU¹, Livia ȘTEFAN²

Abstract

It is well known that the socialisation in the virtual space brings major changes in the consciousness and perception due to the fact that it involves a change of the perspective between everyday life and virtual space, which requires a permanent adjustment of emotions and behaviour. In some studies related to the socialisation in virtual environments, errors of perception are reported, motivated by the multitude of information and the degree of interactivity can overtrain the attention. The lack of physical presence in such type of communication does not favour an effective social relationship. In the case of socially deficient people such as adolescents and children with Asperger syndrome, interested only in certain aspects of reality, the use of modern technologies, such as mobile devices, photo/video camera and interactive applications such as the Augmented Reality (AR) applications can be an effective communication tool. Considering that visual expression can highlight a point of view, we propose for this purpose the development of an application that can be installed on devices such as tablets or mobile phones, allowing more users (children and adolescents with Asperger, parents and therapists) to communicate through complex/augmented images thus generating a playful dialogue. In the article, ways to intervene on the captured images (with graphical elements or text) in order to improve communication through a visual dialogue are presented. Following the evaluation of several existing applications such as Instagram and WhatsApp, the AR mobile device application we propose, allows the capture of live images, their augmentation by means of a 2D and 3D image gallery with which to build collages using static or dynamic images, and to share their ideas within a social media group. The use of the

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psychogeographical method by means of which subjects (adolescents and children with Asperger) capture images from the domain of their activities and their elements of interest can provide effective data in the therapeutic process.

Keywords: Asperger syndrome; communication; mobile Augmented Reality; 2D/3D graphics; social media;

Biodata



Mihaela Moțăianu is a Senior Art Director with over 20 years of experience in Advertising industry and recently PhD student in Visual Arts at the National University of Arts in Bucharest. After graduating National University of Arts in 1997 with a specialisation in Graphic Design, she started her professional career in Advertising.

She developed creative concepts and advertising campaigns for Henkel, McDonald's, Tarom, Heineken, Vodafone, Alpha Bank and also projects that include corporate and brand identity, promotional materials, packaging and photography. From 2015 to the present, Mihaela started to work as a university assistant at the Faculty of Journalism and Communication Studies.



Livia Ștefan currently works as a Senior software engineer and architect. In September 2015 she received her PhD degree at the University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest, concerning e-learning in 3D online virtual worlds.

As an independent researcher, her current interests include e-learning and developing virtual and augmented reality environments, including educational games, and human-computer interactions for optimising the learning.

She is a professional member of IEEE Computer Society and Association for Computing Machinery (ACM). She has (co-)

authored more than 30 papers, several book chapters and participated at several international conferences and symposia.

FIRST DRAFT

Several Aspects Regarding Radu the Great's Princely Council

Ramona NEACȘA¹

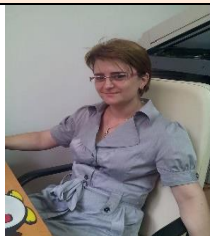
Abstract

While the issue of the regional boyar families during the 15th and early 16th century Walachia has already been approached, the princely council may be seen as a mixed up puzzle. Even if the documents offer us most of the pieces, the general picture continues to escape us. Our paper is based on the study of the princely council during the reign of Radu the Great, but also during his predecessors and successors and it intends to answer several questions: who were the predominant boyar families that occupied the offices? How and why did they occupy offices for such long periods of time? Was their constant presence in the council a strategy of the prince to better define the circle of power upon which he relayed and which accepted his legitimacy? In order to answer them, we used documentary material which, for our period, is quite rich. From Radu the Great's reign there is a large amount of published documents some of them including data about the council - out of the 99 documents issued by Radu the Great and published in *Documenta Romaniae Historica*, 60 of them include a complete list of the members of the council. The accent will be placed on several boyars who maintained their position in the princely council for a long period of time. The conclusions describe a complicate political game which included interaction, competition and conflict between various networks of influence, and the role played the kinship in the configuration and interaction of such networks.

Keywords: Radu the Great; princely council; boyars; office; genealogy.

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Ramona Neacșa, university lecturer Ph.D. at Valahia University of Targoviste since 2003. Doctoral thesis defended in December 2014 at the "Nicolae Iorga" Institute of History, the Romanian Academy, director of the UEFISCDI Postdoctoral research project PN-III-P1-1.1-PD-2016-0626, hosted by "Nicolae Iorga" Institute of History. My main areas of interest are Medieval History, General Didactics and Didactics of History, Research Methodology, Multiculturalism and Intercultural Education.. Competencies: history research, teaching, tutorial skills. Representative publication: *De la Mircea cel Batran la Neagoe Basarab: Raporturile dintre biserica si domnie in Tara Romaneasca*, Targoviste: Ed. Cetatea de Scaun, 2014.

Acknowledgement

Finanțat de Unitatea Executivă pentru Finanțarea Învățământului Superior, a Cercetării, Dezvoltării și Inovării (UEFISCDI) conform Contractului pentru implementarea proiectului „Cercul puterii: sfatul Țării Românești în domnia lui Radu cel Mare” - cod PN-III-P1-1.1-PD-2016-0626, Programul 1 - Dezvoltarea sistemului național de cercetare-dezvoltare, Proiecte de Cercetare Postdoctorală.

Consequences of Human Trafficking. A Sociological Perspective

Magdalena Roxana NECULA¹

Abstract

An actual form of manifestation of modern slavery is the trafficking of persons with considerable implications for society. This antisocial phenomenon is one of the most known, but also profitable, and involves a violation of fundamental human rights. Trafficking in human beings is considered to be a criminal activity with a high degree of social danger, which has irremediable effects on victims.

At present, human trafficking has experienced a significant growth with implications both at national and international level by facilitating the freedom of movement of people and offering means of communication and cheap transport. Regardless of age and status, women, children and men have become trafficking for forced labor, begging, prostitution or other forms of exploitation. The factors that lead to the vulnerability of the person can be anticipated through various schooling programs, poverty prevention, and society's involvement in educating the victims of this phenomenon in order to offer values, aspirations and benchmarks.

This phenomenon has serious social, economic, moral and legal implications, therefore the understanding of the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and a very good knowledge of all the factors that determine the existence of this phenomenon are essential elements for identifying other ways of fighting, apart from the existing ones. The need to formulate a social policy explicitly directed towards the welfare of victims of trafficking in human beings from a social assistance perspective could be a reduction in their vulnerability.

Taking a look at the efforts to combat human trafficking in our country, we can note that this phenomenon is one of the most serious challenges we face.

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Keywords: human beings trafficking; human rights; criminal activity; counter; social policy;

Biodata



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2000 – prezent, asistent social.

Lucrări publicate:

1. **Necula, M. R.** (2010) *Dinamica fenomenului religios și modernizarea rurală*, Editura Lumen, Iași, p. 203, volum publicat în baza Tezei de Doctorat, (tiraj 350 exemplare). ISBN: 978-973-166-397-5. Disponibilă online la adresa:

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FIRST DRAFT

The Use of Clinical Practice Stories in Identifying Dominant Speeches. Methodological Aspects

Mihaela Cătălina NECULAU¹

Abstract

The narrative approach is not a psychotherapy, but a therapy born from postmodern philosophy, with the contribution of Michael White and David Epston (1989,1990; Besley 2001), which therapeutically addresses the influence of the social context in building the identity and the way people see the reality, being far from hypothetical theorems in explaining the behaviour of the individual.

Besley (2001) highlights the role of language in the narrative therapeutic approach, in a context in which language contributes not only on building the individual's self-identity but also to the sense of his existence in the world he lives in, construction that is realized under the influence of a certain social context.

Miriam Bender (2017) argues that the use of comprehensive models is more suited to nursing research than the predictive models, underlining the dynamic character of knowledge acquired by approaching nursing rather as a process or mechanism that develops both on theoretical and practical knowledge.

Outsider-witness practice is one of the narrative practices that allows people describing their own life stories in a safe context to share significant life experiences, narrative practice relying in Hugh Fox's view on the fact that "the stories we say about us are not private and individual but are a social achievement" and this context gives the people the chance „to experience themselves and their preferred identity claims as part of a community of acknowledgement" (Carry & Russel, 2003).

The ability of the storyteller to uncover the story of emotion and to discover how it relates, in his own way, to his own life experiences in order to achieve its meaning, recommends rather the use of qualitative than quantitative methods, in the context in which personal life experience is considered to be socially built, in a

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community that validates or invalidates the existence and identity of the individual through social discourses in that community.

Keywords: stories; meaning; community; narratives; qualitative methods

Biodata

Cătălina Neculau is working as nurse from 1994. She graduated Psychology (2004) and a master's in social sciences (2006), and she works as a teacher in a postsecondary school for future nurses since 2011. Trying to become a therapist in narrative approach she met Rita Charon's work in medicine narrative. Together with some colleagues she participated to a Narrative Medicine program with residents doctors in diabetes and obstetrics and then she started to run this program with future nurses since 2011. Scientific activity: 4th author in the article Life Experiences of abused Elderly in Geriatric Care in Iași, Romania. A Qualitative study, in Revista Românească pentru Educație Multidimensională, în 2016; 2nd author in the article From Narrative Medicine to Appreciative Medicine, in Archiv Euromedica 8(1) 2018.

Local Journalism and Social Journalism - Isomorphism and Proximity

Xenia NEGREA¹

Abstract

The researchers have shown that local publications share common values, such as the desire not only to produce local news but also to be active members of their community, to give voice to those who can not be heard otherwise, to assume a role in preserving democracy, building bridges between cultural differences. Moreover, local media challenges are: neighbourhood, content built on solutions, not on conflict, difficulty in selling space / advertising time. In this context, Jankowski admits four major themes that circumscribe the local press: democratic processes, cultural identity, the concept of community (local), the prospect to communicate. Social journalism is an umbrella concept that covers the types of journalistic material that do not fall into the classical fields (politics, economy, health, education) or denotes charity or cause journalism. In our study we aim to analyze the way in which local journalism is a form of social journalism, rather than generalist journalism.

Keywords: journalism; proximity; education; democracy; civism;

Biodata

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unei generații (Aius Publishing, Craiova, 2006) and co-author for România. Starea națiunii. 2013 (Pro Universitaria, București, 2014).

FIRST DRAFT

Philanthropy and Social Work in the Romanian Orthodox Church. Case Study in the Archbishopric of Iași

Polixenia NISTOR¹

Abstract

Activitatea social-filantropică a Bisericii Ortodoxe Române, implicat a Arhiepiscopiei Iașilor, se fundamentează pe preceptele evanghelice ale iubirii și slujirii aproapelui, vizibile practic, prin serviciile social-filantropice și medicale oferite oamenilor în suferință. Concret, activitatea social-filantropică din Arhiepiscopia Iașilor se derulează prin implicarea directă a fiecărui preot în parohia sa, dar și prin intermediul furnizorilor de servicii sociale acreditați, prin serviciile sociale licențiate, oferite de entitățile social-filantropice, de ONG-urile bisericești și de unitățile medicale din Arhiepiscopia Iașilor.

I. Principalii furnizori de servicii de asistență socială și activități filantropice remarcate în Arhiepiscopia Iașilor:

- 13 protopopiate;
- 1219 parohii și 16 filii;
- 102 mănăstiri și schituri;
- 43 de preoți misionari din unitățile bugetare, care își dedică slujirea unor persoane din comunitățile celor cu deficiențe de auz și vorbire, respectiv din instituții precum spitalele, unități militare, penitenciarele sau școlile speciale.

Cele mai multe dintre parohiile și mănăstirile din Arhiepiscopia Iașilor derulează o activitate filantropică neacreditată. Totodată, se evidențiază și existența unor unități social-filantropice acreditate ca furnizori pe lângă Centrul eparhial, protopopiate, parohii, mănăstiri și ONG-uri bisericești, dar și unități cu servicii sociale în curs de licențiere din partea Ministerului Muncii și Justiției Sociale.

II. *Activitatea filantropică neacreditată în cele peste 1000 de parohii și mănăstiri*

Filantropia creștină este o componentă importantă și necesară a strategiei misionar-pastorale a parohiei, care implică

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interrelaționarea resurselor umane. Comunitatea parohială trebuie să fie o comunitate de mărturie și slujire, iar rolul preotului este acela de a învăța oamenii să se ajute, dar acela de a organiza, împreună cu Comitetele parohiale, activitățile filantropice și sociale ale parohiei, cu sprijinul altor parteneri din parohie: societăți comerciale, persoane fizice etc.

Cercetarea de față reliefează implicarea activă a actorilor religioși în activități de asistare socială, și justifică modalitățile prin care, în decursul anului 2018, majoritatea parohiilor și mănăstirilor (peste 1.000) din cele 13 protopopiate au oferit servicii de tip cantină socială, ajutoare și beneficii financiare, materiale (îmbrăcăminte, rechizite, produse igienico-sanitare și alimentare) unui număr foarte mare de beneficiari.

Fitness Clubs Revolution and Online Communication

Irina ONEA¹

Abstract

The importance of doing sport as a way of preventing illness and maintaining health has often been invoked by medical specialists. In addition to the health benefits of regular exercise, the aesthetic advantages must also be mentioned.

Such spaces where individuals can cultivate their appearances and maintain health are fitness clubs. In the century where speed is at its highest, individuals do not have to worry about accessing the use of fitness services.

What has the ability to maintain and increase the number of members of a club is the way they communicate through social media and social interaction in the fitness club. As it is this environment precisely that which provides information about the behavior one needs to adopt in order to build and maintain a healthy body.

I believe fitness clubs promote the idea of a healthy lifestyle in accordance with internal strategy and concept, health being a means of achieving a desirable physical form. The content of the information provided reflects the insistence on the concern for health control.

For my research i am going to use mixed methods.

1. Participant observation based on 5 fitness clubs in Bucharest.
2. Visual analysis (wesbites and Facebook pages) of how clubs promote their services.
3. Structured interviews with gym trainers in order to complete my observations.

Keywords: fitness clubs, communication, social media, body, healthy.

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Biodata



Irina Onea is a PhD student at the Faculty of Journalism and Mass Communication (University of Bucharest). She received a bachelor's degree in Communication from Faculty of Journalism and Mass Communication and a master's degree in Sociology from Faculty of Sociology and Social Work (University of Bucharest). Her current field placement is in Marketing and Communication. She is interested in sports research, visual communication and online marketing strategy.

Improve Wastewater Treatment Methods from Brewing Industry

Cașen PANAITESCU¹

Abstract

Analyzing the current waste water treatment possibilities in the brewing industry, finds that an extra amount of oxygen in the system can lead to improved water quality. Also, the need to improve the anaerobic stage may be a technically and economically efficient method. Taking into account these two premises, the paper presents the results obtained by applying the two methods of treatment, and present a comparative study of the water quality before and after the improvement of the purification process.

Keywords: wastewater, treatment, aerob, anaerob.

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Organizational Culture - the Optimization Factor of Education

Constantin Cătălin PASCARIU¹

Abstract

The role played by organizations towards promoting the culture has an important impact on its development. As personality traits define a person from a psychological point of view, as well as promoting culture gives to any institution identity. It is a concept developed at the level of important companies and also in the economic environment, but it also gained importance in the educational field. Educational sciences are considered to be interdisciplinary because they can be closely related to the social sciences such as psychology, sociology, and management. The concept of organizational culture, its characteristics, its values, attitudes and norms that influence the behaviour of the staff, the contribution to the performance of the organization are a few points that define the type of organization. From the perspective of the relationship between the decision and the reaction to the decision in the pedagogical literature, this concept is understood as a system of norms, values, social representations. The complex process of organizational culture must be viewed from the perspective of conscious optimization of the school activity, and this means the organic integration of the managerial elements into the organizational culture and of course a certain restructuring of the social and cultural roles of the manager. Culture influences thinking, feeling, speaking and acting of the members of an organization and contributes to its development. Internalizing the rules, the values of the institution can turn an organization into a successful one. This article is theoretical research and aims to highlight the role of culture in student education.

Keywords: organizational culture, optimization, educability, educational functions, modern education.

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My name is **Constantin Cătălin Pascariu**. I was born in Hârlău, Iași County on 10th of June 1990. I graduated the Faculty of Orthodox Theology – “Episcop Dr. Vasile Coman” from Oradea, in 2013. After that I started my master degree in Orthodox Theology at the same Faculty, and in the 2nd year I started as well to study psychology at the Faculty of Humanistic and Social Sciences, as well from Oradea. In 2016 I started my doctoral studies in Educational Sciences at the University Babes Bolyai from Cluj. I have written various articles regarding education and the importance of theology in school education. Below you may find three of my publication work:

- Pascariu, C., C., (2017), *Religion Teacher – Clergyman vs. Layperson*, in *Education and Applied Didactics*, Volume 1 ISSUE/ December 2017, pp. 83-90, Publishing House of Oradea University.
- Pascariu C.C., Oprea I.M., (2017), *Ora de religie- disciplină obligatorie în școlile de stat din România*, în TOM XI: SUMMA THEOLOGIAE – Educația din perspective valorilor/ Septembrie 2017, pp. 215-211, publicat de Editura Eikon, București.
- Pascariu, C., C., (2018), *De ce să studiez disciplina religie la școală?*, în vol. *Mai învață- Modernitate, Acceptare, Inovație în Învățământul Românesc*, Presa Universitară Clujană, pp. 174-183.

Particular Ethnographic Museums: from Preservation of Heritage to Heritage Education

Ana PASCU¹

Abstract

Beginning with 2008, the specialists from the National Museum of the Romanian Peasant have been involved in helping, through different methods – research, counselling, promotion – a large number of collections and private museums of ethnography, which had either appeared or developed throughout the country after 1989. Each collection is strongly affected by its owner's personality – not only regarding the exposition, but also in matters of functions and relationships with the related community.

Some of these owners weren't limited only to realise a collection of local ethnographic items; knowing the fact that local and traditional customs and crafts will be forgotten if not passed by from a generation to another, they have also been involved in educational actions which are currently very successful.

Even if now the cultural context is more favourable for heritage education than ten years ago (as consequence of the adoption in Romania, in 2005, of the Convention for Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage – 2003) and the museums and associations that offer educational activities are more and more common these days, the ethnographic collections' owners play an important part in isolated communities where they can be found, because they offers new adapted solutions for real problems, managing going through a lot of difficulties, from the one-side thinking of communities' inhabitants, to the problems of the financing system.

With this presentation, I am proposing an analysis of three different cases: of an ethnographic collection's owner from Galati County, of a particular museum in Sibiu and another one in Salaj, to prove how they can help to educate teenagers from the communities and how their own education is important in this way.

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Keywords: education; particular ethnographic museum; cultural heritage; traditional crafts

Biodata

Ana Pascu is an IA specialist in museography in the Ethnology Studies section at the National Museum of the Romanian Peasant. Preoccupied by children folklore, she obtained a PhD in Philology at the University of Bucharest (Faculty of Letters) in 2009, with the thesis *'Texts' and 'Contexts' of Games in the Urban Setting*. Other domains of interest: rural particular ethnographic museums in Romania; the intangible cultural heritage. Books and articles: *The Narrative Constitution of Identity: the Case of Pastoral and Mine Workers' Communities from the Region of Valea Jiului, Romania*, in *Yearbook of Balkan and Baltic Studies* no. 2 no. 1 (2019), *Interethnic Relations between 1945 – 1990 in Alțina (Sibiu County). A Study Case*, in Mihai Gheorghiu, Maria Mateoni (ed.), *Surviving the Communism. History, Memory, Oblivion (Studies, Testimonies, Portraits)*, Eikon Press, 2015 etc.

Postmodernism Influences in the Contemporary Education Architecture

Ana Maria Aurelia PETRESCU¹, Roxana Constanța ENACHE²,
Laura Monica GORGHIU³, Gabriel GORGHIU⁴

Abstract

From the historical point of view, the postmodernism has been developed since the 6th decade of the 20th century, first in the USA and later in Europe, as a cultural, artistic and ideological movement, emerged as a reaction to the elitist culture of modernism, and promoting an eclectic and populist approach.

Pointing out a direct reference to the educational space, it can be said that the postmodernism paradigm is still in the process of setting up, while the contemporary school continues to function in a space circumscribed by the modernism paradigm. The perspective of postmodernism is supported by the analyses and theoretical developments included in the current educational policies, rather than by the educational practices, which in many cases belong to the models specifically oriented on the modernism paradigm.

The main effects or influences of postmodernism in the contemporary education architecture can be reported in the following six dimensions: (a) school - as organization and educational environment; (b) professional roles of teaching staff; (c) student's status - as actor and director of his/her own acquisitions; (d) curriculum - flexible and open; (e) didactic

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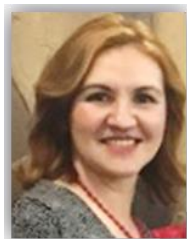
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methodology - interactive and participative; (f) relation: school-student-family-community.

The paper tries to identify the point of views of a sample of primary and secondary teachers regarding the abovementioned dimensions of postmodern education. At the same time, as a result of a particular research, several proposals for optimizing the contemporary educational practices, in accordance with the principles of the postmodernism paradigm, were identified.

Keywords: postmodernism; paradigm; education; educational practices; educational policies.

Biodata



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Roxana Constanța Enache- She works at the Teacher Training Department, Technical University of Civil Engineering in Bucharest. She is author and coordinator of dozens of works in the field of Educational Sciences, coordinator of educational projects, coordinator of dissertation works in the field of educational management and educational projects. She supports teaching activities for courses such as Curriculum Theory and Methodology, Training Theory and Methodology, Evaluation 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.



Laura Monica Gorghiu - She is Associate Professor in the Sciences and Advanced Technologies Department, Faculty of Sciences and Arts of Valahia University Targoviste. She graduated the Faculty of Chemistry – University of Bucharest, and has the Ph.D. in Chemistry in 2004. She has also a Master Degree in Project Management, and is actually the Vice-rector of Valahia

University Targoviste - responsible with education and quality assurance issues.

She has experience in academic management and projects management, being involved as coordinator or team member in 30 research contracts and international/national projects in the areas of ICT in education, Science and Chemistry. She has published as author/co-author a number of 30 books and more than 280 scientific papers in Web of Science journals, scientific journals indexed in international databases, proceedings of national and international conferences in the areas of Chemistry, Educational Research and Science Education.

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Acknowledgement

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

Aspects of Motivation through Non-Verbal Communication in the Medical Field

Iasmina PETROVICI¹

Abstract

Motivation and non-verbal communication, together with other types of communication, are essential and complex components forming the basis for the creation and development of human relations in general. In the medical field, motivation through non-verbal communication is a special case of message exchange between medical staff and patient, mainly due to the special and highly sensitive situation that the patients find themselves in. In the present study, applying qualitative research methods specific to communication sciences, in particular, to semiotics, we aim to highlight the importance of motivating patients through forms of non-verbal communication transmitted by the medical staff. Although all forms of non-verbal communication related to the motivational act in the medical field are equally important, our research will focus on the analysis of three types of non-verbal signs that apply in the conversation between medical staff and patient, namely facial expressions, eyesight and eye-movement, hand and arm gestures. In the final part of the study, we will highlight some conclusions on the topic discussed here.

Keywords: Motivation; non-verbal communication; medical staff; patient.

Biodata

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book chapters and articles in the field of aesthetics, hermeneutics, contemporary philosophy and communication sciences.

FIRST DRAFT

Transnational Parenthood and the Effects of Migration on Children Left at Home

Marian PÎSLARIU¹

Abstract

In the study Transnational parenthood and the effects of migration on children left at home, we highlighted the general aspects of international migration and briefly analyzed the causes of parental migration, the effects on children left at home, and the characteristics of transnational parenthood. The research focuses in principal on studying the impact of leaving one or both parents to work abroad, and on changes that subsequently arise in family life, changes that may be more or less predictable or controllable by all of its members. Attention is directed to the psycho-social effects encountered in children with parents working abroad and associated risk factors. The emphasis is placed on the role of the "peer group" in the life of the child lacking the supervision of one or both parents. I consider, the novelty of the study is the comparative analysis of the effects of intra-family migration and the associated risk factors, both in children and in parents emigrants. Thus, if most migration studies focus on "the effects of migration on children", this research also captures the "effects of migration on parents", based on a theoretical approach, based on a recent study conducted by specialists from The Socola Institute of Psychiatry, in collaboration with professors, anthropologists and sociologists from Udine University, Italy, to a practical approach, through which we conducted a qualitative field research by conducting 5 interviews with parents working in Italy , 5 case studies with children from "Constantin Palade" Gymnasium School in Totoești, Erbiceni commune, with parents abroad.

Keywords: families, transnational, migration, parenthood, childhood, communication.

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The Byzantine Influence in the Italian Renaissance

Ionuț Alexandru PLEȘCĂU¹

Abstract

In the 15th century, there was a massive emigration from Byzance to Italy. Because of the Ottoman Empire, the intellectual elite of Byzantine scholars started to come with their families, by sea, to Venice and Florence. We have some Scholars émigrés who influenced the culture and the thinking process of their time, in Italy. They are Manuel Chrysoloras, Georgios Gemisthos Pletho, John Argyropoulos, Bessarion and others. They brought thousands of manuscripts, and with Cosmos's help, they achieved academic jobs. Even Marsilio Ficino recognized that The Platonic Academy in Florence was a project started with Gemistos Plethon, the famous Platonist professor. Also The Florence Council (1438 – 1439) was like a cultural revelation between two different civilizations.

Biodata

Ionuț Alexandru Pleșcău is a PhD Candidate at Faculty of Theology from the University of Bucharest. He benefited from a scholarship in Fribourg, Switzerland (one year). His last academic conference presentation was in Oxford, Great Britain. His main academic interests are in Byzantine History, Greek Philosophy, and Renaissance Studies.

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Museum Communication and Entrepreneurial Thinking

Cristina Claudia POPESCU¹

Abstract

Museums need to become competitive and to maximize their limited resources. To do so they need help from their visitors and from other institutions, they need to exchange and remix information in order to create relevance and innovation, and also they need money for various investments. The interaction with museum services and products is often thought of in a commercial manner, inspired by commercial organizations that use marketing and entertainment in order to increase their profit or competitiveness. But sometimes entrepreneurial thinking can make museums to be self-sufficient and to avoid collaboration. The collaboration between museums and other institutions (commercial, cultural, nongovernment, publishing) or with the general public is thus neglected. Collaboration entails sharing common purposes and discourses. According to sociologists the notion of reciprocation is central to the well-being of any society. Even though reciprocation isn't always equal or fair, both economic entrepreneurs and members of the publishing industry have social preoccupations, tied to the idea of awareness. Museums and other cultural institutions, due to bureaucracy, are insufficiently interested in the idea of reciprocity which, in museum studies terms, could also be called participation and is often associated with awareness. Museum communication is a kaleidoscope combining four discursive approaches: promotion (marketing), awareness (NGO-s), information (journalism), education (more or less institutionalized and open to the new).

Keywords: museum communication; awareness; participation; market-oriented marketing; authentic experience;

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Museum of the University of Architecture and Urbanism "Ion Mincu" Bucharest and the digitization of approx. 500 slides from the museum collections.

Nanny AI. An oxymoron?

Bogdan POPOVENIUC¹

Abstract

The present article raises some questions related with the possibility, characteristics and possible consequences of building a Nanny AI (Artificial Intelligence). The analysis reveals an inevitable general antinomic model that undergoes any AGI (Artificial General Intelligence) hypothesis or discussions. On a side, the peril of anthropomorphisation lies over any hypotheses on AGI and hence, the projecting analyses are usually either prone to biases or are unrealistic (even naive). On the other side, the creation and, mostly, the practical implementation of any AGI must be anthropomorphized as long as its algorithms are conceived by human-reason, and it is supposed to function in and for the sake of human environment and well-being. It is contend that this universal epistemological dilemma affects the coherence, even the consistency, and usefulness of all conceptions on designing, implementing and future development of any AGI.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Nanny AI, AGI (Artificial General Intelligence), anthropomorphisation

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The Mirror of Ethics Management in Romanian Hospitals. The Perception and Opinion of Managerial Employees

**Vladimir POROCH¹, Daniela-Tatiana AGHEORGHIESEI²,
Carmen CUMPĂȚ³**

Abstract

Ethics management in healthcare institutions is a cornerstone of accomplishing efficiently the organizational mission and the quality standards. Our paper presents the results of a work in progress that is an extended quantitative research (based on questionnaire) that aims to identify the main specific issues related with managing ethics in Romanian hospitals, in the context of the accreditation process. The participants in the study are employees with managerial responsibilities. The closed questions (each also with the possibility of an open answer) with multiple items (plus demographic data identification) were formulated according to the literature review studies and research. The main results show that 72.6% of respondents consider (in a very large, large and quite large extent) that in their hospital units there is a strong concern for the ethical behaviour in internal and external activity; the most important ethical values are the respect of the patients' rights (58.8%) and the conformity to the rules (51%); 80.4% of respondents appreciate that in their unit the concern for quality assurance is strongly connected with the organizational ethics assurance; 62.7% of managers face (in a very large, large and quite large extent) with ethical dilemmas in their activity. Among ethical issues they confront with there are the informal payments, employees' conflict of interests, conflicts in professional practice, but also the conformity of employees to legal procedures and ethics, and the quality assurance of the medical service. Our study could be useful to hospitals management, but also to the Accreditation Body in establishing new standards of quality assessment.

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Keywords: ethics management in hospitals management; ethical dilemmas in hospitals management; Romanian hospitals; hospitals accreditation process.

FIRST DRAFT

The Art of Leading between Management and Leadership

Teodora PRELIPCEAN¹

Abstract

All societies include various types of economic, social, and political organizations. Understood as consciously-run activity systems, depending on their features, organizations set goals. Achieving them requires devising a strategy, establishing the ways in which it will be implemented as well as using all the resources available in order to put into practice the decisions made. In this context, organizational *management* and *leadership* play a particularly important role.

This study aims to highlight some of the differences between management and leadership and, implicitly, between a manager and a leader. Another goal is to propose an integral perspective in which the two processes relate with and complete each other, contributing to a better functioning of the structure to which they refer – an organization, company, firm, institution, party, regardless of its field of activity: business, politics, education, etc.

In other words, we state that although they are different models of the art of leading, *management* and *leadership* also have *complementary* features and it is only together that they may contribute to an organization's complete success. As a result, *management* and *leadership* should interact and complete each other. At the same time, the border between a manager and a leader is no longer a rigid one, as the ideal is a manager-leader or a leader-manager who, depending on the actual situation encountered, their own personality and on the personality of other actors in the organization, should be able to corroborate the skills and abilities which will lead to success. Therefore, a manager should also be a leader, and a leader should also be a manager if the context and circumstances demand it.

Keywords: management; manager; leadership; leader; integral perspective;

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Biodata



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Économiques et Sociales, Université de Lille, France, in 1993, and at the Faculty of Law, University of Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland, in 2000. She has published several articles and studies in specialised journals (*Revista de Teorie Socială*, *Symposion*, *Philosophy Study*, *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*) as well as in collective books. Her book *Explicația în științele socio-umane* (*Explanation in social sciences* - Editura Didactică și Pedagogică, București, 2004) has been translated into Spanish and published in Madrid under the title *La explicación en las Ciencias Sociales y Humanas* by Niram Art Publishing (2015). She also authored the book *Utopia. Imaginarul social între proiecție și realitate* (*Utopia. The social imaginary between projection and reality* - Adenium, Iași, 2015).

Comparative Study on the Effectiveness of the Means of Strengthening the Technical Element - Shooting with the Laces Finalization

Adrian PRICOP¹

Abstract

This study seeks to improve the process of strengthening the technical elements aimed at completing the attack actions by shooting with the laces finalization. The aim of the paper is to promote a complex of methods and means to strengthen the shooting techniques. The study was conducted on a sample of 24 students practicing football in the representative team of the University Politehnica of Bucharest. The athletes were divided into two groups: the experimental group (12 subjects) and the control group 12 (subjects). The age of those taking part in the study ranges from 19 to 23 years old. The research took place between October 17 and March 23, 2018, during which we used, in training the subjects, a set of methods and means to strengthen the technical element, the shoot to the gate finalization. In the training process, the experimental group specifically practiced, 20 minutes in each lesson, programs based on strengthening the shoot to the gate finalization while the control group followed the classical training program. The main research methods used were these: the scientific documentation, the experiment, the observation, the graphic method and the statistical mathematical interpretation. As a result of the research conducted and the processing of the results obtained, we noticed significant progress in final test compared to initial test. The comparison of the results obtained in the final evaluation shows statistically significant differences between the two groups. Using the complex of methods and means contributes to the efficiency of the instructive-educational process.

Keywords: football; shooting; students; technical elements;

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The relevance and the impact of scientific results has been
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proceedings of some national and international scientific
conferences.

Competence areas: human motricity, physical education and
sport – theory and methodology, didactics of physical education
and sport, the theory of sport training, fitness, football, the
management of physical education and sport.

Approaches to Prevent Bullying in Romanian Schools- Designing a Curriculum for a Teachers Training Program

Tudorița GRĂDINARIU¹, Bogdan Constantin NECULAU²

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to present the preliminary stages of curriculum for a teachers' training program in the field of bullying prevention. The results of the pilot study show the similar results to previous findings, teachers perceived relational bullying as being less serious than physical and verbal bullying. The second objective of this study was to document of speciality literature regarding teachers' perceptions and their responses toward bullying behaviors. We will refer to indirect bullying because by the hidden nature of forms of manifestation are more difficult for teachers to recognize. The third objective of the current study was to describe the normative framework on the continuous professional training of teachers in pre-university education in Romania. We will present the legislative provisions underlying the curriculum design. Although specialists emphasize the important role of teachers in preventing bullying, this area is not a concern for Romanian researchers. Few studies are targeting students and reflect a high prevalence of bullying behaviour in schools. This findings come to support the school staff to develop bullying prevention programs that also include teacher training.

Keywords: bullying, curriculum, teachers training, bullying prevention, indirect bullying.

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Biodata

Tudorița Grădinariu - I have about 15 years of experience in preventing juvenile delinquency and victimization of minors. Vocational training in psychology, education and legal sciences, as well as professional experience as a prevention policeman and school psychologist is my business card. This article contains the results of the research in the doctoral thesis in the field of prevention of juvenile delinquency and victimization of minors. The area of interest is bullying prevention and teachers training. The most relevant domains of publication is bullying behaviors, teachers perceptions and their responses towards bullies and victims, interdisciplinary approach from a legal and psycho-pedagogical perspective of bullying.

Bogdan Constantin Neculau is Ph.D. lecturer at the Teachers' Training Department of the Psychology and Education Sciences, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University from Iași. He graduated at the same university, both The Faculty of Theology and the Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, at the same university, and was awarded Ph. D in Education Sciences (2007), with a thesis on the actuality of the Christian pedagogical ideas of the IIth - VIth centuries. He teaches courses on training methodology and theory, evaluation methodology and theory, communication, management, curriculum methodology and theory and introduction in pedagogy to the students who would like to pursue a career in teaching. Between 2010-2016, Mr. Bogdan Constantin Neculau was a school inspector within Iași County School Inspectorate and since 2012 he is a member of "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Iași University Senate. Since 2018 he is the coordinator of the UAIC Learning Center, a competitive ROSE project funded by the World Bank. He has published a series of articles and studies in the area of General Didactics, Christian Pedagogy and Teacher Training. He is a reviewer of scientific committee of numerous conferences and scientific events that have been organized within the university and pre-university environment.

Using Social Media to Understand the Complex Identity of a Touristic City

Cătălina-Ionela REZEANU¹

Abstract

In the global network society of the future, spaces no longer confine within fixed national territories and become flows of images, symbols, interactions, experiences, goods, capitals, and technologies. Also, the new paradigm of multiculturalism is moving the focus from nations and blocks of nations to regions and cities. Sociologists theorised that place identities are becoming less space-bound and more meaning-bound. Marketing scholars have started to develop instruments to measure how city brands use social media to connect with their various audiences. However, recent systematic reviews of the literature show that there is a need for conceptual and theoretical clarification and consolidation of city branding which can be achieved by surpassing the mono-disciplinary approach and being more open to theorisations from social sciences. In this paper, I propose an instrument to measure the online city identity based on social media content, inspired by recent sociological and marketing theorisations, and applied it to one of the most touristic cities from Romania. By focusing on eight salient themes (collective memory, natural landscape, architectural landscape, quality of life, inhabitants, economy, politics, leisure facilities) I show how they articulate on various social media communication vehicles (Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, Twitter, Trip Adviser, etc.) to enhance the identity of the city. I argue for surpassing the tendency to commodify the city by disconnecting it from the daily life of its residents and plead for using social media to engage citizens, institutions, and tourists in an authentic conversation to deepen the understanding of cities' and citizens' complex identities.

Keywords: social media content analysis; online city identity; online place branding; space of flows; commodification;

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Cătălina-Ionela Rezeanu earned a PhD in Sociology with a thesis on Habitation and a Master's degree in Opinion Polls, Marketing, and Advertising. She is an assistant professor at Transilvania University of Brasov in the Department of Social Sciences and Communication. Her research interests relate to virtual space, city identity, collective memory, consumer culture, cultural landscape, housing, material culture, and quality of life.

Causes-Solution Tree: Parents are the Main Actors Expected to Mediate Children's Online Activities

Anda RODIDEAL¹

Abstract

Lots of researches were made within last 30 years highlighting the social changes and the usage habits associated with internet and technologies, focusing mainly on revealing the risks that lie ahead "Z generation". The newest data about Romanian's internet usage (EUKIDS 2018) show that children are using technologies a lot, for the same purposes as their European peers, being exposed to the same online risks. The differences appear regarding the way parents and teachers react: 50% parents are considering their children know better and help them using technology, only 29% of them use active mediation and 30% teachers ever tell them how to be safe online. Due to the lack of national educational policies to develop children digital competences and mediate their online experiences, this qualitative exploratory research seeks to identify the perception of Romanian children and teachers regarding the causes and the potential solutions needed for diminishing online risks. The "causes and solution tree" method was adapted and used with groups of teachers and pupils in order to reveal their thoughts about who's responsible and what should be done. The results show that parents are the "key": for children only the parents are considered responsible for protecting them online, and for the teachers, the answers are "family together with school". We are facing a paradox, parents are "pushed" to mediate children online activities, but also are considered less digital competent, proving that further in depth studied on the issue of "safeguarding children online" are needed for finding real solutions.

Keywords: children online activities, digital competences, parental & school online mediation, causes-solution tree, Z Generation.

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Biodata



Being in my 2nd year as PhD Student of the Faculty of Sociology and Social Work from University of Bucharest, I have also more than 10 years professional experience within the Romanian educational system as a school counsellor teacher. I graduated in 1999 the Faculty of Sociology (University of Bucharest) and I completed a Master in "Gender Studies" (SNSPA, 2001) and a

Master in "School counselling" (FPSE, 2011). My research is focused on the effects of Internet usage on children through the lens of parents and teachers, as the responsible adults capable to mediate and guide children online activities.

Predictors of Assertive Behavior in the Workplace

Marius Constantin ROMAȘCANU¹, Dan Florin STĂNESCU²

Abstract

The current study aims at investigating the relations between assertive behavior and its possible predictors. Specifically, the study is focused on a series of aspects such as self-regulation, self-efficacy, neuroticism and self-esteem. The study was conducted using a survey method of 176 (28 male and 148 female) master students from a Romanian public university. All participants were employed at the time the research was conducted, although their work experience was limited. The relevant data were gathered using the following measures: Generalized Self-Efficacy (Judge, Locke, Durham, & Kluger, 1998), Neuroticism (Eysenck & Eysenck, 1968) and Self-Regulation Scale (Brown, Miller & Lawendowski, 1999). The results showed significant positive correlations between assertiveness and self-efficacy ($r=.446$, $p<.01$) and between assertiveness and self-regulation ($r=.411$, $p<.01$), whilst with neuroticism it was observed a significant negative correlation ($r=-.431$, $p<.01$). Furthermore, the regression analysis showed that the selected predictors explain more than 54% of assertiveness score. The implications with regard to theoretical research and organizational practice are also discussed.

Keywords: assertiveness; self-regulation; self-efficacy; neuroticism;

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Dan Florin Stanescu is associate professor at the Faculty of Communication and Public Relations and coordinator of the Social Cognition & Communication of Emotions Laboratory of the National School of Political and Administrative Studies, Bucharest. PhD in psychology at Hamburg University since 2006, Dan currently teaches "Strategic Management of Human Resources. Organizational Change", "Occupational health" and "Organizational counselling" courses within the Master programme of Managerial Communication and Human Resources and of Master programme of Brand Management and Corporate Communication.

Promoting the Development of Creativity in Education - A Conceptual Approach of Creative Pedagogy

Ramona Elena ROTARU¹

Abstract

Creativity is progressively recognized as a key element of success in education. The various aspects and qualities of creativity have been identified by researchers and strategies in promoting the development of children's creative abilities. This article aims to perceive a theory of developing the creativity of primary school children in the context of education. The objective of this article based on theory is to distinguish the concepts of creativity in primary education. In a creative learning environment, primary school children develop their skills and strategies on various aspects of increasing creativity. Interaction is an important part of the learning process, making learning itself a social activity. The success of progress and evolution should be at the forefront of developing student creativity. First, it should be able to organize, select the right information, secondly to develop critical and original thinking and, last but not least, to manifest its creativity in its own affections and desires. The creative environment is the imagination and inner motivation of children. Personality, skills and talent highlight what a child can do when motivation indicates what will happen. Certainly, the creative environment can have a significant impact on children's motivation, but motivation rather than talent is more useful for the creative spirit. Moreover, the creative development of primary school children should be considered in two positions: individual creativity of each child and group creativity of the whole class. Many approaches which studied creativity that include the major orientations on explaining this phenomenon describes the complexity of the creative pedagogy, highlighting development as an expression of creativity and stimulates creative behavior.

Keywords: Creativity; primary education; creative pedagogy; inner motivation; progress;

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The Impact of Childhood Abuse on Women

Natalia ROTARU-SÎRBU¹

Abstract

We live in a period with many declarative rights, which are assumed and achieved both at the global and country level. However, there are several forms of child abuse and violence among adults. Repeated childhood violence has far more serious consequences that adults can imagine. In the recovery process of women, subjected to abuse in childhood, I figured that most of them have a [low self-esteem](#) and resilience to stressful situations. At the emotional level, they have a high level of self-blaming and blaming others. Difficult situations are seen as a catastrophe and they react with hostility and irritation, both direct and indirect. These women need a long-term recovery because of their anxious and dysthymic features (the capacity to experience pleasure is reduced because of the low energy they feel). In most cases, they are focusing on daily activities and they avoid development opportunities, for fear of repeated failure. Women may be motivated to change their life and say "NO" to abuse in order to protect their children from abusers, or they can't stand to experience such emotional discomfort, in couple relationships and in relation with others. Unlocking the Potential of Women will lead to the education of children in safety, will stop abusive relationships in the future, both in families and in society.

Keywords: abuse, women subjected to abuse, dysthymia, anxiety.

Biodata



Lecturer and researcher in Developmental Psychology and Educational Psychology, who is working on the research on "Forming the sentiment of psychological security by activating the personal resurrections of women who are abused in childhood". Scientific Activities and Interests Based on Research and Expansion of Topics: "Child Abuse and Its Consequences"

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"Abused Women," "Personal Resources," "Incorporating Inclusive Women Abused".

FIRST DRAFT

Religion Could Be a Necessary Condition for the Emergence and Initial Evolution of Knowledge; Some Explanatory Assumptions

Viorel ROTILĂ¹

Abstract

We examine the possibility of religion to be a necessary condition for a part of the evolutionary pathway of knowledge, identifying at the same time some additional cognitive roles of religion. The main argument is "the paradox of knowledge birth" ("the evolutionary paradox of knowledge"): in order to get to the meaning (a sense of) the part we need a meaning of the context (a sense of the whole); but the meaning of the whole is dependent on the meanings given to the parts. Religion allows a first solution for this "paradox" by forcing a sense of the whole. The correctness of this hypothesis comes with the following consequences: a) religion is a necessary condition for the initial evolution of knowledge and b) the emergence of religion is determined by the evolution of knowledge. The additional solution of the paradox is a Bayesian one, namely the use of cognitive testing from the whole to the part: a meaning of the whole permits the cognitive arrangements of the parts, these, in turn, opening up the possibility of a whole rearrangement. Knowledge is conditioned by an organized context, the cosmos created by religion through explanatory meta-theories supporting knowledge through cognitive context closure and use of sense networks. Our approach is consistent with a redefinition of rationality from the perspective of evolution: the importance and relevance of knowledge is determined by its practical outcome - survival. Research looks at the second level of evolution: group selection. The Gettier problems are an additional argument.

Keywords: The evolutionist paradox of knowledge; religion; knowledge; evolution; Gettier problems;

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A Perspective on the Future of Labor Relations; Case Studies: Cyber(trade)unions and Online Protests

Viorel ROTILĂ¹

Abstract

If the evolution of the human mind was dependent on the extent of social relations (the social brain hypothesis) and whether labour occupies a significant place in social relationships then labour is part of the types of social relationships that have contributed essentially to what we are. As long as humanity exists, there will be the labour, because eliminating the labour means changing something essential in the definition of humanity. (We cannot, however, say same thing about alternatives like post/supra(etc)-human.) The future of work will depend on technology development, social change, and political vision. It is unreasonable to expect that labor law and work relations will remain unchanged while the rest of social behaviors will be modified by adaptations at technological and cognitive development. Technological evolution will have an impact on the labor market that seems now predictable. But we cannot foresee all behavioral changes which are determined by predictions from this area and by technical developments. However, we can build some of them. The necessary adaptations include the construction of new institutions specific to labor law and social dialogue. Because of the speed at which social change is taking place, there is an increase of the distance between the views of trade union leaders (conservative, in most cases) and the reality of working relations evolution. The solution is the proactive attitude of the trade unions in relation to the labor law institutions and the trade union actions. Cybernetic syndication and online protests can provide examples of necessary changes.

Keywords: The future of labor; cyber(trade)union; online protests; labor relations; social dialogue.

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mind philosophy, cognitive sciences, social philosophy, postmodernism, bioethics, law philosophy, work sociology, medical sociology, labour law, human resources and migration. I published 7 books and 27 articles in Philosophy, 15 study in Sociology and more than 10 articles in Sociology and work legislation.

The Bells - from Liturgical Artifact to Sculptural Installation and Social Memorial. An Interdisciplinary Survey on the Evolution of a Traditional Artifact to the Status of Social Symbol and Cultural Icon

Mihai Ionut RUSEN¹, Pompiliu ALEXANDRU²

Abstract

The phenomenon of bells as a Social Memorial has emerged from the need for social attitude and involvement in the post-war era, and also on the background of an evolutionary process of symbolic values secularization of this typology of traditional liturgical artifacts. Visual Arts, architecture, and especially contemporary sculpture, exhibit the bells in the most visible manner, together with their supporting structures, whether functional or not, useful or just display artifacts. The belfries of modern churches become aesthetically and visually autonomous and are visual and sound landscape generators, as created by architects like Mario Botta and Le Corbusier. In contemporary sculpture, the bells become readymade sculptural objects fully integrated into sculptural installation, as artists like Jannis Kounellis, Claudio Parmiggiani, Barry Flanagan do, or even manifest memorial and social attitude, like Zaphos Xagoraris and Marcus Vergette. The Social Memorial identified today by the artifacts of bells covers from remembrance, heroism, the signaling of a memory archive symbolic or not, to attitude, motivation and social commentary, passing through artistic involvement in contemporary crises - war, suffering and human loss, drama in any situation. It always marks ideas or memory through the sound landscape and the visual structure that inevitably accesses a liturgical reflex of bells, a community memory.

The bell and its adjacent structures, all elements of the art and science of campanology, triggers an anthropological vector and evolving cultural icon, due to already occurred essential mutation through the secularisation of the original liturgical artifact into a

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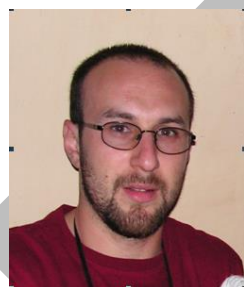
sculptural object and installation, now a militant Social Memorial or archive of memory.

Keywords: social memorial, sculptural object, installation, campanology, bells, liturgical artifacts, contemporary sculpture.

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His main scientific interests are philosophy of imaginary/imagination, communication and discourse of the arts (music, photography), semiotics. His interest is today in construction of ethical values starting from the imaginary projections of the world.

The Book of *Lomography LOMO LIFE The Future is analogue The Story The Cameras* – Expired Technology and Contemporary Experiment in Visual Arts

Mihai Ionut RUSEN¹

Abstract

The creative movement of Lomography is approaching 30 years anniversary and retains its active potential in contemporary Visual Arts, apart from its own status as global cultural organization and popular creativity icon. The approach of this paper assume multiple points of view on the subject of Lomography, as are determined by the quoted book and direct experiments on the subject: observer of the phenomenon for quite some years, direct practitioner/ lomographer, university art teaching, sculptural object practice, artistic research. As other artistic trends and movements of the contemporary Visual Arts, Lomography is based on the creative values of an expired technology – the film photography. Like Typewriter Art, analogue cameras are useless artifacts but still in use with creative people for artistic projects. Lomographic film photographs are anyway digitized by scanning, to be uploaded to social media platforms or dedicated websites; the creative process actually refers to The Ten Golden Rules of Lomography and the chemical magic of film development - you never know exactly what it will be on the film. It is also the intention of this article to assume that Lomography is one of the manifestations within the contemporary concept of post-photography (as defined by Robert Shore), in the sense that many artists choose the low-fi but extremely creative experimental capabilities of cameras and lomographic techniques, culminating with artists working on and exhibit photographs they no longer produce, those being available on Internet and already matching any concept.

Keywords: lomography, film, post-photography, artistic research.

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The Evolution of Human Values – A Comparative Study of Values in Adolescents and Emerging Adults

Claudia SĂLCEANU¹

Abstract

From pre-history to present days, the evolution of human culture implied the evolution of human values as well. During their lifetime, people develop a set of values and accept certain standards or norms by which their conduct is judged. Although the development of values starts in the early childhood, is not until adolescence that a person builds and defines his or hers own set of values and principles. A sample of 1250 participants, between 16 and 25 years of age, has been assessed with a V21 Questionnaire of Values, from Cognitrom Assessment System. The objectives and hypotheses of the study highlight the existence of differences between the evolution of human values in adolescence and emerging adulthood, based on certain demographic variables, like gender, age, provenience and level of studies. We discovered some statistically significant differences, such as: (1) women value professional recognition, social relationships, autonomy, safety, compliance to rules and challenges, more than men; (2) university students value autonomy more than high-school students; (3) people in urban areas value autonomy more than those in rural areas; (4) emerging adults value autonomy more than teenagers. In the end of the study, there is a debate on the conclusions and practical implication of this research.

Keywords: Human values; evolution; adolescents; emerging adults;

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Informed Consent in GDPR and in Research on Human Subjects - A Comparative Perspective

Antonio SANDU¹

Abstract

Applying informed consent to medicine is not limited to research on human subjects, but academic research is one of the most sensitive areas of action regulated by the new European legislative framework on personal data protection. We will analyze the validity of informed consent in research from the perspective of GDPR imperatives, IC as a process, not as a procedure, and the manner in which the IC process reflects the respect for the right of autonomy of the subjects involved in research, including the right to refuse data processing, as compliance with patient rights may sometimes be seen as contradicting the freedom of science. Broad consent, dynamic consent, IC in the case of vulnerable persons are concepts that have been widely debated in academic literature regarding research on human subjects, but under the impact of the new European Regulation on GDPR, there are a number of nuances that require a comparative analysis of the content of these concepts before and after the entry into force of the European Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

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Preventing loneliness in IT Employees by Developing Communication Skills

Sergiu SĂNDULEAC¹, Victoria PLĂMĂDEALĂ²,
Evelina GOROBET³

Abstract

A wide range of social circumstances that cause loneliness are reported by many people. It is less known about loneliness in IT employees and the possibility to reduce or prevent it through different techniques like communication skills development. It is well known that loneliness in an organizational context can lead the inadequacy of interpersonal relationships at work. Performance is enhanced when everyone works together as a coordinated, connected collective. People who feel lonely tend to experience negative affect and display antisocial behaviour towards those they do have contact with. In this case a program based on communication skills development is proposed, because as it was demonstrated in authors' previous researches there is a positive relationship between loneliness, communication and sociability. The purpose of the presented research was loneliness reduction through psychological program for workers and by developing communication skills. The psychological intervention was performed on a sample of 20 people, IT specialists, who were divided into 2 groups by 10 people in each: the experimental group and the control group. The subjects were selected according to the high level of loneliness, the presence of loneliness in group relationships, the manifestation of difficulties in communication process and low sociability. The objectives of the program were creation of a favorable environment for communication at the workplace; interpersonal communication skills development; involvement of samples in the act of communication, in order to liberate themselves from loneliness. The

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results of the experiment indicated a higher level of the assertive style of communication, the manifestation of this style as a dominant style in the act of communication, and a lower level of loneliness in group and friendship relations.

Keywords: Loneliness, communication skills, information technologies, workplace, formative experiment.

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The Student-Centered Learning Paradigm - University Teachers' Values and Competencies

Elena Ancuța SANTI¹, Gabriel GORGHIU²

Abstract

Current academic education crosses a difficult period - on the one hand, due to the impact of social, economic, political and cultural changes, and on the other hand, due to the loss of authentic landmarks and values at the moral / individual level. Considering the teaching profession as a special one, having in the past a special status recognized and appreciated, it can be said that in the consciousness and collective mentality, it represented a special value. Being a teacher was a honor. In the context of our contemporary society, choosing a teaching career represents a real challenge - only those equipped with a strong motivation, passion and very near to children, having a strong desire for transferring knowledge, endowed with particular skills and expressing great interest for continuous professional development become good and appreciated teachers. Now, the teacher's role is extended beyond the educational process and is reflected in the management activities, psycho-educational counseling, management of delicate situations, personal development, moral development, students' motivation, innovation and research etc. More, the teachers have a huge responsibility on identifying the factors that lead to students' drop-out and finding the optimal solutions to reduce this phenomenon. Taking into account the abovementioned considerations, the paper aims to identify the students' perspectives on defining a general profile of teacher's competences in the context of current Romanian education. As main factors, teacher's flexibility and the ability to adapt and understand the students' needs, can make the difference between success and failure. The research involved 245 students enrolled in the first year of studies, coming from various specializations, but following the psycho-pedagogical training programme.

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Keywords: students; teachers; competences; values; higher education.

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training manager of the Erasmus+ project "*EduForHealth - Let's make it better! Raising the awareness of the triad nutrition-health-food safety in school education*", and member of the research team of the FP7 project "*ENGAGE - Equipping the Next Generation for Active Engagement in Science Project*". 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).

Role of Physiotherapy in Rehabilitation after Stroke - a Review

Enkeleda SINAJ¹, Fatjona KAMBERI²

Abstract

Stroke is becoming more common in Albania and is the leading health problem that causes the most disability among adult people. Long- term care, support, and physiotherapy play an important role in the reintegration of people after stroke as well in their quality of life but in most cases, people receive physiotherapy during only the period of their hospitalization. The objective of this study was to conduct a selective review of the literature regarding the role of physiotherapy in rehabilitation after stroke based on PubMed.gov database in the past 20 years. In the review, we included only clinical trials articles regarding stroke rehabilitation published in English. The data were downloaded independently by each author. Keywords used for electronic internet research were stroke rehabilitation, physiotherapy, clinical trials. In the review, we included 13 trials. Most of the trials were conducted in the past 5 years. The data of findings of all trials included in the review show that physiotherapy alone or combined with other physiotherapy approaches improve spasticity, motor function and functional independence in post-stroke patients. In addition, all the trials emphasizing the role that physiotherapy play in the recovery in post-stroke patients acute or chronic.

Keywords: Physiotherapy; rehabilitation; clinical trial; post-stroke patients, review.

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The Living Conditions of Disabled Adults

Dana-Monica ȘODINCA¹

Abstract

I chose to approach a parallel between the culture of the majority population and the culture of people with disabilities. The profound changes that have taken place in the social field since 1989 have also considerably influenced the special protection system for people with disabilities. Until 1989, most people with special needs were known only by their families. According to the specialized literature, people with special needs were "hidden" by the eyes of the world. These individuals did not have rights, did not have facilities and thus violated the essential rights of those stipulated in the Constitution. The complexity of the so-called "problem of people with disabilities" makes efforts to improve the situation disproportionate compared to existing needs. Difficulties in implementing national programs are limited financial resources and the lack of managerial skills of those responsible for them. It is true that such goals require a long time, but Romania has proposed great things that have remained at the level of ideas and visions. The fundamental principles that have changed the realities in the area of quality of life, education and integration of people with disabilities into social life are based on human rights and the respect for these rights and the dignity of people with disabilities, based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaiming that all beings human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and are endowed with reason and conscience.

Keywords: disabilities; human rights; deficiencies; adult's disabilities; wellness;

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- International Conference, *The role of Tradition in early education*, held at the University of Oradea, Faculty of Humanistic and Social Sciences, 14-15 of June 2018.
- National Conference „*Sociologul Eugeniu Sperantia, reprezentant emblematic al mediului cultural orădean din perioada interbelică*”, held at the University of Oradea, Faculty of Humanistic and Social Sciences on 18th of December 2018.
- National Conference *Educația azi: Modernitate, Acceptare, Inovație*, held at the University of Oradea, Faculty of Humanistic and Social Sciences on 24th of May 2018.
- National Conference *Educația azi: Modernitate, Acceptare, Inovație*, held at the University of Oradea, Faculty of Humanistic and Social Sciences on 23th of May 2017.

Understanding Cultural and Behavioral Factors in the Mediation Process

Ana Rodica STAICULESCU¹, Anamaria Lucretia MOLCUTESCU²

Abstract

Starting from one of the definitions of the intercultural dialogue we can better understand some cultural and behavioural factors needed in the mediation process. Intercultural dialogue is a process that comprises an open and respectful exchange or interaction between individual, groups and organisations with different cultural backgrounds and world views. During the mediation process trust become the glue that holds the process together. It needs to be established, strengthened and maintained. So, it becomes important to work with the parties involved in the mediation process to develop ideas and projects which will enhance intercultural trust through joint design, joint implementation, joint gains and joint contribution.

Keywords: Intercultural dialogue; mediation process, intercultural trust.

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A Sociological Evaluation of a Digital Incentive Tool for Museums

Livia STEFAN¹, Dragos GHEORGHIU²

Abstract

Cultural heritage and the heritage of the past are accessible to the general public through museums, institutions with an essentially educational role. Since the 20th century, museums have diversified the methods of displaying their collections on their premises, especially in the case of archaeological artefacts, in order to provide additional details about their exhibits, but also to reconstruct the context of their use, e.g. by means of dioramas, 3D reconstructions, or animation films. Since children represent an important target audience, these presentation methods are used both as effective educational tools and as means of stimulating the users' engagement. An improvement in the museums' material presentation approaches, as well as a mixed reality (MR) experience, can be achieved by augmenting the visual impact of the museum artefacts through the use of Augmented Reality technology. Museums are often visited virtually through their websites, which integrate modern technologies for presenting the content and retaining the visitors.

Considering that the physical presence in a museum offers the complete educational experience, authors have designed a 'digital incentive' tool under the form of a Mobile Augmented Reality (MAR) game with the purpose of encouraging visits, increasing visitor retention and visitor returns. For the purposes of the experiment and evaluation, two kinds of Bucharest museums were considered, one with outdoor, and the other with indoor, exhibits i.e. artefacts, represented by costumes and recovered traditional houses. The visits can be designed as different game levels. The present article describes the MAR application, i.e. the methodology and game design for the an interactive application, as well as the experiment and the results of the evaluation of the

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efficiency of the proposed digital tool to stimulate, by playing, the physical presence of the museums' visitors, their retention, and willingness to return.

Keywords: museum; mobile Augmented Reality; user retention; sociological evaluation;

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Professor Dragoș Gheorghiu is an anthropologist and experimental archaeologist whose studies focus on the process of cognition, material culture and art. His recent research is concerned with the problem of immersion in re-enactments and in reconstructed contexts in Augmented and Mixed Reality. He is member of several international societies of archaeology, The Association of Professional Artists of Romania, and Paul Mellon Fellow at the Center of Advanced Studies in the Visual Arts, The National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C. He is author and co-author of multiple books and has a sustained publication activity on prehistoric material culture and semiotics in Europe.

Acknowledgement

The experiments in 3D have been conducted within the TimeMaps PN II IDEI research project. Many thanks to Mr. Bogdan Căpruciu for his help in improving the translation of the present text.

Economic Analysis Regarding the Particularities of a Bulk Terminal in the Port of Constanta

Viorela Georgiana STINGA¹, Ana Cornelia OLTEANU²

Abstract

The maritime transport is a complex economic activity that evolves in the same way as the economy, contributing to its development, being a factor with a significant impact on economic cooperation on a global scale. Freight is the primary concept in the shipping economy. Considering the interdependence between freight, ship and port, we can say that they influence each other, but the main factor in maritime transport is the merchandise/freight that takes different forms from raw materials to finished products, being classified according to the utility offered to the sectors that use it. Romania is an important maritime hub (the Port of Constanta being located at the crossroads of the trade routes linking the markets of the landlocked European countries to Transcaucasus, Central Asia and the Far East), so that its advantages should be exploited to the maximum given the high potential of the maritime transport in the national economy. The services that are offered by a terminal should take into account the entire logistics chain in order to optimize the associated costs (loading/unloading costs, storage, freight, cost of land transport), with significant restrictions on port final selection. In order to emphasize the importance of a bulk terminal in the Port of Constanta, within this paper we will analyze the transport activity both global and at Romanian level. We will determine the characteristics of such a terminal and the economic impact that it may have on the profitability and activity of a transport operator.

Keywords: Maritime transport; terminal; freight; economic impact;

Biodata

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The Influence of Personality Traits, Cultural and Economic Factors on Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

Nowadays, we really are in an explosion in entrepreneurship worldwide and veritable boom in connectivity. Entrepreneurship is an innovative and flexible process that requires educated personalities with a vision focused on individual responsibility, a realistic reward system, and alliances with a turbulent environment. The research in this field is current and necessary, contributing to the development of entrepreneurial skills in the educational process. Young people become able to assume the responsibility of one's own profession or careers. The paper analyses some economic and cultural determinations of Romanian entrepreneurship. The underlying hypothesis is that some personalities are more prone to entrepreneurship than other segments of the population. Individuals can have or acquire entrepreneurial skills by virtue of education and personality traits. The work has scientifically demonstrated the existence or absence of significant links between personality traits, culture, economic context and entrepreneurship.

Keywords: psychological traits, entrepreneurship, education, economic context

Biodata

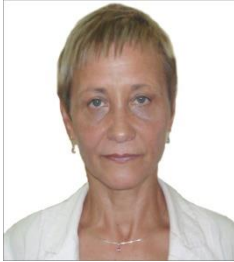


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The Protection of Personal Data in Romanian Criminal Proceedings

Ioana Alina SZABÓ¹

Abstract

The paper starts with an introduction concerning the European instruments on data protection moving forward to the Romanian legislation on the matter from a criminal lawyer's perspective. It takes into account the exception from the material application of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) concerning criminal proceedings, and focuses on the implementation of Law Enforcement Directive 680/2016 by the Romanian legislation. It thus analysis Law 363/2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purpose of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and on the free movement of such data, making also references to articles from the New Romanian Criminal Procedure Code (NRCPC) and national jurisprudence.

Keywords: GDPR; Law 383/2018; Romanian criminal proceedings;

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Acting against Wish according to Will: John Locke's Ethics

Emiliya TAYSINA¹

Abstract

John Locke is best known for his theory of knowledge. However, this theory includes practical, social, moral issues, containing ethics and meta-ethics, the latter being interested in epistemological nature of moral judgments. In his most famous "Essay on Human Understanding" Locke analyzes the domain of morality, paying great attention to the dichotomy of pleasure and pain as the main axis round which this domain rotates. In this paper the accent is put on the "trichotomy" of Will, Desire, and Freedom, since people often act against their wishes but according to their own will. The conclusion is given, that control of one's passions is the true progress on the path of freedom. In order our mind was free to explore any subject and make a judgment, we must educate our passions. Trained morality turns the unpleasant or indifferent in a pleasant and welcome, if only people do everything in their power. And Philosophical law is the measure of virtue and vice.

Keywords: theory of knowledge; ethics; will; desire; freedom.

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The Impacts of Perceived Ethical Climate and Codes of Ethics on Employees' Deviant Behaviors in Organizations

Seçil TAŞTAN¹

Abstract

The current study investigates the impacts of ethical climate (caring, law and code, rules, instrumental and independence climates) and perceived existence of organizational code of ethics on employee deviant behavior. It is suggested that workplace deviance may lead to huge financial, social and psychological costs for the organizations, organizational members, and the society. Workplace deviant behavior has been defined as voluntary behavior that violates significant organizational norms and threatens the well-being of the organization or its members, or both. Due to the severity and the pervasiveness of the employee deviant behavior problem, it is found noteworthy to examine the antecedents contributing to the occurrence of employee deviance in organizations. In the light of the previous literature study, several factors that have been associated with employee deviance have been reviewed and it was seen that workplace ethics was examined as a contextual variable influencing such behaviors in the organizations. Thus, in the current study, it was aimed to examine the impacts of perceived ethical climate and existence of ethical codes on employees' deviant behaviors towards the organization. A quantitative survey was performed among 230 employees in public and private organizations in various sectors, such as education, health, insurance, banking, telecommunication, and retailing. The data obtained from the research were evaluated with statistical programme and the findings revealed that all five dimensions of ethical climate (caring, law and code, rules, instrumental and independence climates) had significant impacts on organizational deviance. The instrumental and independence dimensions had positive impacts on organizational deviance, whereas caring, law and codes and rules dimensions had negative impacts on such behaviors. Further, it was reported that the perceived existence of organizational

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code of conduct had significant negative impact on organizational deviance. The findings of the research were evaluated and discussed with the implications of the previous empirical findings and both conceptual and practical suggestions were provided for the future studies.

Keywords: Workplace deviant behavior, Employee deviance, Organizational ethical climate, Code of ethics, Business Ethics.

Biodata

Seçil (Bal) Taştan was born in İzmir in 1978. After completion of her bachelor degree in İstanbul University Faculty of Economics, Department of Public Administration, she studied her master degree in Human Resources Management & Development in Marmara University and she started her academic career as a research assistant in 2000. She obtained her PhD in Organizational Behavior from same university in 2011. She is working in Marmara University Faculty of Business Administration, Department of Business Administration, sub-department of Organizational Behavior. She obtained Associate Professorship in 2017 in the area of Management-Strategy and Organizational Behavior. Her academic research studies include the organizational behavior, management and organization, industrial and organizational psychology, human resources management, organizational culture, leadership, and innovativeness. She has authored a number of academic research studies in academic journals and international conferences on these subjects..

The Relations of Toxic Workplace Environment with Perceived Burnout and Occupational Commitment: An Appraisal of Ecological Theory in Organizations

Seçil TAŞTAN¹, Emre İŞÇİ²

Abstract

According to approaches in the literature, types of toxic workplace environment include tearing others down, aggressive leadership, abusing the subordinates, destructive gossip, devious politics, narcissism and several other negative behaviors. Witnessing the presence of toxic workplace factors may also involve psychological harassment, social isolation of a member of a work community, threatening, talking behind one's back or other kind of pressurizing. It has been indicated that such conditions lead to low trust environment, low job performance, negative emotional reactions, high stress, and burnout among organizational members. Burnout is a widespread work-related and health-related problem in current working life and extant research reported that high amount of employees have been suffering from symptoms of burnout. It has been demonstrated that employee burnout is an outcome of prolonged response to chronic emotional and interpersonal stressors as these appear repeatedly in the work context which can be regarded as toxic workplace environment. Thereby, in this study, it was hypothesized that toxic workplace environment would have positive relation with perceived burnout of teachers. Further, it is suggested that toxic environment as involving various negative psychosocial factors would lead to reduced occupational commitment which is defined as career commitment as one's attitude to one's profession or vocation. Thus, it was hypothesized that toxic workplace environment would have negative relation with perceived occupational commitment of teachers. The theoretical background of the study is derived from both Positive Psychology approach and Ecological Theory which

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have been prominent theories for understanding work and organizational psychology. A quantitative survey was conducted among 210 teachers in public and private educational institutions in Istanbul-Turkey. The findings showed that toxic workplace environment dimensions had positive relationship with perceived burnout and negative relationship perceived occupational commitment of educational staff members. The results were evaluated with the implications of occupational health and importance of psychosocial hazards for employee well-being, especially in educational contexts. Moreover, the research findings were discussed with the implications of the previous findings and theoretical roots of Positive Psychology and Ecological Theory. Finally, both conceptual and practical suggestions were presented for the future studies.

Keywords: Toxic workplace environment, Employee burnout, Occupational commitment, Ecological theory, Positive psychology, Educational Institutions.

Biodata

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Communication in the Public-Administrative Space: a Comparative Study between 2013-2016

Dorina ȚICU¹

Abstract

The present article tries to identify a number of features of the communication process, in public space, namely in the administrative space of the local governments. The article tries to identify the way in which is shaped the relationship between transmitters and receivers of the public information, in terms of their active role in the public-administrative space, namely of the information and of the messages that are related to the field of the public administration.

The following analysis is based on a comparison, the study being conducted between 2013 and 2016 at the local government level of Iași: the Iași City Hall case.

Keywords: public administration, information, communication, message, public space;

Biodata



Dorina ȚICU (1985) – teacher at "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University, Iași, Faculty of Philosophy and Social and Political Sciences, Department of Political Sciences, International Relations and European Studies. She has a bachelor's degree in Political Science, a master's degree in "Public policies and Institutional Management", also a phd in Political Sciences, and she is a postdoctoral researcher at the Romanian Academy-Iași

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in public policies process (2013), The Management of the knowledge-based organizations: comparative dimensions of the organizational logic in Romanian Public Administration (2015), A constructionist analysis of the current public administration: the role of the myths (2018).

FIRST DRAFT

Legal Regulations and Consequences of the Migration Phenomenon on State Security

Ioan TICU¹

Abstract

In analyzing migration issues, we must take into account factors such as advancing technology, communications, increasing access to transport as quickly as possible, the degree of inequality between countries, and last but not least migrants in different countries who support newcomers, and all this leads to increased international migration. Other important factors include the aging population, fluctuations in the labor market and, last but not least, the expansion of health care services that have continually fueled the demand for migrants from developed countries, while very low salaries and high unemployment rates encourage people to look for perspectives beyond its own country. It is the political factor that decides what migration threats are to national security and how the states in the international system should be treated. Due to the differences in new political and global dynamics, international migration has increased both in scope and in complexity. International cooperation is an essential component in ensuring safe, orderly migration, involving primarily respect for human rights and human treatment of migrants.

In view of the above, we can say that the issue of migration has two main directions that coexist, namely the first that secures migration through various border control measures and combating illegal migration. This direction is also closely linked to the concept of a common area of freedom, security and justice. And the second direction as part of the European social model is the one centered on the social and economic dimension of migration.

Keywords: international migration; State security; international cooperation; freedom; justice;

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Lucrări:

1. **“Scurtă incursiune în istoria violenței domestice”** în cadrul Conferinței Internaționale **“Violența asupra femeii. Ipoteze. Explicații. Intervenții”** 2018, Ediția a III-a, 22 - 23 noiembrie 2018 – IAȘI.

2. **“etică și integritate în activitatea de voluntariat”** în cadrul Conferinței Regionale „etică și responsabilitate în activitatea de voluntariat” Ediția I – 7 decembrie 2019 – IAȘI.

The Importance of Public Health Policies in the Social - Economic Development of Romania

Mihaela TOMAZIU- TODOSIA¹

Abstract

For each individual, as well as for the entire community, health is one of the most important factors that ensure life and activity. Health care is not only a problem of healthcare but also a problem of a profound social nature, making it an integral part of all the social and economic development conditions. The right to health is conditioned by the health system and the socio-economic factors, which are reflected in the health of the population. The way in which this system is organized is a determinant of the individual's and community's health, putting their mark on the whole of their lives. Human health seen in the concept of public health is based on the individual's health as a component of the health of the population. Areas of approaches are diverse and start from existing health problems such as the state of the environment, socio-economic development or political governance. To ensure health protection, the governments of the world tend to include health in development programs through public policy. This article aims to bring to the attention of readers the importance of social and economic development and the importance of public health policies in this respect. Also, the inequalities existing in Romania regarding access to health services are an area of general interest, as it affects society as a whole.

Keywords: health policies, development, health determinants, inequalities.

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The Importance of Ethics in the Professional Activity of the Authorized Business Valuers in Romania

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Laura ASANDULUI³

Abstract

The ethics in business valuation activity is a must to build trustworthiness with stakeholders. Our paper presents the results of exploratory quantitative research aimed at highlighting the focus on ethics in the professional activity of accredited business valuers in Romania. We collected data through an online questionnaire that contains 10 questions (52 items, plus demographic data identification). The questionnaire was applied to the entire community of accredited business valuers in Romania (with a valid email address). The following issues have been analysed: the general preoccupation with ethics and specific ethical issues in the authorized business valuation activity in Romania; the positive and negative factors that influence ethics in business valuation activity; the frequent ethical issues faced by the valuers in their activity, the specific ethics elements taken into account by the valuer in the valuation process; the recommendations made by the respondents to the professional association.

According to the opinion of the respondents, the personal ethics of the valuer positively influence the ethics of evaluation (40.5%), but some practices in the field negatively influence it (26.8%). Among the frequent problems that they face is the lack of sufficient information provided by clients (52.4%) or pressures of clients (51.9%). The code of professional practice is too general; it does not offer sufficient support to solve specific ethical problems. 34.94% of the respondents totally agree that there is a strong concern for ethics in the business valuation activity in Romania.

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Keywords: authorized business valuers; ethics of authorized valuer; ethics in business valuation activity in Romania

Biodata



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Rosenberg's Questionnaire for Self-esteem Evaluation. Psychometric Considerations. Recalibration

Dan VASILIU¹

Abstract

Rosenberg's Questionnaire (1965) was elaborated for the global evaluation of self-esteem as a unifactorial construct. In the present research I have followed the actualization of the psychometric data of the scale, for the population of Romania, as well as the highlighting of some aspects concerning this one's factorial structure. The last calibration of the questionnaire was made more than 20 years ago (Baban, 1998). I have found, for general population, new values concerning the calibration limits as well as a bi-factorial structure of the items, already signaled in previous research, starting from 2002. I have found, also, differences concerning the standards between participants from the emerging-adult and adult categories. I have built up-to-date standards for the global as well as for the factorial score. The psychometric data have highlighted a good stability of the scale in the test-retest and a consistency good enough ($\alpha=0,836$) which confirms the usage of the results for research as well as for individual evaluations. This research was made in the time period 2014 – 2018, on a representative sample. 413 participants from the general population of Romania, above 18 years old.

Keywords: Self-esteem, Rosenberg Questionnaire, Recalibration

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The Organization of Cognitive Activity and Teaching Based on the Scientific Investigation Model

Cosmin VECHIU¹, Liliana BUDEVICI – PUIU²

Abstract

The issue of scientific investigation gains a special significance in an ever-changing economic, social and political environment where almost all aspects of education, and in particular education, starting with funding, content, quality, efficiency of educational systems and activities, are brought into question. According to the literature and models of good educational practices, there is important evidence of scientific research that highlights that teaching subjects by approaching the scientific investigation method, contribute to fostering of school pupils / students motivation, educating their scientific spirit and intellectual development. In this context, teachers have a significant role to play in applying specific techniques of scientific knowledge in the act of teaching, i.e. to teach school pupils / students how knowledge, idea and science are produced, because only so its values will truly be assimilated. Moreover, in order to facilitate the implementation of investigation-based learning and teaching models in authorized / accredited study programs within educational institutions, it is essential to promote the educational vision of teachers and, most importantly, in the specific activities of educational institution.

Keywords: teaching, scientific investigation, model of learning, theoretical subjects, knowledge, cognitive activities.

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Cosmin Vechiu - He is doing a PhD studies in Physical Education and Sport, he holds a Master's Degree also in Physical Education and Sport, with high value of teaching credentials certificate. Cosmin has four years overall teaching experience. He taught grades from 1 till 10 in Iasi, Romania (two years) and another two in Muscat, Oman. Cosmin was a professional soccer player for more than 3 years and after that he was very involved in coaching. Currently he serves as a PE teacher at CISH.



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Considerations on Legal Conflicts of a Constitutional Nature between the President and Other Authorities

Crina Mihaela VERGA¹

Abstract

This study aims, first of all, to present a specific attribution of the Romanian Constitutional Court, introduced by the revision of the Constitution of 2003, namely the settlement of legal conflicts of a constitutional nature between public authorities. In the second part of this study, we emphasize in detail the decisions of the constitutional court on legal conflicts of a constitutional nature, which have existed in the last years between the head of state and different institutions. As a result of the analyses undertaken, we have noticed a permanent deterioration of the relationships between the President and other public authorities, which has led to an obvious disruption of the democratic exercise of government.

Keywords: legal conflicts, President, public authorities, Romania

Biodata

I have graduated the Law Faculty from The University Al.I.Cuza Iasi and also the master (specialisation public and private law).

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).

In October 2014 I held my thesis in public session at the Faculty of Law from the University of Bucharest.

I have written and taught specialized courses for civil servants in training programs organized by the Continuing Education Center for civil servants subordinated to the County Council from Iasi and other training providers.

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FIRST DRAFT

Social Impact of Work-Based Learning

Ana-Maria ZAMFIR¹, Liliana GRECU²

Abstract

Due to the need of increasing the relevance of skills and knowledge acquired by individuals, work-based learning gained in importance in the recent period. In this context, more and more companies and learners become involved in various types of work-based learning in many countries. This paper aims to analyse how is the social impact of work-based learning assessed in five European countries: Spain, Austria, Poland, Romania and United Kingdom. Data have been collected via desk research and by interviews with experts on education and training providers. Our results are useful for various stakeholders from education and economic environment for improving their capacity on developing and assessing work-linked training programs.

Keywords: work-based learning, impact, evaluation methodology, comparative analysis.

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New Skills for Green Jobs. Exploring Green Skills Formation in Romania

Ana-Maria ZAMFIR¹, Liliana GRECU²

Abstract

Considering the significant challenges that are determined by the pollution and climate change nowadays, the economy needs to become more friendly with the environment and more closed to the circular model. In this context, the green skills become very important. This paper aims to analyse the provision of green skills in Romania, including qualification paths and the presence of green skills in the national competence framework. Data have been collected via desk research and by interviews with experts on green economy, as well as experts on education. Our results show that the Romanian formal system of education targets insufficiently green skills formation and that non-formal education methods represent valuable approaches in this matter.

Keywords: green skills; circular economy; skills formation; education; non-formal learning.

Biodata

Ana Maria ZAMFIR, sociologist and Ph.D in sociology, senior researcher and head of the "Education, vocational training and relation with the labour market" department, experienced in designing sociological surveys, studies on school-to-work transition, vulnerable groups, human development, local and community development issues and social stratification.

Liliana GRECU is a senior researcher undertaking studies, researches and analyses in the continuing vocational training field (trends, impact analysis, monitoring systems), informal and non-formal

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learning, as well as learning resources for vulnerable groups (inactive women, disabled, migrants). She is also a collaborator of ANC (National Qualifications Authority) as external evaluator for training courses: project management and training trainers. She has a large experience as project manager, during last 15 years she worked as coordinator/responsible in 19 European projects.

Acknowledgement

Proiectul Erasmus+ "New Skills For Green Jobs. Game Based Training To Develop Transversal Green Skills In Apprenticeship Programmes"

Text editing and cover: Roxana STRATULAT

Working Papers published by:

Editura LUMEN

Str. Tepeș Voda, nr. 2, bl. V1, sc. F, et. 3, ap. 2

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