

Record 1 of 100**Title:** New Approaches in Social and Humanistic Sciences in the Central and East-European Scientific Context**Author(s):** Frunza, A (Frunza, A.)**Edited by:** Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E**Source:** NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 1-4 **Published:** 2016**Abstract:** Central and Eastern European LUMEN Conference: New Approaches in Social and Humanistic Sciences: NASHS 2015 aimed at presenting, disseminating and promoting international scientific research results, and increasing the international visibility of research activity.

We aim for the facilitation of dialogue between practitioners, academics and students, affiliated to various educational and research institutions, on current issues. We particularly aim to facilitate dialogue in the sphere of social sciences and the humanities in Eastern and Central Europe, with Moldova as a point of convergence.

The LUMEN conference gathered together international academics, practitioners and experts from Brazil, Pakistan, Iran, the United Kingdom, Moldova, Turkey, Albania, Spain, Russia, the Netherlands, Taiwan, Peru, India, Hong Kong, Mexico, Ukraine and Romania, who had an interest in subjects from domains such as social work, sociology, methodology, psychology and educational sciences, management, politics, European studies, law, applied philosophy, and communication sciences.

We are honoured to announce a total of 200 works submitted in the form of oral, poster or virtual presentations, on the part of 260 authors affiliated with universities, centres and research institutes in the above-mentioned countries.

Accession Number: WOS:000391521500001**Conference Title:** Central and Eastern European Lumen Conference on New Approaches in Social and Humanistic Sciences**Conference Date:** SEP 11-13, 2015**Conference Location:** Chisinau, MOLDOVA**ISBN:** 978-88-7587-728-6**Record 2 of 100****Title:** Opportunities, Risks and Ethical Values in the Integration of a Sensitive Natural Area in a Difficultly Urbanized Landscape Zone - Case Study: Vacaresti Natural Park**Author(s):** Acasandre, A (Acasandre, A.); Craciun, C (Craciun, C.)**Edited by:** Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E**Source:** NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 5-8 **Published:** 2016**Abstract:** Vacaresti is a highly sensitive area, as it is a newly formed natural environment, hosting a large variety of species of plants and animals.

This article discusses the problem of this newly formed natural habitat which needs protection from the urban noise and pollution. The urbanization of the last 25 years makes this task very difficult, as the limits of this natural environment are bordered by a large variety of constructions, some of them hardly compatible with what is meant to be a protected natural park.

The research methodology used in this paper is qualitative, using the observation and the historical analysis. The article is based on the experience of coordinating a group of volunteers of the Faculty of Urban Planning ("Ion Mincu" University of Architecture and Urbanism, Bucharest). It aims to discuss the opportunities and threats of such an intervention in the urban structure of the city, through a juridical, sociological and urban approach. From the juridical perspective, the article discusses the Government Decision (HG) which proposes the transformation of this ancient housing district into a protected natural area. This intervention requires the expropriation of some of the old inhabitants of the zone, which still have juridical rights over this area. The social aspects of the paper focus on the role of the ethical values in the expropriation of the population that used to live there. Last but not least, the paper focuses on the urban aspects of the reconfiguration of the green urban system in Bucharest, a green area which, if implemented, will increase the index of the green surface/person with almost 1 m(2).

The results of the workshop consist in the continuation of the multidimensional educational and professional development, through a multi-layer research: ecological, sustainable landscape layers, historical and cultural layers, urban-architectural layers (urban setting, architectural fronts, silhouettes, infrastructure and mobility), social and community layers (the legal status and ownership of the territory, land use).

Accession Number: WOS:000391521500002**Conference Title:** Central and Eastern European Lumen Conference on New Approaches in Social and Humanistic Sciences**Conference Date:** SEP 11-13, 2015**Conference Location:** Chisinau, MOLDOVA**Author Identifiers:**

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Craciun, Cerasella	F-4200-2015	

ISBN: 978-88-7587-728-6**Record 3 of 100****Title:** An Overview on IMOs Legal Instruments to Combat Maritime Terrorism**Author(s):** Adascalitei, O (Adascalitei, O.)**Edited by:** Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E**Source:** NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 9-16 **Published:** 2016**Abstract:** A new regime, impacting on maritime security has been introduced through a series of international legal instruments adopted under the auspices of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), i.e. Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence against the safety of maritime navigation (SUA Convention 1988) and International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS Code). Consequence of numerous threats of maritime terrorism, culminating in the tragic events of September 11, 2002, they amend maritime security regime by reference to offenses constituting acts of maritime terrorism and overall strengthening the maritime security. Although not free of imperfections, currently remain the only international legal instruments of prevention (ISPS Code) and plays a procedural role (USA Convention) against acts that threaten the security of shipping. The overall regime is peered from the legal point of view.

A key role is also played by other international system established in 2006, Long-range identification and tracking (LRIT). LRIT is part of the suite of security measures adopted under the aegis of IMO to meet the threats of the maritime terrorism. Balancing international law rules with security interests, LRIT provides to the coastal states the thirst global system for the tracking and identification of the ships. From the legal point of view there are a number of issues related to the distance of which the information could be submitted, the confidentiality of the information, the adoption of the legal measures following the

identification of the security threats. From the security perspective, the implications analyzed are to what extent the information collected by LRIT is truly useful for a proper assessment of the risks posed by a ship.

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Conference Date: SEP 11-13, 2015

Conference Location: Chisinau, MOLDOVA

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Record 4 of 100

Title: Departure Ethics. The Migration of Romanian Physicians Abroad and the Impact on the Institutional and System Managerial Policies

Author(s): Agheorghiesei, DT (Agheorghiesei (Corodeanu), D. T.); Poroch, V (Poroch, V.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 17-26 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Our article aims at assessing the migration of physicians from the perspective of various facets of ethics and of the impact on the human resources and system policies. The results highlight that, beyond the financial aspect which is deemed to be the engine of physicians' migration, the main cause of migration is a vicious circle, a "multi-level violation of ethical promises" about the manner in which health care issues ought to be addressed in Romania (the ethical responsibility of the political class), the respect for patients, the right to a quality care and the respect for the professionals (the joint responsibility of authorities-institutions), but also an ethical dilemma related to the "return of investment" which is the responsibility of every citizen who has benefited from free education or in favourable conditions from his community, being responsible towards it (ethical individual responsibility).

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Record 5 of 100

Title: Formation Historical Thinking to Students in Primary School - Theoretical and Methodological Perspectives

Author(s): Alexandrache, C (Alexandrache, C.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 27-31 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: The present paper wants to prove that history contribute to the development of thinking of primary and pre-school students from the perspective of cause-effect relation. History is a discipline reflections and discussions. In this sense we include some educational strategies which encourages the professor to insist on the development of causal thinking of the students. For students there is very important to understanding the history like as a scholar discipline that preparing for a social life freed from stereotypical resentment powered by past facts.

This paper, we hope, will contribute to the development of the interest the formation and development of students' autonomous. For this purpose to be reached, the students must develop their conceptual knowledge and also their abilities to work differently. Only by using this, the future teachers will be aware of the means through which they can identify the particularities of their pupils and how they can be used in order to achieve an efficient and qualitative education.

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Record 6 of 100

Title: Facilitating the Understanding of Responsible Research and Innovation Dimensions in Non-formal Education Activities Organized in Museums

Author(s): Anghel, GA (Anghel, G. A.); Gorghiu, G (Gorghiu, G.); Gorghiu, LM (Gorghiu, L. M.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 33-38 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Non-formal education activities take generally place outside the formal educational system environments. This kind of education is a flexible one, having particularities of being learner-centred and more contextualized, in strong relation to the activities in which participants are involved. In this respect, museums represent excellent non-formal education environments, where various thematic activities can be undertaken.

The present article proposes to analyze the perception related to the importance of the role that non-formal education has by the means of the training activities organized in museums. The activities - even they proposed core-actions specific to Science Education - targeted also on emphasizing the dimensions of Responsible Research and Innovation [1], [2], being dedicated to students from primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education. In this respect, it was designed a standard research, of theoretical and empiric type. The theoretical demarche aimed to the level of understanding of the Responsible Research and Innovation dimensions [3], proposing a research hypothesis oriented on the following statement: the more students benefited of teaching experience-based methods and exploratory investigation in non-formal educational environments, the more interest in the research and innovation dimensions is recorded.

The empirical research embraced the gathering of the quantitative results, using the method of the structured questionnaire. Subsequently to the results analysis, it was drawn the following conclusion: non-formal education by the means of the activities held in museums is reflected as a learning process that stimulates the students' sensitivity and intellect for Responsible Research and Innovation dimensions. The research was conducted in the FP7 IRRESISTIBLE Project - "Including Responsible Research and Innovation in Cutting Edge Science and Inquiry-based Science Education to Improve Teacher's Ability of Bridging Learning Environments" (<http://www.irresistible-project.eu/>), that tried to make young people more aware about Responsible Research and Innovation issues and to develop their responsible citizenship [4].

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Record 7 of 100

Title: Exploiting the ICT and Web 2.0 Competencies in the Teaching Methodologies of Disciplines framed in the "Mathematics and Natural Science" Area

Author(s): Anghel, GA (Anghel, G. A.); Gorghiu, G (Gorghiu, G.); Gorghiu, LM (Gorghiu, L. M.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 39-43 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: This work underlines the results of a research undertaken in the frame of the national POSDRU project: "ProWeb - A Network for Teachers' Continuous Professional Development in order to Use Multimedia, Virtual Instrumentation and Web 2.0 in the Curricular Area of Mathematics and Natural Sciences", and aims to analyze the perception of the teachers who participated as trainees in the project, related to the use of ICT and Web 2.0 instruments in the teaching process specific to the area of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

For proceeding the proposed analyze, it was performed a qualitative research conducted during the workshops organized within the project activities, that involved a part of the trainee teachers, forming in this sense groups of educational experts in the mentioned area. The research objectives were oriented on: (a) measuring the level of the importance of the knowledge acquired during the training program, related to how to use ICT and Web 2.0 instruments in teaching specific disciplines; (b) measuring the level of satisfaction of the teachers concerning the knowledge and skills acquired in the training sessions organized in the ProWeb project.

The methodology used in the analysis was based on the expert group method (Delphi). For reporting and results interpretation it was used a two-dimensional array type method (Niches & Gaps). The research findings illustrate how the teachers gained new information on using ICT and Web 2.0 instruments in the teaching process, from both perspectives: importance and satisfaction.

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Record 8 of 100

Title: Holland's RIASEC Interest Types and the Five Factor Model of Personality. A Study on Students of the Technical Field

Author(s): Balgiu, B (Balgiu, B.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 45-49 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: The present study focuses on the relationship between the model of RIASEC vocational interests and the personality dimensions of the Big Five model in the case of a sample of technical students (N = 226). The instruments we used were the questionnaires Holland Self-Directed Search (SDS) and Big Five Questionnaire (BFQ). The results have shown that the group is characterized by a combination of interests of the investigative, entrepreneurial and conventional types. The correlational analysis highlighted the fact that all Big Five factors are linked to two to five RIASEC scales. To the same extent, RIASEC types correlate with at least one of the five factors, which demonstrates the considerable overlap of the two models and the close relationship between the latter and the characterization of personality.

The strongest relationships obtained were those between the Entrepreneurial type and the Extraversion type, and between the Investigative type and the Mental Openness type. This finding suggests that the students with an active behaviour are most probably compatible with jobs which require using verbal abilities to persuade and lead others. In addition, students who are open to experience will mainly choose jobs which entail scientific research. The results extend and confirm previous research.

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Record 9 of 100

Title: Setup Propositions in Architectural Design Thinking: Towards Control and Project Management

Author(s): Banica, C (Banica, C.); Mihaila, M (Mihaila, M.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 51-54 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Present paper aims to setup few propositions to input control in architectural design thinking with direct results in design process control and Project Management. The utterances contented as chapters are formulated as recommendations within architectural design thinking, as a conclusion of authors professional development, research and experience: 1-Formulating steps in architectural design conceptual demarche of the project, 2-Bigness and timing - evaluating phasing in design and construction, 3-Urban management and development - issues on design, 4-Construction site and surveyors - architectural design inputs and 5-Risks and anti-risks measures - a general design understanding. Strategic thinking and programming control in PM regards especially the particularities of design and vision on the project from the development team, but also on evaluating corroborating multiple parameters starting with the intelligence of architecture as construction and space, and ending with the capacity of delivering the construction in time and qualitative, but according to the design. Such succession of ultimate terms should define a good reflection further on the success and correct evaluation of the project.

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Record 10 of 100

Title: The Inquiry Level of Teacher's Experimental Activities and the Relationship with their Own Science Process Skills

Author(s): Barreto, M (Barreto, M.); Guerrero, D (Guerrero, D.); Guerrero, M (Guerrero, M.); Giron, C (Giron, C.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 55-60 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Teaching of sciences has been changing over the years. Today, the dictating model of teaching by inquiry is highly recommended by many specialists, that way we find that it is proposed in the document published by the European Commission "Science Education now: A renewed pedagogy for the futures of European" in the "Next generation Science Standards" and in the guidelines for the teachings of sciences the Peruvian Government propose. On the other hand, a series of essential skills to perform scientific investigation are considered, as they are contemplated within the international standards for teaching of sciences, such as the "National Research Council" and the "Next Generation Science Standards", among which is: raise investigation questions, and prepare experimental designs, among others.

In this article, we present the results of two important factors in the teaching of sciences by inquiry: in one hand, the acquiring of science process skills by teachers and the relationship with the inquiry levels of the experimental activities they bring to the classroom.

The research was performed from the analysis of experimental activities proposed by a group of 35 teachers who participated in the National Program for

Training and Continuing Education (PRONAFCAP), taught by the Faculty of Education Sciences from the Universidad de Piura. We found that when teachers improve in the skill of posing researchable questions and experimental designs, they are also capable for suggesting experimental activities to raise the classroom to a greater inquiry level. In the study, we detected 9 cases of teachers that went from suggesting structured inquiry activities or less to guided inquiry activities.

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Record 11 of 100

Title: Tourism and Cultural Heritage: Ilfov Region Attractiveness

Author(s): Badalau, SI (Badalau, S. I.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 61-64 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: The aim of the article is to prove that modern management and marketing strategies can enrich Ilfov region from the touristic, social and economic point of view. Thus, the potential of Ilfov and the surrounding area situated in the north-east of our capital could turn into one representative among the Romanian touristic landscape if adequate marketing strategies were used, especially if we consider the advantage consisting in the proximity to large urban centres (such as Bucharest and Ploiesti).

We mention further on just a few natural and handmade sites which represent the cultural heritage of the region: Caldarusani lake, the Caldarusani monastery, Balamuci-Sitaru Monastery, Caldarusani Forest Reserve (protected area), Alexandru Ghica family Palace, Snagov Monastery and Snagov Palace, and others. As it could be seen, the touristic offer of this county is very rich, from cultural and religious monuments of interest, to natural attractions and objectives which can be found on the Historical Monuments List. In terms of methodology, the study relies on on-site research in Snagov and the neighbouring communes.

Within the article, a SWOT analysis is performed in order to better understand the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the cultural monuments from Ilfov, in this residing also the originality of the work. The final aim of the study is to find strategies which could help to the increase of the attractiveness of Ilfov country for tourists. The article concludes that great tourism potential of the Bucharest-Ilfov region based on the combination of urban, business, cultural and environmental resources represents a powerful basis for the social and economical development of the region.

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Record 12 of 100

Title: Why do Hungarian Children not Learn Romanian Language?

Author(s): Boboc, C (Boboc, C.); Daniko, A (Daniko, A.); Ghita, S (Ghita, S.); Manea, D (Manea, D.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 65-69 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: European Union and other international organizations address with high attention the problem of national minorities in terms of the fundamental rights of these individuals, such as the self-recognition, equality, the use of minority languages, education in native language, etc.

In Romania, in Harghita and Covasna counties, there are living more Hungarians than Romanians. Due to the geographical delimitation of the regions where Hungarian minority is majority, children and adult population face difficulties in terms of learning country official language. The main reason is not the lack of interest of the Hungarian population, but the absence of the framework for practicing Romanian language. In order to demonstrate this statement, we have conducted a survey among students in " Marton Aron" High School from Miercurea Ciuc, Harghita county. The main goals of this study are: to determine the knowledge level of Romanian language for pupils of " Marton Aron" High School and to identify the factors that might contribute to increase knowledge of Romanian language among Hungarian minority. We have used elementary and advanced statistical methods, such as: surveys sampling, descriptive statistics, factorial analysis and correlation analysis. The main conclusion of our study is that Hungarian children would like to learn better Romanian language, but at school they are not involved in practical and entertainment activities in Romanian language. Moreover, outside school, they do not have the possibility to use this language as long as at home, with friends, in shops and in all public institutions they use Hungarian language. To improve Hungarian children's knowledge in Romanian language, in Romanian counties where they represent the majority, the educational institutions should organise attractive entertainment activities in Romanian language, the curriculum should have communication lessons in Romanian language and all Romanian courses should be more practical and attractive.

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Record 13 of 100

Title: The Bioclimatic Role of Urban Green Infrastructure in Health Security

Author(s): Boc, VI (Boc, V. I.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 71-76 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: In the last decade, the awareness of urban green infrastructure impact on public health (health security) has increased both at the EU level directives and in local development strategies, especially in the case of Western European cities. Although the health benefits of urban green spaces are studied since the late 19th century, until now these were not sufficiently integrated and developed within specific strategies and guidelines on urban green infrastructure planning.

The purpose of the research is to identify and synthetize the main health benefits of green spaces in order to develop a set of principles and norms regarding the impact of bioclimatic planning on public health and social security in urban environments. The study is focused on researching and refining the interrelations between health security, green infrastructure and human bioclimatology.

The results of the research highlight the multiple and complex impacts of urban vegetation on public health and human security by improving local microclimate conditions. Thus, there are presented a number of core principles with impact on the health security that reveal the opportunity to be integrate in both international directives and local guidelines concerning green infrastructure development.

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Record 14 of 100

Title: The Model of Internal Benchmarking of Higher Educational Institution of Physical Culture - a Strategic Tool for Achieving the Performance

Author(s): Budevici-Puiu, L (Budevici-Puiu, L.); Manolachi, V (Manolachi, V.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 77-83 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: The strategy "Europe 2020" focuses, mainly, on the sustainable development (as a result of an integrated approach of political and decision factors, by promoting a more efficient, a more greener and more competitive economy in terms of resource use), intelligent development (due to the economic growth based on knowledge and innovation) and favorable development of social inclusion (promoting an economy with a high rate of employability that will ensure social and territorial cohesion). The starting of a fundamental, irreversible transition from the natural resource-based economy to the knowledge and information-based economy represents a key priority for HEI of physical culture. The internal benchmarking of the HEI of physical culture represents a necessary step in the development of self-assessment and valuation of information on the university level. Concomitantly, it contributes to the performance achievement; it focuses on the internal structure of the HEI and its functional areas and could lead, by adopting the checked practices, to a leap in performance and competitiveness of the university. The application of benchmarking in the HEI of physical culture has positive aspects and mainly: development of a structure of external evaluation; creation and consolidation of new networks between institutions of higher education; establishment of continuity policy for improvement that lead to innovation; defining of development strategies and quality assurance. As a result of the dynamic of monitored, recorded and consolidated progress, the internal benchmarking represents a genuine management tool of European integration of the higher education institution of physical culture.

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Record 15 of 100

Title: Professional Development and Progression in Educational Career - Ascertaining Study

Author(s): Catalano, H (Catalano, H.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 85-88 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: One of the priorities of the current educational policies is the one related to the teachers' continuous training, which includes professional development and the evolution of the educational career.

Starting from the premise that one of the determining factors of progress in educational career is getting teaching degrees, with professional, social and cognitive implications, the purpose of the study is our teachers' perception- which are aspirants for second didactic degree, concerning their development in teaching process from real needs point of view.

The survey was accomplished by collecting answers through the application of a questionnaire on the target group made up of 70 teachers submitted on the exam for obtaining the second didactic degree.

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Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Catalano, Horatiu	P-1803-2015	0000-0003-0573-3038

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Record 16 of 100

Title: Conflicts between Teachers: Causes and Effects

Author(s): Catana, L (Catana, L.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 89-93 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Conflict situations are a quite frequent reality in every organization, including the school, and their identification, understanding and control represent a constant interest area for the psychologists and education sciences experts, mainly because of their impact on the individual and organizational performance. Even though it is a reality minimized or "hidden" by teachers and school managers, these conflicts affect the quality of the learning environment, as well as the teacher's performance (and, indirectly, the student's performance).

This paper presents how the professional conflicts are perceived and managed by teachers, based on a field research done in 2014, including 139 teachers from 23 Romanian schools, covering both urban and rural areas. It was used a mixed research methodology, data being collected through a questionnaire-based inquiry and 10 focus-groups for teachers and school managers.

The main causes for professional conflicts between teachers (out of a total number of 17 potential causes) were identified as: different information and previous experience related to a certain issue, different perception for the same problem, different motivation, interests and personal objectives, inequitable allocation of tasks. Other important conflict causes were: inequitable allocation of the school resources, limited career advancement opportunities, subjective performance appraisal of the teachers, breaches in following the internal rules and regulations, sub-optimal communication (lack of transparency, clarity and addressability).

At the school level, the main effects of the internal conflicts were identified as being the school climate deterioration and a more difficult internal

communication, with a negative impact on the students learning performance, in the end. At the individual level, the conflicts negatively influence the personal image of some teachers, and even creates isolation for some of them; also, create demotivation and lack of interest for the school issues, nervousness and an unfriendly atmosphere in the teachers room, manifestation of professional vanity etc.

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Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Catana, Luminita	N-6209-2014	0000-0002-4093-6693

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Record 17 of 100

Title: Bread as a Eucharistic and Martyrologic Motif in the first three centuries of the Christian Church

Author(s): Casvean, EI (Casvean, E. I.); Morariu, IM (Morariu, I. M.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 95-100 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: From the earliest times, bread has been considered an important aliment, essential for fulfilling a nourishing function. With the lapse of time, bread acquired liturgical implications, being a significant component for the fundamental rituals of many religions. In Christianity, bread became a central element, conferring it a superior position in comparison with the other beliefs.

Henceforth, the authors shall analyse the importance and significance of bread in the Early Church's history using Biblical and Patristic texts, the latter ones belonging to the Post-Apostolic Age, as well as to the Apologetic one, period also known as the beginning of Church's "golden century". Inasmuch as there are two notable meanings common to this epoch, the Eucharistic one, where bread symbolises the Body of Christ, and the Martyrological one compared by authors such as Ignatius Theophorus and Saint Polycarp with the baking process of bread. The authors claim to explain these two significations, identifying at the same time the constitutive values that ascribe such connotations to the implied element, but also to determine the relevancy of using them in those theological times and the process of embedding them in the latter forms of theology that followed.

Their presence in the contemporaneous theological practises shall be explained, in reference to the employment of such elements by the exponents of our current days theology from a theological point of view, being that they represent meaningful parts chronologically dated as belonging to the Early Church Times.

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ISBN: 978-88-7587-728-6

Record 18 of 100

Title: Prospective Studies: A Romanian Methodology. Ukraine as a Case Study in Scenarios for a Short-Mid-Long Term Evolution

Author(s): Chifu, I (Chifu, I.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 101-104 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: I introduced some two years ago a method for studying prospective studies that has been applied for the last two years in Romania. The last exercise introduce the experts from the trilateral Romania-Republic of Moldova-Ukraine to participate at this endeavour for one year time elaborating the scenarios for strong signals and weak signals of continuity and scenarios for weak signals and black swan events for low probability discontinuous evolutions on short term 6-12 month, medium 3-5 years and long term 10-15 years. Prospective studies are not about prediction, we are not rating probabilities for a scenario or another but we propose prospective evolutions so covering all alternatives and offering to the decision makers a wide range of development in order to avoid strategic surprise and prepare for each of the evolutions possible of a crisis.

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Conference Location: Chisinau, MOLDOVA

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Record 19 of 100

Title: The Social Justice - Main Goal of Law Application

Author(s): Ciongaru, E (Ciongaru, E.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 105-108 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: The law cannot be conceived within a limited framework, but it should be considered as a whole through the science of the law, which formulates general principles based on which the law develops an appropriate mechanism for influencing the behaviour of the individuals, on the grounds of generally accepted value requirements. When assessing the instrumental and moralistic features of the legislation, there is the temptation to consider the law as the equivalent of social justice, representing a general form of adapting the moral justice to different requirements and social circumstances, such adaptation implying however, the use of public constraint as part of the judicial process. The social justice is a moral political construction focusing on equal rights and collective solidarity. It is essentially a project for a more just society admitting the permanent existence of injustice. The social justice is grounded on the equal rights of any person and on the possibility for all human beings, without any discrimination, to benefit from the social and economic developments all over the world. In any society, the social justice is to ensure unrestricted exercising, by the individuals, of the fundamental rights and obligations, therefore achieving the legality and legitimacy of the act of justice. The concept of lawfulness is intimately related to that of regulation and legislation, for which

reason, they are sometimes mistaken one for the other one, although relating to different activities. The regulation includes the drafting of laws and normative acts and the result thereof is the very legislation which, in its turn, is subject to lawfulness.

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Conference Location: Chisinau, MOLDOVA

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Record 20 of 100

Title: English Language Study Frameworks in Management and Engineering

Author(s): Cismas, SC (Cismas, S. C.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 109-113 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Professors nowadays acknowledge the reality that students and graduates report reduced levels of interest and motivation for study and lifelong learning, being skeptical about their careers and employment opportunities. Learners often fall victim to overload, as a result of ineffective intellectual work styles or unrealistic expectations they set for themselves. In this respect, the present article outlines ameliorative measures derived from the strategies indicated by the people hereby questioned. Student perceptions were investigated, regarding the evaluation and certification of language skills, which were, in turn, compared to active labour market classifications, both in national and international contexts. During the analysis, it became obvious that the study skills and the intellectual work styles Romanian learners use must become more flexible, more efficient, more clearly defined and more logical, shifting focus from what I know to what I can do, from memorizing data to skills use. Such applicative research reveals positive correlations among stress, motivation, coping strategies and results. Improving the learning approaches and the specific working methods in the studied idioms and cultures will bring added value and effectiveness.

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Record 21 of 100

Title: Translation Skills for Multidimensional Education

Author(s): Cismas, SC (Cismas, S. C.); Dona, I (Dona, I.); Andreiasu, GI (Andreiasu, G. I.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 115-118 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Standardized and harmonized translations in business engineering are the modality to disseminate progress and provide democratic access to it. Translations bridge the disparate worlds and apply scientific approaches to new situations. The role of subject matter experts in business engineering translations is crucial. They target specialist audiences, not the general public, and, without proper education and specific subject training, understanding such documents is improbable. The more sophisticated and specialized technology becomes, the more translators of technical documents must adapt by developing complex and specialized know-how. Ambiguities and nuances inherent in language become even more pronounced in business engineering and simply knowing the language is no longer sufficient. In order to assure total accuracy in the translation of a patent, an operations manual, a specifications sheet or any other business contract, the translator must know the subject matter at the same level as the audience that will read those documents. Without such knowledge, major concepts may be confused or mistaken, even if every translated word is correct. Inaccurate or poor quality translation of business terms, legally binding obligations, or technical specifications may not only undermine the corporate image and the company brand, but it could be outright dangerous and expose the corporation to unforeseen liabilities. Proficient translation enables clients to avoid injuries, lawsuits and fines. All in all, the professional translation and interpreting services assist in communicating important hazard and safety data. Such facilities improve communication and reduce workplace conflicts or costly damage.

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Conference Location: Chisinau, MOLDOVA

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Record 22 of 100

Title: Professional Development by Accessing and Drafting Translations

Author(s): Cismas, SC (Cismas, S. C.); Dona, I (Dona, I.); Andreiasu, GI (Andreiasu, G. I.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 119-122 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Any document poses challenges that have to be addressed, especially in business management communication, where mistakes in translation will cost money, time, effort, and can generate hazards. Academic education in business engineering is inconceivable without professional translation skills, as they are part of our study, research, and career progress, but also consistent part of our daily modern life as consumers, with individual work horizons. For clarity in this activity, governments increasingly focus on providing a wide range of standard documents. Companies may need legal translations for a wide range of purposes, each of which requiring validation under multiple legal systems. Professional legal translators are qualified experts who use their years of foreign language and business law training together with their engineering experience to produce translations meeting the quality standards expected in technology and trade worldwide. In nowadays global economy, with increasing workforce migrations, it is clear that proficient translations promote knowledge and innovation, sharing scientific progress and fair business contract typologies across the world, to all states, irrespective of current development levels.

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Conference Location: Chisinau, MOLDOVA

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Record 23 of 100

Title: Some Considerations on the Applicability of EU Regulation no. 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Author(s): Ciuca, LB (Ciuca, L. -B.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 123-126 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Romanian accession to the European Union was and is not only a process of accession but is mostly a process of integration, a process that involves building common mechanisms and establishing legislative instruments with European enforcement and of some common mechanisms involving their implementation.

The historical, political and socio-economic evolution of each individual Member State and the European Union as a whole required that national or community law to face some challenges and to find solutions to problems arising from legal practice. In this context we mention the implementation of EU Regulation no. 650/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council of 4 July 2012 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and the creation of a European Certificate of Succession [2]. The implementation of European law in relation to national legislation has generated and will generate controversial issues for doctrinaires, especially issues in relation to which the practitioners should identify common and predictable solutions. Issuing the European Certificate of Succession as of August 17, 2015 has generated a number of problems in relation to the establishment of the competent authority of territorial jurisdiction and of the applicable law. This paper proposes some procedural solutions in accordance with European and national legislation, especially in consonance with the practice and doctrine to date. At the same time, given the bill of Ministry of Justice for amending and supplementing the Government Ordinance no. 119/2006 on some measures necessary for the implementation of EU regulation since the Romania's accession to the European Union, the material brings some constructive criticism on the proposed text and makes some proposals for *lex ferenda* in matter.

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Conference Date: SEP 11-13, 2015

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Record 24 of 100

Title: The Failure of the Public Discourse in the Post-Ceausescu Romania

Author(s): Ciulei, T (Ciulei, T.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 127-132 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: The premises is that the public discourse, in particular the Romanian one, can fail at any given time. In other words, we do not propose to demonstrate that public discourse has failed, but merely that if, through an unfortunate background will meet the formal conditions and/or materials upon which we shall present below, then, yes, the public discourse can be considered as entered into insolvency proceedings.

And here I will allow myself to play a little with the terms, to explicit the metaphor in the title of the study. And there is the possibility of a double interpretation: one figuratively, by understanding through failure and ruin, a total failure, a fiasco, the reference being here losing or dropping the purpose for which the action will be pursued. In our case, we understand that the act of speech, the language, are placed in a different position than the one for which it was instituted.

In its proper meaning, bankruptcy involves and designates a debtor's inability to pay off the debts and from the lender. In other words, the speech has a particular incapacity of explanation, and as E. Coseriu expressed: "The act of the language is no longer adapted" [1]. There is in this case between the language and the denoted act a reality of a contractual intrinsic conflict. As, in economic order, the terms are explicitly expressed, so there is a discursive order there is an ontic matching between the language act and the reality. Any such speech puts distortion based as to not be able to honour its obligations, and on the way it is therefore looks like this to be... insolvent.

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Record 25 of 100

Title: The Quality of Evaluation Process in University: Student's Perceptions

Author(s): Clipa, O (Clipa, O.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 133-137 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Problem Statement: The evaluation process is an important part of didactic process in university.

Purpose of Study: The main objectives of the paper are to investigate the methods and standards of evaluation process of students.

Research Methods: The investigative part is done through the survey about some aspects of the educational process in Higher Education. The questionnaire was consisted of 72 items. The sample comprises students from Stefan cel Mare University from Bukovina County (ROMANIA).

Findings: The students consider the educational process is depending on some factors (educational level, program of study and performance). In terms of the gained results we have described the perception of students about the educational process and specific methods of teaching.

Conclusions: The results obtained after the quantitative and qualitative analysis help to figure out more clearly the evaluation process from university. The final data helps to build a better system for teaching in university education and for the optimizing the quality of the evaluation process.

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ISBN: 978-88-7587-728-6

Record 26 of 100

Title: Positive Approach of Children's Behavior. Strategies to Strengthen Teachers and Pupils Relationships

Author(s): Cojocaru, D (Cojocaru, D.); Galbin, A (Galbin, A.); Costache, L (Costache, L.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 139-142 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: This article describes the impact of two training sessions, positive approach of children's behavior and child participation, developed in the parent

education programme. The programme was developed in several Education Zone Action schools with high dropout, implemented by HoltIS, and funded by UNICEF Romania during School Attendance Initiative Campaign. The aim of the project was to provide a support for parents, but also for teachers. Data come from four focus groups with teachers and five in-depth interviews with parent educators who were involved in these training sessions, during 2014-2015 school year. The teachers bring in discussion the importance of positive approach and relate changes about teaching skills, emphasizing the needs and interest of students. The final results are observable through the improving of relationships between teachers and pupils, and also in increasing school attendance.

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Conference Location: Chisinau, MOLDOVA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-728-6

Record 27 of 100

Title: School orientation for Parental Education Programmes. Parental Education as a Perpetual Strategy for Improving School Attendance

Author(s): Cojocaru, S (Cojocaru, S.); Costache, L (Costache, L.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 143-146 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Improving school attendance requests a holistic approach including internal and external school factors. Supporting parents and involving teachers in promoting parental education contribute significantly to strengthen school attendance. These data come from eight focus groups including parents and teachers, five in-depth interviews with parent educators, and two in-depth interviews with headmasters. The participants involved in the programme implemented by HoltIS and funded by UNICEF Romania during School Attendance Initiative Campaign, emphasize the improving of parental abilities and teacher's positive attitude on children. Also, the parents and teachers suggest the necessity of parental education as a perpetual strategy encouraging a culture of change and innovation in schools.

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Conference Location: Chisinau, MOLDOVA

Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Cojocaru, Stefan	A-2035-2009	0000-0003-4873-5340

ISBN: 978-88-7587-728-6

Record 28 of 100

Title: Improving Parental Participation through Non-Formal Activities

Author(s): Cojocaru, S (Cojocaru, S.); Galbin, A (Galbin, A.); Rusu, DE (Rusu, D. E.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 147-150 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: This paper introduces the importance of non-formal activities as a support for parental participation. The study developed by HoltIS and funded by UNICEF Romania, in the parental education programme, emphasizes the perspectives of teachers and parents from several Education Zone Action schools with high dropout. Data collection through focus groups and in-depth interviews relate that extracurricular activities, Other type of school, and some volunteering actions of parents are the main procedures in schools which contribute in improving school - family collaboration. The schools that involve parents in non-formal activities succeed to have a better relationship with children's family, help to develop children's non-cognitive skills and teachers become more confident in their teaching ability. Finally, the financial resources, the excessive bureaucratization and the pressure of time, appear as barriers in organizing non-formal activities.

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Conference Date: SEP 11-13, 2015

Conference Location: Chisinau, MOLDOVA

Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Cojocaru, Stefan	A-2035-2009	0000-0003-4873-5340

ISBN: 978-88-7587-728-6

Record 29 of 100

Title: Demographic Transformations Caused by Migration

Author(s): Condac, E (Condac, E.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 151-154 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: One of the multiple transformations caused by the migration of population is represented by the demographic transformations. The ratio between the fertility rate and the ageing rate, between the active population and the number of children, as well as between the dependent persons and the elderly, and between the depopulation of certain areas and concentration of population in other areas, represents significant factors in relation to the effects produced by such ratio, as well as in relation to the perspectives of the process of migration. The identification and use of such factors to the benefit of mankind are necessary requisites to ensure a favorable environment for the future generations and for the evolution of mankind.

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Record 30 of 100

Title: Family, Education and Migration

Author(s): Condac, E (Condac, E.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 155-157 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: The identity of the family in the society is more and more complex. In the context of migration, family acquires even more complex dimensions, being characterized both by light and by shadows. Desiderata such as well-being, in order to create proper education and training for children, an always greater involvement of women on the labor market, the provision of a decent living standard for all generations of the family, can be achieved in developed countries by the high level of economic and social evolution. In the less developed countries, such desiderata can only be achieved by migration to the areas presenting more potential. Implementation of the decision to migrate implies risks for all the members of the family. On the long term, acceptance of such risks leads to an adjustment of the difference between the desiderata before migration and the acceptance of the actual effects of migration.

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Record 31 of 100

Title: Effects of Economy on Emigration Countries

Author(s): Condac, E (Condac, E.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 159-162 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: The so-called "emigration countries" present a different development process as compared to the developed countries. In such emigration countries, the rhythm is determined firstly by the level of departures, which is behind the one specific to the developed countries, and secondly by the effects of the very process of emigration. The departure of the population, in search of a more favorable economic and social status, implies both advantages and disadvantages. From economic perspective, advantages are represented mainly by the remittances, as well as by the decrease in the unemployment rate. The major disadvantage is represented by the brain-drain effect. It is necessary for the public policies in the emigration countries to render the labor market more flexible and to encourage domestic production, so as to ensure a balanced development in the future and, consequently, a decrease in the emigration level.

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Record 32 of 100

Title: The Impact of Promotional Messages on Consumer Behavior

Author(s): Constantin, I (Constantin, I.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 163-167 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: The Marketing concept has become a very used element, but few people really understand that is his role. The most important element of marketing is to study consumer behavior, otherwise the results of a promotional campaign will not be the expected ones. Thousands of promotional messages are sent to consumers through various ways: TV commercials, radio spots, banners indoor, outdoor, printed materials, telephone, etc. Do these messages have the expected effect in the minds of consumers? Promotional messages have a positive role in terms of creating awareness and educating consumers, but these also have a negative role due to the elements of aggression, meaningless and content errors. Consumers behave differently from these messages, from ignoring them to act according to them. In the article, the author shows the steps of purchase decision and the importance of them by analyzing each stage of this cycle. Starting from this analysis, the author proposes a set of marketing strategies through which marketing agencies should take into account when designing a promotional campaign. This study shows how important it is to research consumer behavior and how the customers perceived these messages from the transmitter to the receiver. For this depends on the success of a promotional campaign which has the role to raise awareness or to increase sale.

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Record 33 of 100

Title: Using Method "Mystery Shopper" in Research Quality Tourism Service

Author(s): Constantinescu, VG (Constantinescu, V. -G.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 169-172 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Nowadays, in modern marketing, when the potential buyer has a vast variety of tourism packages to choose from, more and more travel agencies are turning to marketing research to see what the customer wants and needs.

In the article, the author shows the importance and the steps of the Mystery Shopper research method. Besides the theoretical part, he also presents the results of a survey on the travel agencies market. Starting from the research results, the author proposes a set of marketing strategies through which travel agencies pay more attention to the customers who come into a travel agency. A customer that is satisfied with the services provided by an agency may recommend it to another 4 people, while an unhappy customer will most likely tell the experience to at least 8 friends.

Mystery Shopper's goal is not to "catch" the travel agent who did not talk nicely to a client or did not offer him the proper information. Its aim is to improve customer service.

Therefore, in designing a Mystery Shopper type of research, the research milestones and the profile of the operator must be taken into consideration.

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Conference Location: Chisinau, MOLDOVA

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Record 34 of 100

Title: "The Right to the Landscape" and "the Landscape Right". Landscape as a Tool of Meta-Ethic and Multidimensional Education in The Knowledge Society

Author(s): Craciun, C (Craciun, C.); Acasandre, A (Acasandre, A.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 173-179 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: The problem discussed in this article is related to the reassessment of the Landscape term, which currently generates new fields of research and studies on the holistic knowledge border. The methodology used consists in a Landscape transdisciplinary approach of the initial term, leading to new areas of research by integration, transgression and metamorphosis processes, approaching a limit spread through words, real or imaginary, technical, sustainable value, aesthetics or production, cultural, anthropological and mysticism, philosophy and semiotics.

"The Landscape Right" and "The Right to The Landscape" of Humanity and the right to Nature and to healthier sustainable living it's a legitimate right. The issue of life and moral conscience of the people integrated in the Metaethics discipline, debates the aims, values and general principles of the Constitution and the ethics of relation to other fields of human knowledge: art, science, high technologies, etc.

Landscape perception today is as an evolution that metabolizes local cultures and integrates basic elements of social and cultural ancient traditions with science and contemporary art. In the context of the conceptual change science that focus on the study of landscape and community in relation to the human being and multidimensional education, related to ethics and meta-ethics, leading to a new methodology. The

Landscape term is used today in a holistic sense, as a link between different areas, and turns into a major concern in our society. For areas such as: landscape design, Urbanism and territorial planning, regional development, architecture, art, culture, anthropology, ethnography and ethnology, the Landscape is an essential term to define modernity in contemporary sense of natural and urban heritage, in the European context. Meanwhile, "The Right to the Landscape", becomes a legitimate claim linked to ethical and meta-ethical values, in the multidimensional educational research and continuing professional development throughout life.

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Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Craciun, Cerasella	F-4200-2015	

ISBN: 978-88-7587-728-6

Record 35 of 100

Title: Operationalizing Social Responsibility throughout the Third Sector Development: Social Economics

Author(s): Croitor, E (Croitor, E.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 181-185 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Research Problem: The following article raises awareness upon Social Economics - as a method of responsibility assumption - based on promoting business initiatives which implies solidarity and a high priority not towards capital but on human beings - with surplus distribution. Social Economic structures possess a significant social impact, generating social inclusion and life quality growing of vulnerable groups.

Methodology and the original contribution of the author to the field: This paper proposes a conceptual boundaries which first makes it possible to subsequently analyse how we identify the accountability in market economy compared to how it is practiced in the social economy. Both the development of market economy and social economy involve entrepreneurship, but unlike the first, profit in the social economy is measured not only in accounting terms but also through social utility. We contributed towards the theme explored by presenting how the social economy - by means of active social inclusion becomes opportunity for vulnerable: they find and retain a job, increase their self-esteem, vision over their lives is changed; we show that, whilst clients-as part of the general public who use the products and services provided by / in the structures of social economy enjoy the quality of services and covers a range of needs. Moreover, tackle the economic and moral point of view, proof that we can increase social cohesion, and social relationships can be reinterpreted in the context of individual well-being and the common good.

Conclusions: Social Economics clearly contributes to an abiding development of economic cooperation between individuals and represents a mechanism of active protection of those individuals. These, considering that passive protection solutions can deepen further the existing social problems and can exacerbate social stigma feeling.

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Record 36 of 100

Title: Mythos and Logos in Plato's Philosophy

Author(s): Cucu, M (Cucu, M.); Lenta, O (Lenta, O.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 187-191 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Sacralizing the finitude of human existence and the banality of quotidian life is quite frequent in the history of humankind in general and that of religions in particular. The encounter between myth and logos, and especially the liberation of the logos from the myth, have deeply and definitely marked the whole philosophical conscience in Ancient Greece. All of the Platonic philosophy gravitates around the relation between the dimension of the logos and the universe mythology opens, between the rigorous world of reason and the beliefs of the heart. The liberation of the logos from the myth constituted the basis for the beginnings of scientific thought and for the discovery of the spirit. This paper drafts several explanations regarding the presence of myth in Plato's philosophy, as well as the meaning of his style, generating contradictions, in which antinomies, obscurity and equivokes blend with hidden symbols of myth, especially since myth has always constituted a fundamental element in the history of human culture and still marks certain components in the life of the human being, who is constantly searching for underlying significations and meanings.

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Conference Date: SEP 11-13, 2015

Conference Location: Chisinau, MOLDOVA

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Record 37 of 100**Title:** Methodological Individualism an Always Current Research Paradigm**Author(s):** Dascalu, DI (Dascalu, D. I.)**Edited by:** Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E**Source:** NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 193-197 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: The sources of the methodological individualism go back as far as the 18th century, in David Hume's social philosophy, for instance, or in the classical economic thinking of Adam Smith or David Ricardo. The method as such was formulated at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century by some great sociologists like Max Weber or Georg Simmel, on the one hand, and by the neoclassical sociologists, on the other hand. The criticism of the methodological individualism was brought to the fore by the adherents to the opposite paradigm of knowledge, i.e. the methodological holism. Besides these ones, there are other types of criticisms of ideological nature, which connect this method to the liberal ideology in a more or less legitimate way. Beyond the methodological criticisms and ignoring the ideological ones, which are not the object of the present study, we consider that the methodological individualism remains a useful and productive knowledge paradigm, which is able to underlie the research in different domains of the social spectrum. We are trying to outline the elements of a plea for this type of research paradigm, taking into consideration both the limitations and merits of this method.

Accession Number: WOS:000391521500037**Conference Title:** Central and Eastern European Lumen Conference on New Approaches in Social and Humanistic Sciences**Conference Date:** SEP 11-13, 2015**Conference Location:** Chisinau, MOLDOVA**ISBN:** 978-88-7587-728-6**Record 38 of 100****Title:** The Study of Ego-Documents - a Necessity of a Literary - Cultural Education in Romania**Author(s):** Dima, FI (Dima, F. -I.)**Edited by:** Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E**Source:** NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 199-203 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: In the context of the diminishing interest of Romanian high schoolers in school reading assignments, this work proposes the study of some foreign texts which belong to the category of ego-documents, which are written by famous contemporary authors. Without a doubt, autobiographical writings ensure language authenticity, but they also contribute by teaching from others' experiences, by stimulating the pupils' interest towards the studied texts and by showing the potential a text might have. Starting from the benefits of studying nonfiction literature identified by researchers, this paper will underline the importance of utilising ego-documents as teaching material in Romanian high schools. For authenticity, the exemplification is made here with the help of a text named "The Last Dancer of Mao", written by the famous ballet dancer Li Cunxin. The option of an unedited autobiographical text is motivated also by the desire that its study would have a substantial pedagogical impact on the adolescent youth.

Accession Number: WOS:000391521500038**Conference Title:** Central and Eastern European Lumen Conference on New Approaches in Social and Humanistic Sciences**Conference Date:** SEP 11-13, 2015**Conference Location:** Chisinau, MOLDOVA**ISBN:** 978-88-7587-728-6**Record 39 of 100****Title:** DigiMathArt - a New Method of Teaching and Cognitive Evolution**Author(s):** Draganoiu, R (Draganoiu, R.); Braescu, A (Braescu, A.)**Edited by:** Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E**Source:** NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 205-209 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: DigiMathArt is an interdisciplinary method of teaching and learning that uses computer graphics and programming in order to make the mathematics concepts easier to understand. By combining arts, programming and mathematics it helps in creating complex connectomes, the brain highways to understanding. The idea of DigiMathArt method is to describe the concepts of mathematics by means of logic games and graphics. Kids are trained dynamically, according to their speed of processing the information - not necessary according to the age - and are then evaluated. At this point, the only evaluation of this method of teaching and learning goes by means of the national standardized tests. The pupils enrolled in the public and private systems of education, trained with DigiMathArt method, perform as high as possible when tested, and the home / unschoolers manifest a better ability to integrate and comprehend math concepts not only in math, but in other activities that involve critical thinking and other complex concepts.

Accession Number: WOS:000391521500039**Conference Title:** Central and Eastern European Lumen Conference on New Approaches in Social and Humanistic Sciences**Conference Date:** SEP 11-13, 2015**Conference Location:** Chisinau, MOLDOVA**ISBN:** 978-88-7587-728-6**Record 40 of 100****Title:** The Geopolitics of Artists' Mobilities across Europe**Author(s):** Duester, E (Duester, E.)**Edited by:** Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E**Source:** NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 211-217 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Human movement across Europe is too often conceived as one-way, final and as going East-West. What is not asked is whether there are any other kinds of multi-directional, repeated movements from Eastern Europe. This research will, instead, look at Eastern European migration through the lens of artists. However, artists are not conventional migrators as they take part in repeated movements across Europe for work. Their particular type of short-term, multi-directional movement can be better described as mobility. In particular, this article explores the mobility patterns of contemporary visual artists from the Baltic cities of Tallinn, Riga and Vilnius. Cross-border mobilities out of these emerging art cities are vital for survival and for getting onto the global art world. This article will emphasise how artists' mobilities are not always for pleasure but, instead, for necessity.

Accession Number: WOS:000391521500040**Conference Title:** Central and Eastern European Lumen Conference on New Approaches in Social and Humanistic Sciences**Conference Date:** SEP 11-13, 2015**Conference Location:** Chisinau, MOLDOVA**ISBN:** 978-88-7587-728-6**Record 41 of 100**

Title: Overcoming Fear of Health Problems - Solutions Offered by Romanian Commercials

Author(s): Emandi, EM (Emandi, E. -M.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 219-223 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Our work is intended to emphasize the message conveyed by Romanian TV commercials for medicines. This goal will be reached through a semiotic and stylistic approach. Fear of health problems is more or less overtly present in the visual or verbal message of this category of commercials. The way in which apprehension is exploited speaks about the multiple facets and, as a whole, about the values of the Romanian society.

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Conference Date: SEP 11-13, 2015

Conference Location: Chisinau, MOLDOVA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-728-6

Record 42 of 100

Title: Open Dialogue in Romania in Multidisciplinary Services for Hospitalized Abused Elderly

Author(s): Gavrilovici, O (Gavrilovici, O.); Necula, R (Necula, R.); Damian, SI (Damian, S. -I.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 225-227 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Open Dialogue was introduced by Jaakko Seikkula (Finland) as a method to work with the new cases of schizophrenia in Lapland Region, Finland. Over the years, the OD principles were refined and were tested in various studies. The principles are: a multidisciplinary meeting with the person with acute schizophrenia symptomatology in the first 24 hours from symptoms' debut; family members are invited in the meeting; all professionals who will be involved on the case are invited, too; everybody can express his or her opinion about the crisis and the actions to be taken in the specific context of the person in the center and his or her family; decisions are discussed openly with the person and the family members. This model was adapted for a model of multidisciplinary team (medical and psycho-socio-legal-psychiatric-spiritual) which operates in the hospital in a Geriatric Clinic in Romania during 2015. This study describes the intermediary results of the experimentation of Open Dialogue method for elderly identified as being abused. This activity is performed while they are hospitalized in the Geriatric Clinic for a few days.

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Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Damian, Simona Irina	E-4572-2011	

ISBN: 978-88-7587-728-6

Record 43 of 100

Title: Narrative Therapy in Romania. Postmodern Challenges in Translation

Author(s): Gavrilovici, O (Gavrilovici, O.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 229-230 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Narrative therapy developed from a generative span of systemic therapies at the end of 1970 and mostly during 1980. Michael White (Australia) is the accepted founder of Narrative Therapy, along with David Epston (New Zealand). The study describes the translational challenges in adapting the professional narrative therapy jargon for a Romanian audience.

Most of the difficulties encountered during translation by Ovidiu Gavrilovici, associate professor in psychology while translating a series of particular words utilized in narrative practice. Definitional ceremony, outsider witness, reauthoring, externalizing conversations or unique outcomes are presented as creating challenging translational decisions.

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Conference Title: Central and Eastern European Lumen Conference on New Approaches in Social and Humanistic Sciences

Conference Date: SEP 11-13, 2015

Conference Location: Chisinau, MOLDOVA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-728-6

Record 44 of 100

Title: Merger & Acquisition Deals and CSR

Author(s): Giurgi, L (Giurgi, L.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 231-236 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is acknowledged more and more as being strategic element for ensuring sustainable success of the business, along with Merger and Acquisition operations which are the most efficient way for growing the business. Both, CSR and M&A operation target obtaining in the end a sustainable growth of the company. In this context the study aims at responding to the following two research questions:

What is the impact of the M&A transaction over the individual CSR ratings?

Can individual CSR ratings predict the position of a company as being Acquirer or Targeted in a M&A deal?

Therefore, the purpose of this paper was to offer an overview of the 2006-2014 M&A transactions, to assess the effect of M&A deal over the components of the CSR ratings, like: Community, Employees, Environment and Governance and to determine whether individual components of the CSR rating can influence the position of a company to be either acquirer or target in a merger and acquisition operation.

For fulfilling the purpose, the study had in scope a sample of 125 Mergers and Acquisitions deals announced and started during 2014, the companies being selected as involved in top 25 transactions from 5 areas of the World for which availability of the CSR ratings was assessed.

The findings of this analysis showed that the individual components of the CSR rating (Community, Employees, Environment, Governance) have a limited influence over the capacity of a company to be either acquirer or target in a merger and acquisition operation (9,63%). M&A process has an important negative effect over the CSR ratings both of the Acquirer and Target in term of Employees and Governance. Also the conclusions highlighted that the M&A process affects the focus of the Acquiring companies to be involved in community related activities in short term period.

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Conference Location: Chisinau, MOLDOVA

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Record 45 of 100

Title: Present Educational Policies between Success and Failure at the Level of their Implementation. Opinions of Future Teacher Master Students

Author(s): Glava, C (Glava, C.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 237-241 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Education is one of the central fields of the public policies focused on change and reforms. Changes are necessary in the Romanian educational system as its functionality gradually decreased in the last two decades and the results periodically registered in the international knowledge and abilities test place our country in lower parts of the countries hierarchies. In Romania, the educational policies are extremely dependent of the political orientations of the governments, and consequently, the changes are numerous, unfortunately really substantial or aiming a real change for the better. In most cases changes consist of formal modifications with ineffective, contradictory or surface consequences.

The present study involved students that attend master programmes and follow the second level pedagogical training at Babes-Bolyai University and that have an initial experience in working with educational acts and a certain practical experience within the educational system. The research investigates their opinions regarding certain present educational policies decisions attested in the present legislation (LEN 1/2011 and the subsequent additional normative acts) which failed to reach the stage of their implementation into practice. The fact that generated our study is that there are certain really important educational policy decisions that failed to be implemented into practice due to sets of contradictions and unbalances in the system of education. The study offers an image on the extent the participant students identify these legislation failures and their possible consequences for practice.

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Record 46 of 100

Title: Mass-Media - A Proper Environment for Disseminating Health Education

Author(s): Gorghiu, G (Gorghiu, G.); Dinu, C (Dinu, C.); Cristea, GC (Cristea, G. C.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 243-248 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Rather diverse than formal education, the informal education does not fit generally into the templates proposed by the actual compulsory curricula, but proposes various activities open not just to pupils and students, but also to general public. In other terms, the informal education tries to enrich the formal and non-formal education, without the necessity concerning the recognition of the learning activities supported by a degree or by a diploma. Usually, the informal education takes into consideration the pedagogical influences on each individual personality gained especially from the own family, influences from the particular living environment social, cultural, political, economic, religious etc. -, but also from the local, regional and national mass-media radio, television, hard /on-line press.

In this respect, the paper emphasizes on the role of local/regional mass-media for promoting a proper Health Education, especially related to the development of pupils and students attitudes/abilities, in order to avoid or minimize the risk of getting ill due to a wrong alimentary habits. The research takes into consideration the impact that an event organized in the frame of the Erasmus+ project: "EduForHealth - Let's make it better! Raising the awareness of the triad nutrition-health-food safety in school education" had on the participants, being recorded in the special analytic instruments of the journal article that illustrated the event.

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Conference Date: SEP 11-13, 2015

Conference Location: Chisinau, MOLDOVA

ISBN: 978-88-7587-728-6

Record 47 of 100

Title: Language Teaching Resources and Quality Assurance in Higher Technical Education

Author(s): Greculescu, A (Greculescu, A.); Todorescu, L (Todorescu, L.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 249-253 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: In the light of the new paradigm for the study of languages, teaching resources play a key role in ensuring the quality of the didactic process since they facilitate the learning of languages and also streamline and develop communicative competence, comprehension and evaluation of applied language pedagogy. The aim of the present study is to raise awareness of the quality and features of the teaching/learning resources that can be used effectively in the study of English in technical higher education. The research is a comparative study between two Romanian prestigious technical universities: University "Politehnica" of Timisoara and University "Politehnica" of Bucharest and << Nicolae Cioranescu >> Technical College in Targoviste. The present study poses some queries related to the characteristics of these resources likely to assure the quality of the language teaching process. Hence, the following variables were identified and proposed: plenty, available, fit for didactic purpose/learning friendly, useful, clearly structured, interesting and original and authentic. A questionnaire was used and data were statistically calculated by means of Lickert Scales and interpreted and expressed as cause-effect relations.

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Record 48 of 100

Title: Language Experience and Engineering Students' Professional Mobility

Author(s): Greculescu, A (Greculescu, A.); Todorescu, L (Todorescu, L.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 255-258 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: The present paper capitalizes on previous research on the best practices teachers of English should employ in technical higher education in view of

ensuring their students' smooth professional development and mobility as well the quality of the teaching-learning process. Due to an increased demand for multicultural competences by today's international and globalized labour market, the current research deems it fit to tackle the issue of previous linguistic experience and competences, likely to develop the engineering students' abilities to fluently and accurately communicate across cultures and fit perfectly into the pattern of teamwork and interpersonal communication - key professional requirements nowadays. Hence, the study addressed 250 first and second year engineering students studying Computer Science, Electronics, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at the University "Politehnica" of Timisoara and University "Politehnica" of Bucharest and high school children from "Nicolae Cioranescu" Technical College in Targoviste. The research used a 32 item questionnaire and the data were analysed statistically by means of Likert scales and the findings were expressed in the form of an Ishikawa Diagram, revealing the cause-effect relations. The variables addressed students' previous linguistic experience acquired in both formal and informal contexts, a factor of utmost importance when designing best practices likely to ensure not only the quality of the teaching and learning process but also students' professional performance.

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Record 49 of 100

Title: Decision Making Policies in Management of Sport Activities

Author(s): Iftime, DA (Iftime, D. A.); Popescu, V (Popescu, V.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 259-263 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: Sport activities are developing, from the managerial point of view, like in any economic entity. The decision making process adopted by sport organizations, respectively the elements, the types and the models of the decision making process, the related methods for adopting a certain decision, basically correspond to general management principles. As a consequence, we intend to identify, through this paper, the particularities of elaborating and implementing the decision making policies for the governing bodies in the football clubs, as well as certain aspects regarding correlations between the adopted decision models and the long-term success of these organizations. The results of our study lead to managerial strategies patterns that contribute to a better functionality of the organizations working for the promotion and the support of sport activities. We concluded that sustainability and performance in sport implies adjustments and personalization of the decision making policies to the specifics of this field of activity, regarded at the intersection between economic and socio-cultural fields.

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Record 50 of 100

Title: Doctrine and Jurisprudence - Springs Interpretative Law

Author(s): Ignatescu, C (Ignatescu, C.)

Edited by: Sandhu A; Frunza A; Gorghiu G; Ciongaru E

Source: NEW APPROACHES IN SOCIAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES **Pages:** 265-269 **Published:** 2016

Abstract: The doctrine and the jurisprudence find their unity in the practical character of the doctrinarian activity's fundamental. The doctrinarian does not involve in a study concerning an abstract phenomenon, nor an ideal law belonging to a certain society. As well as the other jurists, he deals with real facts. If the doctrine appears as an extension, as a reflection of this practice, than this happens because its existence is justified by a necessity of the practice. As the doctrine constantly relates to the judicial practice, the jurisprudence develops in close relationship with the doctrine.

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