

Record 1 of 170**Title:** Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty**Author(s):** Sandu, A (Sandu, Antonio); Caras, A (Caras, Ana)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 1-6 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.627 **Published:** 2013**Abstract:** The aim of this volume is to present a selection of papers presented at International Conference Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN), Current Paradigms in Social Sciences, 10-13 April 2013, Iasi, Romania.

LUMEN 2013 Conference short description and outcomes: - more than 400 registered participants from universities and research institutions in Europe, Asia, Africa and America;

294 scientific papers submitted;

172 papers were accepted for publication in Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences. The total number of papers accepted (294) was 58.50% of those submitted, with 41.49% being withdrawn or rejected.

The countries represented by the participants (33 countries) were as follows: Algeria - 2.02%, Bangladesh - 0.68%, Bulgaria - 0.68%, Brazil-1, 70%, Canada - 0.40%, China - 0.68%, Spain -1.02%, Croatia -1.02%, Indonesia - 0.40%, Iran 6.46% Macedonia- 0.68%, Malaysia - 1.36%, Russia-2, 02%, France - 0.40%, Greece - 1.36%, India - 0.40%, Iraq - 0.68%, Italy-2.38%, Jordan- 0.40%, Kazakhstan - 0.40%, Lithuania - 0.68%, Pakistan - 1.02%, Peru - 0.40%, Portugal - 0.68%, Republic of Moldova - 0.40%, Thailand - 0.40%, Turkey - 1.70%, Ukraine - 0.68%, United Kingdom - 0.40%, USA 0.40%, Romania - 69.72%. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Accession Number: WOS:000347957500001**Conference Title:** Lumen 3rd International Conference on Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN) - Current Paradigms in Social Sciences**Conference Date:** APR 10-13, 2013**Conference Location:** Iasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanis Sci, Lumen Publishing House, Lumen UK**Author Identifiers:**

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Sandu, Antonio	A-2267-2010	0000-0001-6605-3453
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ISSN: 1877-0428**Record 2 of 170****Title:** An Overview on the Implied Obligations in a Contract of Affreightment**Author(s):** Adascalitei, O (Adascalitei, Oana)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 7-15 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.628 **Published:** 2013**Abstract:** If there were no express provisions in the charter party as to seaworthiness or a ship owner's obligation to exercise reasonable dispatch, there is an implied obligation in common law. At other times, in the absence of an express term, the right to nominate a port does not give rise to a correlative warranty on the nomination to a safe port. Likewise, a change of circumstances occurring after the conclusion of the contract may be sufficient to discharge the parties from further performance of their contract. In common law, the shipper has an implied obligation to inform the ship owner on the dangerous nature of the shipped goods. Last but not least, whether the owner of the vessel operates a liner service or a under a charter undertakes that his vessel, while performing its obligations under the contract of carriage, will not deviate from the contract of carriage.

Based on theoretical and jurisprudential aspects, this article aims to analyze the consequences of the ship owner's breach of the contract, the implications of express liberty clauses, and where appropriate, the Hague-Visby Rules incorporation effect. In conclusion, the obligations have different meanings depending on the type of the contract of affreightment and the circumstances in which the obligation must be fulfilled or the moment while operating. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Accession Number: WOS:000347957500002**Conference Title:** Lumen 3rd International Conference on Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN) - Current Paradigms in Social Sciences**Conference Date:** APR 10-13, 2013**Conference Location:** Iasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanis Sci, Lumen Publishing House, Lumen UK**ISSN:** 1877-0428**Record 3 of 170****Title:** Need to Change the Optics in the Prevention of Addictive Behaviors. The Role of Local Communities in Prevention of Smoking**Author(s):** Albert-Lorinez, E (Albert-Lorinez, Eniko)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 16-21 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.629 **Published:** 2013**Abstract:** The study has a comprehensive background provided by the joint research of the University of Medicine and Pharmacy Tg. Mures and Davidson College, USA, which contains previous results. Our data draws attention to the fact that attitudes toward psycho-active drugs need to be assessed in relation to the characteristics of the local community to which the person belongs. Similarly, prevention activities should consider the cultural features of the target group. We will use the PRECEDE model to design the community prevention model.

We explored motivational elements, expressed by symbol, that determine the attitudes toward smoking through deeper psychological structures.

We used a questionnaire and a projective method and the collected data were subjected to symbol analysis. As a result, we gathered answers about the orientation of the needs, desires, and motivations of the interviewees, as well as the internal models and motivations leading their behavior.

Based on the obtained data, we performed an analysis using the PERCEDE model, which helped us identify the needs of teenagers from different social environments and of various ethnicities. This analysis was followed by a strategic plan for community intervention. Our ultimate goal was to promote health within the community, with the desire to prevent tobacco use. All activities provided by us are intended to raise the quality of life among adolescents.

We can recommend that the differences in cultural features of the target group should be respected during prevention by mobilising community resources which are rooted in shared desires, fears, daily practices, rituals, and values. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 4 of 170

Title: Baroque Spirit in Romanian Culture. Possible Educational Alternatives for Contemporaries

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

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 22-26 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.630 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This study starts from the premise that the European Baroque culture, which experienced specific forms of manifestation in Romanian society, was influenced by the XVIIIth century educational training. Some important factors in this sense were: the Romanian Orthodox faith, the religious feelings and the moral values of society. The interference between the educational system and the Baroque culture was a result of the following aspects: the interest of the Romanian elite for European schools and books, the graduation of schools from Rome and Poland, and their preference for certain readings and studies. Education policy has been the product of the culture and the historical time in which it has manifested. This is the main reason for which the present paper focuses on the XVIIIth century, which corresponds best with the time when the baroque manifested itself in the Romanian space. It insists on cultural ideas that were present in the writings of that time and it highlights the facts that were related to the education of the young generation. This paper reveals the connection between the Baroque influence, the historical events, the culture and education of Romanian society. Our documentation was based mainly on the notes taken by the foreign travelers, on the work of Romanian chroniclers and writers.

The conclusion reinforces the belief that learning systems should be understood in terms of the cultural influences of that specific period. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 5 of 170

Title: Functioning of the Company under Globalization

Author(s): Anastase, I (Anastase (Badulescu), Ileana)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 27-31 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.631 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The paper establishes the analysis study of the functioning of the company under globalization where the factors with positive and negative impact on the future company's functioning are both enumerated and analyzed. The purpose of this paper is to present arguments to support the conclusions, and to emphasize the importance of professional quality of the business manager and employees services and activities. The company functioning, in a globalized environment, changes the behaviour, operating rules, principles and business environment. The estimation of the development potential of the enterprise involves its successful operation, i.e. the imaginary existence of this company with other production, selling possibilities, with another structure of the final product, with a different efficiency. The originality of the research consists in the confirmation of existing concerns about the specialization quality of managers to organize business. In this context, for ensuring the development of the company, the financial level of the company must be considered. Companies with considerable financial potential are relatively more flexible, are able to change their economic partners, attempt to implement scientific and technical achievements, accept more easily productive, organizational structure changes, suggesting a method for analyzing the operation of a virtual company imaginary called the enterprise of the future. The manager, burdened by the problems of the company, must always take into account the values, the social problems of employees and of the country.

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Record 6 of 170

Title: Multicultural Counseling in School

Author(s): Anghel, A (Anghel, Alina); Lupu, RA (Lupu, Ramona Adina)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 32-35 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.632 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The paper proposes to underline the role of the multicultural counseling, in the multiethnic school organizations, for the school integration of the different ethnical pupils. For the achievement of this purpose the following general goal was proposed: the analyze of the way in which the proactive valences of the counseling process prevent the situations of personal, educational and social crisis in the multicultural school. There were considered the following explicative paradigms: a) in the context of a majority culture, the native culture of the ethnic group influence the processes of adaptation/rejection of the rules and conventions for its social integration in the educational group; b) the counselor intervenes professionally for the school integration taking into account the limits of the beneficiaries' cultural valences; c) in the multicultural school organization, the counselor helps eliminating the discriminative stereotypes and preconceptions and promotes the culture of equality. For this purpose the qualitative type research, using the method of the structured interview, with items corresponding to the following analyze directions: beneficiary - counselor, counselor - beneficiary. On the direction beneficiary - counselor, the analyze unit is represented by the group of different ethnic persons (Bulgarians, Romani, Romanians). The registration unit is the ethnic pupil: Bulgarian, Romani and Romanian, with ages between 10-14. For the research direction counselor - beneficiary, the analyze unit is the counselor of school

and professional education. The research underlined the fact that the resistance to change is latent. The rational internalization of the human values eliminate the stereotypes and cultivates tolerance in the context of multiculturalism. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 7 of 170

Title: Coaching and Mentoring in Bachelor's Degree Programs for Social Workers and Teachers

Author(s): Anghel, A (Anghel, Alina); Voicu, C (Voicu, Camelia)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 36-40 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.633 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This paper presents an analysis of coaching strategies used in the final stage of undergraduate programs for social workers and teachers for primary and preschool education in order to identify "best practice" of coaching and mentoring. To achieve this goal we used comparative analysis of models of coaching based on the following criteria: the satisfaction of university students, and trainers related to the methods used; the students'/teachers' perceptions of the effectiveness of the methods used; the consumption of resources (material, human and time). A comparison of coaching activities in the two specializations was made to identify innovation opportunities for training in undergraduate programs for teachers and social workers education. Professionals in these fields have in common the conditions of the agency and direct relationship with clients (adults and/or children) and the condition of people with training goals and empowerment. The assumptions from which we started the research were: (I1) a method is "best practice" when student satisfaction with the coaching method used positively correlated with satisfaction of his coach regarding the same method; (I2) there is a "best practice" if the student's perception of effectiveness is positively correlated with the perceived effectiveness of the method by coach, (I3) a method "best practice" implies reduced consumption of resources, time and human energy. Coaching labs are designed to develop individual skills for successfully performing the roles of professionals in social work and primary and preschool education. Analysis methods were made based on cognitive paradigm (efficiency and effectiveness of training methods is assessed by each participant in the coaching program by referring each event to his/her cognitions) and experiential paradigm (experiencing one method allows participants to express their own set of critical factors of satisfaction/performance indicators that constitute a frame of reference for establishing best-practice). The research is qualitative, exploratory; we used semi-structured interviews and surveys. Information was gathered from a sample of intent, unstructured, consisting of a group of 60 students and 3 coaches. The research results confirmed the first hypothesis, showing the conditions necessary for consideration of a method as "best practice". (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 8 of 170

Title: Agreement of Election of the Law Applicable to Matrimonial Regime

Author(s): Anitei, NC (Anitei, Nadia-Cerasela)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 41-45 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.634 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The rules of private international law are regulated in the Civil Code, Book VII "Provisions of Private International Law", Chapter II is called "The Family".

The conflict of laws in the field of matrimonial agreement is set out in art. 2593 and art. 2594 of the Civil Code.

From the provisions of art. 2591 of the Civil Code in conjunction with art. 2593 paragraph 1 letter a and b of the Civil Code we note that we have two types of agreement. Thus, the first type of agreement from art. 2593 paragraph 1 letter a of the Civil Code is called the agreement of election of the law applicable to the matrimonial regime and refers to the conditions of validity "on the election of the law applicable to the matrimonial regime, except capacity" and the second type called matrimonial agreement is regulated by art. 2593 paragraph 1 of the Civil Code referring to "the admissibility and validity conditions of matrimonial agreement, except capacity."

To clarify the meaning of the conflict of laws of Article 2590 of the Civil Code in conjunction with 2593 of the Civil Code we need to perform the primary classification of the concept of agreement of election of the law applicable to matrimonial regime. Application of private international law is impossible without deciphering the meaning of the legal rules specific to this branch or without classifying the test cases on categories.

We can observe that art. 2593 paragraph 1 letter b and art. 2594 of the Civil Code does not define the notion of agreement of election of the law applicable to matrimonial regime. Once the operation of primary qualification is completed, by framing the legal relationship of private international law among the conflict of laws mentioned above and the applicable law determined, the agreement of election of the law applicable to matrimonial regime shall acquire new content and a new scope, due to the operation of secondary qualification, which is achieved by *lex causae*, namely by the substantive law applicable to the legal relationship in question. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 9 of 170

Title: The Traditionalism of the Modern Family - Social and Legal Direction and Contradiction

Author(s): Apostu, I (Apostu, Iulian)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 46-49 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.635 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The current conjugal mentality in Romania reflects a kind of atypical modernity - a modernity of declarations regarding the status, marital roles

and functions of the family, but, at the same time, there is a kind of traditionalism regarding concrete facts. According to the latest social studies, about 40% of Romanians declare themselves to be traditional, in some way or another. Although the majority of couples talk in egalitarian terms about sharing conjugal roles and gender equality (in phrases that are most often stereotypical), the actual situations reveal a distribution of roles based on gender as well as social inequality.

Another dimension that shows the same contradiction in terms of values is represented by the problem of conjugal independence expressed through the need for an alternative emotional association to the institution of marriage (i.e. consensual union) and through the need for more relaxed divorce legislation to make separation easier. Thus, divorce by agreement was introduced in Romania in 1993, Art. 305 of the Penal Code (on penal sanctions for proven infidelity) was revoked in 2006, and divorce before a notary public or a civil status registrar was legalized and introduced in 2010. As a consequence, we would have expected an increase in the divorce rate in Romania. However, the rate of marital dissolution remained low (between 1.5% - 1.7 parts per thousand), Romania being among the countries with the lowest divorce rates in Europe.

On the same note, statistical data shows that 5.7% of people are in favour of cohabitation; the social legitimacy of this phenomenon seems even stronger, although proposed drafts for a national law legalising cohabitation stirred strong reactions which paradoxically contest precisely this previously affirmed legitimacy.

The study aims to explain these cultural and legal problems in terms of common direction and contradiction. From the methodological point of view, the study relies on analysis of official documents from divorce files, secondary analysis of national social studies, comparative analysis of the proposed national draft legislation for the legalization of cohabitation and equivalent international legislation. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 10 of 170

Title: New Points of View on Concept of Health and Lifestyle

Author(s): Apostu, M (Apostu, Mihaela)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 50-54 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.636 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Health condition is related to the dynamic equilibrium between the body's abilities and the demands to which it is subjected and should not be regarded as a definitive good win, but as a labile state. Overcoming the defense capacity of organs and body systems, inadequate coverage in the individual psyche phenomena taking place in his own body (or out of) failed social integration characteristic, any of these factors can disturb the health balance and creates conditions for disease. Each person gives particular importance to the five dimensions of health. Some individuals are more interested in intellectual or emotional health than physical health. Others can draw great satisfaction from their relationships with other people or engaging in work for religious ideals. Health dimensions form a whole, which interacts to ensure efficiency and comfort functions. Cultivating a certain proportion entails the development of the rest. Similarly, missing a single dimension can have severe effects on the overall health. To maintain a good health, we must pay attention to all five scales, identifying links between them and trying to keep them in balance. Lifestyle directly influences an individual's health and it is a factor that can be controlled. While heredity and environment play an important role in our health status, the choices we make regarding lifestyle affect our health and influence our health condition to an even greater extent.

Lifestyle refers to the way we live (attitudes, habits and behavior) in everyday life. Although not all components of lifestyle is under the control of the individual, everyone deals with different lifestyles that directly affect the health and well-being in the short or long term. Lifestyle includes several components through which people carry out major aspects of their live (example, work, relaxation, nutrition, problem solving). The concept of "style" implies a structure rather than an isolated event. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 11 of 170

Title: Auditors' Ethics and their Impact on Public Trust

Author(s): Ardelean, A (Ardelean, Alexandra)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 55-60 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.637 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The well-known and widely publicized series of financial scandals have revealed that public trust was deeply eroded with regards to the public's perception of the audit process. The growing mistrust led to questioning the auditor's role as well as his contribution to the social warfare, since the auditor is perceived as an agent acting in the public interest. This raising concern prompted us to investigate within this study if and how the perceived ethics of auditors influence the trust bestowed on the profession by the wide public. The methodology we employed in our demarche consisted in a constructivist analysis and thus, this paper investigates if auditors' ethics were compromised by conflicts of interest, which could have prevented them from acting as agents of trust. Results show that growing efforts the auditors display cast a positive gleam on public trust. Also, increased regulation, as well as communication between auditors and regulatory bodies are likely to have a positive effect on public trust. In conclusion, growing attention to ethics derives from higher attention to quality. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 12 of 170

Title: New Paths in Romanian and Spanish Juvenile Delinquency

Author(s): Arhire, DE (Arhire, Diana Elena)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 61-65 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.638 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Juvenile delinquency is one of the issues that have generated many debates in the last few years because it is one of the phenomena that are changing day after day and the ways of controlling it need to be improved regularly.

The aim of this paper is to provide a general presentation about the new paths in Romanian and Spanish juvenile delinquency as a result of a research conducted in six communities of the two countries. The importance of the research derives from the interrelation that should exist between the new tendencies of juvenile delinquency and strategies used in order to control it. The data were collected by using three methods of research: semi-structured interviews, participatory observation and focus-groups. The changes appeared in the delinquency of children are generally related with the age when they start to commit crimes, the offences they often commit, the factors that "push" them to commit crimes, the use of violence in reaching their illegal approach and the use of psychotropic substances. Why is it so important to identify these aspects? Because they are the source of the problem and the basis of the intervention that can be made in order to control juvenile delinquency. The main ideas of the research reveal that in the six communities included in this study the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency is confronting with new paths and the intervention should be carried out according to these changes. Strategies constructed and implemented according to the characteristics of the juvenile delinquency are the key to a successful process of crime control. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 13 of 170

Title: The Relationship between Optimal Size of Government and Economic Growth: Empirical Evidence from Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria

Author(s): Altunc, OF (Altunc, O. Faruk); Aydin, C (Aydin, Celil)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 66-75 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.639 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: In this study the relationship between government expenditure and rate of economic growth will be analyzed for Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria by using the data for the period 1995-2011. The main purpose of this study is to test whether there is an "inverted U" shape relationship between public spending and economic growth or not, and to find the optimal level of public spending for Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria economies. Theoretically, the relationship between optimal government expenditure and economic growth has been associated with Armeey curve. Armeey Curve, propounded by Richard Armeey, is one of the tools that developed to demonstrates the role of the state in the economic process. The basic logic behind the Armeey Curve is that the relationship between public spending and gross domestic product (GDP) is positive up to a certain point, thereafter the relationship becomes negative. According to Friedman (1997), the government has an important role in a free and open society. It is emphasized that, average contribution of the public sector in the economy is positive, but as the public share of national income increases from 15% to 50% the marginal contribution of the public sector will be negative. Therefore, Friedman advocates that based on development level of countries, the optimal level of public spending should be between 15% and 50%. The econometric method using in this study is ARDL bound testing approach developed by Paseran et al. (2001). Empirical findings show that the share of present public expenditure in GDP exceeds optimal public expenditure for three countries. Based on the results of the study, an economic policy proposal may be that the share of public expenditure should be reduced and the effectiveness of public expenditure programs should be increased. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 14 of 170

Title: An Investigation on the Evaluation of the Factors Affecting Brand Love

Author(s): Unal, S (Unal, Sevta); Aydin, H (Aydin, Hatice)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 76-85 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.640 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Brand love is a relatively new subject in the marketing literature. As it is known, consumers' establishing emotional bonds with brands and the bond connecting the self with the product-brand are longstanding issues which have an extensive coverage in the literature. It explains the brands specially positioned by the consumer and the characteristics of them. In this study, the effect of social self, variety-seeking and brand image on creating brand love was investigated. Assuming that a loved brand will create brand loyalty and lead to positive word-of-mouth communication (wom), brand love was considered as an intervening variable and the effect of brand love on brand loyalty was aimed to be investigated. Data were collected by means of face-to-face interview method. The questionnaires were administered to the students of Ataturk University. Convenience sampling method was used as a sampling method. Structural Equation Model was used to test the research model. As a result of the research, it was determined that brand image and social self had a positive effect on brand love and that variety-seeking had no significant effect on brand love. Variety-seeking has a negative effect on brand loyalty. Brand love has a positive effect on brand loyalty and word-of-mouth communication. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 15 of 170**Title:** Reading Salman Rushdie's Memoir**Author(s):** Badulescu, D (Badulescu, Dana)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 86-91 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.641 **Published:** 2013**Abstract:** This paper looks into Salman Rushdie's latest book, his memoir titled Joseph Anton. Rushdie put off writing his story of the fatwa years until September, 2012, when Joseph Anton came out. The title is a conflation of the first names of two writers, Rushdie's favourite authors: Joseph after Joseph Conrad, and Anton after Anton Chekhov. Before being a title, this used to be Rushdie's pseudonym when he had to recede into a fictional character during the period he spent in hiding.

Rushdie argues that in Joseph Anton he wrote about himself novelistically in the third person, putting a distance between his real self and himself as a character, through fiction. I purport to explore to what extent and in what sense Rushdie's memoir is fiction, and also what distinguishes it from a novel. According to Rushdie, unlike fiction, the book's arc was clear even before being written: the author knew its first and last scenes. Fiction shapes it in the same way as memory shapes and re-shapes life. Does that mean that literature is a form of escapism? Nothing would be more false, if we asked Rushdie, who has always considered writing a political act, because "we are radioactive with history and politics."

After its publication, a book is at the hands of readers. It is in this sense that books speak to us, being a form of communication. This study probes into how Joseph Anton has started to fare, and what it is likely to stir in readers who read about "a teller of tales, a creator of shapes, a maker of things that were not." (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Accession Number: WOS:000347957500015**Conference Title:** Lumen 3rd International Conference on Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN) - Current Paradigms in Social Sciences**Conference Date:** APR 10-13, 2013**Conference Location:** Iasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanis Sci, Lumen Publishing House, Lumen UK**ISSN:** 1877-0428**Record 16 of 170****Title:** Towards a New Aural Pedagogy for Architecture**Author(s):** Barbuica, L (Barbuica, Letitia)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 92-97 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.642 **Published:** 2013**Abstract:** The way the architecture studio operates, as we know it today, it is in debt to the Weimar/Bauhaus-Dessau School. At that time, contradicting the academic way of teaching art through imitation, the main aim of the school was to set a laboratory for no boundary experiments. The new concept of <workshops>, where one craftsman and one artist were teaching together, established as a very productive way of exchanging information between the teachers and the students. Since then the idea of the <workshop> has spread and transformed into what is world renown today as the architecture studio class and is valid worldwide.

Today, the vision of teaching an architectural studio class has shifted somehow but it keeps essentially the ocular centric approach to which a functionalist approach and a conceptual modus operandi are added. The teaching is based on photographed images and spaces and their analysis. It is also built on a functionalist understanding-teaching and learning << machine-like" functioning solutions. The whole way of teaching seems to be summarized by Corbusier quote "I exist in life if I can only see" (Pallasmaa, 1996, p.17). Sight is the most important instrument of feedback and analysis in the architectural studio class today.

Is this approach still relevant today in the context of contemporary architecture?

It can be proved that today teaching architectural studio is somehow behind the contemporary cultural context. In searching for a possible solution, I propose a new aural pedagogy for architecture studio, in which the approach is based on all senses, including sight and more: is based on a distance from function, on bodily awareness and sensibility, idea built upon Peter Zumthor's (1999) quote: "In order to design buildings with a sensuous connection to life, one must think in a way that goes far beyond form and construction" (p. 57). (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Accession Number: WOS:000347957500016**Conference Title:** Lumen 3rd International Conference on Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN) - Current Paradigms in Social Sciences**Conference Date:** APR 10-13, 2013**Conference Location:** Iasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanist Sci, Lumen Publishing House, Lumen UK**ISSN:** 1877-0428**Record 17 of 170****Title:** Internationalization of Higher Education Institutions: the Case of Romania**Author(s):** Bordean, ON (Bordean, Ovidiu-Niculae); Borza, A (Borza, Anca)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 98-103 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.643 **Published:** 2013**Abstract:** Internationalization and quality assurance in higher education have been closely linked at a conceptual level. It is believed that quality assurance enables a higher degree of internationalization, allowing higher education institutions from different countries to promote cooperation and mobility for both students and scholars. This paper investigates the level of internationalization of several higher education institutions in Romania through an exploratory research addressed to those in charge of the master programs. Moreover, the paper aims to identify the connections between quality assurance and internationalization of these institutions, and uses a questionnaire developed around three dimensions: institutional capacity, educational efficiency and total quality management. The study shows that there are quite big gaps between the Romanian higher education institutions that offer master programs in a foreign language in terms of how they perceive the process of internationalization. At the same time, the results indicate that even colleges that are part of the same higher education institution may have different approaches towards internationalization, leading to considerable differences between them. The results of this study are of great importance for the key decision makers in the Romanian higher education institutions, as they may use the insights of this study to develop better strategies that will support the internationalization process within their institutions. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.**Accession Number:** WOS:000347957500017**Conference Title:** Lumen 3rd International Conference on Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN) - Current Paradigms in Social Sciences**Conference Date:** APR 10-13, 2013**Conference Location:** Iasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanis Sci, Lumen Publishing House, Lumen UK

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Record 18 of 170**Title:** Communication Quality and Professional Competence - Evidence from a Romanian Business School**Author(s):** Campeanu-Sonea, E (Campeanu-Sonea, Eugenia); Sonea, A (Sonea, Adrian); Bordean, ON (Bordean, Ovidiu-Niculae)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 104-111 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.644 **Published:** 2013**Abstract:** Communication within the educational process stands as one of the determinant factors for students' professional development. This paper aims to assess the economic students' perceptions regarding both the quality and utility of courses and other means of study that will enable their professional competences and their future career development. Thus, we have conducted empirical research among students from several masters programs taught at one of the biggest business schools in Romania. We included in our sample graduate students from three majors: finance and banks (two masters programs), accounting (three masters programs), and management (two masters programs). The students were asked to express their views through a questionnaire that addressed several issues, such as the quality of courses taught, the quality of laboratories and seminars, the correlation between courses and laboratories, the different methods of assessment, the effort implied in each case, and the efficiency of their results. The findings of our study could be used by the university to further improve the educational process within the business school and to help increase students' professional development. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.**Accession Number:** WOS:000347957500018**Conference Title:** Lumen 3rd International Conference on Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN) - Current Paradigms in Social Sciences**Conference Date:** APR 10-13, 2013**Conference Location:** Iasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanist Sci, Lumen Publishing House, Lumen UK

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Record 19 of 170**Title:** Recruitment and Selection in Services Organizations in Romania**Author(s):** Brindusoiu, C (Brindusoiu, Catalina)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 112-116 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.645 **Published:** 2013**Abstract:** The paper offers a perspective on recruitment and selection processes in Romanian organizations by mirroring the answers of employees and employers. The purpose of this study is to reveal the most used recruitment methods and the general selection practices, taking special interest in the range of usage of realistic job previews and behaviour interviews. As the recruitment and selection procedures for public organizations are usually standardized, the collectivity is represented in this case by employees from the private services sector. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.**Accession Number:** WOS:000347957500019**Conference Title:** Lumen 3rd International Conference on Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN) - Current Paradigms in Social Sciences**Conference Date:** APR 10-13, 2013**Conference Location:** Iasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanis Sci, Lumen Publishing House, Lumen UK

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Record 20 of 170**Title:** Role of the Social Economy to Increase Social Inclusion**Author(s):** Cace, S (Cace, Sorin); Stanescu, SM (Stanescu, Simona Maria)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 117-121 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.646 **Published:** 2013**Abstract:** The progress achieved by the social economy differs within the European Union from one member state to another member state because the critical situations, the actions, the institutional and legal framework, the overall context of the social economy are different in each individual European country. Despite this lack of homogeneity in this field, there are many social economy organisations which actually contribute to the social cohesion, there are successfully accomplished programs and activities aiming the social integration of the vulnerable groups and which support actively the fight against social exclusion. Several independent materials have been studied (guidebooks, reports, working documents etc.) in order to identify the different mechanisms for the transfer of social economy information related to improvement of the social inclusion at the local level. The approach of social inclusion in a structured and innovating manner specific to the social economy is a common coordinate for most EU member states within the context of the current economic crisis. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.**Accession Number:** WOS:000347957500020**Conference Title:** Lumen 3rd International Conference on Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN) - Current Paradigms in Social Sciences**Conference Date:** APR 10-13, 2013**Conference Location:** Iasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanis Sci, Lumen Publishing House, Lumen UK**Author Identifiers:**

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Record 21 of 170**Title:** The Role of Virtue Ethics in Training Students' Environmental Attitudes**Author(s):** Caciuc, VT (Caciuc, Viorica-Torii)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 122-127 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.647 **Published:** 2013**Abstract:** If we are to achieve an education based on quality standards, the constant ecological education must determine the building up and the development of a responsible ecological attitude in all students. But the existence of some confusions and contradictions at the level of the relationships

between the three components - the cognitive, the motivational - emotional one and the volitional one - of the attitudes towards the environment, can create imbalances. Valuing some new virtues (e.g.: the respect towards nature, prudence, the practical wisdom, compassion in building up the human behavior towards nature etc.) would help improve the relationship between man and nature.

The role of contemporary school becomes fundamental in the context of future environmental issues. It must play a more bold role by putting into practice the ecological education and by focusing on attitudes towards values rather than knowledge. Ecological education must be implemented on a profound level in the preschool and primary education. It must be based on a curriculum whose strategy is to make children become more sensitive towards the environment.

This study aims to conduct a thorough analysis of how the theories of virtue ethics can infuse the Romanian curriculum at the level of the primary school, and an analysis of the practical parts of the environmental awareness training for students. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 22 of 170

Title: Man-Machine Metaphorical Couplings in Electrocardiographic Theory and Practice

Author(s): Cantaragiu, R (Cantaragiu, Ramona)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 128-132 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.648 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Western medical sciences have been under the scrutiny of sociologists and anthropologists for a long time. Social scientists have provided valuable insights into the social aspects which help make some claims more scientific than others while at the same time showing that changing vocabularies could have a major social impact. Researchers like Emily Martin (2001) or Susan Sontag (1978) have focused on the scientific and popular language that is in use when talking and thinking about certain medicalized aspects of the human body such as bodily functions and diseases. By deconstructing the meaning of the words found in medical textbooks, everyday conversations and many other instances they have argued that science is built on strong metaphors which have become so entrenched in present reality that their metaphorical function passes unobserved allowing them to act like cognitive scripts with a great influence on what individual human beings experience when confronted with embodiment (Csordas, 1999). The paper is concerned with electrocardiography, a science which investigates the workings of the human heart in order to identify abnormalities in the cardiac rhythm. Starting with writings coming from the beginning of the 20th century when the practice was invented and perfected and ending with present day medical textbooks and scientific articles, the paper presents a periodization of the metaphorical language associated with electrocardiography and the human body. In the beginning the human heart was seen writing its own story through the electrocardiograph, but nowadays images talk about TV cameras registering from multiple angles the game that the body is playing. The principal argument is that medical science is based on metaphoric thinking that relate man and machine, the relation being biunique and that the analysis of its vocabulary can help discover how both body and machine are constructed in the social imaginary. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 23 of 170

Title: Ethics and Supervision Process - Fundaments of Social Work Practice

Author(s): Caras, A (Caras, Ana)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 133-141 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.649 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The article intends to present the concepts of ethics and supervision and the importance of each of these two concepts in Romanian social work practice.

Based on the idea that social work ethics can be defined in relation to its values and principles which emerge, we consider necessary to establish a conceptual definition to meet the need of knowledge of the social worker. Values and ethics are the foundation of social work mission and involved normative considerations of what should be done regarding the orientation of social work ethics.

Social work is a field that is based on constitutive powerful ethical values, the social work domain being developed and improved by translating these values into principles and then into practice.

Approaching social work ethics, we mention our opinion about the underlying values of social worker profession, both at constitutive as well as practical.

One of instruments of the ethics implementation

Supervision as an educational and training process based on providing support, training, monitoring, evaluation specialists of social work is a relatively new field of applied research in Romanian social context. In Romanian legislation, supervision was required for the first time in 2004, when the Romanian Government urged to implement this process in the minimum standards on human resources in the field of child and family protection. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 24 of 170

Title: Ethical Evaluation of Social Services and the Need for Ethics Committees

Author(s): Caras, A (Caras, Ana); Sandu, A (Sandu, Antonio)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 142-149 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.650 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The central ethical problem: we propose to treat the importance of establishing committees of ethics (of research) in social work organizations. We refer here to the ethical analysis of individualized service plans and intervention strategies that case managers apply to beneficiaries, the central ethical problem being represented by the analysis of conditions of ethical acceptability of social intervention. Argumentative structure: the ethical evaluation of services should consider the principles of beneficence, autonomy, non-maleficence and justice, as treated by Beauchamp and Childress (2001), as a variant of the principles stipulated in the Belmont report (1979). We will treat tangentially the need for ethical supervision, which refers to the effective supervision of the organization's ethical practices. The paper has an argumentative character, the central premise being that intervention in social work is a form of action research and thus it should be based on the same rules of research on human subjects. The second premise is that according to which as medical assistance, social intervention changes the quality of life of the beneficiary, and this change requires ethical evaluation in order to analyze the conditions in which ethics is perceived and accepted as defining part of the social intervention.

Conclusions: Both theoretical and practical arguments, presented in the paper, in favour of the establishment of committees of ethics, are acceptable and we could not find counterarguments to invalidate them. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 25 of 170

Title: A Deontology of Opinion

Author(s): Catineanu, T (Catineanu, Tudor)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 150-157 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.651 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This paper focuses on the inherent opinions of "discursive practice" (Foucault) and presents, using a Matrix, a comparative analysis of "key concepts".

Endless numbers of opinions, with desirable or undesirable properties are possible. Deontology is able to differentiate between them, given its location at the intersection of the circles of morality and profession. This intersection is circumscribed by comparing epistemic (cognitive); rhetorical; and deontological enunciations. Each type of enunciation has its functors (It is - It is not; May be yes - May be not; Must - Must not); values (True - False; Plausible Implausible; and Correct - Incorrect); and specific subjective equivalents (Certainty (C1); Conviction (C2) and/or Faith (F); and Respect - Kant). Correctness is the basic principle of deontology, "political correctness" being only one of its forms. The deontological functor occupies a medium - mediating position: it opens the epistemic functor (where nothing is possible) and limits the rhetorical functor (where anything is possible). The deontological functor restricts possible opinions to their desirable sets, being the "Limitation that does not limit" (Noica).

The matrix has seven levels and perspectives of analyses ranging from "writing" with its "zero degree", between the ontological level (one) and the stylistic level (seven). A positive or negative Rule corresponds to each level. For instance, according to the Rule for the third level (Axiological), "Opinion must be the expression of freedom but also of responsibility. Otherwise it is either constraint, in which case it ceases to be an opinion, or arbitrary". Although this suggested Code has 16 Rules, this study includes only seven of them. Being an analysis as well as a discourse about opinion (a Meta-Opinion), this paper offers modern criteria in estimating existing opinions and improving possible ones. It contains, also, a Meta-Code for the future creation of specific professional codes in law; medicine; mass media etc. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 26 of 170

Title: A Case Study of Implementing an English-Speaking Course in China

Author(s): Chen, WJ (Chen, Wenjie); Yu, WR (Yu, Warren)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 158-163 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.652 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This article aims to investigate the degree of success of an English-speaking engineering course taught in China by comparing the students' perceptions at the beginning and the end of the course. One of the main purposes of the course is to help the students prepare for the growing trend of globalization. The authors collected data from questionnaires and interviews, and analyzed the results in four aspects: reading, writing, listening and speaking. The teaching methodology and experiences results described in this article can be of useful references to other English-speaking courses in a non-native English-speaking country for quality improvement. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 27 of 170**Title:** Strengthening Intelligence Oversight in Romania**Author(s):** Chirazi, G (Chirazi, Gianina)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 164-168 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.653 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The following paper evaluates the Romanian oversight of intelligence sector. The oversight mechanisms differ from one democracy to another; that's why, we firstly should understand the relationship between the secrecy required for maintaining the value of the information and to protect the sources and methods and the democratic need to exert control over all public institutions. The hypothesis is that a democratic state imposes both a demanding factor of legislative oversight and, in the same time, a deterrent factor of the parliamentary oversight. In order to prove my argument I will define oversight and how it can be explained the need in a democracy of legislative oversight over intelligence services. I will emphasize the relation between democratic principle of transparency and need to know of the people. The methodology I used is related to Romanian legislative oversight on intelligence. Intelligence oversight is a necessity and it does not impose only limits over the legislative oversight, but also deters parliamentarians from willing to deal with it. I will refer to oversight as supervision, seeking to determine the efficiency of the intelligence security and their capacity to successfully fulfil its mandate. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Accession Number: WOS:000347957500027**Conference Title:** Lumen 3rd International Conference on Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN) - Current Paradigms in Social Sciences**Conference Date:** APR 10-13, 2013**Conference Location:** Iasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanis Sci, Lumen Publishing House, Lumen UK**ISSN:** 1877-0428**Record 28 of 170****Title:** The Role of Student Services in the Improving of Student Experience in Higher Education**Author(s):** Ciobanu, A (Ciobanu, Alina)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A**Source:** LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 169-173 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.654 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The theme of student services has been generally neglected in terms of European policy debates. However, the Trends IV(2005) Report states that: "when redesigning the curriculum that focuses on the students, the institutions should take into consideration the fact that they need more guidance and counselling in order to find their individual academic paths in a more flexible educational environment."

In the context of multicultural academic diversity, stimulated by globalization, it is necessary for all aspects of university life, student services included, to meet these new challenges. Many aspects of student life, on an academic, social or cultural level, become more difficult to understand and manage with a population that finds itself in a state of continual growth and diversification (Audin and Davy, 2003). To this effect, the creation of efficient student services that are focused on its necessities, in order to provide the required support for academic activity and stimulate personal, social, cultural and cognitive development, is needed.

The role of these student services is influenced by the beliefs and values of the employed staff, by the manner in which the policies are elaborated, by the content of curriculum and services, and by the degree of knowledge regarding the development of the students and the way in which the environment outlines their behaviour.

Supporting and enhancing the student experience (academic, social, welfare and support) from first contact through to becoming alumni is critical to success in higher education today for both the student and the institution (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Abstract: The improved abilities and special methods of public communication become more and more important when you are on a mission or a need to fulfill a goal. Also, the goal is much more crucial when we speak about the citizens' interest in the sense of their interaction with public institutions as part of the public administration system. In offering a new perspective on the communication tools used in public administration, our paper intends to be an alternative to the current public servant code of conduct. This article aims not only to analyze the techniques and the mechanism, used in the public administration process of communication, but, also, to promote new methods in order to improve the relationship between the public administration and the citizens. In this sector, the key element is that there can be no effective external communication if there is not an effective internal communication. Consequently, in this case, the first step would be to develop this area. A basic principle, of communication, is that people are not always emphatics. Our human nature is to believe in what we can hear and see, and to judge the public institutions through the levels of their approaches to transparency. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Accession Number: WOS:000347957500029**Conference Title:** Lumen 3rd International Conference on Logos Universality Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN) - Current Paradigms in Social Sciences**Conference Date:** APR 10-13, 2013**Conference Location:** Iasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanis Sci, Lumen Publishing House, Lumen UK**ISSN:** 1877-0428**Record 30 of 170****Title:** New Approaches in the Analysis of the Contemporary Dramatic Character**Author(s):** Ciocan, IT (Ciocan, Ioana-Tatiana)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 180-185 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.656 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The character is the core of dramaturgy. The current paper aims to present the newest research regarding the contemporary dramatic character. The study looks at the recent theoretical approaches that hold a double perspective on the character: as a writer's composition and as an actor's performance. The character is defined through his name, implication and role in the action, but also through his own discourse. Based on the connection between similarities and differences, each trait of a character facilitates the revelation of the whole image. The result is a microcosmic structure of a specific typology of characters, interconnected and interdependent. Certain specific, defining characteristics will be identified and, by the relational view, we will succeed to visualise the dramatic identity of the character. Such a reading pattern provides force to the characters analyzed, but also it permits the revealing and interpretation of the character as a complex ensemble which leads to new revelations on the meaning of contemporary plays. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 31 of 170

Title: Negative Effects of Incorrect Legal Transplantation of European Union Legislation

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

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 186-191 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.657 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: In the context of Romania's accession to the European Union, there was implied responsibility to adapt the country's legislative and judicial system to European system in order to implement the legal standards created and adopted by the European Union. This was transplanted adaptation which aimed, more clearly, for a potential unification and standardization of the Member States' legal systems. Against the background of this transplantation and adaptation, legislative and judicial national systems encountered a series of practical difficulties. In considering the diversity and particularity of a new European legal system, there were, even, reactions of rejecting some of the European legal norms of transplantation. Extending the law's area of substantive procedures was a result of mutations of the Members States' legal systems by creating a new European legal order. Identifying and eliminating the negative effects of defective transplantation of European legal standards might lead to prevention of the national legal system's possible legislative and legal vulnerability. If, the legal system's causes and negative effects considered by European Union to be a lacunary, could be identified, a series of solutions could be found which would improve the national legal system's functions and, which, in a certain period, could eliminate forever the system's difficulties. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 32 of 170

Title: The Participatory Evaluation of Children in Child Welfare Case Study: the County of Iasi, Romania

Author(s): Cojocaru, D (Cojocaru, Daniela)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 192-196 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.658 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Child welfare and child protection policies are key discursive areas in charge of organizing childhood and the relationships between adults and children. In carrying out these practices, the practitioners (social workers, psychologists or physiotherapists) act as mediators between the state, children and their families. In this capacity, practitioners are strategic agents who strengthen and legitimize, through commitment to the individual cases of children they work with, the ways of defining childhood, as well as the desirable patterns for the relationship between parents and children, but also between professionals and families. In this context it is important to explore the extent to which the child, as a beneficiary of protection services, participates as an actor in the standardized assessment procedures and in the decision-making process concerning his or her situation. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 33 of 170

Title: Partnerships in Social Economy

Author(s): Cojocaru, S (Cojocaru, Stefan); Sfetcu, L (Sfetcu, Lucian)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 197-201 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.659 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The establishment of a strong partnership in the field of social economy in order to involve the socially excluded people is a desirable, but difficult to obtain outcome for the society we live in today. This article presents some concepts of social economy, together with some considerations regarding public-private partnerships and firm-NGO partnerships, types of collaborations that are important for a durable development of social economy. The article also reveals the capacities which a network/partnership in social economy should promote and develop. The involvement of the local partners in the establishment, development and consolidation of the social capital by social economy projects is an area that requires repeated adjustments in order to correlate the targeted socio-economic indicators of efficiency. Social economy relies on the solid partnerships developed within the disfavored communities and focuses on the identification of the human resources available and qualified to generate changes in the community networks, oriented towards

equitable socio-economic purposes. The central role of the partnerships within the social economy sector is represented by several complementary factors joined within the social and economic life of the communities running the risk of social exclusion. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
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Record 34 of 170

Title: Rhetoric about Vulnerabilities of Childhood in Family Migration. Ad hoc Research and Methodological Errors

Author(s): Cojocaru, S (Cojocaru, Stefan)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 202-206 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.660 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The article presents an analysis of ad hoc research carried out by organisations in Romania and the Republic of Moldova, approaching the effects of parent migration abroad on the children staying behind in the country. Apart from the fact that the topic is approached as a means of increasing awareness and putting the issue on the public agenda, the knowledge in this domain is currently fragmentary and hampered by methodological errors as far as the research carried out so far is concerned. The identification of such errors has the role of questioning the way this issue has been researched, and of highlighting the important role as a social actor the child plays in the migrating family. This study presents an analysis of the errors found in the analysed research and highlights their role in the intensification of moral panic regarding the situation of children in migrating families. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Author Identifiers:

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

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Record 35 of 170

Title: The Paradigm of the Complex Dynamic Systems and Sociological Analysis

Author(s): Contini, RM (Contini, Rina Manuela)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 207-214 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.661 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The development of the physis, evolutionary, cognitive and social sciences, systemic thought and experimental epistemology during the 19th century have outlined an itinerary which, through the cracks in the alleged necessity of "Cartesian" borders of science, have defined the horizon of complexity producing a change in the statute of epistemological sciences and in the use of new paradigms for sociological analysis. This paper analyzes the methodological development of social sciences in relation to a changed epistemological frame. In particular, it indicates the methodological proposal of Edgar Morin (1977; 1991), that overcomes the traditional logic scheme of analysis-synthesis, the disjointedness between separate and closed entities, the reduction of a simple element, to recognize the dynamic interaction properties between the elements of a set. According to the complexity method the social organization-structure is analyzed as a complex dynamic system. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 36 of 170

Title: Service Performance - Between Measurement and Information in the Public Sector

Author(s): Coste, AI (Coste, Andreea-Ioana); Tiron-Tudor, A (Tiron-Tudor, Adriana)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 215-+ **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.662 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Around the world, performance in general and service performance in particular has different meanings, and there is no consensus about the concept, the measurement and information to be provided. In the context of public sector, an essential step is to establish the main features of service performance. Also, adequate measurements are necessary in use and for ensuring transparency of the use of public funds for satisfying the social needs of the users. This paper aims to identify the main characteristics that define the concept of service performance in the public sector to see how it can be measured and what information must be provided, using a deeply analyze of the relevant international literature. The current research provides a comprehensive framework of service performance in the public sector, useful for a large group of interested parties from which we mention just the most significance, like governments, managers, citizens, international organizations that provide financial aid. Improving the quality of service performance is an evolutionary process that builds on research, experimentation and practical experience. Service performance in the public sector entities should provide a high quality information, the way in which funds are allocate should be in a transparent way, efficient use of resources without raising questions on the use of resources and eliminate mistrust in the quality of services. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 37 of 170

Title: Educational Strategies to Promote Cultural Diversity

Author(s): Cuc, MC (Cuc, Maria Claudia)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 220-224 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.663 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The paper focuses on the specific applicative dimension, the coordinates of affirmation of cultural diversity in the educational space and the affirmation of cultural diversity as a shade of "difference" that generates value capital for the society. This dimension is a challenge which requires simultaneous assurance of respect for cultural differences, their recognition, and equality of opportunity. The problem treated by the paper sustains educational mission, in agreement with the new organization system of society, in new dimensions of asserting cultural pluralism. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 38 of 170

Title: Ways to Streamline Didactic Communication

Author(s): Cuc, MC (Cuc, Maria Claudia)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 225-230 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.664 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The paper "Ways to streamline didactic communication" focuses on the particular applicative dimension, aiming direct approach of the communicational obstacle issue which, through the impact produced on didactic communication, causes difficulties on its efficient achievement. The paper has also analyzed the degree of development of communication skills in the educational binomial, while identifying as well the tools to stimulate them. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier

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Record 39 of 170

Title: Using Diaries - A Real Challenge for the Social Scientist

Author(s): Cucu-Oancea, O (Cucu-Oancea, Ozana)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 231-238 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.665 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This article is divided into two main parts and aims, on the one hand, at explaining the origins and chronology of the phenomenon called the "diary", and on the other hand, at the sociological aspects of its use and role in social research. It intends to shed a new light on the historical, methodological, epistemological and ethical challenges facing the social scientist when choosing to use diaries for qualitative knowledge of social life. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 40 of 170

Title: Self-efficacy and Prosocial Tendencies in Italian Adolescents

Author(s): De Caroli, ME (De Caroli, Maria Elvira); Sagone, E (Sagone, Elisabetta)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 239-245 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.666 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This study explored the relationships between different types of self-efficacy and prosocial tendencies in a sample of 108 Italian adolescents, attending two Public Junior and High Schools at Catania (Sicily, Italy). We used three scales of measure of empathic, problem solving, and interpersonal communication self-efficacy (Caprara, 2001), and the Prosocial Tendencies Measure (Carlo & Randall, 2002), divided in three main factors (anonymous, public, and helping behavior in emotionally critical and dire situations). Results: Most adolescents expressed low levels of self-efficacy in problem solving

and empathy, but both low and high levels of self-efficacy in interpersonal communication. Self-efficacy in problem solving, empathy, and interpersonal communication was positively related to helping behavior in emotionally critical and dire situations; in addition, self-efficacy in problem solving and empathy was positively related to public prosocial behavior. Future research could analyze the impact of other psychological dimensions (e.g. resilience, personality traits, and value orientations) on prosocial tendencies. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 41 of 170

Title: Brazilian Education Policy: a Paradigm that Strengthen the Reproduction of Capital

Author(s): Stenico, JAD (de Godoy Stenico, Joselaine Andreia); Polato, MS (Polato, Marcela Soares); Silva, JMADE (Adam de Paula e Silva, Joyce Mary)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 246-250 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.667 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This study aims to analyze how educational policy incorporates the needs of capital in the context of Brazilian society and also as presenting the current paradigm that carries out educational activities to incorporate as part of the qualification process. From this perspective, educational policies are developed under the influence of international agencies in order to strengthen the reproduction of capital. This is a qualitative research in progress nature of bibliographic, the methodology is the systematic and analytical reading of selected texts. Initial results indicate that the current paradigm in Brazilian society favors market intervention in education, emphasizing the centrality of educational reforms to continue or improve the international competition, adapting the education system to the productive sector. Besides this, the appreciation of education permeates the interests of capital and the industrial park that is directly subject to economic reason and is conceived as great income booster, where the employee is conditioned to develop skills required by the labor market, further strengthening the link between education and the production process, in order to establish the market as a regulator of social relations. Thus, education focused on work permits to develop the capacity of manual work, especially for the lower classes who have access to schools, but they are low quality, demonstrating thereby the character of that class division between the schools for which hold greater purchasing power and those who are its margin, already denounced by Gramsci in the early twentieth century. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 42 of 170

Title: Aerobics - Modern Trend in the University Educational Domain

Author(s): Ciomag, RV (Ciomag, Rela-Valentina); Dinciu, CC (Dinciu, Corina-Claudia)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 251-258 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.668 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Being aware that physical activity, in this case aerobics, is a form of social and professional integration of young people through its formative function of perception and intellectualization of the physical act, we can highlight the importance of self-regulation driving behaviour, not only in class but also beyond it, in order to maintain health and ensure work capacity, a high quality of life, a new trend of the modern world.

As educated people, the future "economists" are aware of the beneficial functional relationship between the two sides of their training: professional and physical. Hypothesis: the means of aerobic gymnastics induce complex effects that are manifested in the functional, motor and psychological sphere of the subjects.

By teaching aerobics we aim to maintain and improve the harmonious and aesthetic effect on the tonus of students with life, according to the current requirements of society.

Through this research we wanted to take a synthetic picture of the physical activity of the students from the research group. This experiment is also meant to emphasize the efficiency and benefits of a specially designed aerobics program.

As far as the results of all motor skills indicators in the experimental group are concerned, the increase is candy higher than in the control group, which entitles us to claim that specific exercises structures, the complex experimental group used in the training process, focusing especially on the physical side, had a higher efficiency than traditional training programs, applied in the control group. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 43 of 170

Title: Sociological Approach Regarding the Middle School Age Children's Perception of the Role Played by Physical Education in School

Author(s): Dobrescu, T (Dobrescu, Tatiana); Petrovici, AM (Petrovici, Amalia Mihaela)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 259-264 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.669 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The aim of this research is to argue the necessity for a new methodological orientation regarding the pupils' formative activity, by knowing the middle school age child's perception of the role played by Physical Education. The research hypothesis was constructed from the assumption that the knowledge of the pupils' perception of the importance of Physical Education and Sports, the knowledge of their attitudes, motivations and interests toward this discipline, can constitute a starting point for an intervention aimed to improve the act of teaching. The research consisted in applying a psycho-social questionnaire that had in view the study of the pupils' attitude to and interest in Physical Education conducted in school as part of the curriculum, and outside of school, thus identifying the perception in a school population of the role played by this discipline. The questionnaire, comprising 15 questions with single and multiple choice-type answers, was applied to 150 middle school age pupils from 3 Bacau schools, during the academic year 2011-2012. The

data gathered from the subjects have revealed important information regarding the importance of, and the role played by, the motor activities organized as part of the curriculum and outside of it in middle school education, based on which one can form an applicative intervention to improve the education process to meet the European education demands. The analysis of the recorded answers shows the effects of the lesson contents on the pupils' aptitudes and attitudes, as well as the pupils' opinions on the development and organization of the Physical Education lessons, the pupils' behaviour during extracurricular activities, and their desires, options, and aspirations in regards to Physical and Sport Education. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 44 of 170

Title: The Succession Rights of the Surviving Spouse in the New Civil Code

Author(s): Dobrila, MC (Dobrila, Mirela Carmen)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 265-269 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.670 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This article analyses the succession rights of the surviving spouse in the New Civil Code, in force starting with 1 October 2011, detailing the aspects pertaining to the succession entitlement of the surviving spouse, the quantum and method of calculation for the rightful legal share of the surviving spouse when it competes against the classes of legal heirs, the homestead right of the surviving spouse (the right to reside in the marital home), his or her special inheritance right, and the method of calculation for his or her succession reserve (legitima portio), outlining for each situation the differences from the previous Civil Code. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 45 of 170

Title: Deception Offences: Psycho-behavioural Profiling of Offenders

Author(s): Dobrila, MC (Dobrila, Mirela Carmen)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 270-274 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.671 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: This article will argue that an analysis of the deception offences implies the creation of a psycho-behavioural profile of the offender, outlining the elements that determine or influence this type of criminal behaviour, since identifying its distinctive features is a necessary step in understanding deception offences. Profiling the offender in cases of deception is relevant for establishing preventive and punitive measures for the criminal phenomenon, given the increasing number of deception offences, as well as the severity of consequences in such cases.

When creating the offender's profile in deception offences, it is important to consider that he or she belongs to a specific social category, prone to a wide variety of behaviour types, and outlining a typology for the offender in a case of deception requires an investigation of the characteristic traits that influence or determine such criminal offences, thereby offering a potential global perspective on this category of criminals. In order to identify distinctive features in terms of behaviour and the typology of the offender in cases of deception, it is necessary to address the personality of this type of criminal at an individual level, and from here to extract a series of personality traits common to the majority of individuals that commit an offence of deception.

The analysis of the offender's criminal behaviour and psychological features contributes to a better understanding of deception offences, and allows for a just legal classification and sanction of the offence, with emphasis on the identification and development of preventive and punitive measures, as well as guidelines for recovery and social reinsertion. For this reason, we believe that more future effort should be allocated to the study of these important but often insufficiently researched aspects pertaining to deception offences. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 46 of 170

Title: The Integrated Reporting Initiative from an Institutional Perspective: Emergent Factors

Author(s): Dragu, IM (Dragu, Ioana-Maria); Tiron-Tudor, A (Tiron-Tudor, Adriana)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 275-279 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.672 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The financial crisis and its negative effects upon the global economy emerged in demand for corporate reporting transparency. This can be attained by issuing integrated reports in which financial and sustainability reporting interrelate. In contrast to traditional reporting where corporate responsibility or environmental reports were separate documents from the annual financial report, by integration, the report gains commitment to the environment, social recognition, and a more efficient management system. In 2011, the International Integrated Reporting Committee was submitting its first document on integrated reports. Since then, the organization has been the main driver for integrated reporting practices. The IIRC has initiated a pilot program for corporations willing to adopt integrated reporting. This initiative has gained the interest of more than 75 worldwide organizations that decided to submit for this programme. We argue that the emerging determinants of the voluntary adoption of an integrated reporting system are the political, cultural, and economic factors. We build the research design on institutional theory and involves a content analysis on the reports issued by the corporations in the IIRC pilot programme. The problem statement of this paper involves the determination of the emergent factors for integrated reporting-from an institutional perspective. The main scope of the research is to investigate whether we can find a correlation between the voluntary adoption of integrated reporting and the external political, cultural and economic factors as argued according to the institutional theory. The applied research methodology implies content

analysis and SPSS data processing. The findings bring evidence that the political, cultural, and economic factor, are influencing the release of integrated reports. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 47 of 170

Title: Students' Pedagogical Counselling in the Science Learning Context

Author(s): Draghicescu, LM (Draghicescu, Luminita Mihaela); Petrescu, AM (Petrescu, Ana-Maria); Gorghiu, LM (Gorghiu, Laura Monica); Gorghiu, G (Gorghiu, Gabriel)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

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Abstract: In the current context, where school faces a multitude of psychosocial issues, the pedagogical counselling activities have become an indispensable prerequisite, related to almost every aspect of the educational system or learning process. Starting from the premise that one of the fundamental tasks of the pedagogical / school counselling work is offered by providing students with a range of effective learning techniques, in this study we intend to customize this aspect, taking into account the training approach developed within Science disciplines.

As such, the purpose of this study is to capture the impact that the pedagogical counselling process has on the optimization of the learning activities related to Science area (Chemistry, Physics and Biology). Thus, we undertook an investigative approach, from a sample of over 1.000 Romanian secondary school students, as indirect beneficiaries of the teacher training programme "PROFILES - Education through Sciences". The questionnaire administered to those students envisaged a number of issues concerning: the attractiveness of the Science lessons, their impact on the affective, behavioural and learning style, valorisation of their effectiveness in efficient instructional models, the importance of the lessons from the perspective of determining their skills for everyday life, specific pedagogical relations that are structured in such teaching approaches, etc. The data processed from the questionnaires, correlated with the results gathered from the focus group discussions, allowed us to formulate pertinent conclusions regarding the facilitator role of the school counselling activities, in terms of learning management disciplines within the specific Science content. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 48 of 170

Title: Community Stories and News Sites

Author(s): Drula, G (Drula, Georgeta)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

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Abstract: People create and publish stories on different platforms, but some of them are taken by the news sites. This paper examines the community news feeds and approaches for using the content provided by citizens on news sites. Because the citizens' content can both adjust the flow of information and facilitate the collection of information, this paper explores different situations which are interesting for news sites.

The paper concludes that users' content improves the relationship between journalists, users and information. The paper underlines the ways in which community stories are used in the flow of information on media sites. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 49 of 170

Title: The Relationship between Body and Soul from the Perspective of Freud's Psychoanalysis

Author(s): Dumitrescu, M (Dumitrescu, Marius)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 294-298 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.675 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: The theme of separating the soul from the body created many concerns once it had been announced by Rene Descartes in his Metaphysical Meditations and Passions of the soul. We believe that Freud was able to bring something new in the philosophical thinking, overcoming the dualism between body and soul. Freud didn't look after a solution that would start from metaphysical principles, as Spinoza or Leibniz did, but he approached the dualism in its anthropological foundations. The great discovery of the psychoanalysis father was that of the innate human behaviours. First, Freud studied the instincts,

which definitely are innate, and then he moved the analysis to the level with a relative innateness, where he discovered the extremely complex universe of drives (Trieb), like sexual drive, aggressive one, territorial or that of fear, and so on. The drives are the elements that feed the behaviours which are not only the result of learning, of education. To a large extent, behaviours and the drives that underlie them overlap the instincts; in this sense, nutrition can be the support for sexual drives or death instinct that Freud discovered during the First World War can become the support of the aggressive drives.

Up to Freud, the dispute was centred on the innate ideas in the context of the controversies between rationalist and empiricist philosophers. With Austrian thinker, the emphasis is on the preconceptual existential level: the basal behaviours. These ideas led C. G. Jung, whom Freud had called him "his beloved son", to the complex theory of archetypes as innate behavioural structures. These ideas had a great resonance in the anthropology of the twentieth century. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 50 of 170

Title: School Violence around the World: A Social Phenomenon

Author(s): Dumitriu, C (Dumitriu, Camelia)

Edited by: Sandu A; Caras A

Source: LOGOS UNIVERSALITY MENTALITY EDUCATION NOVELTY (LUMEN 2013) **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 92 **Pages:** 299-308 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.08.676 **Published:** 2013

Abstract: Recently, world leaders expressed shock and horror upon hearing of the school shooting that occurred at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Connecticut. The main purpose of this article is to gain a better understanding of this new phenomenon and, more specifically, to find answers to two research questions: "Who are the school shooters?" and "What are their motives?" To conduct this study, the "Ecological Framework for Human Development" has been used to study 160 school shootings that occurred worldwide and a custom database was created. Three distinct categories of school shooters have been identified: (i) the "Lost in the Downward Spiral" student; (ii) the "Perfect Student", and; (iii) the "Social Injustice Collector". The article presents the first two categories of school shooters and discusses the explanatory power of various theories of aggression. (C) 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Page 1 (Records 1 -- 50)

◀ [1 | 2 | 3 | 4] ▶

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