

Record 1 of 173**Title:** From Theory to Inquiry in Social Sciences. Editorial**Author(s):** Sandu, A (Sandu, Antonio); Caras, A (Caras (Frunza), Ana)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Frunza AC**Source:** LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 1-3 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.161 **Published:** 2014**Abstract:** The current volume aims at disseminating a selection of papers presented at International Conference LUMEN 2014, From Theory to Inquiry in Social Sciences, that took place in 10-12 April 2014, Iasi, Romania. We are honoured to bring into your attention the participation results of LUMEN 2014, spring edition :

460 registered participants, with a geographic representativeness from Europe, Asia, Africa and America;

280 registered abstracts;

More than 200 accepted abstracts, published within Working Papers-From Theory to Inquiry in Social Sciences The geographical representativeness of the total registered participants: registered participants from 23 countries

28 % abroad registrations;

72 % Romanian registrations.

The participation acceptance rate from the total number of 280 registered abstracts was of 77,85 %, the rest of 22,15% being withdrawn or rejected.

The proceedings volume of the LUMEN 2014 conference, spring edition content 172 papers, selected and accepted after a peer review process. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Accession Number: WOS:000346372600001**Conference Title:** 4th International Conference on Logos University Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN)**Conference Date:** APR 10-12, 2014**Conference Location:** Iasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanist Sci**Author Identifiers:**

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Sandu, Antonio	A-2267-2010	0000-0001-6605-3453
Frunza, Ana		0000-0002-6198-3130

ISSN: 1877-0428**Record 2 of 173****Title:** The Optimum Method of Students' Evaluation in Higher Education**Author(s):** Acomi, N (Acomi, Nicoleta)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Frunza AC**Source:** LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 4-7 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.162 **Published:** 2014**Abstract:** The latest trend in evaluating the students' level of knowledge at the end of semester is questionnaires method. Assessments include mainly multiple-choice questions and sometimes extended matching sets questions or essays. There are various syllabuses that include, besides the theoretical subjects, practical activities. For these subjects, the evaluation process of the students' knowledge completing the entire curricula consists in different percentages between theoretical questions, essays, oral tests and case studies.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the techniques of evaluation chosen by the professor in different fields of maritime science and to asses/determine which type of examination leads to the most relevant results. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

Accession Number: WOS:000346372600002**Conference Title:** 4th International Conference on Logos University Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN)**Conference Date:** APR 10-12, 2014**Conference Location:** Iasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanist Sci**Author Identifiers:**

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Acomi, Nicoleta	F-8514-2016	0000-0003-3564-6867

ISSN: 1877-0428**Record 3 of 173****Title:** Ensuring the Rights of Ship-Owners - Maritime Lien and Cesser Clause**Author(s):** Adascalitei, O (Adascalitei, Oana)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Frunza AC**Source:** LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 14-19 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.164 **Published:** 2014**Abstract:** Both by the common law or express contractual provision, the ship owner enjoys the right to retain the goods in the port of discharge as a security for the payment of freight or other charges. The article aims at analyzing the characteristics of common law and contractual liens: their legal nature, enforceability, effectiveness and conditions for the exercise of a contractual lien when cargo is owned by a third party. Closely related to the existence of lien is the cesser clause. Its purpose is to terminate the charterer's personal liability for specified payments on shipment of the cargo and at the same time to allow the ship owner to exercise a privilege as he might have at common law plus additional liens (typically for dead freight, demurrage and damages for detention). The conditions that enable the existence of a cesser clause are also analyzed thereby. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.**Accession Number:** WOS:000346372600004**Conference Title:** 4th International Conference on Logos University Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN)**Conference Date:** APR 10-12, 2014

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Record 4 of 173

Title: Journal Reflexive, an Instrument for Student Preparation in the Teaching Profession

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

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 20-24 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.172 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: Our study is a part of a more ample research that aims to improve the practice activity of students who are preparing to become teachers in mandatory education. This paper develops some observations made after teaching practice activities, performed by students on the third year who are preparing to become teachers. We started from the premise that the reflexive journal can be a tool to evaluate the activity of these students. The reflexive journal was completed by students during on the three months of pedagogical practice. In this journal the students have passed pedagogical experiences, feelings, opinions, knowledge and skills obtained in the schools of application. The reflexive journal has become a dialogue of student carried with himself in learning about their own mental processes. The centralization of data collected has demonstrated that the students were interested in following problems: expressing feelings concerning to teaching in general; specifying efforts individuals lodged for self-regulation of learning (by examining the attitudes of dedication and attention focused towards overcoming a learning task); mentioning how to do controlling the actions performed to accomplish learning tasks (by analyzing planning, methodological demarches solving the task and results); expressing how to do controlling the knowledge obtained (by analysis of similar notions, the shortcomings registered and their causes);

Of course, were students who did not complete journal with seriousness and responsibility. The cause may be the lack of usual of students to reflect on their work. Therefore, the main condition of success is the presentation of importance journal to their professional training, especially the habit of students to regularly reflecting in writing on their work. Our conclusions recommend the using of this tool, as a means of stimulating interest in the teaching profession, also as a way for individual training in this profession. We recommend the reflexive journal as a complementary method of evaluation. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 5 of 173

Title: About Subtle and Detail

Author(s): Alexandru, P (Alexandru, Pompiliu)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 25-30 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.173 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: Our article constructs a model for the interpretation of the ideas of subtle and detail. What is the essence of subtlety? How does this relate to the detail? Is the subtle just an "aspect of detail" that escapes the untrained consciousness? Can we get the subtle to the surface of the consciousness only after training the attention and observation? We discuss this issue from the interpretative model of psychoanalytic philosophy point of view, especially from the Jungian abyssal psychology one. The conclusion focuses on the nature of subtlety as being updated form of an unconscious content. The subtle nature puts us in front of a real noticeable at a lower or upper apperception that we might have. By the existence of subtle content can actually be justified existence of possible transcendence. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 6 of 173

Title: A Semiotic Analysis of the Expression of Antithetical Emotional States

Author(s): Alexandru, P (Alexandru, Pompiliu)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 31-36 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.174 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: Our aim in the present analysis is to interpret gestures, facial expressions, micro expressions, behaviors that accompany a particular speech / message that appear in a moment of extreme emotional tension. We are interested in contradictory emotional tension, one that occurs concurrently crying and laughing on the background of two trends of schizoid behavior. The support of this analysis is given of the many interpretations of the aria Vesti la giubba in the opera Pagliacci by Leoncavallo. We start this analysis with the following problems: how to achieve conscious control paraverbal language in situations of emotional tension? How do we obtain the empathy of the recipient with the affective tension that is passed to him by the game of gestures conscious / unconscious? Is this emotional tension a paradoxical state that we associate with the category of the sublime? The problem is approached from the perspective of semiotics and psychoanalytic; we try to identify the foundation of psycho-affective paraverbal sign. Thus, the findings converge to the emotional contradictory energy association with the aesthetic intellectualization of this event. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 7 of 173

Title: Decision Making Process in the Decentralized Educational System

Author(s): Androniceanu, A (Androniceanu, Armenia); Ristea, B (Ristea, Bianca)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 37-42 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.175 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: Decision making is an essential process of modern management representing, in every field, the core function for the manager. After 1990's, the secondary educational system has faced important changes beginning with decentralization and transforming schools in self-managing systems continuing with the development of different stakeholders initiative and improving the decision making process. This article examines the decision making process in the secondary decentralized educational system. The analysis is based on the findings of a research conducted at regional level on a representative sample of stakeholders, employees and secondary school managers. The questionnaire including 20 items asked the respondents to rate their perception regarding the characteristics of the decision making process in the institution that they work or that they coordinate. The data obtained from this study is explained in percentages and the findings allow to describe the decision making process and to analyze the legal and the budgetary constraints. The research results demonstrate the reasons of setbacks in decision making process, but our current recommendations may be completed with the findings from our future researches, that we consider necessary to better understand the decision process, in the decentralized secondary educational system. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 8 of 173

Title: The Social Knowledge - a Goal of the Social Sustainable Development

Author(s): Anghel, AG (Anghel, Alina Gabriela); Lumini, B (Draghicescu, Luminita Mihaela); Cristea, GC (Cristea, Gabriela Catalina); Gorghiu, G (Gorghiu, Gabriel); Gorghiu, LM (Gorghiu, Laura Monica); Petrescu, AM (Petrescu, Ana-Maria)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 43-49 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.187 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: The social evidence-based education influences in a specific way, at the individual level, on the one hand the dynamic introspective related to the quality of cognitive acquisitions, and, on the other hand the degree of reflectivity of their future socio-individual constructs.

The current research aims to measure the importance of expectations concerning the prospect of the social sustainable development, in the context of Education for and through Science. The research included a heterogeneous group of high school students, being performed in the implementation stage of the "PROFILES - Education through Science" Continuous Professional Development Programme, by proposing a specific instrument for analyzing the Motivational Learning Environment (MoLE). (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 9 of 173

Title: Intercultural Education at Preschool Children - Implications in the Adaptive/Integrative Socialization. Analysis of the Functional Models

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

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 50-53 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.188 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: The research proposes to analyze the impact degree of the extracurricular activities with intercultural thematic in the adaptive socialization of preschool children, of different ethnic belonging and from the same socio-educational group. The research is relevant in the purpose of identifying "best practices" used in the intercultural education at preschool children. There were considered the following hypothesis: a). The more the preschool children are involved in extracurricular activities with diverse intercultural thematic, the more the children's adaptive socialization process will be fulfilled easier and faster. b). If the teacher is trained towards intercultural education, then he will be capable of making the children understand that they are all equal, to help them relate and integrate in any type of activity. The gathering of factual data was made using: the chart of sociability appreciation. The analyze unit was the socio-educational group in which there are children with Roman, Bulgarian and Romanian ethnicity. Following the research was drawn the following conclusion: the extracurricular activities which involve the active participation and for the same purpose of the children of different ethnic groups, this fact facilitates their successful social functioning in multicultural context. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Title: The Reevaluation of Paternity Presumptions in the Current Civil Code

Author(s): Apetrei, I (Apetrei, Irina)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 54-

58 DOI: 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.189 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: The current Romanian Civil Code is characterized mainly by the fact that it is a monistic code, applicable to both civil and commercial relations, as well as to family law.

The filiation towards the father (the paternity) is one of the family law institutions, which gains a new configuration within the current regulation. In this respect, this study analyzes the presumptions applicable to paternity, some of them regarding marital paternity, while others envisage extra-marital paternity.

Thus, the marital paternity presumption is found in the new code in a simplified formula that unites under its legal protection both the children born in wedlock, as well as those conceived during marriage but born after the cancellation, dissolution or termination of marriage.

In addition, the current code establishes a new presumption of paternity - that of the child born out of wedlock, this presumption being designed to facilitate probation for establishing the paternity of the child born out of a marital relationship. (C) 2014 Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Title: Social Security and Public Health: is Radiation a Threat or a Benefit?

Author(s): Apkin, R (Apkin, Renat)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 59-64 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.190 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: Among all the factors that determine social security and public health there is the most important one to investigate: i.e., radiation. This paper is about real danger and probable usefulness of radiation, to consider both and to prove that all possible attention must be paid to it. Since the discovery of the natural radioactivity, people's attitude towards radiation is constantly changing. Originally it was believed that radiation produced solely detrimental effect on the organisms. But recently, the scholars working in radiobiology reported about the beneficial, protective effect of low doses of the total radiative forcing. Not long ago it was found out that the most important for human health was a natural resource of radiation, namely, the gas called radon (Rn), the alpha-emitter, with the products of its divisions. Calculations carried out in different countries have shown that exposure to radon forms nearly half of the dose received by a person from all sources of radiation. Theoretically, the problem is to figure out whether radon is dangerous or safe, because the observations data are contradictory and the experiments have not been conducted, as far as we know. In practice, if it is confirmed that there exists of a "safe threshold" dose, below which the exposure to radon might even be regarded as useful, then the task will be to establish this threshold and to apply radon in order to increase the protective properties of living organisms. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Title: Downward Trend in the Number of Teachers in Romania and Possible Causes

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

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 65-69 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.191 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: After the fall of communism in 1989, the Romanian educational system had to go through some major transformation. Some of them being applied suddenly and previously unexamined have left less positive results. Our country was not yet ready to absorb new changes and that inevitably led to a decline in education standards, but also to a shortage of teachers. The following study shows the situation of teachers in Romania in terms of their decrease with the exposure on certain causes using mainly retrieved data from the National Institute of Statistics, afterwards processed in Microsoft Excel, in SPSS or in Eviews, fleetingly taking into consideration the condition of teachers from countries belonging to the European Union. And because the teaching profession is not as appealing as it was before, the study continues with a survey on the main features that a teacher is supposed to have from the perspective of students. In order to achieve this goal, conjoint analysis will be used on the collected data. Teachers should become once more role models for the new generations, and through the conducted research, the current paper also aims to provide an overview on what students require from their teachers in order to improve their performance. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Ardelean, Andreea	U-4909-2017	

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Record 13 of 173

Title: Social Media and Organizational Communication

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

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 70-75 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.192 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: Social media currently have great influence on how information is obtained and exchanged. Thus, companies need to develop new approaches in

organizational communication, while social media can become significant tools of organizing communication. The question is whether conceptual models of implementing social media can be identified within the organizational communication so that they should focus on the communicational needs of the company. This paper shows to what extent the use of social media can improve organizational communication and what constraints and risks may occur resulting from this usage. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Title: Customer Orientation in the Local Media. Case Study: the Audiovisual in Dambovită County

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

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 76-

80 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.333 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: Creating value for the customer and developing a relationship with the customer represent strategic goals in modern management. In this regard, we may say that customer orientation means creating products that should meet customers' (even unexpressed) desires. Mass-media typically have two categories of customers: advertisers and audience. Therefore, media managers must thoroughly analyse the two customer categories and the interdependence between them as well. This paper shows how customer orientation is positioned within the local media managers' strategy. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 15 of 173

Title: The Friend-Foe Dichotomy and Protecting Fundamental Rights under Terrorist Threat

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

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 81-

83 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.334 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: This paper argues that global terrorist threat blurs the sharp dichotomy between the state of normality ("constitutionality") and the state of exception, when the interest of preserving the political community and public order requires some temporary limitations of both fundamental rights and rule of law ("Rechtsstaat") principles. Since the confrontation with the threat of international terrorism is of a different kind, policies aimed at preventing and abatement of such threats require a coherent framework of action and permanent measures on a daily basis. The dichotomy between normality and exceptional circumstances becomes less and less relevant, being gradually replaced by the antagonism between friends of the democratic order and its foes. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Title: Parents' Refusal to Vaccinate Their Children: An Increasing Social Phenomenon Which Threatens Public Health

Author(s): Barbacariu, CL (Barbacariu, Carmen Liliana)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 84-

91 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.165 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: Over the last few years, many controversies related to immunization safety have arisen, leading to an increasing number of parents who refuse to vaccinate their children. This study investigated the reasons behind child immunization safety concerns and the parent's sources of information. The anti-vaccination movement had a negative impact on parents' immunization behaviour. The numerous controversies and statements surrounding immunization side effects caused an erosion of public trust in the efficiency and safety of vaccination programs. Whether vaccination is voluntary or compulsory, each option faces complex ethical challenges because humans depend on each other in infectious diseases matter. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 17 of 173

Title: Theoretical and Methodological Aspects on Doping Phenomenon in Elite Athletes

Author(s): Berbecaru, CF (Berbecaru, Claudia Florentina); Stanescu, M (Stanescu, Monica); Vajjala, GE (Vajjala, Graziela Elena); Epuran, M (Epuran, Mihai)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

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106 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.168 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: In a sports world where the trend to obtain high performance by any means is increasing, the National Anti-Doping Agency assumes an active role

in initiating and developing educational programs aimed to prevent doping substances use. The educational programs can achieve their purpose only by learning the mechanisms underlying athletes' trend to consume these substances and by proposing coherent and consistent solutions in order to prevent the occurrence of such behaviors. In this paper, we intend to emphasize the research methodology applied by ANAD in order to establish the pattern of risk factors on doping substances use in athletes. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Stanescu, Monica	G-3357-2016	0000-0002-3704-335X

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Title: The Romanian Healthcare System and Financing Strategies

Author(s): Besciu, CD (Besciu, Celia Dana)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 107-113 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.169 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: History shows us that all civilizations across time gave healthcare a good amount of attention. Modernising healthcare in developed countries not only reflects the function of its economy but also can be a kind of measurement for its development level. Healthcare finance strategy is key to this. This study explores ways of financing health care programs that addresses three main questions: how to raise the funds; how to increase the health care budget; and how to pay for the services. This paper aims to investigate the four main ways of increasing the budget for health services in any restructuring process. The study creates a model made with an analytical hierarchy process (AHP) to form a budget finance strategy for health care in Romania. The contributions of the paper are its findings, which allow us to draw interesting and useful conclusions about the methods of financing healthcare services. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Title: School Leader's Competencies in Management Area

Author(s): Bitterova, M (Bitterova, Miriam); Haskova, A (Haskova, Alena); Pisonova, M (Pisonova, Maria)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

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Abstract: Quality of school leaders and managers is one of the basic factors influencing significantly quality of teaching and learning processes at each level of the system of education. To optimise professional training of school leaders the authors carried out a broad research which aim was to identify both significance of particular items of a school leader competence profile and school leaders' needs and requirements derived from their current everyday practice. In the paper the authors present main results of one part of their research related to school leader competencies in management area, which they divided in four spheres: strategy creation, teaching process administration, ensuring and managing development of the school as an institution, managing human resource development. Each of these spheres comprises a lot of different items - competencies a successful school leader should dispose. Significance of some of them, specified as the most important, was assessed by means of a four-point scale by a research sample consisted of 93 school leaders - headmasters and deputy headmasters of primary and secondary schools. The data obtained for each item in all four spheres of the management area of a school leader competencies were processed by means of descriptive statistics. The results showed that the practicing school leaders consider as the most significant competencies of a school leader profile in the four mentioned spheres of the management area competency to create motivational strategies based on shared values of the school, competency to create and develop learning environment effective for pupils and students' learning, competency to define clearly, distribute and delegate responsibilities and power scopes and tasks, and competency to lead and control colleagues, respectively. From the research results one can derive topics which the attention should be focussed on to offer school leaders and school managers an adequate professional education and training to improve and develop the appropriate key competencies a good school leader should be characterized by. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 20 of 173

Title: Ideological Illusions and Their Cognitive Sources

Author(s): Bortun, D (Bortun, Dumitru)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

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Abstract: In my paper I am dealing with an area less approached in the philosophy of culture: the crepuscular area where cognitive mechanisms intertwine with symbolic mechanisms, and in which knowledge and semiosis are intermingled. As I believe, the differences emphasized by the cultural studies focus only on the values and symbols, on the behavioral models and rituals; but what I intend to emphasize is that the real cultural differences target first and foremost the perception of the world and the meaning of life.

In this paper I shall deal with five sources of cultural and ideological illusions - the technique of issue rising; the cultural paradigm; the ideological referential;

the form of life; the life horizon. In my view, these very sources of illusion generate pictures of the world based on which individuals, professional groups and social classes, peoples and civilizations render the world and human life meaningful. When we talk of cognitive devices by means of which billions of men and women give a meaning to their own life, the distinctions between illusion and reality seems to become irrelevant... (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 21 of 173

Title: Ethnic Relations between the Q'eqchi' and Poqomchi of Guatemala: Preservation, Transculturation and Mutual Influence

Author(s): Mariscal, DC (Caballero Mariscal, David)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

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Abstract: Guatemala is a multicultural country characterized by multicultural ethnic diversity. Alta Verapaz presents a clear example of the preservation of the Mayan identity, which is due to multiple factors. Three main ethnic groups are the basis for the identity of this region; Q'eqchi', Pokomchi and Achi. These kindred ethnic groups, whose roots lie in the ancient Mayans, show several similarities and points of convergence, although each has unique characteristics. They keep part of their original identity and Mayan essence, due to various complex mechanisms of sustainable and sustained transculturation. The main focus of this paper is to analyze the self-preservation of the Mayan identity in the Q'eqchi' and Pokomchi peoples, their relationships in a context of social exclusion, and maintenance of their own identity and traditions despite processes of transculturality and external cultural imposition. Each ethnic group has kept some aspects of its original culture. The mutual influence that these cultures have on each other helps to ensure the maintenance of their own respective cultural identities. In this paper we compare the Q'eqch'i and Poqomchi groups in terms of the most important aspects of the original Mayan culture and the Spanish influence, examining the process of ladinization this country has undergone. The main aspects we will examine are language, cosmovision and gastronomy. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 22 of 173

Title: Reflections on the Ways to Build up Responsibility towards Nature in Primary School

Author(s): Caciuc, VT (Caciuc, Viorica-Torii)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

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Abstract: Responsibility towards nature is a character trait that must be formed and developed from a young age. Children must learn how to fight against the complexity of problems, how to use interdisciplinary approaches by taking into consideration links with other problems, and to be able to evaluate facts and situations which lead to the deterioration of the environment. Alongside infusing the messages of environmental ethics, the use of pupil centered educational strategies represents an efficient way to train the children from the ecological point of view. Education cannot succeed in building up the ecological conscience and the ethic competences of the young generation without being accompanied by a new ethics - the ecological ethics - based on the man's respect towards nature, without using an adequate educational strategy and some dilemmas that include facts or situations which result in deteriorating the environment. This study aims to conduct a thorough analysis of the theoretical and practical ways to build up responsibility towards nature in the primary school. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 23 of 173

Title: Epistemic and Pragmatic Backgrounds of Supervision of Ethics

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

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 142-151 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.178 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: Modern society is more increasingly defined by the need for reflection and ethical compliance on social, political, cultural, administrative policies, etc.

In this context, applied ethics developed and within this, a trans-disciplinary field, based on public reason and having a normative reflection: ethics expertise.

Within ethical expertise have developed a range of practices among which consulting and counselling, of ethics, ethics audits, building ethics codes and the activity of Ethics Commissions.

The paper's aim is to argue from an epistemic and pragmatic view the need and academic functioning of a model embodied in ethical expertise, namely supervision of ethics. In fact, this model will bring together practices from all other forms of ethical expertise, exercising supplementary its gatekeeper role in the transfer of political theories about the public good through the implementing programs and practices thereof, and making compatible the professional

values with the organisation ones, but also exercising the mediating role of organization-professional-client relationship, from a meta-ethical perspective. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 24 of 173

Title: The Impact of Differences in Curriculum on knowledge Related to European Citizenship: a Comparative Analysis in the Case of Portuguese and Romanian Pupils

Author(s): Carvalho, C (Carvalho, Carolina); Salema, MH (Salema, Maria Helena); Stanciugelu, I (Stanciugelu, Irina); Martins, D (Martins, Dulce); Iorga, EM (Iorga, Elena Madalina); Puscas, M (Puscas, Monica)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

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Abstract: Given the European socio-economic and cultural context of the 21st century, the national educational systems must take into account both the local curriculum reforms and the European regulatory framework and developmental goals. The current research was conducted in Portugal and Romania, within the Comenius-funded ECLIPSE1 project, seeking to investigate how curricular approaches are reflected on pupils European Citizenship knowledge. A comparative analysis of the curriculum on European issues and a knowledge test (pre and post) of European Citizenship were used. Totally, 189 pupils in compulsory education, ages between 12 and 17 years old participated. Findings show an average increase of 3/4 points between the pre and post-tests results in both countries. Further, placing these findings in the context of curriculum differences provides relevant insights. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Title: Readjustment and Learning Difficulties Specific to the Remigrant Child

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

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Abstract: The design and ongoing activities of this study were guided by a series of systematic ascertainties accomplished as a result of conducting an ongoing microresearch and of capitalizing our experience, gathered particularly from the coordination of the teacher training program of the students who major in Pedagogy of Primary and Preschool Education, as well as from the participation in numerous special school inspections for obtaining professional degrees.

This new phenomenon was triggered by the financial crisis that occurred in 2008-2009, and it implies, beyond the repercussions at the socio-economic level, repercussions over the shaping of personalities.

We can define the remigrant student as the student who moved with his/her migrant parents to a different country in view of eliminating the, "orphan" children with alive parents phenomenon and of being raised, educated and taken care of by them, later relocated in Romania, due to the remigration of both parents, which was mainly caused by social and/or cultural lack of adaptation and financial difficulties. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 26 of 173

Title: Ethical Aspects of Internet Derived Information Utilization in Adolescents: The Role of Family and Education

Author(s): Chele, GE (Chele, Gabriela Elena); Lucinschi, DL (Lucinschi, Dragos Lucian); Stefanescu, C (Stefanescu, Cristinel)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

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Abstract: The last decade achievements in information and computer technology (ICT) transformed in many ways our society. The moral dilemmas regarding information technology became more and more numerous in present society, which, overnight, turned into an informational society. The access to information as well as its rapid transmittal had and still have positive and negative consequences over psychological, moral and social development of adolescents, over the structure and functioning of society in general. The ethics of information technology also examines the moral dilemmas arisen by the

author rights, ownership, access, confidentiality and security of information.

The aim of our research was to highlight the proportion of students that are aware of the ethical issues regarding the utilization of internet derived information, and to emphasize the role of their parents in this matter.

Material and method: the study group comprised 33 students, aged 11 to 18 years old, that answered a questionnaire with 30 items concerning computer based activities and ethical aspects of internet derived information utilization. The student's parents also responded to a 35 item questionnaire regarding their awareness about the student's computer activities and also their degree of knowledge in respect of internet ethical use.

The results obtained showed an extensive, non-educational utilization of internet derived information; a lack of knowledge or ignoring of ethical aspects, as well as a poor implication of student parents in this matter. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 27 of 173

Title: Descriptive Imaginary and the Epistemological Profile of Modern Social Sciences

Author(s): Chiriac, HC (Chiriac, Horia-Costin)

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Abstract: In the present paper we intend to introduce the concept of descriptive imaginary, which designates a special type of scientific imaginary, as an investigative tool regarding the epistemological profile of social sciences. The concept is partially originated in the terminology of the French School of History and Anthropology in which important contributors are Gilbert Durand, Jacques Le Goff, Jean Jacques Wunenburger and others. We are going to distinguish descriptive imaginary from other types of imaginary, like artistic imaginary or religious imaginary and to emphasize its role in the development of natural sciences, but also of social sciences as well. As far as imagination is concerned, it had a rather difficult relation with philosophy, including epistemology and philosophy of science. Thus, it is mandatory to justify the use of the term "imaginary" in relation to the epistemological profile of various scientific disciplines. But some of the old prejudices regarding the contribution of imaginative faculty to scientific progress seem to be abandoned nowadays. At least, the productive imagination was finally distinguished from the reproductive one. Moreover, in spite of the fact that human imagination can produce a wide range of fictional entities, its partial use within the scientific descriptive effort regarding the characteristics of nature can be put into evidence, provided the use of imaginative faculty within the limits of rationality with a deep focus on the plausibility of descriptions. An important ingredient in this case is represented by specific criteria for selecting viable descriptive representations used in the development of scientific theories. We are going to study some crucial points in the historical evolution of natural sciences and social sciences, aiming to emphasize some intriguing similarities but also some disparities among them, in order to unveil the specificity of modern social sciences as far as the methodological road from Theory to Inquiry in their case is concerned. The case of sociology, which was born as "social physics" seems to be emblematic in this respect. In the end, we are going to develop a possible explanation for the presence of some methodological elements in the epistemological profile of modern social sciences that consolidate their status as modern sciences. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Title: Theory of Imprevison, a Legal Mechanism for Restoring of the Contractual Justice

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

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 174-179 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.183 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: It is very difficult to conceive a legal system that may not contain the principle according to which legal conventions concluded have the power of law between the contracting parties. Keeping one's word is one of the pillars of all current legal systems and of the Roman one or even others considered as more primitive. As any legal principle, it has certain limits that are equally important as the principle itself. Among these limits, the principle of binding force of the contract, pacta sunt servanda, there is one recently introduced in the Romanian legal system, namely the theory of imprevison, a legal mechanism by which they follow, above all, the restoration of contractual justice. Imprevison, which is the less visible and contradictory part of the pacta sunt servanda principle, is generated by a social-economic reality appeared following some drastic and unpredictable changes of the conditions in which a contract is to be executed with respect to the aspects envisaged by the parties upon the conclusion thereof. The theory of imprevison aims at answering the debtor's situation if any unpredictable events that bring prejudice to the balance of services should occur, balance that was considered by the contracting parties upon the conclusion of contract when the agreement was formed. As a principle, before the coming into effect of the New Civil code, the Romanian courts refused to enforce the theory of imprevison, except for some cases related to the reevaluation of rents. This principle adopted both by the law courts relied on the strict interpretation of contractual provisions and the inexistence of some express legal provisions that might allow the judge to intervene in a contract, and arguments from the practice of international commercial transactions are brought to support the enforcement of the theory of imprevison. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 29 of 173

Title: Strangers and Estrangement - a Human Rights View

Author(s): Ciuca, A (Ciuca, Aurora)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

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Abstract: When defining a stranger (a foreigner) a negation was always included in the wording, meaning "the one who is not a citizen", "the one who does not belong to a group" and this triggered the inexistence of a status (most of the times throughout history) or the attachment of a different status. At present, the protection of foreigners slipped from the general international law to the field of human rights and the exercise of conciliation of the sovereign competences of the states under the obligation of protection shifts the focus on the individual as a human being and gives new dimensions to traditional international rules.

Hospitality, as a first reaction to the stranger supposes (in Kantian words) "not to be treated with hostility" and must be ensured by the political sovereign. Different degrees of protection available for different strangers (the migrant worker "free to leave any state", the refugee that has to gain their condition by meeting the requirements of international regulations, the newly arrived or the longtime resident) are analyzed in the present paper. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 30 of 173

Title: Beyond Words. Problem of Silence

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

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Abstract: This study completes some of the theses formulated in another paper which, however, dealt with the issue of inauthenticity of communication in the current public space (Ciulei, 2013). In that paper, we asserted that what today is being expressed in the public space is the expression of our inability to reclaim our idiom and language from the area of authentic knowledge, of alethic assertions. Consequently, public space becomes a space of palaver, of everyday chatter, therefore, in the absence of well-defined value and epistemological rules, we risk becoming the witnesses of a new Tower of Babel. What we are trying to argue, this time, is that the other boundary of public communication is silence. And that is why our effort is, above all, methodological and paradigmatic. Thus we shall try to define the boundaries between which communication in public space should occur. Between pointless and inauthentic chitchat and silence bearing meanings and significations. Between an epistemological lack and a cognitive and emotional excess, impossible to express, though. Each of the two boundaries, according to public communication reading, is useless. Placing public communication between these two limits makes it a normal one. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 31 of 173

Title: Profile of an East-European Thinker. Dimitrie Cantemir's Humanism

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

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 189-194 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.186 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: The work of Dimitrie Cantemir (1673-1723), though of an exceptional amplitude, is (still!) almost unknown today. Unknown to the European culture, unknown even to the Romanian culture in which he originates, at least as a pattern. A prince and a musicologist, an encyclopaedist and a historian, a composer and musicologist and a linguist as well, an ethnographer and philosopher at the same time, Cantemir is one of the most significant intellectual figures of late 17th-early 18th century Europe. The present study aims to reveal a part of his philosophical thinking, which places him, on the one hand, in the thick of humanism, and, on the other, in early Enlightenment. Cantemir's philosophical thinking is a unique form of combining oriental and western thinking, logico-rational thinking and the esoteric one, it is, in fact, one of the first ways of manifestation of what we would later call: universal spirit. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 32 of 173

Title: 'Debating Europe' Platform - A Means of Crafting Online Representations of a European Identity

Author(s): Cmeciu, C (Cmeciu, Camelia); Cmeciu, D (Cmeciu, Doina)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

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Abstract: The democratic and symbolic deficit the European Union has been associated with has become dominant since European citizens consider themselves excluded from the process of European construction. Debating Europe platform is an online strategy of mobilizing and of getting citizens involved in dialogues with European politicians, experts and other EU citizens. This e-platform has been used especially during the European Year of Citizens

(2013). We intend to provide an insight into the network of communication between European politicians, experts and EU citizens debating on the European identity. Our analysis will highlight the most visible EU citizens involved in the online dialogue and the most relevant frames and issues associated with the European identity. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 33 of 173

Title: Legal Limitations of the Anthropological Notion of the Gift in Roman Law

Author(s): Codrea, C (Codrea, Codrin)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

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Abstract: The gift from an anthropological perspective differs from the rigid civil notion of donation, which presupposes an unilateral, gratuitous transfer from one person to another. The anthropological notion of the gift includes all gratuitous transfers, either material or non-material. Therefore, the relation between the anthropological notion of the gift and the legal notion of donation is one of inclusion. However, limitations imposed on donations in Roman law follow the same logic of the legal limitations on other gratuitous transfers such as the ones prohibited by leges sumptuaria. In this article I will analyze the reasons behind the legal interdictions in Roman law on some gratuitous spending, including donations between spouses, the ones prohibited by Lex cincia de donis et muneribus and by leges sumptuaria, interdictions that deal with the anthropological function of the gift in the greco-roman world. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 34 of 173

Title: The Legal Frame of the Gift in Ideal Contexts of Authority

Author(s): Codrea, C (Codrea, Codrin)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

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Abstract: The anthropological discourse on the gift repeatedly underlines the impossibility of a free gift. This seems to be a truly universal, trans-cultural and trans-historical fact, since the gift always follows the unavoidable Maussian obligations to give, to receive and to reciprocate - every gift implicitly demands a gift in return. From this anthropological perspective, the gift plays a major role in establishing personal ties between people. However, this been said, it does not imply that the personal ties are only between equals - for instance, potlatch is a gift used to establish status hierarchy among people, a gift of rivalry in which the one who receives a gift is obliged to respond with another gift of a greater value. In this article I intend to analyze the way in which legal rules that apply to donations manage to deal with gift's anthropological function in the context of authority and hierarchy, since the civil laws in European-continental legal family explicitly state that donations are unilateral and gratuitous acts, contradicting the anthropological discourse. In analyzing the function of legal provisions of the gift in the context of authority, I will use Alexandre Kojève's classification of subjects of authority - Master, Judge, Leader and Father - in order to see the way in which the gift functions in these ideal-type power relations and the role of the gift law in these particular symbolic contexts. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 35 of 173

Title: Homo Localis. Interpreting Cultural Identity as Spirit of Place

Author(s): Cojanu, D (Cojanu, Daniel)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 212-216 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.219 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: In this study I will try to analyze the physical, logical and phenomenological relations existing between the place where people actually live and the specificity of their culture. The biggest challenge comes from the nomadic cultures where this is not at all obvious. I am interested in showing to what extent the spirit of place governs any cultural synthesis, any acculturation and impose its stylistic mark on both sedentary and nomadic cultures. I will emphasize the importance of some spatial elements that shape the cultural specificity: the geographic placement and proximity, elements which are sometimes more important than heredity or tradition in configuring the cultural identity. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 36 of 173**Title:** Ethnicity as Social Fact and Symbolic Construction**Author(s):** Cojanu, D (Cojanu, Daniel)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Frunza AC**Source:** LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 217-221 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.220 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: Ethnicity is today a controversial concept in social sciences. The belonging to an ethnic group or the claims related to collective identity have a strong ideological charge. For many researchers in the social sciences, who practice the methodological individualism, ethnicity can be explained, but cannot be considered an explanatory factor. I will try to prove the opposite thesis by appealing to ethno-symbolism as legitimizing mechanism of identity feelings and collective rights. That's why I will explain how collective representations are structured, how myths and symbols that support the identity claims are formed and I will compare two types of nationalism: the ethnic nationalism and the civic nationalism. In conclusion, ethnicity is a social fact because it is a symbolic construction and a vital ingredient of the human condition and therefore can be used as a concept with explanatory value. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd.

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Record 37 of 173**Title:** Career - Counselling Practices for University Students**Author(s):** Cojocariu, VM (Cojocariu, Venera-Mihaela); Puiu, M (Puiu, Maria)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Frunza AC**Source:** LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 222-227 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.221 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: In the last 10 years, career-counselling services for students have experienced a real growth in the Romanian universities. Generated by the real needs of the clients, these services were not certified, from the beginning, in their own system of tested and validated good practices. Our study relies on a model of counselling designed and implemented at the Department of Professional Counselling from "Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacau. The integrated model of career counselling called AKA, shows the relationship between action (A) and knowledge (K), through the combination of the most diverse and attractive forms of activity, to raise awareness and student's involvement in this kind of actions, but also to achieve the anticipated effects. The purpose of this study is to (re) validate the impact of the career counselling actions integrated in the AKA model. Based on an analysis of the specific literature and the expertise achieved in the career-counselling field, the study will highlight a number of action ways, exploited through the department activities. For illustration, we shall present the latest seminar organized for this purpose, in March 2014, with the students in the final years from two faculties. Then, we shall analyse the results obtained on this occasion. The practices highlighted in this study and the conclusions may contribute to inter-university exchange of actionable strategies and the use of new and more efficient models during the career counselling services for university students. (C) 2014 Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).

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Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
COJOCARIU, VENERA-MIHAELA	J-9407-2013	
Puiu, Maria	F-3138-2016	

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Record 38 of 173**Title:** Framing Chevron Protests in National and International Press**Author(s):** Coman, C (Coman, Cristina); Cmeciu, C (Cmeciu, Camelia)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Frunza AC**Source:** LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 228-232 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.222 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: Romanians have been protesting against the gas exploration of the US giant, Chevron, in the village of Pungesti. An issue which may have seemed local, has gradually turned into an international one and, thus, it has become visible not only in the national press but also in the international media. This study presents a comparative analysis of the news media coverage of the Chevron crisis and of the forum comments in the online versions of national and international daily newspapers (Adevarul and The Guardian). In our qualitative content analysis of the news stories and of the forum comments we will use two theoretical frameworks: Semetko & Valkenburg's typology of frames (attribution of responsibility, conflict, economic consequences, human interest, and morality) and Nabi's emotion-as-frame perspective. The comparative content analyses will reveal which emotions, themes and frames were most visible in the national and international media (news articles and forum comments). (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).

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Cmeci, Camelia L-8364-2019

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Record 39 of 173**Title:** Interculturality and Social Bonds Formation: a Case Study on Immigrant and Native Preadolescents in Italy**Author(s):** Contini, RM (Contini, Rina Manuela)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Frunza AC**Source:** LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 233-241 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.223 **Published:** 2014**Abstract:** In Italy, the rapid increase of foreign students has represented a test for the traditional tendency of the Italian school to inclusion. The Italian regulation on migration shows a model of school that is integrative and intercultural. The intercultural dimension involves all the school, which has the duty to create equal possibilities to learning, justice and equity. Interculturality, as a specific objective of a school undergoing transformation, requires the complementarity of action lines that include the integration of immigrant students and intercultural exchange in scholastic and extra-scholastic relations, in the knowledge and the competences.The study investigates - through the analysis of the results of an empirical research carried out through the administration of a questionnaire on a sample of over 1300 Italian and foreign preadolescents attending the second and third year of secondary schools of first degree in Abruzzo, in the centre of Italy - the experience of preadolescents in a transforming society and school, that are characterized in growing measure by a multiple living together, with the intention to deepen inclinations that are being shaped among new generations as regards integration and the formation of social bonds. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).**Accession Number:** WOS:000346372600043**Conference Title:** 4th International Conference on Logos University Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN)**Conference Date:** APR 10-12, 2014**Conference Location:** Lasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanist Sci

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Record 40 of 173**Title:** Mentality and Change in the Context of International Migration**Author(s):** Cormos, VC (Cormos, Viorica Cristina)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Frunza AC**Source:** LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 242-247 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.224 **Published:** 2014**Abstract:** International migration is a phenomenon with implications at social, economical, psychological, etc. level, at individual and collective level, therefore the change is the central element that defines this phenomenon. Among the multiple changes appeared as a result of international migration, is identified even the change of mentality of the immigrants. Even if the mentality is defined as the most profound cultural structure of one community, the most durable and the most resistant to changes, the migration phenomenon is noted through the mentality change as a result of some social influences and of the cultural environment pressure, which are interiorized in mentalities, as a structure of social conscience depth, from where they act as orientation factors, they require judgment and evaluation criteria, and social actions patterns. The mentalities condition the choices and the evaluations of the social group on a long term, their durability being given by the social communication and the socialization processes, as an answer to the recurrent social requirements. As generative or structuring structures, the mentalities are diffuse cultural provisions, sustained through socialization and institutionalization. Therefore, the aim of this paper is to identify the factors that have generated mentality change in emigrants, as well as their influence on individual actions, relationships within the family, the origin and destination community respectively. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).**Accession Number:** WOS:000346372600044**Conference Title:** 4th International Conference on Logos University Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN)**Conference Date:** APR 10-12, 2014**Conference Location:** Lasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanist Sci**Author Identifiers:**

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Suceava, USV E-8611-2011		

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Record 41 of 173**Title:** Management in Social Work of People with Low Income**Author(s):** Cremene, CS (Cremene, Cosmin Sergiu)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Frunza AC**Source:** LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 248-252 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.225 **Published:** 2014**Abstract:** This paper presents the management of public administration as it is and suggests new ways to improve the system. Therefore I have made a research on the behavior of public servants and a document analysis. It is true that public servants have two faces, one in front of the citizen and another with their colleagues. This assertion was observed during my practice at the city Hall of Vulcan.

Vulcan city is one of the most important and beautiful urban settlements in the Jiu Valley. Vulcanul is a mountain town with about 33.000 inhabitants. The public servant represents the legally invested person by the assignment in a public function of the structure of an administrative public service, to fulfill this.

All the public servants within the authorities and public institutions constitute the body of the public servants (Prof. univ. dr. Verginia Vedina., 2012: 507) (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).**Accession Number:** WOS:000346372600045**Conference Title:** 4th International Conference on Logos University Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN)**Conference Date:** APR 10-12, 2014**Conference Location:** Lasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanist Sci

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Record 42 of 173**Title:** Ethics of Responsibility? Some Postmodern Views**Author(s):** Croitor, E (Croitor, Ecaterina)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Frunza AC**Source:** LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 253-260 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.226 **Published:** 2014**Abstract:** Responsibility is customized in the context of a consistent ethical principles derived from the knowledge based society as a corporate social responsibility. Responsibility is not of the individual but of collective entity, being a synthesis between ethics and pragmatic-utilitarian. The responsibility of knowledge based organization-main building blocks of the knowledge society - is far from what is classically called business ethics, or rather simply reporting the moral correctness based on the construction of communication strategies for social action.

Corporate social responsibility as a particular form of responsibility adapted the knowledge based society, addresses the sources of uncertainty, given the post-industrial society, seen as a risk society.

The purpose of this paper is to search for possible prerequisites for building an ethics of responsibility to accommodate postmodern society.

Therefore we start by questioning the specificity postmodernity, both philosophical and civilizational aspect. We will discover the great challenges that postmodernity raised, namely globalization, especially the globalization of mass communication at the end of ideologies-called big stories end Lyotard's language. We reflect on ethical meanings generated unprecedented scientific advance, which allows some thinkers to believe that postmodern society and knowledge society are part of the same contemporary cultural paradigms. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).**Accession Number:** WOS:000346372600046**Conference Title:** 4th International Conference on Logos University Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN)**Conference Date:** APR 10-12, 2014**Conference Location:** Lasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanist Sci**Author Identifiers:**

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Suceava, USV E-8611-2011		

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Record 43 of 173**Title:** Multimodality as a Premise for Inducing Online Flow on a Brand Website: a Social Semiotic Approach**Author(s):** Culache, O (Culache, Oana); Obada, DR (Obada, Daniel Rares)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Frunza AC**Source:** LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 261-268 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.227 **Published:** 2014**Abstract:** The aim of this paper is to propose a new approach in the form of multimodality as a semiotic method that can be used by marketers and semioticians to induce online flow, a psychological state, on a brand website. First, we refer to multimodality as a semiotic analysis that can be used for a better optimization of semiotic resource sets in meaning-making, and we distinguish it from another similar concept: multimedia. Second, after a critical literature review, we address the flow construct - a state of mind sometimes experienced by people who are deeply involved and immersed in some event, object or activity. Previous quantitative studies show a correlation between online flow experience and other variables such as design, content, sound and layout that are suggested to be its antecedents. In our study, these flow antecedents are viewed as sets of signs or modes that can be orchestrated in order to create different levels of perceived challenge for brand website users. We consider that multimodality can be used for a better optimization of these various meanings as expressed by modes that are "essentially different in nature" (Bateman, 2008, p.54). Also, we refer to the online marketing outcomes of the online flow experience, in order to outline its importance and its implications in the online environment. The main conclusion of our paper is that multimodality can be used by scholars and practitioners as a premise to induce online flow on a brand website, by optimizing the sets of signs or modes. Originality - our contribution consists of an interdisciplinary approach. We use concepts from semiotics, positive psychology, and online marketing for a better understanding of how marketers and semioticians can positively influence online customer behaviour. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).**Accession Number:** WOS:000346372600047**Conference Title:** 4th International Conference on Logos University Mentality Education Novelty (LUMEN)**Conference Date:** APR 10-12, 2014**Conference Location:** Lasi, ROMANIA**Conference Sponsors:** Lumen Res Ctr Social & Humanist Sci**Author Identifiers:**

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Obada, Daniel Rares		0000-0001-5699-6538

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Record 44 of 173**Title:** The New Paradigm of Science Suitable for the 21st Century**Author(s):** Cynarski, WJ (Cynarski, Wojciech J.)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Frunza AC**Source:** LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 269-275 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.228 **Published:** 2014**Abstract:** The work has a strictly theoretical character. It concerns a new, proposed paradigm of science, or more generally, also culture. What should it be like? First, above all, humanistic, putting in the centre of attention a personal man. And cultural - in a double meaning: 1) taking into account the socio-cultural examined facts and processes, 2) because it is impossible to separate the phenomenon of science from the field of culture. Cultural paradigm, which also takes into account the historical identity and traditions, respecting the cultural core of European civilization. Also not countercultural, not against civilization. The paradigm is to be finally systemic and holistic. This includes on the one hand, the overall treatment of a man (as a psycho-physical being; ontology) and the world, on the other hand, the avoidance of reductionism in research (methodology). We should not lose the aspect of time (temporal), relationships (relational), the context of events (contextual) and especially ethics, values (axiology) and evaluation.

The author presents theoretical applications of the specified paradigm for the social sciences (selected subdisciplines of sociology), the field of education (pedagogy) and multi-disciplinary science (the science of physical culture, emerging science of tourism). Contrary to preserved till today the nineteenth-century institutional structure of science, the field of inter-and multidisciplinary sciences is what best meets the objectives of the new paradigm of science. (C) 2014 Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).

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Cynarski, W.		0000-0003-1252-5456

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Record 45 of 173

Title: Posttraumatic Stress Syndrome - Ethical and Biopsychosocial Implications

Author(s): Damir, D (Damir, Daniela); Toader, E (Toader, Elena)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 276-279 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.229 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: Posttraumatic stress disorder has been very frequently tackled lately, not only in the medical world but also by psychologists and sociologists, as it is a very complex condition, which is still being deciphered today and the definition of which, proposed by the Institute of Psychotraumatology of la Friburg, has been continuously adjusted due to the high number of research findings and medical observations. Is trauma an event or a feeling? The name of posttraumatic stress disorder would plead for a definition according to which it is an event that has already ended when the disorder starts to manifest itself. The disorder follows the trauma. Trauma has an objective and a subjective side, and hence requires a dialectic approach. It is an ecopsychological approach of the issue, which defines psychological trauma from an ecologically dialectic viewpoint, by combining the two approaches.

The therapeutic approach principles rely on the fact that a dangerous feed-back cycle occurs among the traumatizing environmental factors (environmental), emotional responses, bodily sensations and moods (endogenous), as well as thoughts, mnestic representations and images (encephalic), which cycle requires therapeutic measures to be broken. (C) 2014 Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).

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Author Identifiers:

Author	Web of Science ResearcherID	ORCID Number
Toader, Elena	M-5125-2017	0000-0002-7783-1203

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Record 46 of 173

Title: Individualism and Morality in the Post-communist Capitalism

Author(s): Dascalu, DI (Dascalu, Dan Ioan)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 280-285 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.230 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: Today, there has been an increasing interest in the likely existence of a moral capitalism, which is able to combine the capitalist's own interest with the public good. In fact, real capitalisms could be positioned on a scale with the wild capitalism at one end and the moral capitalism at the other. This debate is even more important and topical in the former communist countries, which want to implement a capitalist economic system and which, unfortunately, are faced with extreme forms of wild or crony capitalism. On the other hand, the capitalist system involves individualism as its underlying ideology. However, individualism is far from being a unitary ideology; rather, it is more appropriate to discuss individualisms. For instance, the post-modern society has imposed the hedonistic individualism, which constitutes the foundation and drive of consumerism. In the communist regimes, which are officially connected to a collectivist ideology, forms of a survival individualism appear as a perverse effect of the economic, political, and social context, which continue even after the fall of communism. However, the deep vein of individualism, which has certain humanistic characteristics, is not in opposition to the moral capitalism; on the contrary, it sustains it. In the former communist countries, which are still in the process of building and consolidating their new political and economic system, the influence of these individualisms is deeply felt and they generate and manifest various and often contradictory forms of capitalism. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).

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Record 47 of 173

Title: The Role of Non-Verbal Communication in the Coach-Athlete Relationship

Author(s): Dobrescu, T (Dobrescu, Tatiana)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 286-291 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.231 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: The starting point in choosing this theme was the belief that in the specific professional sports instructive activity the dominant form of communication is the nonverbal communication in the coach-athlete relationship, with implications for the improvement of the training process. The study consisted in a sociological approach through an inquiry conducted on a group of athletes. The questionnaire comprised items with prefigured and open answers to facilitate the research in the female gymnasts of the "Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacau team. A dominant form of expressing in the sports training is represented by body movements as "an expression of energy and information through posture, movement and indices"; a psycho-somatic connection (body-soul) through which feelings and emotions are expressed. The gestures of illustration, the artifacts, the facial expressing are other landmarks of the existence of nonverbal communication perceived by the athletes in the sports training process. The body language communication is perceived by most respondents, the messages transmitted this way being continuous, facilitating a dialog between the coach and the female gymnast. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).

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Record 48 of 173

Title: Persons Deprived of Freedom: from Condemnation to the Socio-Professional Reintegration

Author(s): Dragomir, C (Dragomir, Corina)

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 292-296 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.244 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: This research identifies the lack of support given to people deprived of their liberty in order to integrate them socially and professionally. The study observes the factors that determine the individual's criminal behaviour, and also mentions methods that experts working in prison have identified in order to prevent their relapse. It also focuses on how the family supports the reintegration of the inmate, but it also searches solutions concerning the recovery of people deprived of liberty. The study uses a qualitative approach and applies the following methods of research: interview, observation and document analysis. The people interviewed were: 20 prison inmates.

47% of the respondents consider that one of the most important factors that determine criminal behaviour is theft and 16% of the respondents consider robbery as a main factor. By analyzing the influence of the family on the individual's criminal behaviour, 85% of the respondents said that the family assisted them, 10% said that the family was against the crime, and 5% confessed that the family abandoned them after the crime. From the study we can observe that the people who are deprived of their liberty need a new chance to get socially rehabilitated and they don't need a social tagging such as "villain" and people who treat them with disgust and show no attitude of acceptance.

Our country needs more rehabilitation centres for inmates. These are necessary from the time of transition, before the reintegration, to the point at which he is able to sustain himself alone. It would be of great use for an inmate if he had a recommendation, based on which he can be accepted to work. (C) 2014 Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).

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Record 49 of 173

Title: Application of Problem-Based Learning Strategy in Science lessons - Examples of Good Practice

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

Edited by: Sandu A; Frunza AC

Source: LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 297-301 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.245 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: It is widely accepted that in the context of Knowledge-based Society, the educational institutions must demonstrate their ideologically and pragmatic point of views, when discussing the role of the promoters of educational changes. The changes require - among other aspects of pedagogical and psycho-social issues - a reconsideration of what constitutes the effective teaching strategy, adapted to the needs of the learners.

Thus, within the Science classes (Chemistry, Physics and Biology), the teaching approach cannot remain an expositional one, based only on the transmission and reception of information. A student-centred educational process, aiming to the development of key-skills, necessarily involves a pro-active approach that facilitates students' involvement in research, scientific investigation, analysis of problematic situations or solving real problems or merely hypothetical ones. Through its specificity, the Problem-Based Learning (PBL) strategy may be a central component of such teaching approaches.

The purpose of the article is to highlight the effectiveness of PBL, through presenting some of the best educational practices implemented by the Romanian Science teachers who participated in the "PROFILES - Education through Science" Continuous Professional Development Programme.

The investigative approach is a qualitative one, focused on the analysis of the teaching practices based on PBL implementation, but also on the analysis of students' and teachers' opinions who used this strategy in Science lessons. The hypothesis that was stated as a premise of the research took into consideration the fact that when using the PBL teaching strategy during the Science lessons, the students will acquire not only cognitive skills but also a series of instrumental and transversal ones. (C) 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).

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Draghicescu, Luminita Mihaela	J-6485-2013	0000-0002-3591-3585

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Record 50 of 173**Title:** Efficiency of Cognitive Technique in Reducing Dental Anxiety**Author(s):** Dumitrache, MA (Dumitrache, Mihaela Adina); Neacsu, V (Neacsu, Valentina); Sfeatcuc, IR (Sfeatcuc, Ionela Ruxandra)**Edited by:** Sandu A; Frunza AC**Source:** LUMEN 2014 - FROM THEORY TO INQUIRY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES **Book Series:** Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences **Volume:** 149 **Pages:** 302-306 **DOI:** 10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.08.246 **Published:** 2014

Abstract: The anxiety experience in the dentist's office is one of the main barriers that prevent patients from using dental services; therefore a specific strategy is needed. The aim was to determine the efficiency of cognitive technique in reducing dental anxiety. The hypothesis is that the use of cognitive restructuring for phobic dental patients will determine a significant decrease of anxiety level. Participants were 40 patients of a dental clinic in Bucharest (MDAS \geq 13). Anxious reactions were assessed with MDAS and DFS. After using the cognitive technique, the anxiety level decreased significantly both for the global anxiety index and for its components. (C) 2014 Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>).

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