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Rehabilitation and its Effects on Two Cases of Patients with Multiple Sclerosis

Evis ALLUSHI¹

Abstract

Physical rehabilitation of patients with Multiple Sclerosis aims to encourage autonomy and improve life quality through goal-oriented programs and prioritizing treatment.

Evaluation of two concrete case studies of MS patients, to identify the positive effects of physical rehabilitation is the aim of this study. This is a case report study of two MS patients. The method was direct interviews during a three days, for 20 minutes each day. The first case has received only pharmacological treatment. The patient cannot walk and had no rehabilitation sessions, feels depressed and angry. The second case was treated combining medical with rehabilitation sessions and had no progress of the disease. The patient feels good mentally and is optimistic.

The cases show the positive effects of physical rehabilitation combined with pharmacological therapy. The second patient, due to combined treatment, has lived with the disease for 23 years and the condition of the first patient is extremely hard because of no physical rehabilitation.

Keywords: *Multiple Sclerosis; physical rehabilitation; pharmacological treatment.*

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Biodata



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My name is Evis Allushi. I am a lecturer at Vlora Univesity,

Faculty of Public Health, from 2008. I am very satisfied with my work, and pursuit of knowledge to my students.

I have done different studies in different fields, but in the last years my studies are focused on patients with Multiple Sclerosis.

Young Couple - New Functional Orientations

Iulian APOSTU¹

Abstract

The Romanian marital space can be defined, as a whole, by a functional system that shows, rather, the transition to modernity than modernity itself. Inequitable structures in terms of gender relations, the division of roles, influences from the families of origin or from the kinship group show that the Romanian family can not be structurally appreciated as modern or postmodern. These aspects show relative influences from the cultural backgrounds from which individuals come, which shows that the group building structure still retains a relative form of influence and social control.

Appreciating the younger generations, the logic of building groups differs. They start from the logic of their own cultural groups and continue with another type of association that makes the very old theories of spatial homogamy rethink. Thus, online media offer community constructions that validate correlated relationships, not with the common culture but with the individual's own ideals. For this reason, the relationship with the social is managed by the individual, he having access to society rather than society having access to it.

The paper aims to identify new elements of functionality in the young couple. The study starts from Parsons' functionalist theory and is based on a qualitative research, the research tool being the semi-structured interview.

Keywords: Marital couple, functionalism, marital roles, modernity, postmodernity.

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Biodata



Iulian APOSTU holds a PhD in Sociology (University of Bucharest, 2010) and is the author of several specialized studies about family sociology. On a large axis of conjugal diversity, its work examines the image of contemporary couple, focusing on structural transformations, from the classic marriage to the new functional

benchmarks of the consensual union. Currently, Iulian Apostu is researcher at Romanian Academy, Institute of Sociology and Associate professor with the Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest.

The Economic Growth Perspective Falling Stock Market in Bangladesh

Saiful BARI¹

Abstract

The securities market performs distinct roles in the confederate economy. It acts as a confederate negotiator between the surplus alliance and deficit gadgets of the financial machine and helps economic financial savings into investments. as well with the aid of the use of providing liquidity of these investments, the securities market ensures the greatest allocation of resources. of these matters to do assemble it the engine for the increase of the economy. A vary of moves from the restrictive our bodies had been the predominant motive of shedding public self-assurance from the securities market. oft energizing the insurance and horrible response of institutional investors, bourgeois banks, and business corporation banks amongst the catastrophe volume assembles the market unstable. While getting geared up the term-paper, in the commencing the regular put collectively of stock markets, its contributors and mechanism of commerce in these markets has been created clear. After that, I even have delivered the two essential lifelines of the securities market of Bangladesh, capital of the united states of us and the port securities market. Moreover, I even have tried to purpose this USA of affairs of the stock markets of Bangladesh by using the use of picturizing the archives accumulated from "Bangladesh Capital Market Review 2016" by means of way of Lanka-Bangla Finance.

Keywords: *Bangladesh's GDP growth; Stock Market; Economic growth; Inventory market falling market investment; Crashes of a Stock Market; Stock Exchange;*

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Paper: Financial difficulty of Banking management during
COVID 19 in Bangladesh and Business communication
challenge of small enterprises in Bangladesh

The Training of Intellectual Work Techniques, an Interdisciplinary Approaches

Viorica-Torii CACIUC¹

Abstract

The application of the educational strategies centred on the student/subject of learning offers the teacher multiple opportunities of discovering the students personalities, and for the students the possibility of creating learning experiences and forming or practicing some competences and skills specific to the didactic profession. The use of interactive and student-centred educational strategies in pedagogy seminars offers future teachers the possibility of developing a learning style by using intellectual work techniques specific to the university level. In order to streamline the formation of a learning style based on intellectual work techniques, it is necessary to practice students' intellectual virtues, with an emphasis on the responsibility of these virtues. Starting from these arguments, in the present study I will try to analyse the way in which using some interactive and/or student-centred educational techniques, cultivating intellectual virtues and the formation of some mini habits of learning can help to develop a learning style by means of using some techniques of mental work which are proper for the university level.

Keywords: *Techniques of mental work, learning style, intellectual virtues, student-centered educational strategies, mini habits of learning;*

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In the trace of Gerardo Mello Mourão: the Intergeneric Hybridism and the Formation of Epiliric Poetry in Contemporary Brazilian Literature

Junior César Ferreira de CASTRO¹

Abstract

In its configurative and representational basis, contemporary literature has established a warm dialogue with the classic and modern canons for the formation of literary genres that distance themselves from the poetics in force in order to establish their own aesthetics since the contemporary is in maintaining this gaze fixed on the present by returning to the past to deny or affirm it as the tradition of the new or the new of tradition (PAZ, 2000). The present study is justified in raising the reflection on the form of the epic and the lyric based on the transformations that occurred over the centuries to found an epic-lyric poetry as a renewing style of contemporary Brazilian poetry, the object of this research, which is based on the works *Invention of the sea* and *Os peões*, by Gerardo Mello Mourão. The objective is to demonstrate the resistance of the epic in the current world by the hybrid composition that is established in the act of its production by the exteriority of the real along with the narrator's subjectivity. The problem of intergeneric hybridism is developed through bibliographic and qualitative research with intermediation of the deductive

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method and through the aesthetic-philosophical bias to demonstrate that it becomes the guiding element of this avant-garde style capable of establishing historical events through the temporality built by the world text. This whole discussion is centered on Aristotle (1992) and Boileau (1990), going through Hegel (1997), Lukacs (2000) and Bakhtin (2010) until arriving at Staiger (1997), Lima (2002), Greenfield (2006) and Kristeva (1995), showing that the epic-lyric poem is supported by the pluridiscursive dialogism maintained between the nature of the stylization of the lyric and epos as a style and not as a novelized process.

Keywords: *Contemporaneity; Intergenerational Hybridity; Epic; Resistance; Brazilian Literature.*

Biodata



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Professor of undergraduate courses at Anicuns College. Coordinator of the Research Nucleus and deputy coordinator of the Department of Accounting Sciences of that institution. Researcher in Literature and Other Arts, specifically, in Poetry and Image, in addition to dedicating himself to the studies of the Poetics of Modernity and Contemporary in its varied manifestations and multiple configurations.

Resetting Education and Training for the Information Society

Felicia CEAUȘU¹

Abstract

The reality is that social distancing has brought us extremely dangerous to the technology that controls our thoughts, emotions, speech, movement, relationships, and technology is not at all friendly with socialization, it is its enemy.

A technology from which escape became impossible, just as in Orwell's society in 1984. A technology from which not even love can save people, because it itself has been forbidden, has become a crime.

The reality is that the graduates of the future are trained to become slaves to work with machines, whose powers of concentration and supervision go beyond people's imagination and understanding, and the teachers of the future become mere collaborators.

Fear, first of all, causes the population to accept restrictions, limitations, confiscations of their rights and freedoms which, under normal conditions, they would have rejected. Then he creates in the frightened population sympathy for the state that has robbed him of his rights and freedoms. Finally, fear and sympathy - contradictory reactions - act simultaneously for the mental programming of the patient citizen. Just like in communist propaganda. Imperceptible ideological transshipment. Just like in Stockholm syndrome, when the abducted victim sympathizes with the kidnapper, when the victim falls in love with the aggressor. A syndrome that is often encountered in children with parental alienation. Is this another pandemic? In this article we will try to find some answers to these questions and concerns.

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Management of the Passenger Transport System for Bucharest and the Metropolitan Area

Constantina CHIRIAC¹, Valeriu Stelian NIȚOI²,
Marius GÎRTAN³

Abstract

The paper aims to be a model of analysis on passenger transport management for Bucharest and the metropolitan area, in order to stimulate the economic development of the city by supporting economic activities of local interest, by increasing the mobility of the transport system, economic activities that benefit local communities and that do not adversely affect people's health or the environment. The analysis presented proposes the use of geospatial information systems for urban traffic management and the construction of traffic simulation models.

Keywords: information systems, urban traffic, public transport, durability, sustainability

Biodata

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Political Discourse and the Aim for Common Ground

Horia Costin CHIRIAC¹

Abstract

The present paper intends to emphasize the impact of political discourse on the consciousness of the public, starting from the articulation of the argumentative structures and the cluster of values involved in the process. Throughout his persuasion attempt, the speaker lays on some arguments in order to obtain a change in the attitude of the public towards the thesis promoted by the discourse, but the effectiveness of those arguments, no matter how strong or weak might they seem from an external point of view, depends on the layer of values shared in the same time by the speaker and his audience. Quite often such values constitute the ground of the argumentation and provide a vital link between the arguments and the thesis. They are embedded into the discourse and the speaker decides to evoke them whenever he needs to influence the moral stance of his public. However, there are a few barriers that prevent sometimes the speaker to connect to the moral code assumed consciously or unconsciously by the public. A few of them regard the limited knowledge of the public possessed by the speaker, but another category is represented by the lack of trust, by the suspicions of the public as far as the moral profile of the speaker is concerned. Namely, there is always a possibility for the claim of the speaker that he really shares the same set of values with his public to be only an image game. Thus, in the political discourse the spectre of demagoguery is always more or less present as far as the moral profile of the speaker is concerned.

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We are going to exemplify a variety of situations regarding the axiological relation between the political speaker and his public, starting from some of the most significant discourses the history of political oratory.

Keywords: Political discourse; values; ethos; argumentative structure; persuasion.

Biodata

Domains of interest: Theory of Argumentation, Semiotics, Aesthetics, Rhetoric, Philosophy of Science, Epistemology.

Computer Assisted Analysis in Literature Review. Application in the Study of Deviance

Smaranda CIOBAN KUDELCA¹

Abstract

Computer assisted analysis techniques provide a main asset in conducting research. This study provides an example of employing text analysis techniques, such as topic modelling, cluster analysis, networks of associated words in literature reviews. This approach is of great use in selecting relevant bibliography and understanding focal research topics. For achieving this goal, we present a systematic literature review of the abstracts belonging top cited articles in the field of deviance indexed in the Web of Science database. The obtained results offer a consistent insight towards understanding the topics studied under the umbrella of deviance, both offline and online. Considering the potential of using open source text analysis instruments developed by researchers such as jslda topic modelling and kh coder for social research, this presentation attempts to present most important queries made available. The presented method may be of great use also for big data exploration and visualization.

Keywords: Deviance; Deviant behavior; Computer assisted analysis; text analysis; literature review;

Biodata

Smaranda Cioban-Kudelca is a PhD student in the field of Sociology, at the University of Oradea, Romania. Her topics of interest consist of digital sociology, teenagers' and Social

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Media, network analysis, deviance and online deviance, children's rights, and online behavior. She conducts a PhD research in the topic of adolescents' engagement on Social Media and its effects on the offline deviant behavior, with focus on YouTube content. Grounded on her PhD Research she published together with her Phd coordinator Prof. Univ. Dr. Habil. Adrian Hatos the article The Analysis of Teenagers' Vlogging Preferences in Educational Research and conducted several workshops on employing QSR NVIVO and Gephi in social research.

Critique of Pandemic Discourse

Tomita CIULEI¹

*Critical
Discourse Analysis*
Scientific Conference

Abstract

The architecture of this work is based, firstly, on the need of reconfiguration of communication act, and by giving the conditions of a new communicational paradigm and by having a public space of communication which exceed the classical schemes. This exceeding has nothing to do with the form of communication (though we may also see here some major changes) but has something to do with its content, on one hand, and with its comprehension, on the other hand. In this regard, we may speak, today, about a specificity of communication act in mass media, with a specific rhetoric, a specific auditory and, especially, particular persuasion techniques. And all these are done in a continuous fight for audience. If this implies a certain alethic burden, we shall see...

Keywords: Critique, pandemic discourse, reconfiguration, communication act.

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Logike – Logos (λογική – λόγος) and Jus Dicere. A Philosophical Outline for a Juridical Logic

Codrin CODREA¹

Abstract

This text is situated on a certain germinal ambiguity of the word logics, insofar caught only as the dominant meaning of the term, that of autonomous discipline with a certain object of investigation, is, without being removed, initially suspended to make room for polysemy, subsequently blurred in order to restore the semantic fullness that occurred on the etymological pathway. Logike (λογική) shows up as a derivative of the Greek logos (λόγος), in this descent the opening to one's own, inner fragments of the meaning of the word becoming possible. Finding out logike (λογική) in the immediate vicinity of logos (λόγος) and the fact that the former comes to call in Greek thinking a particular type of reflection sovereignly oriented towards logos (λόγος) in its many forms fuse the semantic flows of both words, which irrigate each other's meaning, becoming simultaneously navigable by placing them in a single riverbed. Joining the term jus-dicere to the couple logike (λογική)-logos (λόγος), opens a new semantic field and sheds new light on what legal logics can fully cover, revealing its full vocation.

Keywords: *logos; stoics; Heraclitus; Plato; Aristotle;*

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Theory.

C-tin Rădulescu Motru on Vocational and Energetic Personality

Daniel COJANU¹

*Critical
Discourse Analysis*
Scientific Conference

Abstract

Although one of the most sober and „conventional” Romanian philosophers, seeking to combine research, teacher’s activity and writing, C-tin Rădulescu-Motru dared to explore controversial, unusual or problematic territories, even to treat some aspects of everyday life philosophically such as work, personality or vocation. This study aims to analyze the main hypostases of the vocation in the life of individuals and communities, as presented by the Romanian philosopher, trying to integrate them in his original theory of energetic personalism.

Keywords: vocation, energetic personality, work, creativity;

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The Image of the Industry in the COVID-19 Pandemic

Anisoara – Ionela DIACONU¹, Stefan – Valeriu IVAN²

Abstract

The coronavirus epidemic represents a threat both for the European and for the Romanian industry. During this pandemic, it is important to protect both workers and jobs in all sectors of the economy. At the industry level, the pandemic has left its mark on all branches, so the oil and gas industry around the world is facing the biggest crisis in 100 years, with a triple effect: the rapid decline in oil prices, the decline in the demand for petroleum products and the management of the situation generated by the pandemic; regarding the manufacturing industry, there is a restriction of production and demand for products and services as well as difficulties in providing liquidity to meet payment obligations, and in the electricity industry, the effects have led to reduced consumption and lower prices in the energy market. Although the coronavirus pandemic has severely affected the industry, it also opens up opportunities for relaunching the industry as there are comparative and competitive advantages capitalized very little so far.

This article aims to analyse the opportunities, constraints and costs generated by Covid-19, as well as offering solutions that could support the industry during this period.

Keywords: pandemic; industry; COVID -19; workers; jobs.

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Biodata



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Acknowledgement

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Former European Commissioners as Presidents or Prime-Ministers: the Promise of Competent Governance

Lucian Dumitru DÎRDALĂ¹

Abstract

The interplay between the national and EU levels of governance has been one of the major topics of research in the field of European integration studies, especially after the Maastricht Treaty and the emergence of the European Parliament as a relevant legislative body. For its part, the Commission has become a more politicized body, as EU decision makers have repeatedly expressed the need for democratic accountability and for a stronger presence of the EU-wide political parties within the executive branch of EU governance.

Moreover, although a member does not represent his or her country in the European Commission and must not show any national bias, the nomination can be an important political issue at the domestic level. The national public opinion is aware of the responsibilities and prestige associated with this office, and expects the commissioner to show competence and integrity. While the commissioner's activity is not intensely followed, a successful term in office can be an important asset for a subsequent career in national politics.

In this contribution, the research interest focuses on former European commissioners that were elected or appointed as heads of state or government, after the completion of their term in Brussels. The main argument is that EU-level experience played an important part in their subsequent career in national politics. The main conclusion is that a former EU commissioner is

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seen as a political personality that is capable of providing competent leadership, especially if the citizens have a low level of trust in the prominent members of the national political establishment.

Keywords: European Union; European Commission; executive power; president; prime-minister.

Biodata

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Conceptual Intersections between Modernism and Metamodernism

Amalia DRĂGULĂNESCU¹, Sebastian DRĂGULĂNESCU²

Abstract

Firstly, modernism, postmodernism, and metamodernism are three versions of the same broad paradigm. Secondly, considered in pairs, it signifies the face and the reverse of the same reference on the man's place in the world. Finally, they can be represented as concatenated fragments of an ontological and phenomenological hyper-model through which metamodernism circumscribes the other two, like the ancient Ouroboros. One can follow the evolution of these schemes, either through a simple chronological perspective, thus deriving from each other, or from a conventional 'emanentist' perspective, where modernism becomes the umbrella concept that somehow nurtures postmodernism and metamodernism, especially as a cultural-aesthetic paradigm, either as a last (updated) vision with broader socio-cultural implications. As a result metamodernism has effects on modernism in a way but also on itself, and moreover, it experiences a process of somewhat organic replication, becoming an agglutinating postmodernism and partial rallying to generative modernism. Exclusive adherents of deconstructive(-ist) postmodernism may also argue that this latter is for the time being the most potent in order to cultivate and keep a new cultural order in disarray, rejecting the paternalistic model of modernism broadly speaking, at least declaratively, as well as the hesitating establishment of metamodernism, which seems to be only at the beginning.

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From another point of view, of the cultural territory in which such paradigms have developed, it should be noted that there is still an almost condescending conciliation between the European region and the North American area regarding the primacy of establishing these macro-socio-cultural-aesthetic models, driving an oscillating movement from modernism to postmodernism. As for the present, metamodernism is involuntarily imposed, some would say insidiously, both globally – to use a slightly demonetized term – even in Latin America or the Far East, and especially as an oversized pattern, in the positive sense, covering, in turn, the regression to the origins, the temporary dissipation of the collective memory, the relative internalization of the individual self, and especially the return to largely lost humanism.

Keywords: paradigms; modernism; postmodernism; metamodernism; globalism; humanism;

Biodata

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"Romanian Journal of Artistic Creativity". The researcher participates at various national grants and research projects. He is also co-author of the Romanian Academy project *The General Dictionary of the Romanian Literature*, and contributor to the first two volumes of *Dictionary of Eminescu's Poetic Language. Poetic Signs and Meanings - Arts and Primordial Elements*.

An Approach to the Tutorial Group Discussion

Marian-Alin DUDOI¹, Elena-Sidonia DUDOI², Marin DUDOI³

Abstract

A group discussion is a teaching activity which has the following characteristics: a small number of students (four to twelve meet together), they choose, or are given, a common topic or problem and a goal or objective, and they exchange and evaluate information or ideas about the topic.

A tutorial group discussion refers to a small group of students focusing on a narrow range of materials, often to help remedy a learning difficulty.

One of the most important things to remember when using group work is that it should be set up so that the teacher are free to monitor the groups and provide support for individuals , especially the slower learners, where necessary. While moving around the room listening to the pupils, the teacher must not try to intervene too much unless unless he or she is asked to help or if they are obviously having difficulties.

"The Recent Romania" proposes to approach students in order that they should easily debate all major issues which have happened in Romania.

This topic contributes to new developments not only for knowing recent history, but also provides new teaching techniques in order to form real competences for the prospective citizen.

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The topic uses a new educational model which maximizes social education and multimedia resources; consequently, this type of education promotes social values and social competences, which represents a condition for peaceful citizens' coexistence in a modern, but also global society.

Keywords: *communism, democracy, learning, student, teaching.*

Biodata

Marian-Alin DUDOI - After having undertaken an extensive research at the Romanian National Archives and the Romanian Diplomatic Archives, Mr. Marian-Alin Dudoi finished the Ph. D. dissertation called "Politic and Diplomatic Romanian-British Relations in the Period 1945-1958" (field of History, 2011). The author published over forty studies about History of the foreign relations of Romanians, Foreigners who supported Romanian Great Union, Grigore Gafencu's life, Romanian Exile, Media History, the Nordic Unity, the Romanian Relations with the Northern countries. Another field of interest is History Teaching.

Elena-Sidonia DUDOI - After she has completed a M.A. in English and a M.A. in French, Miss Elena-Sidonia Dudoi has attended courses in Great Britain (Exeter) or France (Besançon) in order to be ready to facilitate a high level of knowledge of the Romanian Civilization in the European Union, not only in content, but also in the ways of presenting or visiting it. In the last years, she has taught in several schools; consequently, Miss Dudoi was able to meet many students that managed to become members in different projects.

Marin DUDOI - After finishing a B.A. in Technology of Machines Construction in 1982, Mr. Marin Dudoi completed his college studies by becoming a specialist in Technical Education. His domain of interest regards the use of latest developments in

technology in order to improve the students' capacity of reaching technical competences. In the last years, a large number of his students managed to get jobs or to complete their studies in technical high schools.

From Secularization to Desecularization of the World. Current Theses and Trends

Ioan DURA¹, Ștefan LAZĂR², Petre Jan PANDELE³

Abstract

Secularization is a complex phenomenon that has a series of consequences on the relationship between religion and contemporary society, as an epistemological derivation of the relationship between the sacred and the profane. Some sociologists and theologians have stated four theses that advanced, starting with the second half of the twentieth century, the minimization of the position of religion in the configuration of social space: demystifying the world through rationalization, stadial consciousness, declining religious authority, the theory of religion extinction enunciated by Steve Bruce. All this indicated a negative prognosis of the future of religion. Despite the reality of secularization and its effects on religion, P. Berger observed at the beginning of the 21st century a completely unexpected metamorphosis and contrary to the pessimism of the persistence of religion in society, which leads him to enunciate a new reality: *desecularization of the world*. The study intends to present these new trends of sociological and theological analysis on the expression of the phenomenon of secularization.

Keywords: secularization, desecularization, religion, social space.

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Religious Fundamentalism and the Trend of Terrorist Attacks According to the *European Union. Terrorism Situation and Trend Reports (2017-2020)*

Ioan DURA¹, Iulian ORDINSCHI², Rubian BORCAN³

Abstract

Global dynamics, the metanarrative of our age, has changed the social morphology of many European states. The impulse of the labor market and the conflicts in the Middle East have generated massive migration flows. Each emigrant imports his cultural-religious identity, configured on other coordinates than the western ones. This confrontation of civilizations, religions has become a reality in the world of the 21st century, especially in the European space. In some situations, this confrontation takes on conflicting notes in the form of terrorist attacks, despite the fact that the logic of multiculturalism has been promoted, more theoretically, but not procedurally. The premises of terrorism are justified by exclusive religious hermeneutics that defines religious fundamentalism, a perceptible form of religious militancy through which true self-proclaimed believers try to remove the erosion of religious identity, strengthen the boundaries of religious communities and create viable institutions and behavioral alternatives. This study explores the peculiarities of religious fundamentalism according to the *Fundamentalism Project* (1987-1995) and the

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Keywords: religious fundamentalism, terrorism, European Union, TESAT report.

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Religious Tolerance. Landmark in Interreligious and Social Relations

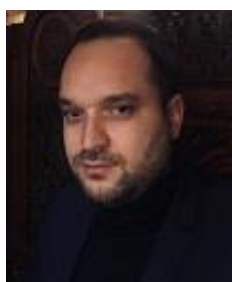
Ion Constantin ENE¹, Andrei HERA², Ion Cosmin PANĂ³

Abstract

The concept of tolerance, like any other concept, has a history in which multiple valences of meaning have been intertwined in the idea of specifying its significance as well as possible. These meanings are religious, philosophical, sociological, political and psychological. Our analysis will focus on the religious dimension of tolerance, not excluding sporadic references to the other dimensions of the concept. In essence, tolerance synthesizes and can be understood through the prism of these interconnected multilateral senses.

Keywords: tolerance, toleration, religion, interreligious relation.

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The Transition to the Condition of the Secular: Structural (Institutional) Separation and Trans-Value (Ideological) Separation between Religion and Society

Ion Constantin ENE¹, Andrei HERA², Ion Cosmin PANĂ³

Abstract

The transition from the order of the religious to that of the secular presupposes, in stages, a double separation: structural (institutional) and "trans-value" (ideological). In terms of structural separation, the very notion of separating religion from politics has its origins in Christianity, beginning with Jesus' teaching to "give to Caesar what is Caesar's," through the two cities of Augustine, to the two kingdoms of Luther and other dualisms of loyalty to authority. Quite distinct from structural separation is ideological separation or "transvalue separation". This is the attempt to remove all religious influences from the public sphere and from public institutions. According to this view, religion is a purely private, personal matter, and political culture and public institutions must be an area "without religion." This form of separatism is the institutional expression of the political philosophy of secularization. Our intention is to detail this transition from religious to secular.

Keywords: secular, structural separation, ideological separation, religion, secularization.

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Ethics Approach in Information Literacy

Agnes Terezia ERICH¹

*Critical
Discourse Analysis*
Scientific Conference

Abstract

The 21st century is characterized by a great speed of change in all fields of knowledge, being known as an era of change. Mankind is under the influence of three major changes: the transition to a knowledge society, the revolutionary development of information and communication technologies and a new way of learning based on knowledge of net technologies. These trends have generated a shift in the educational paradigm, giving rise to the need to cultivate new ethics competencies for citizens in knowledge societies. For this reason people will have to develop a new kind of literacy that will allow them to wisely search, select, evaluate, organize, share information from different sources. To complete all this ethical behavior in the use of information must be taught. Students must be taught to seek, gather and use information ethically, and use social tools responsibly and safely. In this paper we will try to demonstrate the role of ethics in mastering information, based on the AASL Standards - Standards for the 21st Century Learner.

Keywords: information literacy, AASL standards, ethics, learning, knowledge society

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Constitutive and Operational Values in Organizational Development

Ana FRUNZĂ¹, Antonio SANDU², Alexandra HUIDU³

Abstract

The main idea of the paper derives from researches previously developed in the specific of theoretical development of an organizational ethical axiology: how to guide institutions in their practices according to ethical values; how do the organisations identify these values and how do they originate or not their practice in ethical values? The process we have followed in our research so far has been a deconstructive - (re) constructive one, through which we have been able to identify a distinction between constitutive values, those values that lead to the emergence of a social institution, and operational values, as values that guides the functioning of those institutions (Caras (Frunză) & Sandu, 2014; Sandu & Caras (Frunză), 2014).

Once constructed, a value - in a process of negotiating interpretations and establishing values - it becomes constitutive for various social institutions. In the process of functioning of the social institution, it in turn establishes values - through

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communicative action, which it transforms into principles of good practice.

Although we find in the literature the distinction between intrinsic values and extrinsic values, we propose the model of the distinction between constitutive values and operational values, the former being those that underlie the emergence of a professional social system, and the latter at the basis of its functioning. In our view, principles transpose values into social practice, being the link between deontic axiology and social practice.

The term axiological ethics means, in general, the world of moral values, and in the context of professional ethics, the constitutive ethical values of that profession. In the practice of regulating ethical standards, the (operational) value is stated simultaneously with the principle that includes it, being usually followed by an explanation of its social applicability. In our opinion, the transition from values to principles is based on a deconstructive-reconstructive process, which makes the transition from the ethical universal to the social particular (Caras (Frunză), 2014; Sandu & Caras, 2013 ; Sandu, Frunza, Huidu, 2020).

Keywords: Operational Values; Constitutive Values; Organizational Development

Biodata



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expertise in the field of social services practice, and the attempt to identify the constitutive ethical values of social practice, in the promotion of which ethics expertise, through various application models, is involved. In the field of research ethics, his scientific efforts have corroborated the activities carried out during the Advanced Research Ethics Program, followed in 2014-2015, supported by Fogarty International Center, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Heart Lung and Blood Institute, National Institute on Drug Abuse, USA. In this program she carried out the research project "Informed Consent between Theory and Practice in North - Eastern Region of Romania Medical Research Field", within the LUMEN Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences, Iasi, Romania. She is an associated lecturer at the "Ștefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, Romania.



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Social Factors Influencing the Acquisition of the Romanian Language by Students Belonging to a Local Community Hungarian Minority

Anikó Erzsébet FÜGEDY¹, Gavril FLORA²

Abstract

Research on language acquisition is a central theme in socio-linguistic research. There are hundreds of thousands of publications focusing on bilingualism for preschoolers and schoolchildren, and their number has been on the rise in recent years. Contemporary social, economic and political processes affect the life of communities and the languages what they speak. Globalization, migration and the enlargement of the European Union can significantly change the role and the future of majority and minority languages. As a Hungarian teacher in a small town in Romania, during my thirty years of pedagogical career, I taught Romanian as a second language with more or less success, many children belonging to the Hungarian minority community. In order for the student to experience the process of learning the Romanian language in a positive way, in developing my teaching strategy I have tried to take into account, over the years, the effects of several influencing factors. In my research, I analyze the role of the social framework that positively or negatively influences the motivation of minority students to acquire knowledge of the Romanian language, namely the family environment, the school and the local community, which are the main vectors of language socialization. For this purpose, I elaborated family case studies and conducted

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interviews with teachers and parents. In my presentation, I based on the results of the research and my own pedagogical experience, I try to highlight the problems that arise during the language-learning as well as the possible solutions, opportunities to reduce the impact of negative factors and increase the role of positive factors that influence the success of learning a second language at school. The results of my research confirm that in multiethnic communities perhaps the most important, but at the same time the most vulnerable component of ethnic identity is the linguistic identity, which plays a key role in shaping the cultural landmarks and contents that determine the social integration of the individual.

Keywords: linguistic socialization; minority students; multiethnic communities; motivation to learn the language; influencing factors;

Biodata



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-titlul lucrarii: Factori sociali influentatori ai insusirii limbii romane de catre elevii apartinand unei comunitati locale minoritare maghiare;

New Mentalities in the Romanian Society

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*Critical
Discourse Analysis*
Scientific Conference

Abstract

Mentality is no more than the intellectual-affective structure, specific to an individual or a community, resulting from a multivalent logical thinking, from habitudes of intelligence and from the set of superstitions, beliefs and ethical dispositions. Mentality manifests itself in three general forms, with their typical variants: primitive, popular and scientific.

In terms of ethnology, it was C. Levy-Strauss who dealt with the study of primitive mentality (*Anthropologie structurale*, 1958) and according to whom archaic thinking is not mystical, but mythical, and hence the corresponding primitive mentality is mythical.

Popular mentality possesses an intellectual-affective structure which operates with ethnically determined collective representations, with a concrete thinking, also vividly coloured. There is a multivalent logic underlying popular mentality, which is mostly desacralized, but with obvious touches of cultural specificity.

Mentality is defined as a set of opinions, prejudices and beliefs that influence the thinking of individuals, human groups, peoples.

Lying between the East and the West, the space of intermediate countries, our case has always been the area of interference of civilisations. During the Middle Ages, three psycho-cultural models, with distinctive features, were to come into contact in the Carpathian-Danubian-Pontic area: the Christian Orthodox, which was the Romanian existential model, the Catholic model and the peripheral Ottoman one.

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Despite the vicissitudes, various ethnic groups had been able to live in good conditions in the Romanian territory. Religious tolerance is actually a fundamental, completely exceptional mental feature of the mediaeval society in south-eastern Europe, that is, to let everyone live on their own terms.

This paper deals with the new mentalities in the contemporary Romanian society. Unlike totalitarian states, democracies can be neither imported nor imposed by force; they emerge, with difficulty, and have to be permanently defended, because they are in danger and may disappear if not carefully protected.

A group of sociologists and psychologists from the University of Bucharest have started a programme of systematic research of representations and stereotypes in the language and behaviour of today's Romanian society. These studies deserve all the attention of specialists and of a large public, concerned with understanding the mechanisms of transition. We shall start from the idea that the frame of mind typical of our transition is the result of some identity crisis, which has affected much of the adult population in Romania.

Keywords: knowledge, primitive mentality, popular mentality, scientific mentality, declarative discourse, dogmatic discourse.

The Role of Donations in Financing Extreme Risk Events

Ionela-Daniela GĂITAN (BOTEZATU)¹

Abstract

Globally, post-event funding needs are growing, while the material and human damage caused by extreme events is constantly growing.

The 2015 United Nations (UN) Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction estimated that worldwide, these extreme events cause losses of approximately \$ 250-300 billion annually.

Although there are now various post-event financing options (insurance, grants, loans, donations, etc.) for the population, companies or public institutions, these instruments are often not sufficient for post-event recovery and reconstruction, so many challenges remain for post-event recovery.

Thus, there is often a gap between the financing needs of companies or the population and the existing financing instruments, most often the amounts needed for financing being higher than the amounts that are available through the various existing financing mechanisms.

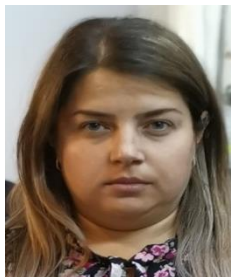
In this article we addressed the topic of post-event funding sources such as donations and highlighted that these, although they are one of the cheapest sources of funding, the support of post-event donors is often uncertain.

Also, in the elaboration of this paper we used qualitative and quantitative research based on the use of methods such as SPEARMAN correlation indicator, data processing and analysis, documenting reports, studying reference works and studies.

Keywords: donations; financing; risk; extreme event;

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Biodata



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The Influence of the Moderator Role of the Work Locus of Control on the Development of Organizational Behaviors – Intervention Through a “Self-Help” Narrative Communication Model

Virgil GHEORGHE¹

Abstract

The current research aims at investigating the influence of the moderator role of the work locus of control WLOC on the development of organizational behaviours – intervention through a “self-help” narrative communication model.

We focused on the variables which are due to the direct impact on the behaviour of an employee and on the orientation thereof towards organizational outcomes being concentrated on interpersonal relationships. Those input results concerning the role of WLOC in the relationship between the interpersonal communication IC factors and the attitudinal factors of the organizational behaviour were obtained in a previous extended transversal research.

The objective of this research consists of researching the increase in the levels of job satisfaction JS and organizational citizenship behaviour OCB subsequent to the influence of the WLOC on IC. We also implemented within the group of participants of a guide book for the development of the ability to understand the events, to manage one's own emotion and behavioural reactions. The guide book aims at developing the internal locus of control, having the form of an online brochure. We chose this “self directed learning” type of learning method, considering the individual particularities of learning and self-regulation processes.

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Data were collected using an online survey method of 47 employees from the control group consisting of 270 participants involved in our previous research. The findings of this study revealed the role of WLOC on the relationship between IC and JS then OCB. The results set forth with regard to the change in the dimensions of the WLOC, JS and OCB indicate effects of the intervention moderated through the use of the brochure – guide book for the development of the ability to understand the events that social actors take part in, to manage one's emotional states when faced with reality, to define and classify one's WLOC, and to develop one's internal locus of control. The implications with regard to theoretical research and organizational practice are also discussed.

Organizations should therefore adapt the assessment and development programs to pay particular attention to the individual particularities and context of the work groups and to enhance the degree of employee participation in the organizational processes and their level of identification with the organization.

Keywords: Work locus of control; interpersonal communication; job satisfaction organizational citizenship behaviour.

Biodata



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

interests are focused in human resources and organizational development. He has published in specialized journals and presented at national and international scientific conferences his scientific research in the field of communication and organizational development.

The Anxiety of Authorship

Anca GORGESCU¹

Critical
Discourse Analysis
Scientific Conference

Abstract

More than fifty years on from the first publication of Doris Lessing's *The Golden Notebook*, we have reached a juncture from which we cannot only survey the history but also consider the future of the novel's reception. This study suggests that the novel's enduring critical importance proceeds not so much from the way in which it speaks to a particular political or social phenomenon, but also from its metacritical commentary on the function of authorship per se and its relationship to readerly interpretation. In the final paragraph of her 1971 Preface to *The Golden Notebook*, Doris Lessing suggests that the novel "is alive and potent and fructifying and able to promote discussion only when its plan and shape and intention are not understood". How do we as readers of Lessing keep faith with her resistance to codification and also perform our hermeneutic task?

The Golden Notebook is a novel that sits in a problematic relation to generic definitions; it alternately inhabits and interrogates, underwrites and undermines the conventions of the novel form and the expectations of a possible readership. This study aims at reading Lessing's novel alongside Mikhail Bakhtin's critical framework of dialogism as a principle of the operation of discourse, and polyphony as an aesthetic structuring the principle of dialogic discourse in the novel. Accordingly, we might speak of Lessing as writing in a dialogic mode and of her novel as polyphonic.

Keywords: Discourse, authorship, readership, dialogism, polyphony.

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The First Female "Pioneers" Graduate in the Brazilian Naval Academy: Goodbye my Dear School!

Hercules Guimarães HONORATO¹

Abstract

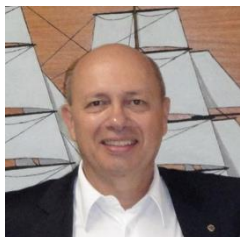
The Brazilian Naval Academy (Escola Naval - EN) received in 2014 the first group of Aspirant women in their undergraduate course. The "pioneers", as they were called, comprised at the time only 1.5% of the total student body, a collective that was not aware of the female figure as a companion in uniform. The purpose of this study was to identify the difficulties faced by the first Aspirants in their inclusion, integration and development as women and military during the four years they lived in the EN. The approach of this research is qualitative, having as main methodology a questionnaire with open and closed questions for the twelve Aspirants. Despite all the difficulty they have faced daily to overcome the battles of daily life, the female pioneers have a career that fills their hearts with pride, which broadens the patriotism, teaches mutual respect and hierarchy, and that values such as companionship, cordiality, and loyalty always will be admired. In the end, what became evident in the responses to the questionnaire was that they are preparing themselves to continue the military career, but with the certainty that there are still challenges ahead and that if they show their intellectual, physical and professional capacity they will conquer a greater space in the military. The twelve Aspirant women graduated in December 2017. We can affirm, therefore, that this was the recognition of the Navy of four

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years dedicated to the construction of what is to be a sailor, regardless of gender.

Keywords: Brazilian Naval Academy; Military higher education; Gender inclusion;

Biodata



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Sustainability, as a Source of Environmental Law

Maria-Luiza HRESTIC¹, Constantin POPESCU²

Abstract

The latest research has approached the problem of the carrying capacity of an ecosystem, a problem called into focus both by the specialists in demography and by those in human ecology, to be able to estimate on scientific bases the limits of natural development and demographic growth.

The carrying capacity is a feature of each ecological system or category of ecosystems, in harmony with their development stages and the hierarchic level they are integrated in. Consequently, the carrying capacity is the concrete expression of the stability domain which expresses the ecosystem's ability to modify its structural and functional parameters under the influence of the command factors.

The stability domain of an ecosystem designates the direction in which it develops, with the mention that the process takes place at very large time scales, of more than 100 years, and that it is reversible, whenever external factors exert a strong impact on the system.

It results, in this context, that the notion of *carrying capacity* refers to the functioning capacity of large, complex and dynamic systems, as ecological systems are.

Keywords: environmental law, assisted durability, ecological systems, carrying capacity, sustainability.

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Social Construction of Reality and Social Acceptability

Alexandra HUIDU¹

Abstract

The paper addresses the issue of social acceptability and how it is constructed within society when certain innovative but controversial behaviors that challenge generally accepted traditions are already socially manifested, and members of society are forced to position themselves by reference to these realities. Theories in the specialized literature are influenced by classical Weberian rationalism, considering that reality is objective, even if individuals relate to it from their subjective positions, and acceptance comes from the rational understanding of the world around them. One reason why the formation of social acceptability is not satisfactory explained only by the process of rational filtering is given by the necessity of the existence of an argumentation that would make the reality of the minority comprehensible for the majority of individuals. Another argument is that in certain areas of social life reason has a secondary position, especially when behaviors that deviate from what is unanimously considered acceptable come from personal dramas or contexts with a deep emotional charge in which the individuals finds themselves, when it is possible to benefit from empathy, therefore from understanding and then from social tolerance in the absence of a rational argumentation to support their actions. According to Gergen (2009), the transformation of traditions and social innovation appear as a result of achieving three desideratums: offering rational causal explanations, exercising free will in making ethical choices and achieving a

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co-active confluence between the two in the process of social communication. These are the foundations that were the basis for placing our research in the social-constructionist paradigm, meaning that we start from the premise that the very concept of acceptability is a social construct.

Keywords: social acceptability, social construction of reality, social innovation.

Biodata

Alexandra Huidu: She is a doctoral student at the Doctoral School of Sociology of the University of Oradea, Romania. He is also a researcher at the LUMEN Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences, Iasi, Romania and an associate researcher at the Laboratory of Family and Marital Couple Sociology at the Institute of Sociology of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania. Alexandra Huidu holds a law degree from the Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, holds a master's degree in "Criminal Sciences", obtained at the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași and worked for 12 years as a lawyer in Iasi Bar, Romania. She is a member of the Romanian Association of Bioethics and the International Association of Bioethics - IAB (world association in the field). His main areas of interest are medically assisted human reproduction, the status of the human embryo, stem cell research, genetic engineering, research ethics on human subjects, which he approaches from an interdisciplinary perspective: legal, sociological and bioethical one. She is the author of the book "Medically Assisted Human Reproduction. The ethics of incrimination versus biological ethics. Comparative law study "(Lumen Scientific Publishing House, Iași, Romania, 2009, second edition revised and added in 2017) and several studies and articles in the fields mentioned above.

Meditation and Hesychasm - a Transdisciplinary Approach

Adrian-Neculai LĂCĂTUȘ¹

Abstract

Throughout the historical ages, man has sought to approach the Divinity in various ways: fasting, prayer, meditation, etc. The states of asceticism reached by the Holy Fathers have become a testimony and last over the centuries. Not only in Christianity have such states been obtained, but in almost all religious traditions. Nowadays, man has not given up his relationship with God and certain practices are still perpetuated today, especially in the Holy Mount Athos. In this paper, we will mainly address hesychasm, but we will also draw a number of parallels with other religious doctrines in order to make a theoretical analysis of asceticism.

Keywords: Christianity; hesychasm; buddism; ascetism;

Biodata

Lăcătuș Adrian Neculai is a graduate of the Faculty of Psychology at Hyperion University in Bucharest. The author is interested in fields such as theology, psychology and philosophy, and believes that human understanding cannot be achieved from a single perspective.

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Climate of Work and Occupational Stress within Organizations

Simona MINA¹

Abstract

The study is analysing the relate between professors' level of commitment within the relate with students, occupational stress and emotional intelligence. On the basis of previous studies, one exogenous variable (emotional intelligence) and three endogenous variables, i.e. occupational stress, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment were analysed through Path Analysis method. The participants were 50 employees in Constanta Maritime University organization. They were chosen through proportional stratified sampling. The results of the study indicate that emotional intelligence does not have any direct and indirect effects on occupational stress, job satisfaction, and organizational commitment. Moreover, occupational stress not only has a direct negative effect on job satisfaction, it also has an indirect negative effect on organizational commitment. Job satisfaction has a strong direct positive effect on organizational commitment. The mediatory role of job satisfaction in the effect of occupational stress on organizational commitment is confirmed in the study.

Biodata



Simona MINA, graduated doctoral studies in 2008, in the field of Managing Conflicts (competences in the fields of Management of human resources, Managing of conflicts, Public sector's management). Also graduated a Masteral Programme Degree from University

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

Acknowledgement

We are grateful for the participation to these research activities to the main important actors of the Constanta Maritime University educational process: our students who have been investigated and our managerial educational staff. Special thanks to ANELIS Program and to the open access to the international data bases in order to finalize the literature review process.

Employment Landscape for Romanian Recent Graduates

Cristina MOCANU¹, Ana-Maria ZAMFIR²

Abstract

Romania is still among the European countries characterized by the lowest shares of newly employed youth aged 15-24 years old. The process of school-to-work transition is long and difficult for Romanian youth, irrespective of the economic cycle or of the policies developed to better prepare or better match them to the labour market needs.

The aim of the present paper is to analyse the job opportunities available for recent graduates on the Romanian labour market. On the one hand we aim to profile the companies that use to recruit recent graduates, but on the other hand we aim to understand the supply-side barriers in taking full advantage of existing labour market opportunities. For these, we use the dataset of a national representative survey carried out in 2018 among a sample of companies with at least 10 employees by the National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection on skill needs in Romania. We focus our analyse on type of companies recruiting recent graduates, type of jobs open for them, skills gaps and type of skills that education system fails to adequately develop.

Keywords: youth employability; youth labour market; skills needs; economic sectors with competitive potential; classification techniques;

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Biodata

Cristina Mocanu holds a Ph.D. in sociology and is currently enrolled in a postdoctoral program under Interdisciplinary School of Doctoral Studies, University of Bucharest, Romania. She is also research scientist for more than 18 years in the National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection, Bucharest, Romania. Her main research interests cover matching labour market needs with educational supply, characteristics of educational systems, school-to-work transition, vulnerable groups (including youth), education and employment among ethnic minorities, intersectional studies.

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

Acknowledgement

This work has been supported by the NUCLEU program, funded by Ministry of Education and Research, under the project PN 19130302

The Concept of *Habitus* - Towards a Comprehensive Sociological Theory of Career Choice

Lucian MOCREI-REBREAN¹

Abstract

When searching for a sociological perspective on career choice-related problems, the issue of social rationality comes into focus. The labor markets provide structural opportunities, but are jobs simply allocated at a macro-social level, or individually chosen? By looking for an explanation strictly within a macro-social frame of reference, we came to a conclusion that may seem biased: social structure determines professional choices. But structuralism fails to account for individual free will or social group influence. Group beliefs and values are always confronted with real labor market opportunities. We need theoretical models of career choice that can accommodate both the *macro* and *micro* social levels of understanding. We take Pierre Bourdieu's theory of *praxis* as a middle-range comprehensive theory rather than an all-encompassing explanation because it is not based on *a priori* statements but on empirical data. The rationality of social actors cannot be understood without comprehending their shared aspirations, motivations, constraints, beliefs and values, all of which are linked to their pragmatic rationality. This notion efficiently describes the permanent negotiations between the micro and macro levels of social existence, leading us to the concept of *habitus*. The individual physical, practical, emotional and cognitive dispositions that constitute the *habitus*, are continuously mediated by social structures. Negotiated within

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specific social fields, career decisions emerge as an interaction between the two levels.

Keywords: social rationality; structuralism; pragmatic rationality; *habitus*; career decisions.

Philosophical Aspects in the Virgil Gheorghiu's Literary Work

Iuliu-Marius MORARIU¹

Abstract

Author of more than 40 books (that also left two of them in manuscript), Virgil Gheorghiu is until today, a controversial personality that waits to be rediscovered, in spaces like the Romanian one. In this research, we will try to bring into attention the philosophical aspects that can be found in his works. In his masterpiece, namely the *25th Hour*, he uses philosophical elements and concepts and develops an original way of thinking about Nazism and Communism. In other books, like: *The Second Chance*, *The Cravache*, *The American Eye*, and many others, he also uses and develops concepts like „the machine society”, man as a „tool in the social angrenage” or other, in an attempt to explain the ideologies that can be found behind the important regimes that have ruled the world during the 20th century. We will try there to emphasize the most important of them and to see who influenced the Romanian writer and which were the conclusions that he arrived inside his writings. Also, in our demarche, there will be used his memorial works, other memorial writings (Monica Lovinescu's ones, the ones of Virgil Ierunca, Neagu Djuvara or Sanda Stolojan), in order to see how his ideas were understood or how the environment where he activated influenced his way of writing and thinking. The aim of the research will therefore be the one of showing

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that Virgil Gheorghiu was not only a reporter and a novelist, but also a man with a deep philosophical way of thinking.

Keywords: 25th Hour; Romanian drama; Communism; Romanian exile from France; Paris.

Biodata



Iuliu-Marius Morariu (hieromonk Maxim) is a Romanian Orthodox priest. He is also a PhD. in Orthodox Theology at „Babeş - Bolyai” University, Cluj-Napoca and is a PhD. Candidate in Social Sciences in Angelicum Pontifical University in Rome. He published, edited, translated and coordinated 28 books in Romania and abroad and more than 300 studies and articles in journals and books from Romania and abroad. He studied in Cluj-Napoca, Kosice, Graz, Belgrade, Geneva and Rome. He is collaborator with Radio Renaşterea (Cluj-Napoca), Radio Someş (Bistriţa) and Radio Trinitas (Bucharest) and is member of the board of more than 10 journals (2 of them indexed Web of Science). For his scientific activity, he received several prizes, titles and distinctions (the most recent is the one as Honorary Citizen of Salva village, Bistriţa-Năsăud county, 2020). The latest book is: *Repere ale autobiografiei spiritual din spaţiul orthodox în secolele XIX şi XX. Ioan de Kronstadt, Siluan Athonitul şi Nicolae Berdiaev*, Iassy, Lumen Publishing House, 2019.

Why Nevertheless the Practice is the Criterium of Truth in Mathematics?

Aslanbek NAZIEV¹

Abstract

In his famous article "Mathematics and Dialectics," Russian academician A. D. Aleksandrov proposed an understanding of mathematics as an ideal technics and declared that this understanding removes the problem of truth in mathematics. "Mathematics — wrote A. D. Aleksandrov — creates his apparatuses, and it makes no sense to talk about whether they are true or false; the device either works or does not work, and if it works, then it is either productive or bad."

As far as we know, so far no one has noticed that this point of view not only removes the problem of truth in mathematics but also generates a new problem: whether the technics works or does not work, and, if it does work, then does it work productively or unproductive, well or badly. In other words, this suggestion does not remove the problem of truth in mathematics; it only replaces the problem with another problem, which, as one can easily understand, is equivalent to the original one.

Those who wish can try to solve this new problem, while we, in our full paper, will propose a new solution to the old and, as it turns out, not yet canceled problem — the problem of truth in mathematics. (Let us underline that we are talking about the problem of truth *in* mathematics, not about the problem of the truth *of* mathematics; the distinction will be clarified in the paper.)

Keywords: Mathematics; criterium of truth; practice; ideal technics;

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Biodata



Education:

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Achievements:

Generalized the Gelfand-Kolmogorov
Duality from the category of all compact topological spaces
to the category of all separated locally compact topological
spaces;

Generalized the Tannaka-Krein Duality from the category of all
compact topological groups to the category of all separated
locally compact topological groups;

Formulated and comprehensively substantiated The
Conception of Humanitarian Oriented Mathematics Teaching
for all levels of education;

Prepared 12 Ph. D. students successfully defended their theses
on the methodology of mathematics teaching.

A Sociological Approach to Stories from the Medical Field

Cătălina NECULAU¹

Abstract

As a way to use stories in the medical field, the narrative medicine program started from the idea of rehumanizing medicine and it is closely linked to Rita Charon's work. The program was applied in many different countries, making possible the recognition of the stories' importance in the medical field and their influence in the professional and personal life, in diverse ways. Close to the narrative medicine programs which are based on the significant stories from the professional field being oriented on the development of the listening skills and on getting meaning for the touching stories, the story-telling was also adopted as a way to manage the professional experiences which are affecting the workers in the medical field.

The use of narrative therapy as a way to choose and give different meaning to the stories in the medical field in the narrative medicine program brought us to put the narrative inquiry and the narrative therapy face to face and even if they have different purposes, they both recognize the right position of curiosity of the therapist as well of the researcher, being co-participant in constructing the story of the client and of the one who works with the patients and their sufferance in narrative medicine. The position of an investigator and co-constructor of a personal story influenced by the social discourses in the community can help the story-teller to understand the way that values are guiding his actions and reactions, the interviewer or the therapist being like an explorer of the social and personal world of the interviewee.

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Keywords: postmodernism, narrative research, narrative therapy, personal identity, professional identity

Biodata

Cătălina Neculau works as a scientific secretary at OAMGAMR and worked as nurse for 25 years. She graduated Psychology (2004) and a master's in social sciences (2006), and she works as a teacher in a postsecondary school for future nurses since 2011. Trying to become a therapist in narrative approach she met Rita Charon's work in medicine narrative. Together with some colleagues she participated to a Narrative Medicine program with residents doctors in diabetes and obstetrics and then she started to run this program with future nurses since 2011. Scientific activity: 4th author in the article Life Experiences of abused Elderly in Geriatric Care in Iași, Romania. A Qualitative study, in Revista Românească pentru Educație Multidimensională, în 2016; 2nd author in the article From Narrative Medicine to Appreciative Medicine, in Archiv Euromedica 8(1) 2018.

The Dynamics of the Lexis in the Context of Epidemics

Ancuța NEGREA¹

*Critical
Discourse Analysis*
Scientific Conference

Abstract

The language dynamics is always interesting, regardless of the context, and the linguist always identifies and analyses language phenomena that are truly surprising. The more we witness social changes that disrupt, to a certain extent, the order of things, the more language becomes even more receptive to what is new. Accordingly, in the context of epidemics, the journalistic language displays a thrilling kind of language, and this thrill unveils situations that are worth signalling. Thus, a few linguistic contexts could be traced in the journalistic discourse, contexts which emphasize the way language evolves during pandemic times. It is the case of certain specialized terms that have permeated the common language on this occasion. Then, several lexical innovations and connotative meanings enriching the vocabulary during this period could be signalled. Finally, a few journalistic clichés could be brought into discussion, clichés which imprudently frame the information, in an absolute bland manner.

Keywords: terminology; lexical innovation; polysemy; linguistic calque; journalistic clichés.

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Interference with the Right to Free Speech

Gabriela NEȚMOI¹

Abstract

The exercise of the right to free expression presupposes certain duties and responsibilities, which make possible restrictions, the imposition of conditions in its exercise, and these interferences must meet three characteristics: to be provided by law, to pursue a legitimate aim and to be necessary in a democratic society, therefore be proportionate to the aim pursued.

Article 10, paragraph 2 of the Convention sets out the conditions under which interference with the right to freedom of expression is permitted, which may arise either from the need to protect certain public interests (such as those relating to national security, territorial integrity, public security, defending it and preventing crime, protecting public health and morals, guaranteeing the authority and impartiality of the judiciary power), but also to protect some private interests, such as the reputation and rights of others or the need to prevent the disclosure of confidential information. This paragraph basically authorizes states to take certain measures to protect those interests, which materialize through an interference with the exercise of the right to free expression. States enjoy a margin of appreciation for establishing the need for such measures in a democratic society, but in the end it is also up to the European Court of Human Rights to rule on the compatibility of the interference with the provisions of the Convention, assessing on a case-by-case basis, if the interference arises as a result of the urgent social need and if it is proportionate to the aim pursued.

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Keywords: Right to free expression; expression as information; expression as human dignity; limits of the right to expression.

Biodata



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EIRENE, member five research projects. Member of four organizations with legal and economic profile, legal practitioner as a legal advisor Active participant in national and international conference.

Impact of Social Media Use on Political Knowledge of Youth in Serbia¹

Neven OBRADOVIĆ²

Abstract

The subject of this paper is the impact of the use of social media on political knowledge of youth in Serbia. Based on the premise that social media users can independently create their own information and cognitive environment, our theoretical starting point is the uses and gratification theory, which is often applied in the current research on the impact of social media on different forms of political participation. The main goal of the empirical research is to determine whether the use of social media based on satisfying the daily information, communication and entertainment needs brings about changes in the political knowledge of young people in Serbia. Therefore, the main hypothesis of the research is – *the use of social media leads to a better knowledge about politics among young people in Serbia*. The research sample (N=554) consisted of young people aged 19-24 from the Republic of Serbia. In addition, the respondents were the students from the three largest universities in the Republic of Serbia (the University of Belgrade, the University of Novi Sad and the University of Niš). The research findings indicated that the use of social media for the purpose of meeting users' personal needs for general information, communication and entertainment does

¹ The article originated from N. Obradović's doctoral dissertation on the topic *Political Communication on Social Networks and Political Behavior of Youth in Serbia*, defended in 2020, at the Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade.

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not lead to a better knowledge about politics among young people in the Republic of Serbia.

Keywords: social media, political knowledge, uses and gratification theory, young people, Republic of Serbia.

Biodata



Neven Obradović was born in Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina) on June 27, 1987. He has lived in Niš since 1992, where he finished primary and secondary school. He started the Bachelor studies in Journalism in 2007 at the Department of Communication and Journalism at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Niš. He graduated in 2011. He acquired M.A. in Journalism in 2012 at the same Faculty. He started doctoral studies in Culture and Media at the Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade in 2013, and in 2020 he defended his doctoral dissertation "Political communication on social networks and political behavior of youth in Serbia." He participated in several professional and academic international exchanges, among which the most important are: Youth and Sports, 2008, Charlotte (North Carolina) and Washington (USA). Student Paper Project, 2012, Madison (Wisconsin), Florence (Alabama), (USA) Academic staff exchange, 2015, study stay at the University of Belgorod, Russian Federation. He has published over 20 scientific papers in domestic and foreign scientific journals.

The Role of Multinational Corporation in the European Union

Raluca PARJOLEANU¹

Abstract

Organizations such as multinational corporations are the most important form of business globally. The defining role on the world economy could be seen at the onset of the financial crisis of 2008, but also in the recent events related to the Covid-19 pandemic, when corporations transformed their production lines to respond to the need for protective equipment for the frontline workers in the health system, but also for the broader population.

Through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), multinational corporations make a positive impact on economies around the world. In addition to contributing to the local development of areas where they setup subsidiaries, multinational corporations are a form of integration of a local economy into the global economy.

In the Romanian economy, multinational corporations play a decisive role, representing the companies with the highest turnover, but also the most desired employers for those looking for a job.

Keywords: multinational corporations; foreign direct investment; employee; European Union; human resources management.

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Raluca Parjoleanu has 15 years' experience in the field of management, focusing on Project Management and Procurement Management. She holds a BA in Company Management and a MA in International Business from Dunarea de Jos University in Galati, Romania. She is a PhD student in the field of Management at the Valahia University of Targoviste, Romania. Her experience in leading multinational and multicultural teams across the world brought the interest to research the topic of leadership and work motivation in multinational corporations.

Work Motivation Efficiency in the Workplace

Raluca PARJOLEANU¹

Abstract

Employee motivation is very important for a successful organization, so any company should focus on motivating human resources to stay competitive on the market and to avoid issues, such as employee retention problems that will adversely affect the business. Thus, effective motivational techniques should be implemented in any company that wants to be successful. Following the implementation of motivation methods adapted to the organization's environment and its type of employees, the satisfaction of workers will increase, and they will feel more motivated to perform at the highest standards. Studies have shown that motivating factors, such as success at work, recognition, diversification of responsibilities and career advancement, play an important role in motivating employees at work. It is important to strike a fragile balance between the level of challenges that the job brings and the resources made available to the employee. Packages that combine financial and non-monetary motivation, with coaching and mentoring activities, investing in employee development, as well as the flexibility of the work schedule, are major components of stimulating work motivation.

Keywords: work motivation; leadership; employee; human resources management; company.

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The Teacher's Moral "Luck"

Bogdan POPOVENIUC¹

Abstract

Deserves teachers, priests, doctors, social workers praise simply for their past decision to choose their profession? Are they expose to a greater moral pressure throughout their entire career due to their moral-laden social status? Are they lucky and to be envied for their easy opportunities to do good deeds in their nine to five jobs? These are the questions raised when we extend the moral luck concept application from a particular action, to the entire social context. Their overall prosocial outcomes actions are the result of a social circumstantial, constitutive or casual moral luck or are the consequences of their free choice? Are they more professional moral? The answers to these questions require a more comprehensive perspective on human society. At the same time, teachers, alike any other professional employed in a vocational job, should reflect both for their personal and professional development and the sake of their students.

Keywords: moral luck, calling, vocational jobs, teaching.

Biodata

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Psychology and studied master courses in Psychosocial Intervention and Psychotherapy, Ph.D. student in Psychology at the West University of Timisoara, with a thesis in the field of moral psychology, and trained in Philosophical Counseling by the American Philosophical Practitioners Association (APPA). He teaches courses in Psychology, Philosophical, Cultural and Political Anthropology, Critical Thinking and Ethics and Academic Integrity. Bogdan Popoveniuc has authored three books and two undergraduate courses and published more than 100 scientific articles mostly from an inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary perspective in the areas of Philosophy, Anthropology and Psychology. His current research interests are in Moral Psychology, Philosophy of Technology and Ethics.

Fear of Death as the Foundation of Modern Political Philosophy and its Overcoming by Transhumanism

Matías QUER¹

Abstract

Fear, which has always been one of the most powerful human passions, has grown in importance during modernity. First with Machiavelli and later especially with Hobbes, fear has become the foundation of the political order within modern political philosophy. If fear, especially fear of death, does indeed occupy a central place in the foundation of modern politics, then it is necessary to study carefully the implications and consequences of the transhumanist attempt to overcome death. Among the main aspirations of transhumanism is the search for almost infinite longevity and, eventually, the total abolition of aging. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the specific role that fear of death has played in modern political philosophy in order to understand the possible effects that an eventual overcoming of death would have, albeit partial, as sought by transhumanists. While the possibility of achieving immortality seems unlikely, this doesn't mean that we shouldn't study what's behind this transhumanist aspiration. In this way, transhumanism seems the final consequence of modern development, since it's in continuity with the modern attempt to respond to the fear of death, but it does so by trying an ultimate solution to it through the elimination of death, at least by sickness and old age. In this paper, we will review the role of fear of death in the founding of modern political philosophy by Machiavelli and Hobbes, and then we will analyze the

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transhumanist attempt to overcome death as a consequence of this fear and its possible political effects.

Keywords: fear; death; transhumanism; modern political philosophy; Hobbes; Machiavelli.

Biodata



Matías Quer, professor and researcher at Signos Center at Universidad de los Andes, Chile has a BA in Medicine and MA on Philosophy, currently accepted for the PhD on Philosophy at Universidad de los Andes starting on 2021. He is interested in the social, ethical and political effects of technology on our society, especially on transhumanism, digital democracy and cryptoanarchism, among others, from the perspective of Political Philosophy, Philosophy of Science and Bioethics. He has participated in different international conferences and forums, like fPET2020 (Forum on Philosophy, Engineering and Technology).

Public Perception on the Importance of Ethics Counseling and the Role of Ethics Counselor in Public Organizations

Antonio SANDU¹

Abstract

Romanian legislation requires the existence of an ethics counselor in public organizations, to evaluate and report cases of violations of ethics in the organization, but also to provide support in overcoming ethical dilemmas faced by the members of the organization. Although the existence and the role of ethics counselor in organizations have been regulated for more than 10 years, in many of the Romanian public organizations his activity is held at a level of form without content, the ethics counselor being generally a person appointed from the Human Resources department, whose attributions are established in the job description, but whose activity is little known by the members of the organization. This research aims to assess public perception of ethics in organizations, and in this paper we will present the results of the research - conducted in the NE region of Romania in October-November 2019, on a representative sample of 700 people from the studied region. Regarding the existence of ethics counseling and the role of the ethics counselor in public organizations, among those who work in a public institution, 45% say they know who is the person who has ethics counseling responsibilities within the organization in which they work, and 55% say they do not know who this ethics counselor is and what is his activity.

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Keywords: ethics counselor; ethics counseling; public institution; ethics in organizations.

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activities start from the social construction of reality and social constructionism as seen from a semiological perspective. He analyses the social construction of reality by developing his very own version of social constructionism operating at the intersection between the constructionist paradigm and the theory of communicative action. He is the author of the book: *Social Construction of Reality as Communicative action*, published at Cambridge Scholar Publishing (2016), and also of *"Social Work Practice: Research Techniques and Intervention Models: From Problem Solving to Appreciative Inquiry"*, *"Appreciative Ethics: A constructionist version of ethics"* and *"Social-Constructionist Epistemology: A transmodern overview"*, all three published by Lap Lambert between 2012 and 2013. He has also authored more than 20 volumes in Romanian and English language.

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Dark Triad vs. Light Triad of Personality. The Role of Guilt and Shame Proneness

Dan Florin STĂNESCU¹, Marius Constantin ROMAȘCANU²

Abstract

There is a shared agreement that people have, both a light and a dark side and, as stated by Kaufman and colleagues (2019), we all vary in the extent to which we consistently exhibit light vs. dark patterns of thoughts, feelings and behaviors in our daily lives. The most studied and validated dark traits are those included in the famous "Dark Triad" of personality: narcissism, Machiavellianism, and subclinical psychopathy (Paulhus & Williams, 2002). While it is certainly true that there is a malevolent side of human nature, research has also clearly articulated a positive, growth-oriented side of human beings (Maslow, 1962; Rogers, 1961; Seligman, 2012). What is missing in the field are empirical investigations that include measures of the dark side and measures of the light, positive side, and to carefully investigate some of their predictors and effects. Therefore, the main aim of the current investigation is an attempt to identify the elements of the Light Triad of personality, in opposition with the Dark Triad personality traits and to study their relations with the guilt and shame proneness. In the current study 118 participants (62 females and 56 males) were invited to fill in the following measures: The Short Dark Triad Scale (Jones & Paulhus, 2014), Light Triad Scale (Kaufman et al., 2019) and the Guilt and Shame Proneness Scale (Cohen, Wolf, Panter, & Insko, 2011). The findings of the present study

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will consolidate the existing literature by providing new insights to the positive, growth-oriented trait included in the so-called Light Triad.

Keywords: dark triad; light triad; guilt; shame; personality;

Biodata



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Marius Constantin Romașcanu is currently a PhD student in Communication and Public Relations, National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Bucharest, Romania. His specific interests are primarily focused in areas such as interpersonal communication, human resources and adult training. In the last 10 years he was involved in different types of

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Acknowledgement

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A Philosophical Discourse on a Biblical Parable

Ileana TĂNASE¹

*Critical
Discourse Analysis*
Scientific Conference

Abstract

Constantin Noica's *Philosophical Journal*, first published in 1944 and republished in 1999 at Humanitas Publishing House, gravitates around two reflective themes that the author projects on a mythical level: "the myth of the School and the myth of the Brother". The *Journal* discourse consequently aims both at the idea of school – what school is and how it should look like so that it truly embodies the initial place of the freedom of thought –, and at the meanings revealed by ethics in its double hypostasis: on the one hand, the prodigal son who experiences the adventure of knowledge along with his departure into the world, and on the other hand, the prodigal son's brother, who stays home, whose destiny lies under the sign of the perpetuation of life's invariants. The first is the adventurer *par excellence*, "the one who moves the world", the second – the conservatory, "the one who holds the world in place". But maybe, by "holding it in place", he conserves it through obedience, which is not something to be ignored. Either way, both perspectives of relating to the world are taken into consideration: it is how Constantin Noica gets to state that "Our entire moral life can be placed in here: somewhere between the prodigal son and his brother." Although the philosopher analyzes both views to the world when looking at the two sons, he openly expresses his preference for the prodigal son. This latter one stands not only for the explorer of immediacy, of the concrete in its purest form, but also for the high sphere of reflectivity, which does not seem to miss anything on the greatness and nothingness of the human

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condition: "Thank you, God, for having given me a taste for voluptuousness, a thirst for hubris, and envy, and hypocrisy, and hatred. Having all these, no man can be great. But not having them, no man is alive."

Taking it all round, in spite of all faults he finds with the prodigal son's brother, the philosopher cannot disregard him completely. He sees them together at all times: the son and the brother, the dynamic and static poles of life, that, albeit opposed, they assume each other permanently. They imply one another, sometimes even when they are by themselves, because they are where they are from the very beginning, as originary data of existence itself. And because each of them can only be the other's negative definition; they are both unhappy. They, evidently, suffer from some kind of lack: the lack of what each of them can meet in the other. From this point of view, the symbolism is characterized by obvious tragic elements: "Both the son and the brother are unhappy. This is how an ethics treatise can begin."

Keywords: journal, prodigal son, brother, ethics.

The Music Discourse

Irina Antoaneta TĂNĂSESCU¹, Petru STRATULAT²

Abstract

This paper focuses on an interactive methodological approach implying the communicative strategy / method. Its main aim is to prove that, considering the literary discourse, the scientific discourse, the political discourse, etc., the music discourse can be considered a scientific field in itself, as well as, according to the public's needs and expectations, it can also be considered a mass communication means; and very seldom and hypothetically speaking, a communicative tool to convey informative excerpts, such as pieces of news, regional and cross-country cultural knowledge common values, etc. Discourse, in all its forms (stories, dialogues, press texts, etc.) occupies a central place in research and debate in language sciences. It is not surprising that it also occupies an increasingly important place in language teaching. Discourse is oriented: it develops over time according to a purpose chosen by the speaker. The linearity that characterizes discourse is manifested by prior management of the speaker of his speech by means of: an anticipatory alternative techniques, or backtracking, slipping of comments over the course of the speech, etc. In this paper we aim at emphasizing the idea that music is able to convey a certain message under specific conditions (context), in other words our main objective within the content of our paper is to prove that music consists in conveying a message and therefore this discourse genre (together with the scientific, law, teaching, technical, political, etc. currently accredited

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discourse genres) can be considered a communicative tool within a cross-field approach.

Keywords: discourse, music discourse, communication, message, cross-field discourse.

Biodata

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Supervision of Human Resources in Social Work Services

Elena UNGURU¹, Antonio SANDU²

Abstract

Supervision is considered an extremely important stage in the professional development of specialists in the field of human welfare practice, such as: psychotherapy, coaching, personal development, counseling, etc. In Romania, the supervision of social services became compulsory by the entry into force of Government Order no. 288/2006.

From the institutional perspective, we can talk about two types of supervision: internal and external. The internal supervision refers to the process of supervision in which both the supervisor and the supervised are members of the same organization, while the external supervision is done by inviting a supervisor from outside the organization, with a larger freedom of action, who on one side has no collegiality relationships with the persons supervised, and on the other side, is not subordinated to the organization's management.

Our understanding on human resources is extended, referring both to the personnel and the volunteers, and other categories of stakeholders of the organization, among which we mention: internal/external supervisors, sponsors and financiers, coordinators from the central institution etc. The resource persons should be motivated, have the capacity and opportunity to bring their best possible contribution to fulfilling the mission and purposes of the organization and its development. Structuring the human resources should take

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into account the institutional priorities, but these should be convergent with the priorities and own resources of the members of the organization. The constitutive values of the organization should be convergent with the individual values of its members in a much wider and continuous manner, in other words if the organization has constitutive value –the value which lead to its emergence –solidarity. At the same time, the personnel should be selected among those that place this value on an important place in the hierarchy of his own social and moral values.

Keywords: Supervision; Human Resources; Social Work Services; stakeholders of the organization; organization.

Biodata



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He is Professor PhD at "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania, and Senior Researcher at the LUMEN Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences, Iasi, Romania. His main areas of interest include ethics, bioethics, social work and social philosophy. The original contributions of the author's scientific activities start from the social construction of reality and social constructionism as seen from a semiological perspective. He analyses the social construction of reality by developing his very own version of social constructionism operating at the intersection between the constructionist paradigm and the theory of communicative action. He is the author of the book: *Social Construction of Reality as Communicative action*, to be published at Cambridge Scholar Publishing this year, and also of *"Social Work Practice: Research Techniques and Intervention Models: From Problem Solving to Appreciative Inquiry"*, *"Appreciative Ethics: A constructionist version of ethics"* and *"Social-Constructionist Epistemology: A transmodern overview"*, all three published by Lap Lambert between 2012 and 2013. He has also authored more than 10 volumes in Romanian, published by national publishing houses.

Metropolitan Simion Ștefan –Humanist Scholar, Translator and Innovator of the Romanian Literary Language

Mariana VÂRLAN¹, Florin VÂRLAN²

Abstract

Truly considered "the golden age of the Romanian culture", the 17th century opens the horizon for the development of some cultural institutions (printing, education, libraries etc.), through which the humanist ideas animating the literates of those times (the Latin origin of the Romanian language and people, the conscience of the unity of nation and language of the inhabitants of the three Romanian Principalities as well as the fight for their freedom) are to manifest themselves in works of which value passes the test of time.

It is the credit of this array of bright ecclesiastical and secular people who, especially through their literary work and with the help of printing, outlined the guidelines of a cultural program which targeted to generate a national and social emancipation and therefore to facilitate the passage from the medieval to the modern trend. We only mention here the metropolitans Varlaam and Dosoftei as well as the scholar Nicolae Milescu Spătaru, in Moldavia; steward Șerban Cantacuzino and brothers Radu and Șerban Greceanu, in Wallachia, and, last but not least, Simeon Ștefan, in Transylvania.

This study aims to highlight the ground-breaking activity carried out by scholar metropolitan Simeon Ștefan in the field of

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linguistics, as a translator and editor of the biblical text into a language of which linguistic scope offered sufficient space for the enrichment and modernization using new words.

Keywords: metropolitan Simeon Ștefan, biblical text, modernization of the vocabulary.

Biodata



Associate Professor PhD, at Valahia University of Targoviste, **Mariana Vârlan** has focused so far on Contemporary Romanian Language – morphosyntax but also lexicology and semantics – and has presented her research results in innumerable published scientific papers. The title of her doctoral thesis is *Derivarea sufixală nominală în româna actuală* (*Suffixal Nominal Derivation in Contemporary Romanian*). She has participated and published her articles in the volumes of some national conferences (București, Craiova, Galați, Târgoviște): *Forms of absolute superlative in contemporary spoken romanian*, *Are the Clippings in Romanian a Fashion or a Necessity?* *Lexical and Semantic Productivity of the Chromatic Term „verde” (Green) in Romanian*, *Anglicisms as Productive Bases in the Formation of New Romanian Derivative* etc.



Assistant Professor PhD, at Valahia University of Targoviste, **Florin Vârlan** has focused so far on study the books of the Old end the New Testament – and has presented her research results in some published scientific papers. The title of her doctoral thesis is: *The Kingdom of God in the light of the New Testament*. Other published articles: *A healthy mind makes the body healthy – or an apology for man's mental*

health, in rev. *Journal of Romanian Literary Studies* (2017); *The educational value of the biblical text*, in rev. MEPDEV 2015, *Multidimensional Education and Professional Development. Ethical Values, THE WORD and its Biblical Valences* - in volume „Transdisciplinarity and Communicative Action”, LUMEN – 2015.

Adult Learning Methods in Health Education Institutions

Cristina VIRAG-IORGA¹, Cristian-Silviu BĂNACU²

Abstract

The research aims to identify learning styles in health education institutions. The analysis was applied in post-secondary health schools, identifying in addition to the general characteristics of the group, particular aspects of the Kolb model, which determines the belonging to a learning style.

The research tool used was Kolb's questionnaire, it was applied in two health education units, in order to be able to capture possible differences between the learning styles present in the respondents of the general nurse specialization. It should be noted that the emphasis was on the four learning styles present in Kolb's model, as this model is the best known and it is still widely used in research.

The study highlighted the fact that there is a diversity of learning styles identified within these health education institutions that depend to a greater or lesser extent on the age of the respondents.

This research can be extended, being able to be applied in several post-secondary health education units in order to increase the degree of accuracy, the study can be carried out both in state or private health education units, thus increasing the complexity and will be able to obtain even more relevant results.

Keywords: learning; learning style; adults; health education; general nurse.

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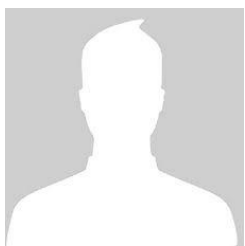
Biodata



Cristina Virag-Iorga - I am a PhD at Bucharest University of Economic Studies in the final year, Domain: Management. I have realized research papers, especially in the health care domain, but also in the field of management and education. I am currently a teacher for general nurse

specialization which allows me to work with both the medical knowledge and with the education and management one with the scope of providing the best education to students.

Interest Domain: management, educational sciences, public health & medical humanities, psychology, communication and social work.



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Specific teaching activities (seminar courses) and guidance of students full-time courses in the faculty and master linked with management and development and research. International scientific experience and specific scientific research activities. Scientific interests in management, research and education.

Towards an Interdisciplinary Perspective on the Meaning of Life

Loredana VLAD¹

Abstract

Transhumanism is a philosophical and intellectual movement that supports human bioenhancement with the help of new technologies. Summarizing the transhumanist ideas, the emphasis lies on the fact that a series of objectives of this movement are to prolong the life of the individual, to have a better quality of life, better memory, etc. These objectives are not new in the literature, man attempting, since ancient times, to reach the condition of God, trying to imitate God and, implicitly, the divine work. We believe that people's ideals have not changed over time, so we can consider that one of transhumanists' goals could be: "The meaning of life is to obtain immortality." In this paper we will bring to the fore a series of philosophical and theological arguments regarding the transhumanist projects of using new technologies in order to obtain the extension of life indefinitely.

Keywords: Transhumanism; immortality; meaning of life; theological and philosophical perspectives;

Biodata

Loredana Vlad graduated from the Faculty of History and Geography, specializing in Philosophy and is an expert in Organizational Ethics and Ethics audit, specialty obtained within the "Ștefan cel Mare" University from Suceava. The researcher has published scientific articles in the field of

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philosophy, law and sociology and graduated with a PhD in philosophy. Topics of interest are those related to the human condition in the context of the interference of new technologies in the life of the individual, shaping and reshaping the human condition.

Key Skill Management in Operating Room – International project ERASMUS+

Jana WICHISOVÁ¹, Jana ŠKVRŇÁKOVÁ²

Abstract

Europe Room nurses do not necessarily follow a specialized training before entering to the operating theatre. The specialized trainings are heterogeneous or non-existent. That enhanced new requirements on personnel practices. The Key Skills Management in Operating Room (KMSOR) project is focused on the education of perioperative nurses, their key skills, knowledge, procedures and degree of adaptation in operating theatres within the European Union. On this project participated five European countries: France, Belgium, Greece, Finland and Czech Republic. The purpose of the KSMOR project was to compare the results of testing perioperative nurses in several countries in terms of their skill level at different times of their professional careers and then create an electronic tool for evaluation, education and training perioperative nurses in EU countries.

Keywords: Perioperative nurse; Education; Operating theatre; Evaluation; ERASMUS+;

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My reasearch interests - Quality of life and communication problems buy patients after total laryngectomy, Quality of nursing perioperativ care, Primary prevention in audiology, Multicultural nursing

Factors Shaping Labour Market Participation

Ana-Maria ZAMFIR¹, Anamaria NĂSTASĂ²,
Anamaria-Beatrice ALDEA³, Raluca MOLEA⁴

Abstract

Like other postmodern structures, post-industrial labour markets display more frequent and rapid changes and higher unpredictability. In these conditions, the world of work is less capable in providing individuals stable signals for the construction of their behaviours. This paper aims to examine both macro and micro factors that shape labour market participation and expectations related to employment outcomes. We explore statistical data from the World Values Survey Wave 7 (2017-2020) collected from almost seventy thousands individuals around the world. Focusing on subjective evaluations of expected employment outcomes, our results are relevant for better understanding labour market participation from a postmodern perspective.

Keywords: Labour market participation; employment outcomes; work-related expectations; World Values Survey.

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Ana-Maria Zamfir holds a Ph.D in sociology. She is senior researcher and head of the "Education, vocational training and labour market" department of the National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection. She has experience in designing sociological surveys, studies on educational inequalities, school-to-work transition, skills, human capital development, and social stratification.

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Anamaria-Beatrice Aldea is an economist researcher within the National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection, Department of Education, Vocational Training and Labour Market. She graduated the Faculty of Business and Administration, specialization Business Administration and the Master Program of Human Resources Management and Development from the University of Bucharest. Among her domains of current research interest are education, digital skills, human capital development and the transition from school to the labour market. Her publications have focused on these domains of interest being related to digital skills, work engagement and transition from school to work.

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