

A collage of various photographs from the conference, showing speakers at podiums, large audiences in lecture halls, and smaller group discussions. The images are arranged in a grid-like fashion, with some overlapping.

# 3<sup>rd</sup> Central and Eastern European LUMEN International Scientific Conference

8-10 June 2017

New  
Approaches in Social  
Humanistic and Sciences

LUMEN Conference in Chisinau, Moldova

## WORKING PAPERS

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## Volume

### **3<sup>rd</sup> Central and Eastern European LUMEN** **International Scientific Conference**

New Approaches in Social and Humanistic Sciences

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8-10 June 2017 | Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

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&

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## The Possibility of Transhuman Technologies to Make Us Unhuman

Nojimu ADEPOJU<sup>1</sup>,

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### Abstract

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The main purpose of this study is to ascertain the existence (or not) of a relationship between Inflation and economic growth in Nigeria. The methodology employed in this study is the cointegration and Granger causality test. Consumer price index (CPI) was used as a proxy for Inflation and the GDP as a perfect proxy for economic growth to examine the relationship. The scope of the study spanned from 1970 to 2005. A stationarity test was carried out using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test (ADF) and Phillip-Perron test (PP) and stationary found at first difference at 1% and 5% level of significance. The Johansen-Juselius co-integration technique employed in this study proved to be superior to the Engle and Granger (1987) approach in assessing the co-integrating properties of variables, especially in a multivariate context. The result of the test showed that for the periods, 1970-2005, there was no co-integrating relationship between Inflation and economic growth for Nigeria data. Further effort was made to check the causality relationship that exists between the two variables by employing the VAR-Granger causality at two different lag periods. The results showed the same at different lags. The first test was conducted using lag two (2) and in the result unidirectional causality was seen running from Inflation to economic growth. Further test at lag four (4) was carried out and it only supported the first by also indicating a unidirectional causality running from Inflation to economic growth. Various studies as reviewed in the literature came out with the result that high inflation is and has never been favourable to economic growth. Hence, the study through the empirical findings maintain the fact that the causality that run from inflation to economic growth is an indication of relationship showing that Inflation indeed has an impact on growth.

**Keywords:** cointegration, stationarity, multivariate, growth.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD Student, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, kollymaster1@gmail.com, 2348032503357.



## **Biodata**

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### **Nojimu ADEPOJU**

Nojimu Adepoju, a postgraduate student and a researcher from the Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ibadan Nigeria. An academician who has several publications to his credit in his Bachelor and Masters programs' pursuit. He is currently pursuing his Doctoral degree in the same University of Ibadan, Nigeria. He is a member of Economist Association of Nigeria; He is the current President of Nigeria Economics Students Association, University of Ibadan Chapter and a member of Chattered Institute of certified Economists, member of Chattered Institute of Accountants. He is a Muslim, Married and blessed with four children.

## **Assessment of Marine Profession Resilience – an Essential Psychological Construct in the Continually Changing Contemporary World. The Importance of Individualized Approach**

[Evaluarea Rezilienței profesiei maritime - un construct psihologic esențial în schimbarea continuă a lumii contemporane.  
Importanța abordării individualizate]

Olga AFANAS<sup>1</sup>

---

### **Abstract**

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In the modern society, marked by high instability and frequent and extremely quickly happening of the change, the concept of human resilience is gaining new important dimensions. In the recent years, the scope notion has extended considerably, far beyond a simple resistance in face of adversity. According to the recent integrated approach (Ionescu, 2013) psychological resilience is conceptualized as a process of overcoming adversity, that implies a complex, highly individual and personalized, itinerary of personal growth and development. Thus, this phenomenon involves a “personal journey”, representing the ability to identify and integrate resources of several types (individual, personal, community and social another kinds of resources), the individual’s ability to manage those resources effectively, a well as to preserve a certain amount of so called “potential or capital for action and development”. Individual should be able to rediscover those resources in a certain way, proving him or herself capable to find new, connections between those potentials and resources. This personal journey should bring the individual to new perspectives and solutions, helping to overcome and reconsider the situation of adversity. A resilient person is a more resistant, more adoptive, more innovative and creative in all aspects of human life and activity. Still, “Resilience can’t be learned or taught as an ABC” (Rutherford, 2010). The process of self-(re) discovery, this road of establishing new, innovative connections is highly personal and specific. Individualized, personalized models, paradigms and strategies must be found for each situation, for every individual, community and for each society.

**Keywords:** psychological resilience, process of development, personal evolution, reevaluation of adversity.

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<sup>1</sup> MA in Social Sciences, ULIM, Chisinau, Moldova, [afanasolga@gmail.com](mailto:afanasolga@gmail.com).

## Abstract

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În contextul societății contemporane, marcate de o pronunțată doză de instabilitate, schimbări permanente și foarte rapide, conceptul de reziliență capătă o importanță aparte și noi dimensiuni. În ultimii ani arealul acestui construct s-a extins mult în afara simplei rezistențe sau adaptări la adversitate”. Conform abordării integrative, reziliența este conceptualizată ca un proces de depășire a situației dificile, care presupune un itinerar de creștere și dezvoltare personală (Ionescu, 2013). Vorbim deci despre ”o călătorie personală”, care reprezintă, concomitent, capacitatea de identificare, integrare a resurselor (individuale, colective, sociale, economice, culturale, relaționale etc) , abilitatea de gestionare a acestora, cât și conservarea voinței de dezvoltare, dar și a unui anumit capital acțional și evolutiv, astfel ca în rezultat să se producă o descoperire și redescoperire a acestor resurse, individul să găsească și să instituie noi conexiuni dintre acestea, itinerar individual care să finalizeze cu o reevaluare a situației, cu generarea de soluții noi și creative în situația creată. Astfel, o persoană mai rezilientă este mai rezistentă, mai adaptabilă, mai inovatoare, mai eficientă în toate sferele vieții. Însă ”reziliența nu se poate învăța ca un alfabet” (Ruther, 2010) . Deși putem prelua paradigme generale de consolidare a rezilienței, acea descoperire de noi conexiuni și resurse, redescoperirea de sine reprezintă procese personale pentru fiecare individ și/sau comunitate/societate. În fiecare situație, dar și comunitate urmează a fi căutate modele specifice.

**Cuvinte cheie:** reziliența psihologică, procesul de dezvoltare, evoluția personală, reevaluarea adversității.

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## Biodata

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### **Olga AFANAS**

Born on august 16 1983. 3rd year phd student in the field of social psychology at the faculty of psychology and social sciences, ULIM - research topic the role of social support in the manifestation of psychological resilience in young people with physical birth disabilities

- 2012 / 2014 – master degree in social sciences, ulim, specialization clinical psychology and counselling, research topic: psychological resistance and coping strategies in people with disabilities

- trainer in the field of leadership, gender equality, personal development and personal growth.
- actively involved in the activity of various ngos.

## Optimize Demand Forecasting by Cross Validation

Yasser AL HADAD<sup>1</sup>, Răzvan Daniel ZOTA<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

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Sales forecasting plays an important role in business strategy. An appropriate demand forecasting model is necessary for reducing the cost of holding or carrying inventory. At a company level, lowering the warehouse cost and optimizing the value chain is a prominent requirement for an optimum stock management. At this paper, demand forecasting model is built to support stock management activity for medium enterprises by means of data mining algorithms. SQL server analysis service is used for implementing demand forecasting model. The lists of available algorithms that are offered by SQL server analysis service are studied. The performance of available algorithms is tested using cross validation feature that is provided by SQL server analysis service to optimize the model performance. We explore here also the ability of RMSE (Root mean Squared Error) to include time series algorithm in cross validation phase. The proposed model is tested using a dataset for timber Export Company and the output is used for analysing the proposed model performance.

**Keywords:** Demand forecasting; BI (Business intelligence); SAS (SQL analysis services); cross validation; data analysis.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD. Student, Department of Economic Informatics and Cybernetics, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania, dukeyasser10@yahoo.com, 0040723377583.

<sup>2</sup> Assoc. PhD., Department of Economic Informatics and Cybernetics, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania, zota@ase.ro, 0040722325133.

## Inventory Management using Cross Prediction

Yasser AL HADAD<sup>3</sup>, Răzvan Daniel ZOTA<sup>4</sup>

---

### Abstract

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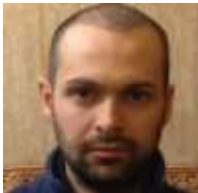
Inventory management involves determining optimum inventory stock that should be held. It is necessary to introduce a set of policies and controls that establish and track levels of inventory and determine when stock should be refilled. At a firm level, identifying all opportunities for optimizing the value chain and lowering the warehouse cost is a main requirement for an efficient stock management. At this paper, a supply chain application is modelled to support and optimize the stock management activity. This topic is addressed by using autoregressive method to model supply chain application. Also, the potential of cross prediction is tested for increasing the performance of auto regression method. SQL server Analysis services and visual basic for application is used for implementing the supply chain application.

**Keywords:** Inventory management; BI (Business intelligence); SAS (SQL analysis services); cross prediction; data analysis.

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### Biodata

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#### **Yasser AL-HADAD**

Has graduated the Faculty of Information Management at the Romanian American University in 2008. He received a master's degree in Economic Informatics from Romanian American University in 2010. Since then he is a PhD candidate, studying to obtain his PhD in the field of economic informatics.



#### **Răzvan Daniel ZOTA**

Has graduated the Faculty of Mathematics – Computer Science Section at the University of Bucharest in 1992. He has also a Bachelor degree in Economics, a postgraduate degree in Management

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<sup>3</sup> PhD. Student, Department of Economic Informatics and Cybernetics, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania, [dukeyasser10@yahoo.com](mailto:dukeyasser10@yahoo.com), 0040723377583.

<sup>4</sup> Assoc. PhD., Department of Economic Informatics and Cybernetics, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania, [zota@ase.ro](mailto:zota@ase.ro), 0040722325133.

from SNSPA Bucharest, Romania. In 2000 he has received the PhD title from the Academy of Economic Studies in the field of Cybernetics and Economic Informatics. From 2010 he is supervising PhD thesis in the field of Economic Informatics.

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**Acknowledgement:**

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## **Diversification of Sources of Funding for the General Budget, its Concept and Dimensions in the Gulf Countries**

Latfe ALHUSSEINAWI<sup>1</sup>, Ileana ASHRAFZADE<sup>2</sup>

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### **Abstract**

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The countries of the world, especially the developing countries, including the Gulf countries, which suffer from imbalances in the diversification of sources of financing their public budgets, have realized their dependence on a single supplier. Which comes through the possession of large natural wealth, primarily oil, which made it characterized by one-sided. The danger of relying on this resource is linked to the prices of international markets, fluctuations in prices between time to time, and the impact on the public budget in these countries, which prompted the International Monetary Fund to issue warnings for the diversity of sources of Funding in the public budget to treat these imbalances. Therefore, many countries have sought to work hard to implement a strategy to diversify sources of finance and make them successful by adopting a package of reforms aimed at raising the level contribution of the economic sectors. And improving efficiency of these sectors, especially the manufacturing sector. And the importance of diversifying the sources of funding in the public budget, we find that most countries, in all ways and means, for achieve this goal and rely on the expertise and competencies of its economy planners. Which has been followed by many countries and thus achieved economic developments reflected in achieving an acceptable degree of diversification of sources of funding, to ensure continuity and sustainability of the public budget in their countries.

**Keywords:** general budget; Gulf countries; diversification; sources of funding.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD. Student, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania, Latfeej@yahoo.com, 0735390067.

<sup>2</sup> Prof. PhD., Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania, nisulescu\_ileana@yahoo.com, 0723860611.



## Biodata

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### **Latfe ALHUSSEINAWI**

I graduated Bachelor the Faculty of Economic and Administration at the Basra University Iraq in 2007. I received a master's degree in Commerce from Baba Sahib University India in 2011. I am studying to obtain on PhD in the field of Accounting at Bucharest University of Economic Studies.



### **Ileana ASHRAFZADE**

Professor PHD, The accounting department, Faculty of Accounting and Management Informatics, The academy of economic studies in Bucharest.

## **Risks and Problems of Lower Oil Prices in Preparing the General Budget of Iraq and the Necessity of Activating Sources of Non-Oil Income**

LATFE ALHUSSEINAWI<sup>1</sup>, Ileana ASHRAFZADE<sup>2</sup>, Zaid ALAJWADEE<sup>3</sup>

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### **Abstract**

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The aim of the present study is to analyze the impact of the decrease in oil prices on the general budget of Iraq and to raise awareness over the importance of activating non-oil income sources in order to provide resources for the budget. The study reached several conclusions from which the most important was that the volatility of oil prices between 1921 and 2012 generated a lot of confusion regarding public budgets of Iraq, as well as real challenges, such as budget surplus or deficit. The research concludes that it is necessary to activate alternative sources of income, or non-oil resources, for financing the general budget in Iraq, especially taxes, in addition to the development of productive and service sectors.

**Keywords:** oil prices; general budget; sources of non-oil income; sources of funding.

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<sup>1</sup> PHD Student, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania, Latfeej@yahoo.com, 0735390067.

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania, nisulescu\_ileana@yahoo.com, 0723860611.

<sup>3</sup> Dr, Thi-Qar University College of Administration and Economics, Thi-Qar, Iraq, Zaid90alajwadee@yahoo.com, 009647800502092

## Biodata

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### **LATFE ALHUSSEINAWI**

I graduated Bachelor the Faculty of Economic and Administration at the Basra University Iraq in 2007. I received a master's degree in Commerce from Baba Sahib University India in 2011. I am studying to obtain on PhD in the field of Accounting at Bucharest University of Economic Studies.



**Ileana ASHRAFZADE**, Professor PHD, The accounting department, Faculty of Accounting and Management Informatics, The academy of economic studies in Bucharest.



**Zaid ALAJWADEE** graduated Bachelor the Faculty of Economic and Administration at the Basra University Iraq in 2007. He received a master's degree in Accounting from Baghdad University Iraq in 2011. He received a doctorate degree in Accounting from Baghdad University Iraq in 2016.

## Education for Healthy Eating in the Actual Curricular Context - A Case Study

[Educația pentru o alimentație sănătoasă în contextul curricular actual -  
Studiu de caz]

Gabriela Alina ANGHEL<sup>1</sup>, Gabriel GORGHIU<sup>2</sup>,  
Claudia Lavinia BURULEANU<sup>3</sup>, Laura Monica GORGHIU<sup>4</sup>

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### Abstract

A *healthy diet* is the easiest way to protect the individual's health, having a series of benefits which starts from ensuring the whole needed palette of nutrients for the body and ends with relieving the symptoms of diseases, such as diabetes or hypertension. In this respect, it is important to train the children to eat healthy foods, the schools playing a very important role in the *education* and promotion of *healthy eating* among young students. One of the projects - coordinated by Valahia University Targoviste - that proposed training activities for teachers and learning activities for students, having as central target developing healthy and sustainable habits which must be acquired by young students related to healthy eating, is the Erasmus+ project entitled: "*EduForHealth - Let's make it better! Raising the awareness of the triad nutrition-health-food safety in school education*". In the frame of the abovementioned project, an accredited continuous professional development program was organized, being oriented on topics (learning units) concerning *Food Science*, divided so that - on the one hand - to provide to learners, regardless of their level of education, an extensive coverage of the area, and - on the other hand -, to fulfill the teachers' expectation and needs, as those were concluded during the first project activity focused on analyzing the curricula related to *Nutrition*, *Health* and *Food Safety*. The activities were designed from theoretical and practical point of view, bearing in mind that the experiential learning is meaningful and, at

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<sup>1</sup> Lecturer, Ph.D., Valahia University Targoviste, Targoviste, Romania, anghelalina2002@yahoo.com, +40722874797.

<sup>2</sup> Professor, Ph.D., Valahia University Targoviște, Romania, ggorghiu@gmail.com, +40742879508.

<sup>3</sup> Professor, Ph.D., Valahia University Targoviste, Romania, laviniaburuleanu@yahoo.com, +40724538420.

<sup>4</sup> Associate Professor, Ph.D., Valahia University Targoviste, Romania, lgorghiu@gmail.com, +40742329970.

the same time, can develop long time skills to those involved in the educational process. The paper underlines the results of a case study designed to identify the conditions that influenced the implementation of the learning units in the classroom, taking into account both educational levels: primary and secondary.

**Keywords:** Healthy eating; nutrition; health education; learning units; EduForHealth project.

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### **Abstract**

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O dietă sănătoasă reprezintă cel mai simplu mod de a proteja sănătatea unui individ, având o serie de beneficii care pornesc de la asigurarea întregii palete de nutrienți necesari pentru organism, și se încheie cu ameliorarea simptomelor bolilor, cum ar fi diabetul sau hipertensiunea. În acest sens, este foarte importantă instruirea copiilor referitoare la consumul alimentelor sănătoase, școlile jucând un rol hotărâtor în educația și promovarea unei alimentații sănătoase în rândul tinerilor. Unul dintre proiectele coordonate de Universitatea Valahia din Târgoviște, care a propus activități de instruire a cadrelor didactice și a activități de învățare pentru elevi, având drept obiectiv dezvoltarea unor obiceiuri sănătoase și durabile ce trebuie dobândite de tineri, privitor la alimentația sănătoasă, este proiectul Erasmus+: “*EduForHealth - Let’s make it better! Raising the awareness of the triad nutrition-health-food safety in school education*”. În cadrul proiectului, a fost organizat un program de dezvoltare profesională continuă, acreditat, orientat pe o serie de subiecte (unități de învățare) referitoare la *știința alimentelor*, astfel încât - pe de o parte - să ofere elevilor, indiferent de nivelul educațional, competențe specifice educației pentru sănătate, și - pe de altă parte -, satisfacerea așteptărilor și nevoilor cadrelor didactice, așa cum au fost definite acestea în cadrul primei activități a proiectului, axată pe analiza curriculară legată de nutriție, sănătate și siguranța alimentară. Activitățile au fost concepute din punct de vedere teoretic și practic, având în vedere că *învățarea experiențială* reprezintă o tipologie relevantă ce poate dezvolta abilități semnificative, pentru întreaga viață, pentru cei implicați în procesul educațional. Lucrarea încearcă să pună în valoare rezultatele unui studiu de caz ce are ca scop identificarea condițiilor care au influențat implementarea unităților de învățare propuse în clasă, luând în considerare ambele niveluri educaționale: primar și secundar.

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**Biodata**


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**Gabriela Alina ANGHEL**

She works in the Teacher Training Department, at Valahia University Targoviste, and she has a Ph.D. in Sociology, at University of Bucharest (2009). She has relevant experience in implementing European projects, mainly as educational expert in the FP7 project “*IRRESISTIBLE - Including Responsible Research and Innovation in Cutting Edge Science and Inquiry-based Science Education to Improve Teacher's Ability of Bridging Learning Environments*” - with implication in: formal and non-formal activities with psycho-pedagogical foundation aiming of RRI, mentoring, designing impact studies on the project activities and teacher training -, but also as researcher in the Erasmus+ project “*EduForHealth - Let's Make it Better! Raising the Awareness of the Triad Nutrition-Health-Food Safety in School Education*”.

**Gabriel GORGHIU**

He graduated the Polytechnic University of Bucharest, Faculty of Engineering and Management of Technological Systems, and Valahia University Targoviste, Faculty of Sciences and Arts, specialization: Mathematics-Informatics. He is Professor at Teacher Training Department, Valahia University Targoviste. The area of interest is oriented on: educational technologies - e-learning, interaction and virtual communication, web-based learning platforms, using ICT for educational purposes. He coordinated several European Socrates Comenius 2.1 and LLP Comenius / KA3 Projects, acted also as local coordinator of the FP7 projects: “*PROFILES - Professional Reflection Oriented Focus on Inquiry-based Learning and Education through Science*” and “*IRRESISTIBLE - Including Responsible Research and Innovation in Cutting Edge Science and Inquiry-based Science Education to Improve Teacher's Ability of Bridging Learning Environments*”. He is also the Director of the *Centre for Scientific Research and Innovation in Educational Sciences “I.T. Radu”* within ICSTM (Scientific and Technological Institute of Multidisciplinary Research of Valahia University Targoviste).



### **Claudia Lavinia BURULEANU**

She is Professor at the Faculty of Environmental Engineering and Food Science, actually being the head of Department of Food Engineering. She has experience in the field of research, being involved in several research projects oriented on *Food science*. She is member of National Agency of Quality Assurance in Higher Education (Panel: Food Engineering). She coordinated the Erasmus+ project: “*EduForHealth - Let’s make it better! Raising the awareness of the triad nutrition-health-food safety in school education*”, which had the objective to promote the healthy habits of students from primary and secondary education, in strong correlation with their food choice.



### **Laura Monica GORGHIU**

She is Associate Professor at Sciences and Advanced Technologies Department, Faculty of Sciences and Arts of Valahia University Targoviste. She graduated the Faculty of Chemistry - University of Bucharest, and has the Ph.D. in Chemistry in 2004. She has also a Master Degree in Project Management, and is actually the Vice-rector of Valahia University Targoviste - responsible with education and quality assurance issues.

She has long experience in academic management, project management and coordination of the quality management system implementation at university level. She was coordinator or team member in 38 research contracts and international/national projects in the areas of ICT in education and chemistry, she has published as author / co-author over 300 scientific papers published in ISI journals, magazines of international peer-reviewed (indexed in international databases), proceedings of national and international conferences and 34 books / university courses / laboratory guided handbooks (28 with ISBN).

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### **Acknowledgement**

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## Strategies of Optimizing Students Learning through Situational Leadership

[Strategii de optimizare a invatarii studentilor prin intermediul leadershipului situational]

Gabriela Alina ANGHEL<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The research aims to identify models of best practices in choosing the appropriate style of situational leadership in line with the levels of development of a student. In order to achieve this, it is established the following overall objective: analysis of the relationship between competence and student's commitment being demonstrated during the learning process and leadership style provided by the professor. In order to meet this overall objective, the following were considered as specific objectives: identify the professor specific dominant leadership skills in the professor-student relationship (OS1); diagnosis of the level of development of students to allow correlation with the objectives or tasks on growth performance in learning (OS2); description of the partnership for learning performance (OS3). There were established the following hypothesis: there is a direct correlation between the style of leadership and motivation for learning (H1); If the students knowledge level and abilities related to carrying out tasks is increased, then the level of motivation for learning increases (H2). Qualitative research has turned to the use of the following research methods: focus groups. From the analysis and interpretation of the results have been split off: the level of managerial competence of the teacher and educational correlates directly with stimulating and active participation of the student transforming all the process into an effective one.

**Keywords:** situational leadership education, student, university, motivation, success.

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### Abstract

Cercetarea își propune să identifice modele de bune practici în alegerea stilului adecvat de leadership în concordanță cu nivelurile de dezvoltare ale

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<sup>1</sup> Lecturer PhD., Valahia University Targoviste, Romania  
anghelalina2002@yahoo.com, +400722874797.

unui student. În vederea realizării acestui scop, s-a stabilit următorul obiectiv general: analiza relației dintre competență și angajamentul studenților în realizarea obiectivelor de învățare, și stilul de leadership oferit de profesorul manager. Pentru îndeplinirea acestui obiectiv, s-au considerat următoarele obiective specifice: identificarea abilităților specifice leadership-ului situațional în relația profesor- student (OS1); identificarea la studenți a stilului de leadership situațional adecvat (OS2); descrierea parteneriatului pentru performanță în învățare (OS3). S-au stabilit următoarele ipoteze de lucru: Există o corelație directă între stilul de leadership și motivația pentru învățare (I1); Dacă nivelul cunoștințelor și abilităților studenților legate de realizarea sarcinilor este crescut, atunci nivelul motivației pentru învățare crește. (I2). Cercetarea este de tip calitativ. În urma analizării și interpretării rezultatelor s-au desprins următoarele: nivelul de competență managerială și educațională ale profesorului, corelează direct cu stimularea și participarea activă a studentului la succesul școlar.

**Cuvinte cheie:** leadership situațional, student, educație, succes școlar, motivație.

## The Law Applicable to the Patrimonial Effects of the Household

[Legea aplicabilă efectelor patrimoniale ale casătoriei]

Nadia-Cerasela ANIȚEI<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The article aims to analyze the law applicable to the patrimonial effects of marriage in case of two spouses with different citizens, namely a Moldovan citizen husband and the other Romanian citizen husband. In this respect, we will study the conflict rules regarding the marital effects of marriage (the patrimonial relations between spouses) of the following provisions: art. 2589, art. 2594 Romanian Civil Code; art. 26 parag. 1-3 The Treaty between Romania and the Republic of Moldova on Legal Assistance in Civil and Criminal Matters, signed in Chisinau on 6 July 1996, was ratified by Romania through Law no. 177/1997; Art. 27 C.S.I. On legal assistance and relations in the field of civil law, family law and criminal law; art. 157 of Title VI (Article 154-164) of the Law of the Republic of Moldova no. 1316-XIV / 26 October 2000 (also referred to as the Family Code) is the legal seat of the conflict rules in the sphere of property relations between spouses (paragraphs 1 and 2) and those concerning the matrimonial contract and the contract for payment of the maintenance pension (paragraph 3).

**Keywords:** law, patrimonial effects, household, marriage.

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### Abstract

Articolul își propune să analizeze legea aplicabilă efectelor patrimoniale ale casătoriei în cazul a doi soți cu cetățenii diferite, respectiv un soț cetățean moldovean și celălalt soț cetățean român. În acest sens vom studia normele conflictuale referitoare la efectele patrimoniale ale casătoriei (relațiile patrimoniale dintre soți) din următoarele dispoziții: art. 2589-art. 2594 Cod civil român; art. 26 parag. 1-3 Tratatul între România și Republica Moldova privind asistența juridică în materie civilă și penală, semnat la Chișinău la 6 iulie 1996, a fost ratificat de România prin Legea nr. 177/1997; art 27 Convenția C.S.I. asupra asistenței juridice și raporturilor în materia dreptului civil, dreptului familiei și dreptului penal; art. 157 din Titlul al VI-

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<sup>1</sup> Professor PhD, Faculty of Law, Social and Political Sciences, Dunărea de Jos University, Galați, Romania, e-mail: nadia.anitei@ugal.ro; ncerasela@yahoo.com.

lea (art. 154-164) al Legii Republicii Moldova nr. 1316-XIV/26 octombrie 2000 (intitulată și Codul familiei) este sediul juridic al regulilor conflictuale în materia relațiilor patrimoniale dintre soți (alin. 1 și 2) și a celor privind contractul matrimonial și contractul de plată a pensiei de întreținere (alin. 3).

## Partner Preferences regarding Sense of Humor in Romantic Relationships and Friendships

[Preferințele partenerilor privind simțul umorului în relațiile și prietenile romantice]

Lorena ANTONOVICI<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

This present investigation examined the degree to which humor, among various characteristics, is desired in two types of relational partners. We expected to find that humor would be perceived as more desirable (or necessary) for a romantic relationship than friendship. We also tested whether there were significant gender differences in assessing humor in these two types of relational partners. Additionally, we attempted to assess whether a lower discrepancy between the scores of the ideal and actual partner regarding sense of humor in romantic relationships, indicates a higher dyadic adjustment. The participants (n=120) indicated their preferences for various attributes (among which was sense of humor), in either an ideal partner, actual partner or best friend on a Five-point Likert-type scale. In order to assess dyadic adjustment, the participants filled in the revised Dyadic Adjustment Form (Turliuc and Moraru 2013). Sense of humor was rated as a significantly more important (necessary) characteristic in romantic relationships than friendships. As regards to gender differences, no significant differences were found for sense of humor, and the discrepancy of assessment sense of humor in both cases (ideal partner vs actual partner) did not significantly correlate with global dyadic adjustment or with any of its dimensions. The results suggest that a sense of humor is a characteristic acknowledged as important across relationship types, and more in depth investigations should be advanced.

**Keywords:** humor; partners preferences; romantic ideal standards; dyadic adjustment.

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### Abstract

Acest studiu investighează în ce măsură umorul, printre alte caracteristici, este de dorit în două tipuri de relații parteneriale (relațiile

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<sup>1</sup> PhD Student, “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iasi, Iasi, Romania, [lorena.antonovici@student.uaic.ro](mailto:lorena.antonovici@student.uaic.ro).

de cuplu și cele de prietenie). Ne-am așteptat ca umorul să fie perceput ca fiind mai important (necesar) în relațiile de cuplu comparativ cu relațiile de prietenie (I1). O altă ipoteză de la care am pornit, a fost aceea că ar exista diferențe semnificative de gen în evaluarea umorului în cele două tipuri de relații parteneriale (I2). Adicional, am vrut să evaluăm dacă discrepanța mai mică între evaluările partenerului actual și al partenerului ideal în ce privește simțul umorului în relațiile de cuplu, indică o adaptare diadică mai ridicată (I3). Participanții (n=120) și-au indicat preferințele parteneriale pentru o serie de atribute (printre care și simțul umorului) cu privire la un partener ideal, la partenerul actual sau referitor la cel/ cea mai bun(ă) prieten(ă), pe o scală Likert în cinci trepte. Pentru evaluarea adaptării diadice, participanții au completat versiunea revizuită a DAS (Turliuc și Moraru, 2013). Simțul umorului a fost evaluat ca fiind o caracteristică semnificativ mai importantă (necesară) în relațiile de cuplu decât în relațiile de prietenie. În ce privește diferențele de gen, acestea nu au fost semnificative cu privire la simțul umorului iar diferența de evaluare a simțului umorului în cele două ipostaze (partener ideal vs partener actual), nu a corelat semnificativ cu adaptarea diadică globală sau cu vreuna din dimensiunile sale. Rezultatele obținute sugerează faptul că simțul umorului este o caracteristică recunoscută ca fiind importantă în tipurile de relații parteneriale analizate și că cercetări mai aprofundate ar putea aduce mai multă claritate în acest domeniu. Studiile empirice asupra preferințelor parteneriale în populația românească sunt, după cunoștința noastră, minime (Rusu & Bencic, 2007), acest studiu constituind un pas important spre cunoașterea particularităților populației românești în contextul alegerilor parteneriale, dar și o sursă pentru alte studii viitoare.

**Cuvinte cheie:** umor, preferințe parteneriale, standarde romantice ideale, adaptare diadică.

## Biodata

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### Lorena ANTONOVICI

I'm a PhD student in Psychology at "Al. I. Cuza University of Iasi", Romania. My main interest is humor study. At present my thesis focus on humor implications on couples' relationship quality. My recent publications include:

"A systematic review of humor use in romantic relationships." , Antonovici, Lorena, Maria-Nicoleta Turliuc, and Iulia Diana Muraru, Annals of AI I Cuza University. Psychology Series 25.2 (2016): 5; "

"A THEORY OF HUMOR." Iulian Boldea (Coordinator) Discourse as a Form of Multiculturalism in Literature and Communication, Tîrgu-Mureş, Mureş, 2015 ISBN: 978-606-8624-21-1 (C) Arhipelag XXI Press, 2015: 417;

"Humor and mental health in the elderly", The Second World Congress on Resilience: From Person to Society (Timisoara-Romania, 8-10 May 2014) ANTONOVICI, Lorena, SOPONARU, Camelia, DÎRȚU, Mircea-Cătălin (2014)

## Feminine Resources of Power

Iulian APOSTU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Although most marital couples today profess to have modern relationships where the distribution of roles, the gender relations and the method of enhancing functions is egalitarian, however, the overall inequities between partners are still visible. At the other extreme, there is a category of couples who strategically negotiate their distribution of power, each gender according to the resources they hold. Thus, in a constant process of grabbing the other, each partner is building a set of resources enabling the domination of other. The study aims to analyze the resources through which the contemporary women organize and promote power resources in order to dominate within their marital relationship. The research is performed through the qualitative analysis based on sociological survey and the instrument used is the semi-structured interview, applied to both women and their partners.

**Keywords:** Masculine, feminine, power, domination, conjugal couple.

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### Biodata



#### Iulian APOSTU

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 an Associate professor with the Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest and a Researcher with the Centre for Research on the Social Structure and Processes, University of Bucharest. From March, 2016 is researcher at Institute of Sociology, Romanian Academy.

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<sup>1</sup> Lecturer PhD., Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Bucarest, Romania, phdiulian@gmail.com, 0744494681.



## Aggression in Ethics of the Economic Act

[Agresiunea în etica legii economice]

Laurenția Georgeta AVRAM<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

“Everything can be taken from a man but one thing: the last of the human freedoms - to choose one’s attitude in any given set of circumstances, to choose one’s own way<sup>2</sup>.” Aggression has become today a fundamental social problem of man and humanity, because the whole world is threatened by aggression. If before there was talked about aggression of human beings or aggression in the world, today more often talks about a world of aggression. One can say that we are in a war of all against all, where the economic violence takes symbolic forms of stigmatization. In the space of manifestation of the market economy, where the rules are not fully crystallized, the absence of prohibitions promotes violence and unpredictability through physical violence and through its presence in the competitive practices<sup>3</sup>.

**Keywords:** aggression; Ethics; organizational abuse; societal abuse; physical abuse; verbal abuse.

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### Abstract

„... Putem fi privați de nenumărate lucruri în viață în afară de unul: ultima libertate a omului – aceea de a alege un anumit tip de atitudine în anumite circumstanțe de a-și alege propriul drum<sup>1</sup>.” Agresivitatea a devenit astăzi, o problemă socială fundamentală a omului și a umanității, pentru că întreaga lume este amenințată de agresivitate. Dacă înainte se vorbea despre agresivitatea ființelor umane sau despre agresivitate în lume, astăzi tot mai frecvent se vorbește despre o lume a agresivității. Se poate spune că ne aflăm într-un război al tuturor împotriva tuturor, în care violențele

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<sup>1</sup> Lecturer PhD. Spiru Haret University, Faculty of Economic Sciences Câmpulung Muscel, Romania, laura.avram@yahoo.com, +040742112676.

<sup>2</sup> Viktor Frankl, neurologist, psychiatrist, author of “Man’s Search for Meaning”: Experiences in the Concentration Camp, source: Jim C., *Manual de dezvoltare personală continuă*, BusinessTechInternational Publishing House, Bucharest, 2006, p. 77.

<sup>3</sup> <https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:UU0kawiUVTwJ:xa.yimg.com/kq/groups/20281963/1593744647/name/9.a.Comportamentul+forme+de+manifestare+a+agresivitati+i+n+economie>

economice iau formele simbolice ale stigmatizărilor. În spațiul de manifestare al economiei de piață, unde regulile nu sunt pe deplin cristalizate, absența interdicțiilor favorizează violența și imprevizibilul; violența fizică cât și prin prezența acestora în practicile concurențiale<sup>2</sup>.

**Cuvinte cheie:** agresiune; etică; abuz organizațional; abuz social; abuz fizic; abuzul verbal.

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## Biodata

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### **Laurenția Georgeta AVRAM**

Dean of the Faculty of Economic Sciences Campulung Muscel, Spiru Haret University since 2016; Member in Spiru Haret University Senate. Doctor in Economy, Romanian Academy, Institute of Economic Research „Costin C. Kirițescu” Bucharest. Master Degree in Products, Services and Financial Instruments in the

Context of European Integration. Master Degree in Criminal Sciences Degree in Law, Spiru Haret University, Faculty of Law and Public Administration.

8 training certificates — Project manager, trainer, Manager Improve Processes, Business Ethics, Business Tourism Manager, Human Resources Manager, Assistant Management, Coach, Teacher, Trainer and Speaker, The John Maxwell Team. 2 seminar notebooks, 5 specialty books, 2 articles published in the Journals of international circulation, 30 papers published in the Journals indexed CNCSIS and BDI, 10 articles communicated in the national scientific manifestations.

## Family and Conflicts in Israel: Women Perspectives

[Familia și conflictele din Israel: Perspective feminine]

Eman AYOUB<sup>1</sup>, Adelina STEFARTA<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

In our research we were interested to learn more about the family violence in Arab Sector of Israel. We applied a questionnaire and received some interesting data. We asked 120 women of different ages: 40 women of age between 20-40; 40 women of age between 41-60; 40 women of age between 61+. We found the women perception of the family and the relations in their parents' families, the women perception of the family as a friendly group, the women perception about how often the family members are together, the women perception of what are doing family's members when are together, the women perception of the conflicts if there are in the family, what are the reasons of those conflicts, how the family is solving those conflicts, if kids are participating in those conflicts, what are the kids' reactions for the family conflicts, the women perception of how is possible to improve the micro-climate in the family. We also proposed some situation and solutions to see how the women will react to those situations: when parents are not involved in their kids' life's and problems, when kids are often hungry because the adults do not prepare meal, do not buy season clothes or they forget to wash and to iron their kids' clothes, when the kids do not have personal things: toys, a room, a place to make homework, nobody is taking care of the kids, when the kid can come back home when he/her wants, even late night and so on.

**Keywords:** Family, conflicts, women, kids, reactions, micro-climate, situations, solutions.

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### Abstract

In prezentul articol vor fi prezentate rezultatele obtinute in urma efectuării unei cercetari constatative a perceptiilor femeilor din Israel privind familia

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<sup>1</sup> Coordinator of student's health service in special education, Israel. PhD. Student, ULIM, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova. Ministry of Education, Deputy Director of School, Israel. eman.ayo64@gmail.com, +972-50-6243767.

<sup>2</sup> Associated PhD., scientific supervisor, ULIM, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova, the responsible person for scientific work at Department of Psychology, Educational Sciences and Social Work, ULIM, adelinasmd@gmail.com, 00 373 69 4 71 206.

si conflictul. Chestionarii au fost supuse 120 femei: 40 femei de varsta 20-40 ani; 40 femei de varsta 41-60 ani; 40 femei de varsta 61+ ani. Au fost obtinute informatii privind felul in care vad femeile relatiile din familiile parintilor lor dar si din [propriile familii, perceptia familiei ca un grup unit si prietenos, ce fac mambrii familie cins sunt impreuna. Cit de des se intrunesc membrii familiei, care sunt motivele de conflicte, cum membrii familie solutioneaza conflictele aparute, participa sau nu copiii in conflictele adultilor din familie,, care sunt reactiile copiilor la conflictele din familie, care ar fi, in opinia femeilor, posibilitatile de a imbanatati micro-clima din familiile lor.

**Cuvintele-cheie:** familia conflictul femei, copii, reactii, micro-clima, situatii, situatii.

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### **Biodata**

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#### **Eman AYOUB**

Supervising nurse family clinic; Supervisor and manager of two family clinics; Coordinator of student's health service in special education; Teacher of microbiology in Shfar'am high school; Supervisor of nursing domain in the chronic patient rehabilitation and geriatric unit; Coordinator and referent of violence subject in the health department in Nazareth. Education and training: Third stage in human sexuality and group guidance; over-basic geriatric course; MPA; over-basic course; Registered nurse Rambam hospital, Haifa.



#### **Adelina STEFARTA**

Dr., associated professor, ULIM, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova. The responsible person for scientific activities at Department of Psychology, Educational Sciences and Social Work, ULIM. Work experience - 22 years. Scientific interests: pedagogy, psychology, international relations. Grants and fellowships holder: 2016 - Visiting researcher at The Georg Eckert Institute for International Textbook Research (GEI) in Braunschweig, Germany; 2008 - Visiting fellow in Karlsruhe, Germany, the stipend of Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD), Germany; 2003 - Visiting fellow (California State University Fresno) participating in the 2002-03 Regional Scholar Exchange Program sponsored by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural

Affairs of the US Department of State; Publications on national and international levels. 15 textbooks and monographies.

## Dictionary as the Object of Lexicography and Metalexicography

[Dicționarul ca obiect de lexicografie și metalexicografie]

Natalia AZMANOVA <sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Dictionaries are such mirrors that reflect societies. According to this, lexicography has obviously entered a phase of self-examination: we have begun to wonder why the dictionaries that we have inherited from previous generations are what they are, and whether they are adapted to our times. The English lexicography is not as developed as for example the French one. The fact is that English dictionaries are examined by the French metalexicographers that have well-recognized the tradition. British people are well-known for their coldness and pragmatism and that is why they are not so responsive to the whole richness of the English artistic language. There are some dictionaries of literary terms elaborated by British specialists but the most of them treat the general problems of its subject of literary theory and comprised only the most frequently figures of speech. The genuine beauty and wealth of any artistic language including the English one should be studied profoundly in order to help avid readers to understand better the literary works written in English and to feel their expressivity and their power of suggestion.

**Keywords:** first science; literature; dictionary; lexicology; lexicography; metalexicography; etymology.

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### Abstract

Dicționarele pot fi comparate cu niște oglinzi ce reflectă societățile. Astfel, putem spune că lexicografia a intrat în etapa de auto-examinare: noi am început să reflectăm de ce dicționarele ce le-am moștenit din generațiile precedente sunt ceea ce sunt, și dacă ele ar putea fi adaptate la timpurile noastre. Lexicografia engleză nu este atât de dezvoltată ca cea franceză de exemplu. Dicționarele engleze sunt examinate de metalexicografii francezi care deja prezintă o tradiție bine-cunoscută. Britanicii sunt cunoscuți pentru indiferența și pragmatismul lor și de aceea ei nu sunt atât de receptivi la bogăția limbii artistice engleze. Sunt câteva dicționare de termeni literari

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<sup>1</sup> Lecturer PhD., MA, PhD. Student, Free International University of Moldova, Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, nataliaazmanova@mail.ru, +3736944437.

elaborate de specialiști britanici, dar majoritatea lor tratează probleme generale a teoriei literare și includ doar cele mai frecvente figuri de stil. Adevărata frumusețe și bogăție a oricărei limbi artistice, inclusiv a celei engleze, trebuie să fie studiată temeinic pentru a ajuta cititorii vizati de a înțelege mai bine lucrările literare scrise în limba engleză și de a simți expresivitatea lor și puterea de sugestie.

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## **Biodata**

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### **Natalia AZMANOVA**

Natalia AZMANOVA, university lecturer - graduated student at doctoral cycle in English Philology. The topic of doctoral research is "The Terminology of Stylistics and Poetics. Contemporary Methods of Learning". I finished the Master program (2001-2002) in English Philology, getting the respective degree. The main

fields of interest are: English Philology. I published many articles on different topics concerning the topics of the Doctor Degree (philological studies at the Free International University of Moldova, Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures, 1994-1999). I participate at some conferences (about 10) presenting these topics as stylistic, poetic studies, meaning of the dictionaries, and the methods and types of translation of specialized terminology.

## Patrimonial Valences of Intellectual Creations

[Valențele patrimoniale ale creațiilor intelectuale]

Veronica BADAR <sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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Intellectual creations are the main source of progress. But only in the sec. XX, with the expansion of the role of knowledge and information, the intellectual heritage gains a real connotation, separate from the authors who generated it. The opportunity for this separation results from the intangible character of intellectual creations and the difficulties of their possession. This separation is possible only by granting intellectual creations the legal protection through the ownership rights of the authors/ holders. With the granting of protection, intellectual creations become valuable assets, important sources of competitive advantages and additional profits, objects of commercialization and corporate governance. In the developed countries, the specificity of intellectual property management has led to the creation of new structures focused on the management of the intellectual property patrimony, whose share in the total assets is constantly increasing. Corporate governance in transition countries is not interested yet in encouraging the development and exploitation of intellectual creation and the management of those processes and values. The same situation is characteristic for the research and university institutions, the final products of which are intellectual creations: scientific works and reports, monographs, articles, inventions, plant varieties, etc. In the Republic of Moldova only three universities have such structures (technology transfer centers / departments, patenting, intellectual property management). The transition to the knowledge society and the innovative way of growth is inconceivable without the creation of such structures in the entities that generate and exploit the immense portfolios of intellectual creations.

**Keywords:** Intellectual patrimony; intellectual property; intellectual products; creative activity.

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<sup>1</sup> Master Degree in Law, State Agency on Intellectual Property, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, wero\_nika89@yahoo.com, +37368557700.



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**Abstract**

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Creațiile intelectuale constituie principala sursă a progresului. Însă doar în sec. XIX-XX, odată cu extinderea rolului cunoștințelor și informațiilor, patrimoniul intelectual capătă o conotație reală, separată de autorii ce l-au generat. Oportunitatea acestei separări rezultă din caracterul necorporal al creațiilor intelectuale și dificultățile posesiei acestora. Separarea menționată devine posibilă doar prin acordarea creațiilor intelectuale a protecții juridice ce se manifestă în drepturile de proprietate ale autorilor/titularilor asupra acestora. Odată cu acordarea protecției, creațiile intelectuale devin obiecte patrimoniale valoroase, surse importante ale avantajelor competitive și profiturilor suplimentare, obiecte ale comercializării și gestiunii corporative. Specificul managementului patrimoniului intelectual a condus la crearea în țările dezvoltate a unor structuri noi, axate pe gestiunea patrimoniului de origine intelectuală, ponderea căruia în totalul activelor, este în continuă creștere. Managementul corporativ din țările în tranziție, până când nu manifestă interes pentru încurajarea elaborării și valorificării creațiilor intelectuale, prin urmare și pentru gestiunea proceselor respective și valorilor în cauză. Aceiași situație este caracteristică și instituțiilor de cercetare și universitare, produsul final al cărora sunt creațiile intelectuale: opere și rapoarte științifice, monografii, articole, invenții, soiuri de plante etc. În Republica Moldova doar la trei universități sunt create asemenea structuri (centre/secții de transfer tehnologic, brevetare, gestiune a proprietății intelectuale). Tranziția la societatea cunoașterii și calea inovațională a creșterii este de neconceput fără crearea unor asemenea structuri în entitățile ce generează și valorifică portofolii impunătoare de creșii intelectuale.

**Cuvinte cheie:** patrimoniu intelectual; proprietate intelectuală; produse intelectuale; activitate de creație.

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**Biodata**

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**Veronica BADAR**

Licentiate Engineer with a Master Degree in Law, from 2012 till present is working as an Examiner in the Trademark and Industrial Division at the State Agency on Intellectual Property of the Republic of Moldova. After taking several learning courses with the WIPO Academy and attending the 2016 WIPO/UNIGE Summer School in Geneva,

Switzerland, was awarded with a WIPO scholarship for the Masters in IP at University of Turin, Italy.

Attended the Finance and Economics Administration Seminar at Jiangxi University of Finance and Economics of the Republic of China.

Participated as a rapporteur, in different National Educational Institutions within the National Project “Stop the Piracy and Counterfeiting”. Author of three scientific articles and five participations at the scientific conferences.

## **Ridge Regression for Addressing of the Multicollinearity Problem with Application in Cost of Production**

Ali Sadig Mohommed BAGER<sup>1</sup>, Meshal Harbi ODAH<sup>2</sup>, Bahr Kadhim MOHAMMED<sup>3</sup>

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### **Abstract**

The regression analysis is statistical method extensive use, which illustrates the relationship between the explanatory variables and dependent variable in the form of model to the useful in the interpretation of scientific phenomenon in to right way. When using multiple linear regression, the researchers found many problems, including the multicollinearity problem. This problem arises because of the high correlation between the independent variables that lead to weak estimate. The research problem is to determine the most important factors that affect the cement cost of production because of these factors may suffer from the problem of multicollinearity, as is the case in many of the research and economic studies, where suffering data from the problem of a linear relationship between the explanatory variables, And when there is a problem in the data, it means that the estimators method of least squares classic will fail for not achieve one of the basic method(OLS) hypothesis which states that the lack of a linear relationship between the explanatory variables and thus will not get the estimator features characteristic (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator). The explained through data analysis to the study of the ridge regression is the best way in the case of multicollinearity problem in financial and economic data being associated with each other often.

**Keywords:** Ridge regression; Multicollinearity problem; cost of production.

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<sup>1</sup> The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Department of Statistics and Econometrics, Muthanna University , nader.ali62@yahoo.com

<sup>2</sup> The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Department of Statistics and Econometrics, Muthanna University, m.algelidh@gmail.com

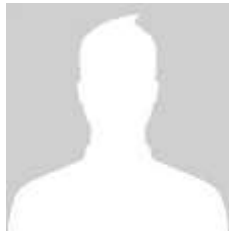
<sup>3</sup> The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Department of Statistics and Econometrics, University of AL-Qadisiyah, baherm@yahoo.com

**Biodata**

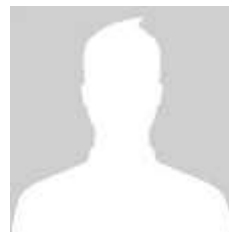
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**Ali Sadig Mohommed BAGER** is master at the Muthanna University (Iraq). Also a PhD student at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies. He has Master degree in Statistics from the University of BAMU (India) .Domains of interest: lineal regression model, factorial experiments, Bayes theory, inference statistic and data analysis. I participated in many international conferences in the field of applied statistics. I attended several workshops in the field of econometrics. E-mail -nader.ali62@yahoo.com.



**Meshal Harbi ODAH** is master at the Muthanna University (Iraq). Also a PhD student at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies. He has Master degree in Statistics from the University of BAMU (India). Domains of interest: lineal regression model, Design experiments, censored regression, inference statistic and data analysis .I participated in many international conferences in the field of applied statistics. I attended several workshops in the field of econometrics. Email- m.algelidh@gmail.com.



**Bahr Kadhim MOHAMMED** is master at the University of AL-Qadisiya (Iraq). Also a PhD student at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies. He has Master degree in Statistics from the University of BAMU (India). Domains of interest: factorial experiments, non-linear regression model, methodsof variablesselection, Mathematical statistics and data analysis .I participated in many international conferences in the field of applied statistics. I attended several workshops in the field of applied statistics. E-mail- baherm@yahoo.com

## Application of Factorial Experiments with Asymmetric Responses for Determine Important Factors Affecting on Production of Dates

Bahr Kadhim MOHAMMED<sup>1</sup>, Ali Sadig Mohommed BAGER<sup>2</sup>,  
Meshal HARBIODAH<sup>3</sup>

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### Abstract

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The factorial of experiments assumes that the response variable is a distributed are normal distribution. Thus, the dependence the technique of analysis of variance (ANOVA), which is assume the response variable are normally distributed, However, there are many situations where the response variable is non -normal. There are many methods that help us to Processing this problem, we are using the log transformation method for the responses because the distribution of this responses is non- normal. In this paper we are studying the most important factors affecting the production of the Iraqi dates using factorial experiments. The five factors have been described as the following: (Fertilizers, Dates Type, Date of vaccination, temperature, Pesticides) and each factor has two levels. We are using the log transformation method for the responses because the distribution of this responses is non- normal. The ways used to determinate the most important factors are the traditional methods and adaptive Lasso method for determine important factors. We used program R to analyse the data

**Keywords:** Full Factorial Experiment; Adaptive lasso; Dates production.

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<sup>1</sup> The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Department of Statistics and Econometrics, University of AL-Qadisiyah, baherm@yahoo.com

<sup>2</sup> The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Department of Statistics and Econometrics, Muthanna University, nader.ali62@yahoo.com

<sup>3</sup> The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Department of Statistics and Econometrics, Muthanna University, m.algelidh@gmail.com

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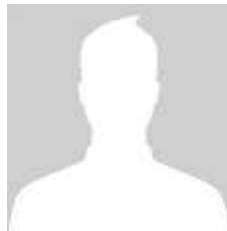
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**Kadhim Mohammed BAHR** is master at the University of AL-Qadisiya (Iraq). Also a PhD student at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies. He has Master degree in Statistics from the University of BAMU (India). Domains of interest: factorial experiments, non-linear regression model, methods of variables selection, Mathematical statistics and data analysis. I participated in many international conferences in the field of applied statistics. I attended several workshops in the field of applied statistics. E-mail- baherm@yahoo.com



**Ali Sadig Mohommed BAGER** is master at the Muthanna University (Iraq). Also a PhD student at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies. He has Master degree in Statistics from the University of BAMU (India). Domains of interest: lineal regression model, factorial experiments, Bayes theory, inference statistic and data analysis. I participated in many international conferences in the field of applied statistics. I attended several workshops in the field of econometrics. E-mail -nader.ali62@yahoo.com.



**Meshal Harbi ODAH** is master at the Muthanna University (Iraq). Also a PhD student at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies. He has Master degree in Statistics from the University of BAMU (India). Domains of interest: lineal regression model, Design experiments, censored regression, inference statistic and data analysis. I participated in many international conferences in the field of applied statistics. I attended several workshops in the field of econometrics.

## Understanding the Effect of Facebook Users on the Experience of High School Students' Sexual Assault

Uğur BAKAN<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The background to sexual assault is important to highlight the salient psychological and interpersonal issues. Sexual assault does not always involve physical contact – acts such as voyeurism and exhibitionism than can be count as unwanted sexual attention. Education associations work hand-in-hand with prominent universities to promote social change and implement of innovative prevention and response programs. Sexual assault is arguably one of the few crimes for which high school students are at greater risk than the general population. This study examines how high school students can prevent sexual assault in Facebook. The delayed posttest was created as a survey on an electronic survey system. Multiple choice questions (35 questions) were used, based on six basic objectives. 600 students (Male=293, Female=307) answered an on-line questionnaire during the March-April 2016. Participants were Turkish high school students aged between 14 and 18 years (Mean age = 16.12, SD = 1.02). Measures of central tendency are used to describe variables such as gender, age, and educator type. ANOVA analyses showed differences with respect to age and gender. This paper is expected to shed light on a relatively similar subject, however, in a whole new environment that emerged along with the digital era. Our findings point to the complex ways in which young people use social media, and the sexual assault in Facebook.

**Keywords:** Sexual assault; risky behaviors; sexual violence; education; Facebook.

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<sup>1</sup> Assistant PhD., Department of Fine Arts, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University, Izmir, Turkey, [ugur.bakan@ikc.edu.tr](mailto:ugur.bakan@ikc.edu.tr), +90(232) 329 35 35 (8565).

**Biodata**

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**Uğur BAKAN**

Dr. Uğur Bakan is an assistant professor in the Department of Fine Arts at İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University, Turkey. He received his PhD degree in Journalism, Ege University with his thesis entitled "The Impact of Individual Differences on Social Capital Formation: A Comparative Analysis on Facebook and LinkedIn Users". He has many works published in national and international journals. Alternative journalism, digital media systems, social media, information and communication technologies, cultural studies, visual communication and media studies are among the areas of his academic interest.



## Teachers' Resilience to Occupational Stress and Burnout

Neli BALODE<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The article presents an empirical research carried out on a sample of 156 high school teachers from Moldova. The study was conducted in two stages: the first stage aiming to investigate to what extent school teachers are affected by burnout and what are the main symptoms they typically manifest in their teaching activity. The second stage was focused on examining a range of organizational and person related burnout factors in accordance with the conceptual framework of organizational health, which suggests a more comprehensive approach to stress and burnout issues. Thus teacher's motivation as a person related factor and the psycho-emotional climate and satisfaction of basic needs in the work place as organizational factors were investigated. It was found that majority of teachers display such symptoms of burnout as the feeling of overload due to excessive involvement in their job tasks and the strong need to demonstrate high performance. They also lack control over the results of their teaching activity and lack acknowledgement of the efforts invested. Teachers with lower level of burnout demonstrate a stronger motivation for competence, they manage better to satisfy their basic needs of autonomy, competence and relatedness in the organization and perceive as more favorable the psycho-emotional climate in the job place. These teachers stay longer in their profession (have more years of teaching experience) thus demonstrating a higher resilience to stress and burnout. Some suggestions for future research are also provided.

**Keywords:** teachers burnout; job motivation; the basic needs satisfaction in organization, psycho-emotional climate; resilience to stress and burnout.

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<sup>1</sup> Lecturer Ph.D., Free University of Moldova (ULIM), Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, nelly\_balode@gmail.com, +37368340575.

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**Biodata**

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**Neli BALODE**

Date of birth 07.12.1962. Since 2010 – lecturer at Free International University of Moldova. Specialized in Educational Psychology and Social Psychology. Courses taught – “Educational Psychology”, “Organizational psychology”, “Differential psychology”. Beneficiary of: a)

Erasmus Mundus academic mobility program, doctorate student, held at the University of Pecs in 2013; b) Carnegie Research fellowship program held at York College, New York in 2015; c) Erasmus+ Staff Mobility for teaching at Mykolas Romeris University (Vilnius, Lithuania) in March 2017. The research topic – “Psychological and social factors of teacher burnout”. Graduated the doctorate school at Free International University of Moldova in 2014. Publications on teacher burnout in local scientific peer-reviewed journals and in both local and international conference papers.

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**Acknowledgement**

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Rusnac Svetlana, PhD in psychology, associate professor, the scientific coordinator of my doctorate thesis;

William Divale, Ph.D., Professor of Anthropology, Past President, Society for Cross-Cultural Research, the scientific coordinator of my research under Carnegie research fellowship program.

## Mediating Teaming and Design Thinking: Project Management in Architecture

[Medierea *Teaming* –ului și a *Design Thinking* (gândirii avansate de design):  
*Project Management* în Arhitectură]

Cristian BANICA<sup>1</sup>, Marina MIHAILA<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

Designing teams is quite important besides the dedication of the specialists' team to the design thinking creativity, knowing that results to achieve and reality to build are not the only weights to balance. More, selecting a team is a matter of drafting the project design and following the rules with creativity, and finally, reaching objectives and managing results for the future. Dedication to necessary (professional) specialties is a criterion for first selection. The next criteria are related to the quick understanding of design, innovation and/or customization, speed and difficulties to meet. Designing a building, a project or a research are not very different in architecture field. Each focuses on several successive phases: defining the inputs and correlated contexts; pre-designing the targets-final products and their nature; forming the best team according to best expectations; planning the design. Since planning the design and the design itself are two products that are the dedicated work of the design leader/and PM, the team has to relate to the sense of conceptual, concrete and knowledge contents. The value of the design -understood as its planning as well as drafting- resides in the nature of advanced design thinking. Also the quality of the team derives from pairing specialties/specialists, co-working and the value of collaborative added value to the initial design theme. Mediating the two - teaming and design thinking- as components of performance in Project Management could lead to best/better architectural results, by testing the partial deliverables in reformatting drafting, communication, expectations and long terms maintenance. In parallel it might lead to decreasing the conflicts and saving time in manufacturing and scheduling the processes in between by targeting common targets. The points of

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<sup>1</sup> Architect, MA Architect, MSc PMArchitecture, Arhitectonik2000 Bucharest, Romania; Center for Studies in Contemporary Architecture, Bucharest, Romania, cristian.banica@arhitectonik.ro, +40745050515.

<sup>2</sup> Architect, PhD, Lecturer, "Ton Minu" University of Architecture and Urbanism, Bucharest, Romania, marina.mihaila@arhitectonik.ro, +40745050502.

convergence and divergence between practice, theory and architectural inquiries will be highlighted within extended article.

**Keywords:** Architecture; project design; teaming; Project Management; research by design.

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### Abstract

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Designarea echipelor este destul de importantă pe lângă dedicarea specialiștilor echipei, la creativitatea gândirii proiectării, cunoscând că rezultatele de atins și realitatea de a construi nu sunt singurele greutăți de pus în balanță. Mai mult, selectarea unei echipe este o chestiune de schițare a designului de proiect și de urmărire a regulilor cu creativitate, ca în final, să se atingă obiectivele și managerizeze rezultate pentru viitor. Dedicarea specialităților (profesionale) necesare este un criteriu pentru o primă selecție. Următoarele criterii sunt relaționate cu înțelegerea rapidă a proiectului, inovării și /sau personalizării, viteza și dificultățile de întâlnit pe parcurs. Designarea unei clădiri, a unui proiect sau a unei cercetări nu sunt foarte diferite în domeniul arhitecturii. Fiecare dintre acestea focusează pe câteva faze succesive: definirea inputurilor și a contextelor corelate; pre-designarea țințelor-produse finale și a naturii lor; formarea celei mai bune echipe în conformitate cu cele mai bune așteptări; planificarea designului. Având în vedere ca planificarea designului și a proiectului în sine sunt două produse care sunt opera dedicată a *leader*-ului de proiect/ și a *PM*, echipa trebuie să relaționeze cu semnificațiile conținutului conceptual, concret și de cunoștințe științifice. Valoarea designului – înțeles ca planificare a sa, cat și a schițării sale – rezidă în natura gândirii avansate (*advanced design thinking*). De asemenea calitatea echipei derivă din asocierea specialităților/ specialiștilor, *co-working*-ului (conlucrării) și a valorii adăugate colaborative la tema de design inițială. Mediarea celor două *-teaming & design thinking*-componente de performanță în *Project Management* pot conduce la cele mai bune (/sau mai bune) rezultate arhitecturale, testând livrabilele parțiale în reformatarea schițelor/proiectului, a comunicării, așteptărilor și a mentenanței pe termen lung. În paralel ar putea duce la scăderea conflictelor și a economisirii de timp în fabricarea și planificarea proceselor dintre faze prin orientarea către țințele comune. Punctele de convergență și divergență între practică, teorie și investigații arhitecturale vor fi evidențiate în articolul în extenso.

**Cuvinte cheie:** Arhitectură; design de proiect; *teaming*; *Project Management*; cercetare prin proiect.

## Biodata

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### **Cristian BANICA**

Cristian Banica is MA Architect & PM, MSc Architectural PM (Heriot-Watt University & Edinburgh University, MA Architect (UAUIM Bucharest), Chartered Architect: OAR, RUR. He is director and partner architect within office for architecture, urban planning and project management Arhitectonik2000 Bucharest, and he is research programs director at Center for Studies in Contemporary Architecture Bucharest. His work numbers a notable list of built projects, signed as architect, but also several coordinated as PM. Cristian Banica has also authored several important articles (on projects and research topics) based on his experience in practice, design and PM. [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Cristian\\_Banica](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Cristian_Banica)

### **Marina MIHAILA**

Marina Mihaila is PhD Architect, Lecturer within Faculty of Architecture, UAUIM Bucharest 2007-present (Assist.Prof.2001-2007) - PhD Arch.2011, MA City Theory 2000, MA Arch.1998: UAUIM Bucharest. She authored the Postdoctoral Research Study Project *Types of innovation in cultural spaces.[working with/in[ cultural spaces\_tradition and innovation.*, 2013-2015, grant of the Romanian Ministry of Education, CNCS – UEFISCDI, project number PN-II-RU-PD-2012-3-0515. [www.cultureandspace.wordpress.com](http://www.cultureandspace.wordpress.com) . Marina Mihaila is also research member within CSAC Bucharest and Partner Architect of Arhitectonik2000 Bucharest, Chartered Architect: OAR, RUR. Her professional practice numbers an important list of built and designed projects, and she is an involved academic staff member with notable results in education and research. <https://architectasartist.wordpress.com/>

## Acknowledgement

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## Political Marketing Campaign

Catalina-Gabriela BELGIU (CUREA)<sup>1</sup>, Iuliana CONSTANTIN<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

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In this article I will talk about political marketing campaign and about the digital tools. The research is one of the tools. The research is about the process of collecting valuable information on voters, opposition, and trends. This provides the fullest possible picture of voter behaviour. Data integration in other tool. Data sources are combined to provide a rich, holistic view of voter behaviour. Correct data is the starting point for finding, understanding, and persuading people to vote a certain way. Audience segmentation is very important too. This segment the electorate into distinct audiences using predictive analytics, a form of artificial intelligence that takes into account the behaviour conditioning of each individual to create informed forecasts of future behaviour. That show the electorate most likely to respond to the messages and how they might behave in future. Evaluation is the latest tool and in this step that improvement in candidate performance are measured and analysed during and post-campaign.

**Keywords:** political marketing, digital campaign, research, data science, digital marketing.

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### Biodata

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#### Catalina-Gabriela BELGIU (CUREA)

I graduated Bucharest University of Economic Studies, section International Economic Relations and Journalism and Sciences of Communication of Bucharest University. I also have a master degree in National Security and Defence with Bucharest National University of Defence and other post-university courses in international relations and national security. I have a work experience of 7 years in central public administration and presently I'm doing my PhD in Marketing with Bucharest University of Economic Studies. My professional experience in marketing for over 7 years, studies in the field (college and master at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies ) and

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<sup>1</sup> The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania, belgiu\_catalina@yahoo.com, 0724.169.491.

<sup>2</sup> The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania, iulianaconstantin2000@yahoo.com, 0726.161.783.

passion for marketing led me to choose this research topic. After I coordinated a marketing department (IT domain), I decided to open my own business by offering to customers support and advices to choosing the most suitable methods of promotion and promotional materials.

### **Iuliana CONSTANTIN**

My professional experience in marketing for over 7 years, studies in the field (college and master at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies ) and passion for marketing led me to choose this research topic. After I coordinated a marketing department (IT domain), I decided to open my own business by offering to customers support and advices to choosing the most suitable methods of promotion and promotional materials.

## **Private Universities in Romania after 1989. “Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad - Case Study**

Cristian BENTE<sup>1</sup>

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### **Abstract**

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After 1989, the Romanian higher education system underwent important changes and developments. One feature of this evolution was the emergence of private universities. My paper focuses on the particularities of the university management in the case of private universities by presenting the particular case of "Vasile Goldis" Western University of Arad. It is a private university that started its activity in 1990 and gradually developed and became one of the most important private universities in Romania. Taking into consideration the latest trends in the academic field, I consider that this paper can be perceived as relevant.

**Keywords:** higher education, management, quality, private university.

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<sup>1</sup> Assoc. Prof., "Vasile Goldis" Western University of Arad, cristianbente@uvvg.ro.



## The Quality of Education and Training in the Context of Knowledge Based Society

[Calitatea educației și a formării profesionale în contextul societății bazate pe cunoaștere]

Gheorghe BRANISTE<sup>1</sup>, Viorica CALUGHER<sup>2</sup>, Ecaterina LUNGU<sup>3</sup>

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### Abstract

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The strategic objective of the contemporary era is to increase the intellectual potential of society. Starting from this, the XXI century draws a priority to create a modern industry education, which will become an important area of investment, more advantageous than the development of a science, knowledge and education. The quality of education and training has become an area of particular interest, given, first of all to national gap with the developed countries and the need to make an integrated finality in the European context. European Commission's concerns regarding the importance of education and vocational training is reflected within the Europe 2020 Strategy by developing and adopting 'guidelines' concerning the quality of services provided by educational institutions. In a world rapidly changing, the European Union wishes to become a smart and favourable economy for the inclusion by creating a "knowledge triangle" of education, research and innovation, to function properly and to help young people to improve their skills, essential in terms of competitiveness, equity and social inclusion. Being responsible for preparing young generations of graduates in various fields of knowledge, the university is also responsible for the future of society and of the future state of the nation. Quality of education and training is an essential process of maximum importance for becoming, progress of learners and society at the same time. Among the motivational factors that determine universities to worry about the quality of education and training are: orientation towards performance and increase market competitiveness of universities and graduates of educational services in the market of labour resources; the expansion of

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<sup>1</sup> PhD, Associate professor, The State University of Physical Education and Sport, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, braniste\_gheorghe@mail.ru, +37369882548.

<sup>2</sup> PhD, Associate professor, The State University of Physical Education and Sport, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, vio.calugher@mail.ru, +37369074489.

<sup>3</sup> PhD student, The State University of Physical Education and Sport, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, kathya@mail.ru, +37379758081.

investment in education research and process development; European market recognition of qualifications (degrees, diplomas) by institutions in the country; development of an institutional culture of quality, fully involved in obtaining staff performance; increased responsibility for quality of academic benefits.

**Keywords:** education, training, knowledge, performance, competitiveness, quality, educational services.

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### Abstract

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Obiectivul strategic al epocii contemporane îl constituie creșterea potențialului intelectual al societății. Pornind de la acest fapt, secolul XXI trasează ca prioritate crearea unei industrii moderne a învățământului, îndeosebi a celui superior, care va deveni un domeniu important de investiții, deoarece nu există investiții mai valoroase și mai avantajoase decât cele în dezvoltarea unei societăți a științei, cunoașterii și educației. Calitatea educației și a formării profesionale a devenit un domeniu de interes deosebit, având în vedere, în primul rând decalajul național față de țările dezvoltate și necesitatea obținerii unor finalități integrate în context european. Preocupările Comisiei Europene privind importanța educației și formării profesionale se reflectă în cadrul Strategiei Europa 2020 prin elaborarea și adoptarea unor „orientări” privitoare la calitatea serviciilor oferite de instituțiile de învățământ. Într-o lume, aflată în permanentă schimbare, Uniunea Europeană dorește să devină o economie inteligentă, durabilă și favorabilă incluziunii, prin crearea unui „triunghi al cunoașterii” format din educație, cercetare și inovare, care să funcționeze corespunzător și să-i ajute pe tineri să-și îmbunătățească competențele, esențiale din punct de vedere al competitivității, echității și al incluziunii sociale. Fiind responsabilă, așadar, de pregătirea tinerelor generații de absolvenți în diferitele domenii ale cunoașterii, universitatea este responsabilă totodată și de viitorul societății, de starea viitoare a națiunii. Calitatea instruirii și formării profesionale, este în consecință, un proces esențial, de maximă importanță pentru devenirea, progresul educabililor și a societății totodată. Printre factorii motivaționali care determină universitățile să se preocupe de problema calității educației și a formării profesionale se numără: orientarea spre performanță și creșterea competitivității universităților pe piața serviciilor educaționale și a absolvenților în piața resurselor de muncă; expansiunea investițiilor destinate proceselor de educație-cercetare-dezvoltare; recunoașterea pe piața europeană a calificărilor (titlurilor și

diplomelor) oferite de instituțiile din țară; dezvoltarea unei culturi instituționale a calității, implicarea totală a personalului în obținerea performanțelor; creșterea responsabilității pentru calitatea prestațiilor universitare.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** educație, formare profesională, cunoaștere, performanță, competitivitate, calitate, servicii educaționale.

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## **Biodata**

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### **Gheorghe BRANISTE**

PhD in Pedagogical Sciences, associate professor, Head of Theoretical Bases of Physical Culture Chair. My research interests include the education of professional competencies of the specialists in the field of physical culture and sport.

My activity is focused on: theory and methodology of physical education; theory and methodology of recovery physical culture.



### **Viorica CALUGHER**

PhD in Pedagogical Sciences, associate professor, Head of The Psychopedagogical and Socioumanistic Sciences Chair.

I have published over 50 scientific papers, courses and monograph in the field socio-humanistic sciences. The publication are mainly focused on the issues that are related on the development of higher education of physical culture and sport, for the integration of this one in the unique European area of the higher education.

At present, I am the institutional coordinator of Erasmus+. Also, I am the Director of the Institutional Centre for Career Guidance and Counseling and vice-president of The Quality Council of SUPES.



### **Ecaterina LUNGU**

PhD student, researcher at the Scientific Research Centre in Physical Education and Sport.

My activitie is focused on: providing the Chairs with necessary scientific-methodological assistance in organizing the educational experiments; preparing for publication the results of scientific researches; participating in seminars

and scientific-practical conferences within the University and other institutions, inclusively from abroad.

Also, I am scientific secretary of the Scientific Council of SUPES.

## **The Impact of Occupational Therapy on Old People from Residential-Centers**

Alina Maria BREAZ<sup>1</sup>, Olga Domnica MOLDOVAN<sup>2</sup>

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### **Abstract**

The problem of aging is a very important and actual one considering the aging of population in the entire world. The authors present the results of their research on 127 elderly people from residential-centers in Arad County. They have implemented a form of occupational therapy for elderly and tried to measure its impact on the subjects. They realised a sort of questionnaire with 10 statements and each subject had to complete it at the beginning and at the end of the occupational therapy (after eight weeks). The 10 items were referring to thoughts and mood states and were appreciated on a Likert Scale with points from 1 to 5. The results obtained were processed with SPSS 17.0 for their statistical significance and interpreted from the theoretical perspective exposed at the beginning of the paper.

**Keywords:** elderly; occupational therapy; therapy impact; therapy statistical significance.

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### **Biodata**

#### **Alina Maria BREAZ**

(PhD in sociology, born 1979) is a lecturer at the Faculty of Education, Psychology and Social Work at “Aurel Vlaicu” University of Arad. She is a specialist in social assistance for the elderly, a field in which she worked before coming to university. She has written several books for students (Aging, Older age, today). She has published several articles on aging in national and international journals of sociology.

#### **Olga Domnica Moldovan**

(PhD in Psychology, born 1953) is a Professor at the Faculty of Education, Psychology and Social Work at the University Aurel Vlaicu

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<sup>1</sup> PhD, university lecturer, “Aurel Vlaicu” University of Arad, Romania, alinamariabreaz@gmail.com, tel: +40741079008.

<sup>2</sup> PhD, university professor, “Aurel Vlaicu” University of Arad, Romania, od\_moldovan@yahoo.com, tel: +40742354566

of Arad. She is specialist in clinical psychology, domain in which she worked before coming to the university. She wrote many volumes for students (Fundamentals of Psychology, Introduction to Psychology, Psychopathology). She published many articles on teenagers in national and international journals of psychology. She is member of national and international professional association and editor-in-chief of the *Agora Psychopragmatica Journal*.

## The Social and Medical Services Impact of the Day-Centers for Elderly in Arad County

Alina Maria BREAZ<sup>1</sup>, Mihaela GAVRILĂ-ARDELEAN<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

Această lucrare prezintă un studiu care dorește să evidențieze capacitatea de adaptare a vârstnicilor în centrele de zi, din municipiul Arad. Scopul vizează dezinstituționalizarea vârstnicilor. În cadrul cercetării au fost aplicate chestionare și interviuri care vizează capacitatea de adaptare a 40 de bătrâni la condițiile oferite de un centru rezidențial. Rezultatele demonstrează o capacitate scăzută de adaptabilitate, efect datorat în principal părăsirii domiciliului. Aceste rezultate susțin strategia de dezinstituționalizare a bătrânilor și focusarea pe oferirea de servicii la domiciliu.

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### Abstract

The aim of paper is to presents highlight the social and medical services impact of the day-centers for elderly in Arad County. The research purpose the non-institutionalization of the elderly, in Arad County. Methodology: we have applied questionnaires and interviews aiming the assessment of the adaptability to the impact of social and medical services in day-centers of 70 elderly with social and medical problems. Research results demonstrate increased ability to adapt at social and medical services of the elderly at the day-centers in Arad County. In conclusion the research results support the non-institutionalization of elders and focusing on day-centre services.

**Keywords:** elderly; day-centers for elderly; non-institutionalization; social and medical services; adaptability.

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### Biodata

#### Alina Maria Breaz

(PhD in sociology, born 1979) is a lecturer at the Faculty of Education, Psychology and Social Work at “Aurel Vlaicu” University of Arad. She is a specialist in social assistance for the elderly, a field in which she worked before coming to university. She has written several

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<sup>1</sup> PhD, university lecturer, “Aurel Vlaicu” University of Arad, Romania, alinamariabreaz@gmail.com, tel: +40741079008.

<sup>2</sup> PhD, university professor, “Aurel Vlaicu” University of Arad, Romania, miha.gavrila@yahoo.com.

books for students (Aging, Older age, today). She has published several articles on aging in national and international journals of sociology.

**Mihaela GAVRILĂ-ARDELEAN**

(PhD in Medical Sciences, born 1974) is Assoc. Prof. at the Faculty of Education, Psychology and Social Work at “Aurel Vlaicu” University of Arad. She is a specialist in medical assistance for the elderly, a field in which she worked before coming to university. She has written several books and articles in the field.



## Spiritual Intelligence Paradigm - Formative Values and Targets for Teachers-to-Be

Florentina BUCUROIU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The paper presents the results of a psychological and pedagogical study meant to reveal the importance and the shaping value of the spiritual intelligence on the formation/development of the human personality. The theoretical part of the paper presents scientific bases, significations, meanings and orientations regarding the status and structure of the spiritual intelligence. The practical part of the research pursued two objectives: - a survey of the teachers-to-be` perceptions on the personalized understanding of the concept, of their own explorative and self-reflexive behavior generated consequent to applying the Fr. Vaughan questionnaire - which is designed to identify the coefficient of spiritual intelligence; the discussions were also focused on those ways of the spiritual intelligence defined by Zohar and Marshall; - analysis of the reflections of those students participating into this study, on the qualities associated with spiritual intelligence in relation to age, gender, level of education and culture, spiritual maturity, personal experiences, and their opinions on the formative strategies that contributed, on different stages of life, to valuing some transpersonal ways and to understanding the extent to which spiritual intelligence manifests itself in everyone's life. The conclusions of this report highlight the theoretical and explanatory aspects with regard to understanding spiritual intelligence, characteristics and areas of positive forming and development, spiritual paths that have personalized relevance for the young students who took part into our research. The reflections of the respondents and their analysis – that was made together with experts - outline different perspectives on the internalizing of some spiritual values, and on the understanding of the personal experiences, of their own life style, reactions and behaviors, emotions, as well as the great influence of the interpersonal relationships on acquiring higher degrees of spiritual maturity etc.

**Keywords:** spiritual intelligence; holistic vision; empathy; personal transformation.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD. Lecturer, University of Pitesti, Pitesti, Romania, florentinabucuroiu@yahoo.com, +40727399222.

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**Biodata**

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**Florentina BUCUROIU**

Florentina Bucuroiu is a PhD Lecturer at the University of Pitesti, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Social Sciences and Psychology. She has a Doctor's Degree in Philology and she teaches Romanian language and Didactics in the Preschool and Primary School Pedagogy programme. She also activates in the Foreign Students Compartment where she teaches Romanian language to the foreign students in the preparatory year. She took part into national and international conferences on education, and she has teaching methodology and its innovative approaches as her main domain of interest.

## The Impact of Stress Sources on the Family System and the Benefits of Family Psychotherapy

[Impactul surselor de stres asupra sistemului familial și beneficiile psihoterapiei de familie]

Angela CALANCEA<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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In this article, we will glance over the impact of different stress sources on the family system, as well as look at the benefits of family psychotherapy. Family life, together with the dynamics that evolve within are an inexhaustible source from which both the suffering and happiness of individuals emerge, and which determine a person's efficiency and social adaptability. Salvador Minuchin (1974) describes four sources of stress in the family system: stressful contact of a family member with extramarital forces; contact stressful to the entire family with extramarital forces; stress during the family transition period; stress caused by idiosyncratic problems. He also describes the types of events leading up to family deconstruction: emotional, physical and sexual abuse; delinquency of a family member (particularly a parent); member breakup (by leaving, divorce); financial instability; unemployment; death or disease of a family member. Our suffering, discomfort and personal dissatisfaction are traits that inspire us to achieve personal change. The first steps begin after a personal or family crisis, after a breakup, a loss or from separation. The potential blocked up until that moment emerges together with a sense of perception for a better life. Any family is able to drastically improve its life quality, is only every member will be able to admit the problems they are confronting, wishes to change something, and most importantly, acts in a way aligning with such positive changes.

**Keywords:** family functionality, family therapeutics, family structure, family functions, family hierarchy, effective family climate, conflict, level of self-differentiation between family members.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD of Psychology, ULIM, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, [angela.calancea@yahoo.com](mailto:angela.calancea@yahoo.com), +37368686261.

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**Abstract**


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În acest articol am trecut în revistă impactul surselor de stres asupra sistemului familial și beneficiile psihoterapiei de familie. Viața de familie, dinamica și transformările care au loc în sânul familiei reprezintă izvorul nesecat din care apar și se dezvoltă bucuria sau suferința indivizilor, eficiența sau ineficiența lor, adaptarea sau neadaptarea la cerințele societății moderne. Salvador Minuchin (1974) descrie patru surse de stres pentru sistemul familial: contactul stresant al unui membru al familiei cu forte extraconjugale; contactul stresant al întregii familii cu forte extrafamiliale; stresul în perioada de tranziție din familie; stresul cauzat de o problemă idiosincronică. Sunt descrise categoriile de evenimente care destructurează familiile și indivizii: abuzurile emoționale, fizice, sexuale; delicvența unui membru, în special părinte; separarea membrilor (prin părăsire, divorț); sărăcie; șomaj; decesul unui membru; boala gravă a unui membru. Suferința, disconfortul, insatisfacția față de noi înșine ne pasionează către o schimbare personală. Demersurile încep după o criză personală, conjugală sau familială, după o ruptură, după o pierdere sau după o separare. Energiile blocate până atunci se eliberează și devin mai receptive față de o viață mai bună. Orice familie poate spera să-și îmbunătățească calitatea vieții dacă fiecare membru al ei este gata să recunoască problemele cu care se confruntă, dorește să schimbe ceva și, mai ales, face ceva pentru ca schimbarea spre bine să se producă.

**Cuvinte cheie:** funcționarea familiei, terapia de familie, structura familiei, funcțiile familiei, rolurile familiei, climatul afectiv al familiei, conflict, nivelul de diferențiere a sinelui membrilor familiei.

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**Biodata**


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**Angela CALANCEA**

Calancea Angela has argued in 2002 PhD thesis in psychology on "Psychocorrection of the affective sphere of adolescents" at State Pedagogical University of "Ion Creanga", Chisinau.

Since 2002 until 2013 is working at Continual Education Institute (IFC), Chisinau. Department

of Psychology.

Since 2013 until 2015 is working at The Ministry of Health of Moldova, Chief of Cabinet, Minister's Cabinet.

Since 2010 until present is working at the Free International University of Moldova (ULIM), Chisinau, Moldova. Is Associate Professor in Pedagogical Psychology, Age Psychology and Personality Psychology, Free International University of Moldova, The Department of Psychology, Educational Sciences and Social Work.

Since 2008 until present is Full rights member of the Professional League of Psychotherapists of the Russian Federation, OPPL. Regional Director of the Professional League of Psychotherapists of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Moldova.

Since 2003 until present, she has attended in 55 professional trainings of a cumulative duration of 4200 hours.

She is author of about 48 publications, 3 monographs and 14 teaching guides. She participated in more than 20 national and international scientific meetings.

Research interests: Social Psychology, Personality Psychology, Clinical Psychology, Psychotherapy, Posttraumatic Stress and Work with Psycho Trauma etc.

## Quantitative Study on the Usefulness of Homework in Primary Education

Horațiu CATALANO<sup>1</sup>, Cristina CATALANO<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

Homework is the final stage of the traditional lesson of knowledge transfer and assimilation defined as a task set by teachers to give students the opportunity to study outside of classroom lessons. Although there are persons who criticize homework, in school practice these are seen as facilitators of learning and achieving school performance by most teachers and parents. In this study we aim to analyze the advantages and limitations of homework, based on questionnaires survey that measure teachers' perception of the importance, volume, typology, purposes, degree of difficulty, time spent and parental involvement of homework in primary education. We considered significant for this study our own didactic experiences, peer group discussions and the studies that focus on the positive and negative influences produced by homework on academic performance and school results of primary school pupils.

**Keywords:** homework, learning, academic performance, didactic experiences, peer talks

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### Biodata

#### Horațiu CATALANO

I have graduate University of Bucharest, Faculty of Pedagogy. I'm a PhD. associate professor at Babes Bolyai University, Cluj Napoca, Romania in the Department of Educational Sciences.. I've got teaching experience of 20 years and 12 years in university education. I've coordinated 15 national and international conferences and 20 volumes like single coordinator and co-coordinator. I have published ISI and BDI indexed articles in different journals and volumes (70 studies in specific areas of expertise: native digitals, remigrant parents

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<sup>1</sup> PhD. associate professor, Babes Bolyai University, Cluj Napoca, Romania, Mihail Kogălniceanu 1 Street , Cluj-Napoca 400084, E-mail: catalano\_horatiu@yahoo.com, Tel: 0040745898083.

<sup>2</sup> PhD. Student, Babes Bolyai University, Cluj Napoca, Romania, Mihail Kogălniceanu 1 Street, Cluj-Napoca 400084, E-mail: cris25\_catalano@yahoo.com, Tel: 0040745898083

and children, early childhood educational, initial training and teacher training).

### **Cristina CATALANO**

I have graduated Babes-Bolyai University, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences. I'm a PhD student in Educational Sciences and also a primary school teacher. I've got teaching experience of 17 years in Primary Education. For 7 years I have been associated teacher at Babes-Bolyai University. During this time, I have published ISI and BDI indexed articles in different journals and volumes. The areas of professional interest for me are didactic communication, communicative competence, teaching practice activities and Step by step educational system. I am a teacher trainer, mentor and coordinator of students' teaching practice activities in preschools and primary schools..

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### **Acknowledgement**

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Professor Vasile Chiş, Babes Bolyai University, Cluj Napoca, Romania.

## **A Pragmatic Approach towards the Presidential Address for the New Year**

Valentina CIUMACENCO<sup>1</sup>

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### **Abstract**

This paper outlines the distinctive attributes of some presidential addresses offered on the occasion of New Year's Eve. The article contains both theoretical and empirical parts. First we enumerate a number of general aspects that are characteristic to any political speech broadly speaking, then we contrast these with the results obtained from our discourses analysis applied to Romanian and Moldovan presidential speeches. A special focus have been placed on the argumentative structure, lexical traits, the use of pronouns and various types of modalisation.

**Keywords:** presidential address, discourse analysis, argumentation, discursive structure, modalisation.

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### **Biodata**

PhD student, university lecturer at the Faculty of Letters, researcher at the Institute of Philological and Intercultural Researches at Free International University of Moldova, author of about 30 articles on semantics, communication, discourse analysis, translation and terminology issues.

Head of the Center for International Cooperation (ULIM)

Professional experience in: organizing high-profile incoming and outgoing visits linked to the development and maintenance of international partnerships; representing the university in dealings with foreign partners; ensuring effective projects management; monitoring and evaluating; assisting academic staff, as well as students in designing, developing, implementing and auditing projects with financing from the EU or other sources; organizing orientation seminars and monthly meetings with international students and scholars; fostering the University's affiliation to new academic and professional international networks; contributing to the development, promotion and implementation of the internationalization strategy of the university.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD student, Free International University of Moldova (ULIM), Chisinau, E-mail: vciumacenco@ulim.md; Tel: +37322 20 59 21.



## Creativity and Gamification in Education

Otilia CLIPA<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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The level of creativity varies from student to student; it correlates with intelligence, his level of knowledge, creative thinking, and a teacher is meant to guide him with love the way they must go through. The teacher is the first person that contributes to students' creativity by correlating factors of character, skills, motivation involved. Removing the fear of mistake, shyness, discouragement, he does nothing to remove the main obstacles in the way of creativity the children. The creativity is more developing through gamification because the play is a very natural and enjoyable ways for learning.

**Keywords:** gamification, creativity, school.

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<sup>1</sup> Stefan cel Mare University, Romania, [otiliac@usv.ro](mailto:otiliac@usv.ro).

## Didactical Games in Primary School

Otilia CLIPA<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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The didactical games have a great contribution for creativity level in primary school. The teacher applies a few didactical games for two levels of pupils (5-6 years old and 9-10 years old). The sample was 112 pupils from primary schools. The creativity is more developing through gamification because the play is a very natural and enjoyable ways for learning and this efficiency depends on tools who help teaching. The teacher is the first person that contributes to students' creativity by correlating factors of character, skills, motivation involved.

**Keywords:** didactical games, technical tools, education.

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<sup>1</sup> Stefan cel Mare University, Romania, [otiliac@usv.ro](mailto:otiliac@usv.ro).

## Legal Notions of Contract. Fundamental Doctrines in Continental Law and Common Law

Codrin CODREA<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The contract seems to be one of those self-explanatory legal notions, heavily relying on common-sense knowledge of everyday people involved in whirling spirals of polymorphic agreements, in both continental and common law legal systems. For a legal comparative endeavor, however, it is a dangerous pitfall, since it points to a misleading starting point – the common, practical understanding of contract is probably an effect of similar legal notions, and this may constitute a valid *tertium comparationis*. In spite of its intuitively powerful and broad everyday use, the contract is, nevertheless, a complex legal notion with detailed juridical articulations. It is from this specific legal angle of each continental and common-law legal family that the unifying common-sense understanding of the contract shows a pluralistic and at times irreconcilably divergent legal understanding of the very notion of contract. It is not the convergence of the legal doctrines of the continental and common-law legal families that this article intends to analyze, convergences which may very well be deducted from the common use of the notion and which find anytime support in most of everyday practice, but the specific differences in the two legal families which destabilize a potential unifying legal notion of contract. The article does not intend to refute nor correct the common European understanding of a contract, but merely to investigate the fact that, although there is a common everyday understanding of what a contract is, and although different legal systems get to similar results, it is not necessarily because identical legal notions are employed.

**Keywords:** contract law; doctrines of contract; common law; continental law; roman law.

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### Abstract

Contractul pare să fie una din acele noțiuni juridice care se alimentează substanțial din înțelegerea conferită de simțul comun, înțelegere pe care oameni obișnuiți o degajă în vârtejul zilnic în care încheie cele mai variate

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<sup>1</sup> Assitant Lecturer PhD., Faculty of Law, `Alexandru Ioan Cuza` University, Iasi, Romania, codrin\_codrea@yahoo.com, 0744353546.

convenții. Pentru un demers comparativ, în schimb, acest fapt dezorientează, sugerând un punct de plecare seducător – înțelegerea comună în privința contractului este, cel mai probabil, un efect al unor noțiuni juridice similare, ceea ce ar putea indica un *tertium comparationis* valid. În ciuda conținutului semantic extrem de puternic intuitiv și a înțelesului larg din limbajul comun, contractul este o noțiune juridică complexă cu articulații legale subtile. Din perspectiva juridică a fiecărei familii de drept, continentală și common law, înțelegerea comună a contractului face loc unor accepțiuni pluraliste, uneori ireconciliabile, ale însăși noțiunii de contract. Articolul nu își propune să analizeze convergența perspectivelor juridice din familiile de drept continentală și common law, convergențe care pot fi deduse facil din uzul comun al noțiunii și, ca atare, se regăsesc și în practica majoritară, ci diferențele specifice dintre cele două familii de drept care destabilizează o posibilă noțiune juridică unificatoare a contractului.

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## Biodata

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### Codrin CODREA

Assistant Lecturer PhD at the Faculty of Law, “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University, Iasi, Romania, disciplines of Civil Law – Real Property and Civil Law – General Theory of Obligations; PhD thesis in the field of Comparative Private Law; Author of articles, studies, books in the field of Private Law,

Comparative Law, Roman Law, Philosophy of Law

## A Diachronic Analysis of the Functional- Semantic Fields “Money” in the English and Russian Languages

Inna COLENCIUC<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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The article represents a diachronic analysis of the functional - semantic fields “money” in the English and Russian lingua-cultures. The author studies the genesis and development of “money” in the United Kingdom and Russia and makes a research on the formation of money terminology in the corresponding languages. Some common features between the two languages are found: the cores of the concepts, the lexical items “money” and «деньги» are borrowings that evolved in the vocabularies of the considered languages at approximately the same time, the usage of foreign monetary units, before the introduction of national currencies, influenced money terminology, breeding numerous words of foreign origin as well as the design of money. The article also deals with the etymology of basic monetary units, such as the *grivna*, *kuna*, *denga*, *ruble*, *kopec*, *altyn* in Russian and the sterling, pound, penny, shilling, farthing, unit – in English. The author makes a correlation between peculiarities of money development and the evolution of money nomenclature in English and Russian, and provides similar features of the functional semantic field “money” in both lingua-cultures.

**Keywords:** money; functional semantic field; lingua-cultural studies; etymology; diachronic analysis.

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### Abstract

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Articolul de față reprezintă a analiză diacronică a câmpurilor funcțional-semantice al „bani” în limbile-culturi engleză și rusă. Autorul studiază geneza și dezvoltarea lexemului „bani” în Regatul Unit și Rusia, cercetează formarea terminologiei bănești în limbile corespunzătoare. Sunt determinate câteva caracteristici comune între două limbi: miezul conceptelor, itemi lexicali „bani” și «деньги» sunt împrumuturi ce au evoluat în vocabular a limbilor în discuție aproximativ în același timp, utilizarea unităților monetare străine, înainte de introducerea valutei naționale, a influențat terminologia bănească, reproducând o mulțime de cuvinte de origine străină.

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<sup>1</sup> University Lecturer, MA, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova, Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, icolenciuc@yahoo.com, +37369169901.

Articolul de asemenea include cercetări asupra etimologiei a unităților monetare de bază așa ca *grywna, kuna, dena, ruble, kopeck, albyn* în limba rusă și *sterling, pound, penny, shilling, farthing, unit* – în limba engleză. Autorul face o corelare între particularitățile a dezvoltării terminologiei bănești și evoluția nomenclatorului bănesc în limba engleză și limba rusă, prezentând caracteristici similare a câmpului semantico-funcțional a „banilor” în ambele limbi-culturi.

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## **Biodata**

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### **Ina COLENCIUC**

Inna Colenciuc – University Lecturer, Master of Arts, doctorate student. The subjects taught at the Free International University of Moldova: The History of World Literature, Literary Translation, Oral Translation, Translation - Audition - Mass media (TAM). The fields of scientific interests are Linguistics (Semantics and Pragmatics) and

American literature

## The Effect of Promoting Brands through the Facebook Network

Iuliana CONSTANTIN<sup>1</sup>, Catalina Gabriela BELGIU(CUREA)<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

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Facebook is becoming a popular tool for public relations and advertising professionals to reach mass audiences. Facebook fan pages allow brands to create an online community of brand users on the social networking site. By pressing Facebook's "like" button, a Facebook user can become a fan of the page and can interact with the brand and other consumers. This research aimed to examine whether liking and interacting with a Facebook fan page has an effect on brand loyalty and purchase intentions, and if Facebook fan pages create an online brand community. Brands use this network to improve their overall image, promote themselves much easier, much faster, access to information being very easy, in a very short time and wherever it is in the world. This article highlights the reason why users access the Facebook page of a brand. An analysis of 150 online survey responses indicates that interaction with fan pages is not a strong indicator of consumer brand loyalty or purchase intentions, suggesting that brand communities are not formed on the basis of liking a page. The study may be a useful orientation for managerial involvement in marketing practice. With over 900 million users, Facebook is currently the largest social networking site. Facebook allows users to connect and interact with others, express themselves, and maintain social relationships.

**Keywords:** Facebook fan pages; "like"; online communities; brand loyalty; purchase intentions.

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### Biodata

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#### Iuliana CONSTANTIN

My professional experience in marketing for over 7 years, studies in the field (college and master at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies) and passion for marketing led me to choose this research topic.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD Student, The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania, email: iulianaconstantin2000@yahoo.com, Tel: 0726.161.783.

<sup>2</sup> The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania, email: belgiu\_catalina@yahoo.com, Tel: 0724.169.491.

After I coordinated a marketing department (IT domain), I decided to open my own business by offering to customers support and advices to choosing the most suitable methods of promotion and promotional materials.

**Catalina Gabriela BELGIU(CUREA)**

I graduated Bucharest University of Economic Studies, section International Economic Relations and Journalism and Sciences of Communication of Bucharest University. I also have a master degree in National Security and Defense with Bucharest National University of Defense and other post-university courses in international relations and national security. I have a work experience of 7 years in central public administration and presently I'm doing my PhD in Marketing with Bucharest University of Economic Studies.



## The Role of Historical Research in the Science Education

[Rolul Cercetării Istorice în Științele Educației]

Gabriela CRISTEA<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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Our study addresses the issue of historical research in the general context of socio-human sciences, generally, in the particular context of education sciences, developed with the assertion of pedagogy as a specialized science in the study of education and training.

Historical research provides the way of knowledge indispensable to any social science that tends to acquire a clear, autonomous epistemological status. This epistemological pathway is defined by Jean Piaget as the path of genetic knowledge, indispensable alongside the theoretical knowledge pathway, called by Piaget, the path of logical knowledge. From this perspective, historical research integrates into the area of fundamental research that contributes decisively - along with the theoretical and logistical research - to the analysis of the epistemological maturation process of any science. It is an argument that confirms the importance of historical research in the field of pedagogy developed over several decades, *Disciplinary*, *Intradisciplinary* and especially *Interdisciplinary* and *Multidisciplinary* under the name of *Education sciences*.

Such an analysis draws on pedagogical research of fundamental research aimed at stimulating progress in the field of pedagogy, respectively of the sciences of education.

Historical research is particularly involved in the analysis of pedagogy / education sciences at the theoretical and normative level. From this perspective, historical research has many problems to solve. We will only refer to three fundamental issues.

1. The first problem is to identify the historical moment in which pedagogy asserts itself as a distinct domain of knowledge, based on specific pedagogical concepts, not only on interesting opinions proposed from a philosophical, theological, literary, folkloric perspective etc.
2. The second problem is to analyze the evolution of pedagogy from a disciplinary and interdisciplinary point of view, but also Interdisciplinary, Multidisciplinary and even Transdisciplinary, which led to the assertion of

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<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania, gabi\_cristea2007@yahoo.com.

the sciences of education, especially from the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to the present.

3. The third problem is to use the synchronic - diachronic historical research strategy, indispensable in the process of identifying the pedagogical values promoted over time, with significant consequences for the progress of the formal and non - formal education, the education (general, specialized, basic, higher) specialized in designing and carrying out the training, the teacher as a model of a specialized educator, etc.

**Keywords:** Historical research; synchronic – diachronic strategy; pedagogy; science education; epistemology.

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### Abstract

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Studiul nostru abordează problema *cercetării istorice* în contextul general al *științelor socioumane*, în general, în contextul special al *științelor educației*, dezvoltate odată cu afirmarea *pedagogiei* ca știință specializată în studiul educației, instruirii, învățământului.

*Cercetarea istorică* asigură calea de cunoaștere, indispensabilă oricărei științe socioumane care tinde să dobândească un statut epistemologic clar, autonom. Această cale epistemologică este definită de Jean Piaget drept *calea de cunoaștere genetică*, indispensabilă alături de calea cunoașterii teoretice, numită de Piaget, *calea cunoașterii logice*. Din această perspectivă, cercetarea istorică se integrează în zona cercetării fundamentale care contribuie decisiv – alături de *cercetarea teoretică*, *logistică* – la analiza procesului de maturizare epistemologică a oricărei științe. Este un argument care confirmă importanța cercetării istorice în domeniul pedagogiei dezvoltată, de mai multe decenii, disciplinar, intradisciplinar și mai ales interdisciplinar și pluridisciplinar sub denumirea de științele educației.

*Cercetarea istorică* este implicată, în mod special, în analiza evoluției pedagogiei / științelor educației la nivel teoretic și normativ. Din aceeași perspectivă, *cercetarea istorică* are de rezolvat numeroase probleme. Ne vom referi doar la trei probleme fundamentale.

Prima problemă urmărește identificarea momentului istoric în care pedagogia se afirmă ca domeniu distinct de cunoaștere, bazat pe concepte specific pedagogice, nu doar pe opinii interesante propuse din perspectivă filozofică, teologică, literară, folclorică etc.

A doua problemă urmărește analiza evoluției pedagogiei din perspectivă disciplinară și intradisciplinară, dar și interdisciplinară, pluridisciplinară și chiar transdisciplinară care a dus la afirmarea științelor educației, în mod special din cea de-a doua jumătate a secolului XX până în prezent.

A treia problemă urmărește valorificarea strategiei de cercetare istorică sincronică – diacronică, indispensabilă în procesul de identificare a valorilor pedagogice promovate în timp, cu consecințe importante pentru progresul educației formale și nonformale, învățământului (general, specializat, de bază, superior), școlii ca instituție specializată în proiectarea și realizarea instruirii, profesorului ca model de educator specializat etc.

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## **Biodata**

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### **Gabriela CRISTEA**

Associate professor at the Department of Teachers Training–*Spiru Haret* University, Doctor of Education Sciences. Graduated in Pedagogy/Education Sciences Specialist; Master degree of Educational Management.

Lectures and seminars in the field of pedagogical and training programs specific to Department of Teacher Training- Fundamental and applied studies and research in general pedagogy, The management of education, Psychology of education; Leadership of research teams in European funded programs.

Courses/overviews/consultations on Pedagogy and Psychology of education through TVRM Educational TV Channel, since 2003.

## Transdisciplinarity and Neuroscience

[Transdisciplinaritate și neuroștiință]

Gabriel CRUMPEI<sup>1</sup>, Alina GAVRILUȚ<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

According to Basarab Nicolescu, transdisciplinarity is nevertheless radically distinct from multidisciplinary and interdisciplinarity because of its goal, the understanding of the present world, which cannot be accomplished in the framework of disciplinary research. The goal of multidisciplinary and interdisciplinarity always remains within the framework of disciplinary research. If transdisciplinarity is often confused with interdisciplinarity and multidisciplinary (and by the same token, we note that interdisciplinarity is often confused with multidisciplinary) this is explained in large part by the fact that all three overflow disciplinary boundaries. In the last decades, neurosciences attempted to encompass the phenomenology of psychological reality within an interdisciplinary and even transdisciplinary approach. These wide necessities come from the need to apply the principles of complex systems to brain activity as well, in short presented further. In the past decade, the Human Genome project has experienced such an approach, which proved successful. As a result, in 2013, it was opened a European offensive on knowledge of the human brain, called the Human Brain Project (HBP), and also a Human Brain Mapping Initiative in USA. In both projects there is a large concern of universities and private entities in a wide range of interdisciplinary research which federates European efforts to address one of the greatest challenges of modern science: understanding the human brain.

**Keywords:** Transdisciplinarity; Neuroscience; Human Brain.

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### Abstract

Conform lui Basarab Nicolescu, transdisciplinaritatea nu este radical distinctă de multidisciplinaritate și interdisciplinaritate, datorită scopului acesteia: înțelegerea acestei lumi, lucru care nu se poate realiza în cadrul

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<sup>1</sup> Catharsis Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Counseling Center Iasi, Romania, crumpei.gabriel@yahoo.com, +40722202057

<sup>2</sup> PhD Lecturer in Mathematics, Faculty of Mathematics, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University from Iasi, Romania, gavrilitu@uaic.ro, +40751242004

cercetării monodisciplinare. Scopul multidisciplinarității și al interdisciplinarității rămâne întotdeauna în cadrul cercetării disciplinei respective. Faptul că transdisciplinaritatea este deseori confundată cu interdisciplinaritatea sau cu multidisciplinaritatea (și de asemenea, observăm că interdisciplinaritatea se confundă deseori cu multidisciplinaritatea) se explică în mare parte prin faptul că toate trei depășesc delimitările disciplinare. În ultimele decenii, neuroștiințele încearcă să cuprindă fenomenologia realității psihologice într-un cadru interdisciplinar și chiar transdisciplinar. Aceste necesități largi provin din nevoia de a aplica principiile sistemelor complexe la modul de funcționare a creierului, așa cum vom prezenta pe scurt în cele ce urmează. În ultimul deceniu, proiectul genomului uman s-a bucurat de o astfel de abordare, care s-a dovedit a fi fructuoasă. Ca urmare, în 2013, a fost inițiată o adevărată ofensivă europeană ce își propune înțelegerea creierului uman, numită “the Human Brain Project (HBP)”. De asemenea, a fost demarată o ofensivă similară în Statele Unite, numită “the Human Brain Mapping Initiative”. În ambele proiecte, au fost cooptate numeroase universități și institute private, angajate într-o cercetare interdisciplinară ce reunește eforturi europene în cea mai mare provocare a științei moderne: înțelegerea creierului uman.

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## **Biodata**

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### **Gabriel CRUMPEI**

Gabriel Crumpei, graduated from the Faculty of General Medicine, “Gr. T. Popa” University from Iași and the Faculty of Theology, “Al. I. Cuza” University. He specialized in Psychiatry and has a PhD in Psychology. He is Director of the Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Counseling Center and he coordinates an interdisciplinary research group. He is also an External Professor at the Psychology Department at “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University from Iași. His major interests are focused in psychology, psychiatry, theology, physics and philosophy. He is author and coauthor in several ISI papers, chapter books and gave many communications at national and international scientific manifestations.

### **Alina Cristiana GAVRILUȚ**

Alina Cristiana Gavriliuț, Lecturer within Mathematics Department at Al.I. Cuza University from Iași, Romania, has a PhD in Mathematics. She is Editor and member of the Editorial Board in several international mathematical journals. Her interests are in theoretical and

applied Mathematical Analysis, focused on classical and non-additive (set-valued) measure theory, general topology and hypertopology, fractals. She published over 40 articles in ISI journals, 15 ISI proceedings, 40 BDI papers, 7 books, 7 chapter books and gave many communications at national and international scientific manifestations.

## Care aide, Commercialization and Role of Entrepreneurial Model in Indian Context

Ritumoni DAS<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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In last five years the metro cities and smaller cities in India have become hub of commercialised health care. Owing to huge expense of institutionalised care in private sector, importance of home environment for post surgery, terminal illnesses, and home based care has remained a preferred option. With an increased breakdown of family system as a unit, rise of nuclear family systems and work pressure of female members, the demand for external support for home care has resulted in building home health care as a market. A large number of stakeholders have entered into the arena with a promise of providing best and affordable care packages at doorstep and more of them are private in nature. In this aspect the business entrepreneurs or small private companies have played a pivotal role in defining the norms of the industry. The large private networks such as hospitals and other major health and wellness companies are opting for merger, acquisition or funding these entrepreneurs at a very good price to draw maximum benefit out of the need and create a profitable ecosystem. In this commercialisation of home care the core has been shifted from the real beneficiary and the care worker resulting in negative impacts for both. The home care scenario which as indicated by palliative care literature needs to be human centric, the commercial push and pull have made it more market oriented. This paper will look into the entry points for this market based systems, role of private companies and most importantly the impact on building a healthy care giving system. In this process it will draw an analysis of health care reforms in India and the larger picture of commercialisation creating a suitable environment for integration of home care in existing private care model.

**Keywords:** care aide, commercialization of health care, entrepreneurship.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD Scholar, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi University, ritumonidas@gmail.com.

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**Biodata**

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**Ritumoni DAS**

The author is a PhD scholar at Center for Social Medicine and Community Health in Jawaharlal Nehru University. The author has completed masters in Social Work in M Phil from the same Jawaharlal Nehru University itself. She also has taught in health and social work practice to postgraduate students in Department of Social Work, in University of Delhi. She has presented paper in Indian Association of Health and Social Sciences seminar in Lucknow. She has published paper as well ASHA (accredited social health activist and her role in health care)

Title: THE ADVENT OF ACCREDITED SOCIAL HEALTH ACTIVIST (ASHA) IN NRHM: EXPLORING THE ASPECTS OF COMMUNITIZATION AND VOLUNTEERISM IN ITS DESIGN

Link: [http://www.irjmsh.com/Artical\\_details.aspx?&id=2404](http://www.irjmsh.com/Artical_details.aspx?&id=2404)



## Collectivism and Violence in Totalitarian Regimes

Dan Ioan DASCĂLU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The left or right political totalitarian regimes, which tragically marked the previous century, legitimise themselves by collectivist ideologies on which they base their project of radically changing society and the person. In accordance with these ideologies, the interest of social collectivity is predominantly in direct proportion with the individual's interest: the individual must be integrated, sometimes forcefully, in the collectivity and the differences among individuals must be levelled as much as possible. Aiming at either a "racially pure nation" (Nazism) or at "the working selfsame people" (communist totalitarianism), the holders of political power desire an as much homogenous mass as possible, which can be easily mobilised to respond to the orders of the State-Party and which is incapable of revolt. To achieve this objective of seemingly common interest for the whole society, the holders of the totalitarian political power justify the use of various, and sometimes abominable, forms of violence against those who oppose or might oppose this objective on the grounds that the interest of social collectivity is paramount.

**Keywords:** collectivism, totalitarianism, nazism, communism, political violence.

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### Abstract

Regimurile politice totalitare, de stânga sau de dreapta, care au marcat în mod tragic secolul trecut, se legitimează prin ideologii colectiviste, pe care se bazează proiectul lor de schimbare radicală a societății și a omului. Conform acestor ideologii, interesul colectivității sociale este preponderent în raport cu interesele individului; individul trebuie integrat, uneori cu forța, în colectiv, trebuie nivelate cât mai mult diferențele dintre indivizi. Fie că este vorba despre „poporul pur din punct de vedere rasial”, în cazul nazismului, sau despre „poporul unic muncitor”, în cazul totalitarismului comunist, deținătorii puterii politice își doresc, de fapt, o masă cât mai omogenă, care să potă fi ușor mobilizată, care să răspundă comenzilor lansate de către Partidul-Stat, o masă incapabilă de revoltă. Pentru realizarea acestui obiectiv,

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<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, PhD, „Ștefan cel Mare” University, Suceava, Romania, didascalu@yahoo.com, 0040744516275.

pretins a fi în interesul întregii societăți, folosirea violenței, în forme variate și uneori abominabile, împotriva celor care se opun sau s-ar putea opune, este justificată, consideră deținătorii puterii totalitare, tocmai de faptul că interesul colectivității sociale este considerat primordial.

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#### **Biodata**

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**Dan Ioan DASCALU** is an associate professor at the “Stefan cel Mare” University of Suceava. He teaches sociology and social psychology courses in the *social work* and *political science* study programs. He is a part of the Department of Human Disciplines, Social and Political Science. He is licensed in sociology at the University of Bucharest, Faculty of History and Philosophy and has received his PhD in psychology at the “Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi in 2001. His research focuses are on totalitarianism, political social psychology and the dimensions of contemporary individualism. His publications include the 2002 volume „*Totalitarian personality*” , the 2007 volume “*Consumer behavior*”, and the 2006 collective volume “*Violence in sports*”.

## Quiet Rejection of Multi-Speed Europe: the Romanian Response to the Project of EU Differentiated Integration

Lucian Dumitru DÎRDALĂ<sup>1</sup>

### ENGLISH

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#### Abstract

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Romania has been one of the several countries that rejected the concept of “multi-speed Europe” as way forward for the integration process. The Declaration of the anniversary EU summit of 25 March 2017, held in Rome, did not include this metaphor; instead, it included a qualified reference to different paces of integration, where necessary and leaving the door open for those countries that choose to join later. This is yet to alleviate the fears that many Central and Eastern European member-states experience, relative to their possible relegation into a second division of European integration, especially since many of them do not belong to the Euro-zone. In the case of Romania, this adds up to the already widespread feeling of exclusion, since it has not yet been admitted to the Schengen area and is subject to a special Cooperation and Verification Mechanism in the field of judicial reform and the rule of law. The article adopts a comparative approach in order to highlight a number of specific Romanian concerns over the logic of differentiated integration, captured by the “multi-speed Europe” principle. Using discourse analysis and focusing on relevant political elite statements in Central and Eastern Europe, it will be argued that the political establishment in Bucharest, unlike its Polish and Hungarian counterparts, has chosen a less confrontational path. It is a suitable strategy for a country whose political situation prevents its citizens from fully enjoying the benefits of EU membership.

**Keywords:** multi-speed Europe; European Union; Romania; periphery.

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#### Abstract

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România a fost una dintre țările care au respins conceptul de „Europa cu mai multe viteze”, ca posibilă cale de urmat pentru procesul de integrare. Declarația de la summit-ul aniversar al UE din 25 martie 2017, desfășurat la Roma, nu a inclus această metaforă; în locul ei s-a făcut referire la ritmuri

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<sup>1</sup> Ph.D. in Political Science, Lecturer, Mihail Kogălniceanu University, Iași, Romania, email address: lucian.dirdala@gmail.com, tel.: +40-(0)232-212416.

diferite de integrare, dacă este necesar, adăugându-se că ușa rămâne deschisă pentru acele țări care aleg să se alăture ulterior. Aceasta încă nu a atenuat temerile unor state-membre din Europa Centrală și de Est în legătură cu posibila lor retrogradare într-o divizie secundă a integrării europene, mai ales că multe dintre ele nu aparțin zonei euro. În cazul României, aceasta se adaugă sentimentului de excludere deja răspândit, deoarece nu a fost încă admisă în spațiul Schengen și este supusă unui Mecanism de Cooperare și Verificare în domeniul reformei sistemului judiciar și al statului de drept. Articolul adoptă o abordare comparativă pentru a evidenția o serie de preocupări specifice ale autorităților române, în privința logicii integrării diferențiate, aflată la baza principiului „Europei cu mai multe viteze”. Folosind analiza discursului și concentrându-se pe declarațiile unor exponenți relevanți ai elitelor politice din Europa Centrală și de Est, se va argumenta că liderii din București, spre deosebire de omologii lor polonezi sau maghiari, au ales o cale mai puțin orientată către confruntare. Este o strategie potrivită pentru o țară a cărei situație politică îi împiedică pe cetățenii săi să se bucure pe deplin de avantajele aderării la UE.

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#### **Biodata**

#### **Lucian Dumitru DÎRDALĂ**

Lucian Dumitru Dîrdală graduated from the „Gh. Asachi” Technical University in Iași (1991) and the National University for Political and Administrative Studies in Bucharest (1993). He holds an M.A. in International Relations and European Studies at the Central European University in Budapest (1997) and a Ph.D. in Political Science from the „Al. I. Cuza” University in Iași (2007). He is currently a lecturer at the „M. Kogălniceanu” University in Iași, as well as an associate member of the faculty at the „Al. I. Cuza” University – the Center for European Studies. His main research interests are: post-communist transitions and their aftermath, the democratic process in the EU, theories of international relations, EU foreign policy. He also works as a political journalist and as an editorial consultant in the publishing industry.

## Athletes Personality and Psychological Dimensions

Teodora DOMINTEANU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The psychology of physical culture and sports highlights contemporary claims that there is a correlation between personality and model athlete model society among economic, cultural, social and attitudes of character and athletic ability. Understanding personality sportsman as a product of interaction with the environment but also as a system of values which allow trading athlete to impose and contribute creatively to its development, opposes both exaggerated the role of heredity in defining the personality of the athlete, and the attempts to reduce the level determining personality traits of behavior. Temperamental peculiarities sportsman, is an important prerequisite in the formation of sports. There isn't temperaments favorable or unfavorable, because each type of temperament has positive aspects and without to orient ourselves towards change temperamental traits less favorable (which is impossible, because of their hereditary) effectively monetize traits of temperament and level negatives. To this end, physical culture and sport psychology studies the ways of influencing human favorable in terms of bio-psycho-social attitudes and using a systematic exercise and sports. Thus, by studying sporty highlights the influence of sports on mental qualities in athletes, are specific mental peculiarities and formative forms and characteristics of sport.

**Keywords:** personality, athletes, temperament types, performance.

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### Biodata



During the professional activity, I have demonstrated an ongoing concern for researching and applying concepts specific to the field in which I operate. I engaged easily in scientific research, such as obtaining the title of doctor and participation as an author in publishing books and publications. I have concerns multilateral investigating the physical education and sports physical therapy and to develop new skills in harmony with the

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<sup>1</sup> Professor PhD, Academy of Economic Studies, Department of Physical Education and Sports, Bucharest, Romania, tdominteanu77@gmail.com, +40 0726.171.150.

Romanian strategy education reform efforts. Liability elaborate specialty materials, I have power of synthesis, execute tasks methodical and research at the Department of Physical Education and Sport, easily, responsibility and dedication. The results of my scientific research were I used theoretical-methodological and targeted development of methodologies, presenting scientific and professional articles and a plan pragmatically applying research results in the lessons of Physical Education and Sports Academy, among others.

## Health, in the Context of Therapeutic Adapted Sports

Teodora DOMINTEANU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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The dimensions of health can be influenced by several factors. An obvious factor is the access to a competent medical care and health education, which a person can benefit not only in terms of physical and mental and social, to the same extent. Exercise was practiced prophylactic and curative purposes in ancient times. The ancient peoples of Egypt, China and India, which reached a high level of culture and civilization, we have left many documents shows that the empirical medicine have used several methods of movement to preserve and strengthen health or treatment of disorders. In systematic exercise, procedures and methods, assumes a new meaning, to reveal new and very close relationship, one sees more differences in development, deficiencies, imperfections and possibilities for improvement. In addition to these resources are used and some borrowed from sports and tourism, practiced by the principles and rules of therapeutic medical teaching. On the basis of a combination of prophylactic and therapeutic means in the context of complex treatments, can join the medical facilities, hygiene, diets, natural physical agents (air, water, sun) and artificial means and therapeutic methods and other factors that reinforce the action and increase the capacity of specific means. To obtain prophylactic and therapeutic effects of complex shapes and develop special methods of medical gymnastics, caused by particular conditions or groups of individual clinical needs. All medical research on the influence of stimulation of health, highlights its physiological function, namely action by training the body. Other systems should not be neglected.

**Keywords:** health, prevention, therapy pool.

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<sup>1</sup> Professor PhD, Academy of Economic Studies, Department of Physical Education and Sports, Bucharest, Romania, tdominteanu77@gmail.com, +40 0726.171.150.

## Strengthening the Partnership between the University and Graduates: Realities and Challenges

[Consolidarea parteneriatului dintre universitate și absolvenți:  
realități și provocări]

Viorel DORGAN<sup>1</sup>, Viorica CALUGHER<sup>2</sup>, Ecaterina LUNGU<sup>3</sup>

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### Abstract

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The degree of graduates' employability in the labour market is one of the main criteria, according to which shall be evaluated and assessed a university. It is basically a criterion as important as local or international accreditation agency. Unfortunately, higher education in Moldova has no tradition and practice of development the relations between the graduate and the university after his departure from academic medium, tradition very well developed in other states. It is important to know the career development of graduates through the active involvement of the university in this process. The State University of Physical Education and Sport operates a system of mechanisms that monitor the careers of its graduates. The analysis of the results of this action reflects several important issues for the University, such as: the level of employability of its graduates; the market need for qualified specialists in the fields of training of the University; identify problems in the study programs of the University; satisfaction degree of former university students on the quality of education; teachers who provide quality implementation of the program; utility program for employment and career development etc. The success of this exercise depend on the degree of motivation and conviction of young people to get involved in the life of the graduated University and help to improve its activity. At the same time, the University wants to get the graduates involved, to come up with suggestions, with an objective assessment of the realities where they had studied, without fear of any consequences and propose ideas for continuous improvement of studies. Thus, by maintaining a working relationship with the University and even

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<sup>1</sup> PhD hab., professor, The State University of Physical Education and Sport, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, dorganv@gmail.com, +37369200734.

<sup>2</sup> PhD, associate professor, The State University of Physical Education and Sport, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, vio.calugher@mail.ru, +37369074489.

<sup>3</sup> PhD student, The State University of Physical Education and Sport, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, kathya@mail.ru, +37379758081.



after studies, the graduate becomes an active partner in ensuring the quality of education at the University.

**Keywords:** partnership, graduate, quality of education, career, employability.

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### **Abstract**

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Gradul de angajare în câmpul muncii a absolvenților este unul dintre criteriile principale, după care poate fi evaluată și apreciată o universitate. Este, practic, un criteriu la fel de important ca și acreditarea internațională sau locală a instituției. Din păcate, învățământul superior din Republica Moldova nu are tradiții și o practică de dezvoltare a unor relații între absolvent și universitate după plecarea acestuia din mediul universitar, tradiție foarte bine dezvoltată în alte state ale lumii. Este important să cunoaștem dezvoltarea carierei profesionale a absolvenților prin implicarea activă a universității în acest proces. Universitatea de Stat de Educație Fizică și Sport aplică un sistem de mecanisme prin care monitorizează cariera profesională a absolvenților săi. Analiza rezultatelor obținute în urma acestui acțiuni reflectă mai multe aspecte importante pentru Universitate, precum: nivelul de angajabilitate a absolvenților săi; necesitatea pieței privind specialiștii calificați în domeniile de formare a Universității; identificarea problemelor din Programele de studii ale Universității; gradul de satisfacție a foștilor studenți privind calitatea procesului educațional universitar; calitatea personalului didactic care asigură realizarea Programului; utilitatea Programului pentru angajarea în câmpul muncii și dezvoltarea carierei ș.a. Succesul acestui exercițiu depinde de gradul de motivare și convingere a tinerilor de a se implica în viața Universității absolvite și de a contribui la îmbunătățirea activității acesteia. Totodată, Universitatea își dorește ca absolvenții să se implice, să vină cu sugestii, cu o apreciere obiectivă a realităților unde și-au făcut studiile, fără a se teme de eventuale consecințe și să propună idei de îmbunătățire continuă a studiilor. Astfel, prin menținerea unei relații de colaborare cu Universitatea și după studii, absolventul devine un partener activ în asigurarea calității procesului educațional al Universității.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** parteneriat, absolvent, calitatea studiilor, cariera profesională, angajabilitate.

## Realizing Inquiry-Based Education by Assessing Teachers' Key Competences

Jiří DOSTÁL<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Inquiry-based education has long been used to teach science-based and technical subjects. However, problems often arise during the process of implementing this educational concept into school practice. One cause of this problem may be a lack of development of substantial competences: educational theory does not yet provide a generally valid competence framework, except in a few limited studies. This problem causes difficulties during teachers' initial and life-long education and is the primary motivation for our research. Based on our results, we created a competence model for identifying the key competences for realizing inquiry-based education may be concluded. In the first phase, published research conclusions connected to the competences of teachers of science-based and technical subjects—accentuating inquiry-based education—were analysed. Accordingly, we conducted research that helped both to establish the importance of individual competences and (subsequently) to create the competence model. The Q-methodology was used for the purpose of obtaining data, and statistical methods (e.g., Cronbach's alpha, split half, chi squared and Spearman's correlation coefficient) were used for the purpose of evaluating that data. The research took place in the Olomouc region of the Czech Republic, with 54 expert teachers (from basic schools) participating.

**Keywords:** Teacher's competences; inquiry-based education; constructivism; science education; Q-methodology.

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### Biodata



Jiří Dostál is the head of the Department of Technical Education and Information Technology of the Faculty of Education of Palacký University in Olomouc, CZ. In the scientific and expert area, he focuses on the theory of educational science and field didactics focusing on the inquiry-based

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<sup>1</sup> Assoc. prof., Palacký University, Olomouc, Czech Republic, j.dostal@upol.cz, +420739249125.

instruction. He published 160 publications – mainly monographs, textbooks, study supports for a distance studies, articles in international expert journals and in proceedings from scientific conferences.

The results published are respected among the professional public which is evidenced by the scientometric indexes: more than 190 foreign citations and 310 domestic citations, h-index 9 and i10-index 7. He achieved a certificate of merit by the dean of the Faculty of Education of Palacký University in Olomouc for his results in area of science and research. He researched more than 23 scientific and development projects of national and international nature.

In 2017, he was elected a chairman of the Czech Pedagogical Society (Olomouc branch). He is a regular member of the Czech Educational Research Association.

## Case Study Lower Răut Region as an Option for Sustainable Development in the Central Part of Moldova

Dumitru DRUMEA<sup>1</sup>, Vasili SOCOLOV<sup>2</sup>, Ludmila SOCOLOV<sup>3</sup>

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### Abstract

This case-study has been developed in order to present opportunities to facilitate sustainable development in the central part of Moldova. One of the key issues of these activities is support good ecological status of water ecosystems of the Raut river and in general good natural conditions for the whole central part of Moldova. The state of ecosystems has been significantly deteriorated during the Soviet era by intensive use of agrochemicals, uncontrolled water abstractions for different purposes, waste water discharges etc. As there were no international experience, mechanisms and tools for management of this part of the Raut river, actually due to cooperation with EU partners these opportunities appeared and based on such experience relevant measures could be proposed for social and economic development based on rational use of river basin resources according to the provisions of the EU environmental Directives based on integrated river basin management planning (IWRM).

**Keywords:** sustainable development; ecosystem; natural condition; local development; EU environmental directives;

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### Abstract

Acest studiu a fost realizat pentru prezentarea oportunităților privind facilitarea dezvoltării durabile în partea centrală al Republicii Moldova. Unu din cele mai importante aspecte, sunt activitățile pentru atingerea stării bune a ecosistemelor acvatice a râului Răut și în general condițiilor ecologice pentru partea centrală al RM. Starea ecosistemelor a fost deteriorată în era sovietică prin folosirea intensivă a agrochimicaterelor, utilizarea irațională a resurselor de apă, revărsărilor necontrolate a apelor uzate etc. În perioadă aceasta nu existau oportunitățile privind cooperarea internațională și atragerea celor mai bune practici privind managementul mediului. Actualmente există oportunități de cooperarea cu Instituțiile de peste hotare, care se desfășoară în baza realizării prevederilor directivelor de

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<sup>1</sup> PhD, ULIM, Chisinau, Moldova; ddrumea559@gmail.com, +37369730148.

<sup>2</sup> PhD, ULIM, Chisinau, Moldova; vsocolov@mail.ru, +37369515919.

<sup>3</sup> MA, ULIM, Chisinau, Moldova; lsocolov@mail.ru, +37369515818.

mediu ale UE. Articol prezintă primele rezultate obținute în cadrul consultării cu APL și lecțiile învățate privind cooperarea posibilă cu instituțiile din UE în domeniu mediului la nivel local.

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## Biodata

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### **Dumitru DRUMEA**

Dr. in geology, expert in the field of river basin management. Main occupation: development of the river basin management plans according to the provisions of the EU environmental Directives, regional cooperation in the field of water management, elaboration of nutrient balance for providing of the nutrient reduction

measures in river basins. Author of more than 100 scientific publications in the field of river ecology, environmental management, climate change.



### **Vasili SOCOLOV**

Dr. in medicine, expert in the field of ecotoxicology. Main occupation: transformation of different substances in the environment, estimation of trophic chain for different water organisms, training in the field of EU environmental Directives. Author of more than 100 publications in mentioned domain. Click

here and insert your short biodata. Insert some professional and scientific information, of 100 words, giving a brief account of the most relevant domains of interest and publication.



### **Luidmila SOCOLOV**

Expert in environmental protection and rational use of natural resources. Main occupations: research activity in the field of soil and water protection, biodiversity and adaptation to climate change (public health). Author of more 70 publications in mentioned domains.

## Formalization of Informed Consent. From Ethical to Administrative Use

Ana FRUNZĂ<sup>1</sup>, Antonio SANDU<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

We explore the ethical issues derived from obtaining the Informed consent (IC) in medical practice and research in institutions from North Eastern Romania. We performed a content analysis of 11 IC forms (standardized hospital documents), retrieved from different medical care institutions involved in medical research activities. We also interviewed 10 professionals on how they are using the IC in their medical care practice and medical research. The research started from the presupposition that there is a lack of ethical understanding of inform consent both from the issuer of the IC documents as from the medical staff are using these documents in their relationship with the patients. The analysed IC documents show a formal respect for the legislative framework and for the protection of the doctor and the medical institution towards possible litigations. We conclude that the administrative meaning of the IC overlaps the ethical one, turning the IC from an instrument of ensuring the promotion of patient's autonomy to the institutionalization of the patient's mandatory trust in the medical team.

**Keywords:** Informed consent; ethical risks; bioethics.

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### Biodata

#### Ana FRUNZĂ

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

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<sup>1</sup> PhD in Ethics & Fellow Scientific Researcher III - LUMEN Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences, Iasi (Romania); Associated university assistant PhD - "Stefan cel Mare" University from Suceava, Faculty of Law & Administrative Sciences, Romania; ORCID: [orcid.org/0000-0002-6198-3130](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6198-3130); [ana.caras.15@gmail.com](mailto:ana.caras.15@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Professor PhD - "Stefan cel Mare" University from Suceava, Faculty of Law & Administrative Sciences, Romania; Scientific Researcher - LUMEN Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences, Iasi (Romania); [antonio1907@yahoo.com](mailto:antonio1907@yahoo.com)

She is Scientific Researcher III at the LUMEN Center for Social and Humanistic Research. Her main scientific interests are applied ethics, applied philosophy, social work, supervision and ethics expertise. She is associated university assistant PhD

"Stefan cel Mare" University from Suceava, Faculty of Law & Administrative Sciences, Romania.

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

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

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

### **Antonio SANDU**

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.

## **Irrational Thinking of the Intellectual Generation of the 1930s - Theoretical and Ideological Foundations of the Iron Guard**

[Gândirea irațională a generației intelectuale din 1930 – Fundamente teoretice și ideologice ale Gărzii de Fier]

Vlad GAFIȚA<sup>1</sup>

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### **Abstract**

Totalitarianism is a political regime in which citizens constitute a single bloc in the service of the state, through a single party. Totalitarian regimes were fascist, national-socialist and, of course, communist. Totalitarian movements aimed to organize masses rather than social classes, such as the old European parties. While political groups depended on a relative force, totalitarian movements are closely linked to the crowd's force. The main development factors of right-wing totalitarianism in Romania between the two world wars are closely linked to: the reaction to left-wing totalitarianism; national minorities; the deficiencies of Romanian democracy; intergenerational conflict. The defects, boundaries and weaknesses of Romanian inter-war democracy also contributed to the development of the right-wing totalitarianism. In the first years after the Great Union, a number of politicians, in opposition to the liberals who dominated the political scene, began to accredit the idea that the Romanian democratic system is a fake, unviable and corrupt one. On this background, the far right said that democracy itself contributes to the ruin of the nation through the "unitary bloc of Jewish power." In such a context, the punishment of the "culprits" took the form of actions with a terrorist carter. In this paper we will highlight the features of totalitarian regimes, as well as the practices that have been contributed to the development of the Iron Guard in Romania.

**Keywords:** Irrational thinking, totalitarianism, Iron Guard, intergenerational conflict, propaganda, terror.

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### **Abstract**

Totalitarismul reprezintă un regim politic în care cetățenii constituie un bloc unic în serviciul statului, prin intermediul unui partid unic. Totalitare

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<sup>1</sup> Lecturer PhD, "Ștefan cel Mare" University, Suceava, Romania, vladgafita@yahoo.com , 0761815192.



au fost regimurile fascist, național-socialist și, desigur, comunist. Mișcările totalitare își propuneau să organizeze masele și nu clasele sociale, precum vechile partide europene. În timp ce grupările politice depindeau de o forță relativă, mișcările totalitare sunt strâns legate de forța mulțimii. Principalii factori de dezvoltare ai totalitarismului de dreapta în România dintre cele două războaie mondiale sunt strâns legați de: reacția față de totalitarismul de stânga; minoritățile naționale; carențele democrației românești; conflictul dintre generații. Defectele, limitele și carențele democrației românești interbelice au contribuit și ele la dezvoltarea totalitarismului de dreapta. În primii ani după Marea Unire, o serie de oameni politici, aflați în opoziție față de liberalii ce dominau scena politică, au început să acrediteze ideea că, sistemul democratic românesc este unul fals, neviabil și plin de corupție. Pe acest fond, extrema dreaptă afirma că însăși democrația contribuie la ruinarea națiunii, prin intermediul „blocului unit al puterii iudaice”. Într-un atare context, pedepsirea „vinovaților”, lua contur prin acțiuni cu caracter terorist. Articolul dorește să sublinieze atât trăsăturile specifice ale regimurilor totalitare, cât și practicile care au contribuit la dezvoltarea totalitarismului de dreapta în România.

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#### **Biodata**

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#### **Vlad GAFIȚA**

He is licensed in History and Geography and he received his Phd degree in History at “Ștefan cel Mare” University, Suceava. His areas of competence are History of Bukovina, Modern and Contemporary History, Political Ideologies, Political Parties and History of Totalitarian Movements in 20th Century. His studies are focused on Romanian Modern History, Bukovina’s History, Central European History and Totalitarian Movements in Romania and Europe. He is Phd Lecturer on History and Geography Faculty at “Ștefan cel Mare” University, Suceava. He published over 30 articles in various scientific journals and volumes; among published books we mention Iancu Flondor (1865-1924) și mișcarea națională a românilor din Bucovina (Iancu Flondor (1865-1924) and the Romanian national movement form Bukovina), Iași, Junimea Publishing, 2008 and co-author into the monographical volume USV – 50 de ani, Suceava 2013.

## **Moodle based e-learning environment. Case study at “Lower Danube” University Galati, Romania**

Leonard GARABET<sup>1</sup>

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### **Abstract**

Today, learning experience is increased with technology enhanced learning environment. In Teaching Learning process learning by learner is the key issue. In what way contents get delivered to learner? How teacher interacts with students? Universities and training institutions became aware of the power and advantages of e-Learning and had recognized how it can support their business in offering new more effective services that improve the learning efficiency. Although the adoption of e-Learning resolves many of the challenges facing traditional education including the need for large investments, yet, further reduction in needed investments is still required in order to encourage current and future educational organizations to adopt e-Learning, especially because of the increased demand on education and training. Moreover, new purely virtual e-Learning-based educational organizations have emerged, which conduct all of their learning activities via the Web by using e-Learning services and technologies. MOODLE provides tools to support the learning experience, such as assignment submission, wikis, forums and programmes for distance learners where the online learning spaces are the key resource for learning materials and activities. Moodle was meant to embody better a student-centred paradigm.

**Keywords:** e-learning, technology enabled Teaching Learning process, e-learning organizations, collaborative learning, Learning Style, MOODLE, e-Learning services.

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### **Biodata**

#### **Leonard GARABET**

Garabet Leonard is a Assistant PhD candidate and Computer scientist at the Teacher Training Department, “Dunarea de Jos” University of Galati, Romania. PhD candidate in Contributions on the application of information technologies in education. Fields of interests: Computers, Computer Programming, Computer Science, The Internet, Software Development, Robotics, Electronics, Science journalism.

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<sup>1</sup> Assistant PhD candidate- Computer scientist- “Dunarea de Jos” University of Galati, Galati, Romania, garabet\_leonard@yahoo.com, 0040 0772073872.

## Impact of Public Health Education on Oral Hygiene of Children in Arad County

Liviu GAVRILA-ARDELEAN<sup>1</sup>, Mihaela GAVRILA-ARDELEAN<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

This research aims to highlight the importance of Public Health Education for Oral Hygiene of Children in Arad County. The lot of study comprises 100 children of young scholar age. The children have been dentally examined, and the next items were analyzed:

- cavity index on certain teeth;
- oral hygiene education level.

Health education was taught to students during the school program. This health class took 30 minutes per classroom, distributed as follows: 10 minute explanation, 10 minute practical demonstration on plaster mold, and a 10 minute distribution of sanitary materials (toothpaste, toothbrushes, dental floss). Conclusions: It has been found that after oral hygiene education, dental health of young school population was improved.

**Keywords:** oral hygiene; education; children; oral health; prevention.

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### Biodata



#### Liviu GAVRILĂ-ARDELEAN

Şef de lucrări, Doctor în Medicină Dentară  
Protetică dentară, disfuncție ocluzală, medicină dentară preventivă comunitară, activitate didactică, cercetare, Medic specialist protetică dentară (OMS/ 2012), Medic specialist chirurgie dento-alveolară (OMS/ 2012), Medic primar stomatologie generală (OMS/2008), Doctor în științe medicale UMF Timișoara 2008.

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### Second Author's Biodata:

<sup>1</sup> PhD, *Vasile Goldiș* University, Arad, Romania, liviugav@yahoo.com, +40744129679.

<sup>2</sup> Assoc. Prof., *Aurel Vlaicu* University, Arad, Romania, miha.gavrila@yahoo.com, +40740640912.



**Mihaela GAVRILA-ARDELEAN**

Assoc.Prof., Doctor în Științe Medicale  
PhD., Faculty of Educational Sciences,  
Psychology and Social Work, *Aurel Vlaicu*  
University, Arad, Romania.

I work in the field of psycho-social and medical science activities connected with the preparation and promotion of teaching staff in higher education, I am a researcher in the field of medical and psycho-social sciences, in ERASMUS + and POSDRU projects: *Strategies and ways to develop university curricula in the area of social work education*, POSDRU/156/1.2/G/139751, 2014-2015; and the scientific coordinator of the Project SPSM-Employability in Europe, 2015-2017. Erasmus teacher at Polytechnic Institute of Bragança, Portugal, in 2013 with the class, *Stimulate the Personal and Professional Training in Terms of Multidisciplinary*.

## **The Spatial Dimension of Humans as Bio-Psycho-Social-Spatial Beings, and its Influence on the Functioning of the Psyche**

Mohammadifard GHOLAMALI<sup>1</sup>

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### **Abstract**

From different experiences we have accumulated throughout many years of practice in the field of psychotherapy and psychological counselling, we have tried to re-assemble the definition, which has been accepted by different doctrines and approaches that the bio-psycho-social being has a missing element, which we need to fill out. By introducing the human's „spatial component”, we try to explain certain unaccountable psychological states considering the three dimensional space. Therefore, in this study, we try to analyse the influence that the space's dimensions have over a human's affective states and emotions.

**Keywords:** spatial dimension, psyche, human.

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### **Biodata**



#### **Mohammadifard GHOLAMALI**

Mohammadifard Gholamali, born 30.12.1969, Iran. PhD Associate at the Free International University of Moldova (ULIM), department of Psychology. Author of “Omul si Psihanaliza” (Humans and Psychoanalysis), “Psihoterapeutul – Înger sau Demon” (Psychotherapist – Angel or Demon?), “Complexul lokasta” (The Lokasta Complex) and

over 30 articles on Psychology and Political Sciences.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD Associate, ULIM, Chisinau, Moldova, bolovanvechi@gmail.com, 068145508.

## Communication in Sporting Activities: Opportunities and Barriers

[Comunicarea în activitățile sportive: oportunități și bariere]

Mariana GIDEI<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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Sport can be considered a "semiotic universe" whose complex function is the communication between individuals - especially the nonverbal form and its expression, competition, provides significant matrix to conduct exchanges. This study aims to identify how communication can be achieved effectively within sports activities, and barriers that may arise. Communication in sport is a dynamic practice that exercises several functions within the sports industry from branding, reputation management and customer service, sales, marketing and sponsorship. Principles can assure a effectively communication in sporting activities: communication must be understood as technical networking and flow of information, where necessary precision and speed issue and deliver the message clearly; communication should be regarded as semantic: the correspondence between existing codes and decoding the message issue between language use and meaning, anticipating possible distortion of information, meaning; communication must be interpreted in terms of efficiency as optimization organization channels of information, communications networks; communication must be understood as retroaction, feedback, towards the identification of effects, disruptive causes and decisions bridging relief and development. Although communication lies in the attention of coaches, athletes and managers, however it is not always effective because of barriers that may arise on: the hierarchy that is a manager in the sense that employees tend to believe what they say manager at the top level, whether true or not; misuse of tactical and technical language that is not received by athletes; simple inattention and misunderstanding by those involved in sporting activities, the instructions sent by coaches / managers and their lack of interest to analyze the feedback coming from students / athletes / employees; low motivation of individuals involved in sporting activities; disregard of others

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<sup>1</sup> PhD student, State University of Physical Education and Sport, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, mgidei@mail.ru, +37369801514/+37322310283.

needs; using an inaccessible language for communication partner; communication is not accompanied by action.

**Keywords:** communication, sports activity, efficiency, message, code, communication lines.

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### **Abstract**

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Sportul poate fi considerat un „univers semiotic” a cărui funcție complexă este reprezentată de comunicarea între indivizi – în special de formă nonverbală și a cărui expresie, competiția/cooperarea, oferă matricea realizării unor schimburi semnificative. Scopul acestui studiu este de a identifica modul în care comunicarea se poate realiza eficient în cadrul activităților sportive, precum și a barierelor ce pot apărea în procesul de desfășurare a acesteia. Comunicarea în sport este o practică dinamică care exercită mai multe funcții în cadrul industriei sportive de la branding, managementul reputației și servicii pentru clienți, la vânzări, marketing și sponsorizare. Principiile care pot asigura o comunicare eficientă în cadrul activităților sportive: comunicarea trebuie înțeleasă ca tehnică de relaționare și circulație a informațiilor, unde se impun precizia și rapiditatea emiterii și transmiterii mesajului cu claritate; comunicarea trebuie analizată ca semantică: gradul de corespondență între codurile existente de emitere și descifrare a mesajului, între limbajul utilizat și semnificația dată, anticiparea posibilelor deformări ale informațiilor, sensurilor; comunicarea trebuie interpretată din perspectiva eficienței ca optimizare a organizării canalelor de informare, a rețelelor de comunicare; comunicarea trebuie înțeleasă ca retroacțiune, feed-back, în direcția identificării efectelor, cauzelor perturbatoare și luării deciziilor de corelare, ameliorare, dezvoltare. Deși comunicarea stă în atenția antrenorilor, sportivilor și managerilor, totuși ea nu este întotdeauna eficientă din cauza unor bariere care pot să apară referitoare la: nivelul ierarhic pe care se află un manager, în sensul că angajații au tendința să creadă ceea ce le spune managerul de la nivelul de vârf, indiferent dacă este adevărat sau nu; folosirea necorespunzătoare a limbajului tehnico- tactic și care nu este recepționat de sportivi; simpla neatenție și neînțelegere de către subiecții implicați în activitățile sportive, a instrucțiunilor transmise de antrenori/manageri și lipsa de preocupare a acestora pentru a analiza feed-backul provenit de la studenți/ sportivi/ angajați; motivația scăzută a subiecților implicați în desfășurarea activităților sportive; desconsiderarea nevoilor celorlalți (un partener de dialog care manifestă preocupare față de cerințele comunicate este mult mai interesant,

atractiv decât altul interesat doar de satisfacerea propriilor cerințe); utilizarea unui limbaj inaccesibil partenerului de comunicare; comunicarea nu este însoțită de fapte.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** comunicare, activități sportive, eficiență, mesaj.

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#### **Biodata**

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#### **Mariana GIDEI**

PhD student, vice-dean of The Department of Part-Time Education, university lecturer at the Foreign Languages Chair.

My areas of interest include: Romanian Language, Culture of communication and sports language, Communication competencies in sports activity.



## Why Is It Necessary to Promote Responsible Research and Innovation in Education?

Gabriel GORGHIU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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The *Research* represents an important part of the knowledge-based society, being defined as a systematic, controlled, empirical and critical investigation into assumptions about alleged relationships between certain phenomena, with the declared objective to bring real benefits to society. In fact, the estimation and the analysis of the results obtained for the benefit of society provide a basis for the evaluation of the research activities as a whole. Coming near this fact, with the view to encourage innovative activities targeting to address social issues, taking into account the objectives of the *Europe 2020 strategy, Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI)* - a paradigm that gained visibility in the last decade - is perceived as a concept that condense the potential to invest more effectively in research and innovation in the actual context of austerity budgets, while concentrating on global social challenges, such as climatic changes, food safety, energy etc. In a practical way, in order to develop research and innovation processes in a societal direction, the active participation of all interested societal stakeholders (researchers, educational actors, policy makers, economic environment, business environment, civil society organizations) is required, in innovative projects that have to ensure: (a) *active engagement* of interested social stakeholders; (b) *gender equality*; (c) *good quality education* (especially *science education*); (d) *ethical acceptability*; (e) *open access and transparency* of research and innovation funded from public budgets; (f) *good governance*. Near primary and secondary education, higher education is called to raise the young generation interest for science education and science careers, but also to boost students' interest in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics. In this respect, the paper tries to underline the importance of introducing the special characteristic keys of RRI, in the actual context of rethinking the educational paradigms, offering to students frames for understanding the processes of research and innovation, but also bridges to enhance societal responsiveness and ethical principles, and to ensure the sustainable development. In the paper, specific results of two EU research

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<sup>1</sup> Professor, Ph.D., Valahia University Targoviste, Targoviste, Romania, E-mail: ggorghiu@gmail.com, Tel.: +40742879508.

projects are illustrated: (a) “*IRRESISTIBLE - Including Responsible Research and Innovation in Cutting Edge Science and Inquiry-based Science Education to Improve Teacher's Learning Ability of Bridging Environments*” - having as objective to raise the awareness about the relation between research and society among young people, with a special focus on school students and their teachers as intermediates; (b) “*ENGAGE - Equipping the Next Generation for Active Engagement in Science Project*” - having in view to train the next generation of students, by changing the way of teaching and learning Science, by introducing in classrooms different interactive-participatory teaching strategies, based on involvement and investigation of reality, identifying and testing alternative solutions which allow students to make responsible decisions.

**Keywords:** Responsible Research and Innovation; Education; IRRESISTIBLE project; ENGAGE project.

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### Abstract

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Cercetarea reprezintă o latură importantă a societății bazate pe cunoaștere, fiind definită drept o investigație sistematică, controlată, empirică și critică asupra unor ipoteze privind relațiile prezumate între anumite fenomene, și având ca finalitate beneficii reale aduse societății. De fapt, estimarea și analiza rezultatelor obținute în beneficiul societății propune un fundament pentru evaluarea activităților de cercetare în ansamblu. Venind în întâmpinarea acestui fapt, și încercându-se încurajarea activităților inovatoare care urmăresc abordarea problemelor sociale, luând în calcul obiectivele *Strategiei Europa 2020, Cercetarea Responsabilă și Inovarea (RRI)* - concept care a câștigat foarte multă vizibilitate în ultima decadă de timp - propune un potențial de investiție eficientă în cercetare și inovare, în contextul unor bugete austere, concentrându-se totodată asupra actualelor provocări sociale globale, cum ar fi: schimbările climatice, siguranța alimentară, energia etc. Practic, în scopul dezvoltării proceselor de cercetare și inovare într-o direcție orientată către societate, este necesară participarea activă a tuturor actorilor societali interesați (cercetători, actori educaționali, decidenți politici, mediul economic, mediul de afaceri, organizațiile societății civile), în proiecte inovaționale, prin care să se asigure: (a) *angajarea actorilor sociali interesați*; (b) *egalitatea de gen*; (c) *educația de calitate* (în special educația pentru știință); (d) *acceptabilitatea etică*; (e) *accesul liber, transparența cercetării și inovațiilor* finanțate din bugetele publice; (f) *buna guvernare*. Pe lângă învățământul primar și cel secundar, învățământul superior este chemat să

contribuie la creșterea interesului tinerei generații pentru educația științifică și cariera științifică, dar și să sporească interesul elevilor pentru știință, tehnologie, inginerie și matematică. În acest sens, lucrarea încearcă să sublinieze importanța introducerii dimensiunilor specifice ale RRI în contextul actual de regândire a paradigmelor educaționale, oferind studenților cadrul optim pentru înțelegerea proceselor de cercetare și inovare, dar și punți pentru a îmbunătăți capacitatea de reacție a societății și a promova principiile eticii, cât și pentru a asigura dezvoltarea durabilă. În lucrare, sunt ilustrate o serie de rezultate obținute în două proiecte de cercetare (FP7) finanțate de Uniunea Europeană: (a) *“IRRESISTIBLE - Including Responsible Research and Innovation in Cutting Edge Science and Inquiry-based Science Education to Improve Teacher's Learning Ability of Bridging Environments”* - având ca obiectiv conștientizarea importanței relației cercetare-societate în rândul tinerilor; (b) *“ENGAGE - Equipping the Next Generation for Active Engagement in Science Project”* - având drept scop instruirea noilor generații de elevi prin schimbarea modului de predare și învățare a științelor, folosind strategii didactice interactiv-participative, bazate pe investigarea realității, identificând și testând soluții care permit studenților să ia decizii responsabile.

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## **Biodata**

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### **Gabriel GORGHU**

He graduated the Polytechnic University of Bucharest, Faculty of Engineering and Management of Technological Systems, and Valahia University Targoviste, Faculty of Sciences and Arts, specialization: Mathematics-Informatics. He is Professor at Teacher Training Department, Valahia University Targoviste. The area of interest is oriented on: educational technologies - e-learning, interaction and virtual communication, web-based learning platforms, using ICT for educational purposes. He coordinated several European Socrates Comenius 2.1 and LLP Comenius / KA3 Projects, acted also as local coordinator of the FP7 projects: *“PROFILES - Professional Reflection Oriented Focus on Inquiry-based Learning and Education through Science”* and *“IRRESISTIBLE - Including Responsible Research and Innovation in Cutting Edge Science and Inquiry-based Science Education to Improve Teacher's Ability of Bridging Learning Environments”*. He is also the Director of the Centre for Scientific Research and Innovation in Educational Sciences “I.T. Radu” within ICSTM (Scientific and Technological Institute of Multidisciplinary Research of Valahia University Targoviste).

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## Acknowledgement

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This work was funded through two Seventh Framework Programme Projects:

(a) “*IRRESISTIBLE - Including Responsible Research and Innovation in Cutting Edge Science and Inquiry-based Science Education to Improve Teacher's Ability of Bridging Learning Environments*” - a coordination and support action under FP7-SCIENCE-IN-SOCIETY-2013-1, ACTIVITY 5.2.2 “Young people and science” - Topic SiS.2013.2.2.1-1: Raising youth awareness to Responsible Research and Innovation through Inquiry Based Science Education.

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration, under grant agreement no 612367. The support offered by the European Commission, through the project mentioned above, is gratefully acknowledged

(b) “*ENGAGE - Equipping the Next Generation for Active Engagement in Science Project*” - a coordination and support action under FP7-SCIENCE-IN-SOCIETY-2013-1, ACTIVITY 5.2.2 “Young people and science” - Topic SiS.2013.2.2.1-1: Raising youth awareness to Responsible Research and Innovation through Inquiry Based Science Education.

This project has received funding from the European Union’s Seventh Framework Programme for research, technological development and demonstration, under grant agreement no 612269. The support offered by the European Commission, through the project mentioned above, is gratefully acknowledged.

## About Language Power

[Despre puterea limbii]

Ana GUTU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

This paper treats the problem of the language in the post-totalitarian regime country – the case of Republic of Moldova. Language and power – this is the reason of multiple changes in the societies during the history of the civilizations. Language and economic power, language and cultural power – these key words represent the approach of the author to a very sensitive and complicate situation in Republic of Moldova. The author proposes some issues which can be assumed by the linguists in sense to provide a correct solution in the language problem and do not permit to the politicians decide in their place.

**Keywords:** language; power; multiple changes.

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### Abstract

Lucrarea analizează problema limbii în țara regimului post-totalitar - cazul Republicii Moldova. Limba și puterea - acesta este motivul multiplelor schimbări în societățile din istoria civilizațiilor. Limba și puterea economică, limba și puterea culturală - aceste cuvinte-cheie reprezintă abordarea autorului unei situații foarte sensibile și complicate în Republica Moldova. Autorul propune câteva aspecte care pot fi asumate de către lingviști în sensul de a oferi o soluție corectă în problema lingvistică și nu permit politicienilor să decidă în locul lor..

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### Biodata



#### Ana GUTU

Ana Gutu is a professor of linguistics, traductology, terminology at the Free International University of Moldova. She is author of about 200 publications, more than one hundred of them in French. Ana Gutu published some monographs on systemic and functional aspects of the antonyms, traductology, terminology, and literary

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<sup>1</sup> PhD, University Professor, ULIM, Chisinau, Moldova, Republic of, agutu@ulim.md, +37369125599

translations. In the last years, Ana Gutu is interested in language philosophy and identity problems from linguistic perspective. She is very active in the francophone organizations at the regional and international level. Ana Gutu was involved in a political process in the Republic of Moldova, defending the status of Romanian language as an official language of the Republic of Moldova. Ana Gutu was decorated with the orders "Steaua României în Grad de Mare Cruce" (Romania), "Légion d'Honneur en grade de Chevalier" (France), "Ordinul Republicii" (Republic of Moldova).

## Identification of the Individual Attitudes of the Society towards the Family of the Child with Disabilities by Means of the Semantic Differential

Svetlana HARAZ<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The attitudes towards certain groups of population are determined by the culture, values and mentality of the society. The persons with disabilities were perceived historically through the terms of “deficiency” or “disease”, rather through the medical aspect, than the social one. This paper presents results of the research aimed on identification of the system of individual attitudes on the basis of values and judgments in relation with some groups of population by means of the semantic differential. The research was made on sample of 750 persons older than 18 years, mainly from three geographical regions (the North, the Center and the South of the Republic of Moldova), divided into two groups (I<sup>st</sup> group – population and II<sup>nd</sup> group – parents caring for child/children with disabilities). The first group is constituted by 588 persons and the second one includes 162 parents caring children with disabilities. At the given stage of the research we realized the interpretation of data by the semantic differential (Osgood, C.E., Suci, G., & Tannenbaum, P. (1957)) applied on the Group I (population) – 588 of persons. The obtained data show a preponderantly positive attitude of the respondents, but with a certain reticence (the average of the numerical scales being about 2,4).

**Keywords:** attitudes; qualities; semantic differential; disability; family caring the child with disabilities.

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### Abstract

Atitudinile față de anumite grupuri de populație sunt determinate de cultura, valorile și mentalitatea societății. Persoanele cu dizabilități au fost percepute istoric prin termeni de “deficiență” sau “boală”, mai degrabă prin aspect medical, decât social. Această lucrare prezintă rezultatele unei cercetări realizate cu aplicarea diferențialului semantic, menite să identifice sistemul de atitudini individuale bazate pe valori și judecăți în raport cu anumite grupuri de populație. Cercetarea a fost realizată pe un eșantion de

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<sup>1</sup> Master in Social Work, ULIM, Chisinau, Moldova, Republic of, ULIM, Chisinau, Moldova, Republic of, lana\_antocica@yahoo.com, +37379678821.

750 de persoane cu vârsta mai mare de 18 ani, din trei regiuni geografice (Nordul, Centrul și Sudul Republicii Moldova), împărțite în două grupe (grupul I – populație generală, și grupul II – părinți care au în grijă copii cu dizabilități). Primul grup este format din 588 persoane, iar al doilea cuprinde 162 de părinți. La această etapă a cercetării am realizat interpretarea datelor colectate prin intermediul diferențialului semantic (Osgood, C.E., Suci, G., & Tannenbaum, P. (1957)), aplicat în grupul I (populație) - 588 de persoane. Datele obținute demonstrează o atitudine preponderent pozitivă a respondenților, dar marcată oarecum de reticență (media scărilor numerice fiind de aproximativ 2,4).

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### **Biodata**

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#### **Svetlana HARAZ**

University lecturer and researcher in Social Psychology and Social Work, working on the research regarding “The prevention of social exclusion of parents caring for children with special needs”. Scientific activities and interests based on researching and expanding topics as:

”Child’s disability as a factor that places the family at risk of social exclusion”, „Inclusive education”, „Social unadaptation and social inclusion”, „Diagnosing and solving social problems”

Expert in child protection; National Expert in accreditation of social services; Author and co-author of publications (5 book chapters, 3 guides, 6 booklets and 30 referred articles in national and international journals.) and training curricula.



## Minority rights in Biblical Israel

Paul-Cezar HÂRLĂOANU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The Bible speaks in different ways about minority groups and their rights. The expression "minority" has several meanings in Bible's pages. First of all it is an ethnical minority, a people. Abraham and after that the tribes of Israel were a minority in the land of Egypt. The same minority conquered the Promised land and they became the inhabitants of Canaan land. The story of Israel people is that of a minority fighting to become a majority. Another aspect is that of religious minority. Those who believed in one God fought hardly to resist in the polytheistic world. Again we can see the same story: one fighting against many. But does Bible speaks about any other minorities, besides the ethnical and religious aspect? The answer is yes, there were. It is interesting to see in what way we will be able to discuss the modern "humans rights" in Biblical Israel. A question to be asked is that of what groups were allowed or not to live in the Promised land.

**Keywords:** minority, human rights, law, community, God.

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### Biodata

#### Paul-Cezar HÂRLĂOANU

I am a lecturer at the Faculty of Orthodox Theology, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University. I have a PhD in Biblical Theology with a thesis about "The aspects of divine love from a biblical point of view". During 2014-2015 I have done a postdoctoral research on the book of Song of Songs. I am also and Orthodox priest.

During the years I have published two references guides and several articles. I've participated in many national and international conferences.

My main interest in Biblical Theology is about divine and human love and about the way the Bible addresses to modern man and how it is found in Church's prayers.

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<sup>1</sup> Lecturer PhD, Faculty of Orthodox Theology, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University, Iasi, Romania, harlaoanu@yahoo.com.

## Mediatisation of Planning: Communication & Visualisation Urban Planning to the Public Sphere. Case of Egypt

MennatuAllah HENDAWY<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Planning in Egypt is up to this day central and top down triggering an urgent need for an enabling planning process. The paper investigates interrelation between social, technological and spatial development through exploring how knowledge about the city is gained, and transferred by different actors (planners/designers, stakeholders, the public, etc.). In addition, the paper map How urban planning is communicated and visualised to the public sphere in a politically sensitive context like Egypt. Who delivers messages about the urban environment and its challenges and to whom? In the end, recommendations about how can decision making processes in the city be enhanced through informative communication & visualisation. The paper follows qualitative methodology by collecting data through interviews with planners, politicians, media experts and citizens, as well as critical analysis of media materials about the urban enviroment. The paper aims to describe the possibilities for mediatised urban planning in Egypt as a part of a larger Phd and research work in the interdisciplinary Leibniz Research Group on “*Mediatisation processes in urban planning and changes in the public sphere*” between TU Berlin and Institute of Social and Spatial Research in Erkner, germany.

**Keywords:** Digital media, urban planning, decision making, urban manegement, Egypt.

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### Biodata



#### MennatuAllah HENDAWY

MennatuAllah is a passionate planner who aims to inspire sustainable development by connecting research with reality. She is a full-time assistant lecturer in the department of Urban Planning and Design at Ain Shams University (ASU) in Cairo, Egypt a part time research associate 65% at TU Berlin Faculty VI Planning Building Environment

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<sup>1</sup> TU Berlin, Germany and Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt, mennatuallah.hendawy@eng.asu.edu.eg, hendawyy@gmail.com

and a part-time research assistant at 10 Tooba research studio for Applied Research on the Built Environment (<http://www.10tooba.org/>) where she works on interrogating strategies of urban planning in Egypt. MennatuAllah was also a part time landscape architect at Schaduf for micro urban farms ([schaduf.com](http://www.schaduf.com)). In parallel, she is volunteering as a project leader at Sharaf Foundation ([www.sharaf-foundation.org](http://www.sharaf-foundation.org)). She is also a fellow facilitating discussions about “Minorities and the city” the Cairo Initiative for liberal Arts and Sciences (<http://www.ci-las.org/>).

MennatuAllah graduated in 2012 from Ain shams university with a BSc. in Architectural Engineering, Urban Planning and Design department. In 2015, she finished MSc. Integrated Urbanism and Sustainable Design Program (IUSD), A double degree Master’s program between Ain Shams University and Stuttgart university in Germany. Her Master thesis was about Connecting Urban Policy Making and Implementation, Case of Maspero in Cairo.

MennatuAllah is certainly interested in *how* communities can be enabled. She is concerned with what triggers sustained and regenerated development on both national and local levels. She is a multipotentialite and intends to study and practice urban planning as a developmental discipline through a multidisciplinary lens.

She aims through her research & work to take values into action by connecting socio-spatial justice, human rights, enablement, sustainable development, and community empowerment, with urban planning, design, policies, environmental planning, history, and academia.

She looks forward to connect research with reality.

Feel free to share ideas, projects or open a discussion @ [mennatuallah.hendawy@eng.asu.edu.eg](mailto:mennatuallah.hendawy@eng.asu.edu.eg)

## Legal Consequences of the New General Data Protection Regulation Application

[Consecințele juridice ale aplicării noului Regulament General privind Protecția Datelor]

Camelia IGNĂTESCU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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Din data de 25 mai 2018 va intra în vigoare noul Regulament General de Protecția Datelor (GDPR) alcătuit din Regulamentul (UE) 2016/679 privind protecția persoanelor fizice în ceea ce privește prelucrarea datelor cu caracter personal și privind libera circulație a acestor date și Directiva (UE) 2016/680 referitoare la protecția datelor personale în cadrul activităților specifice desfășurate de autoritățile de aplicare a legii. Neîndoielnic, prin noile dispoziții introduse, regulamentul este susceptibil să inducă transformări semnificative în materia protecției datelor cu caracter personal. Articolul își propune tratarea câtorva aspecte de ordin juridic, pornind de la scopul noii reglementări și implicațiile juridice ale punerii sale în practică. Acest nou Regulament era necesar pentru depășirea reglementărilor, multiple și fragmentare, existente în Europa și pentru modernizarea principiilor vieții private în conformitatea cu evoluția societății. Însă, odată ce GDPR intra în vigoare, companiile ar putea întâmpina mai multe provocări juridice din partea persoanelor fizice și din partea organismelor care se ocupă de probleme de confidențialitate, în numele cetățenilor.

**Cuvinte cheie:** confidențialitate, protecția datelor, drepturi fundamentale, reglementare generală privind protecția datelor, Uniunea Europeană.

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<sup>1</sup> Conf. Univ. Dr., Facultatea de Drept și Științe Administrative, Universitatea “Ștefan cel Mare” Suceava, Email: [cameliaignatescu@yahoo.com](mailto:cameliaignatescu@yahoo.com)

## Psychosocial risks and work related stress – how to tackle this dimension of occupational health and safety in organizations

Raluca Maria IORDACHE<sup>1</sup>, Viorica PETREANU<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

Employees' exposure to psychosocial risks represents one of the most important characteristics of present world of work. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions series of surveys showed about a quarter of European workers exposed to work stress. According to the EU Labour Force Survey on health and safety at work, approximately 28% of the persons with a work-related health problem experienced stress as the main health problem. This implies that stress was the second most frequently reported main work related health problem after musculoskeletal health problems. In this context, the awareness of all stakeholders involved in ensuring safety, health and wellbeing at work on psychosocial risk factors and their effects on both employees' health and organisational productivity represents important objectives, subsuming to more extensive objectives of Europe 2020 Strategy.

**Keywords:** psychosocial risks; occupational stress; occupational health and safety; wellbeing at work.

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### Biodata



#### Raluca Maria IORDACHE

PhD (Psychology), Senior Researcher

- involved as project manager or expert in *projects in national programs* from National R-D-I Plan (e.g. *Program Nucleu, PN II - Partnerships 2007-2010*) related to stress, human factors and occupational safety and health;

- involved in *European projects*, e.g. Topic Center on

OSH (2011), WE 11 – 04: Collection of case studies on implementation strategies of Women Health Promotion (motivation

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<sup>1</sup> Senior Researcher, The National Research and Development Institute for Occupational Safety and Health "Alexandru Darabont", Bucharest, Romania, iorraluca@yahoo.com, +40 21 313 17 28/225,

<sup>2</sup> Senior Researcher, The National Research and Development Institute for Occupational Safety and Health "Alexandru Darabont", Bucharest, Romania, vioricapetreanu@yahoo.com, +40 21 313 17 28.

for employers/workers and a role of networks/partnerships); Topic Center on OSH (2010), ERO – 10-06-d: Development of a Wikipedia on OSH: Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSD); Topic Center on OSH (2010 – 2011), WE 09 – 19: Updating of online data on women, work and health; Topic Center on OSH (2009): Policy, programme and practice overview, and case studies report related to legionella; Topic Centre on OSH Good Practice (2004) – Candidate Countries Task 6: Psychosocial Issues;

- participation as project manager or expert in over 30 applied research projects with economic partners;

- member of international professional associations: Psychophysiology in Ergonomics International Association (PIE); European Association of Work and Organizational Psychology (EAWOP)



### **Viorica PETREANU**

Senior Researcher, engineer as background education and ergonomics specialist by further training (Belgium, France), activity and cumulated experience:

Responsible, co-responsible, director of projects and expert of more than 240 research studies and technical assistance, in national research programmes, as: PNCDI – Calist, Mener, Relansin, Horizon 2000, Nucleus Programmes (*2 projects envisaging the management of ergonomic and psychosocial risks in the safety and health at work management at the enterprise level*), PN –II – Partnerships in priority area (key person and ergonomics responsible of a *project on stress influence on work productivity in organisations of Romania*), contracts with economic agents; Romanian expert within bilateral Romania-France programmes, PHARE projects, POSDRU Projects (FSE), European projects Topic Center on OSH.

Author/co-author of scientific works at scientific events organised in Romania and abroad, works published abroad, articles published in foreign specialized magazines, documentary syntheses, books/booklets (*of which one on stress influence on work productivity and other on preventing workers' exposure to psychosocial risks*). Moderator of several workshops on psychosocial risks within the International Seminar “European Spaces - Converger dans le cadre de l'Union Europeene” (Târgoviște 2008) and the First National Safety and Health ant Work Conference (Bucharest 2010) organised together with IOSH of Great Britain.

## **Prediction of Marital Adjustment based on Emotion Regulation and Mindfulness Features in Married Students who are Studying in Islamic Azad University of Saveh**

Bentalhoda KHODADADI<sup>1</sup>

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### **Abstract**

The aim of this study predicting marital adjustment based on the characteristics of emotion regulation and mindfulness in married students of Islamic Azad University of Saveh. The research was descriptive and correlational. The population consisted of all students of Islamic Azad University of Saveh are married. sample using stratified random sampling of 200 students used Shdnd.abzarhay married couple's compatibility questionnaire, cognitive emotion regulation and mindfulness is. The results showed a significant relationship between emotion regulation and mindfulness and marital adjustment in married students there is a significant positive relationship. The research component, variable according to plan this with beta coefficient between 0/33 and .0/22 with beta coefficient mindfulness can positively and significantly predict marital adjustment in married students. Also, the amount shows %24 of marital adjustment of married students can be explained by the above-mentioned variables.

**Keywords:** marital adjustment, emotion regulation, mindfulness.

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<sup>1</sup> Clinical Psychologist, Azad universirty Iran, bh.khodadadi@gmail.com, 00989380393871.

## **The Confidentiality of the Arbitration Process and its Restrictions**

Diana LAZĂR<sup>1</sup>

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### **Abstract**

One of the central advantages of the arbitral procedure of dispute resolution is the confidentiality principle, aside with the rapidity, professionalism and objectivity. The principle of confidentiality is regulated in most of the arbitration rules of the permanent arbitration institutions, including the art.3-4, 16 of the Regulation of the Court of International Commercial Arbitration of the Moldovan Chamber of Commerce and the art.2 and 15 of the Rules of the International Commercial Arbitration by the American Chamber of Commerce in Moldova. International treaties and national laws related to arbitration don't regulate explicitly the confidentiality principle of international arbitration. The main treaty on the international efficiency of the arbitral awards, the New York Convention on the recognition and enforcement of the foreign arbitral awards from 1958, leaves the mission of regulating the confidentiality rule in the arbitral process. But, does this mean an unveiling of the confidentiality rule, as during the recognition and enforcement procedure many of the case details may be brought to publicity, affecting the confidentiality objective that convinced the parties to sign the arbitral convention, and derogate from the state judicial system. In Moldova, the law requires the judge to inform the Ministry of Justice and the National Bank if any financial institution is referred or affected by the arbitral award. Despite that such rule is acceptable in accordance to the New York Convention, from the confidentiality rule perspective, such rules impose a publicity character to the arbitrated case. A balance shall be found between state interests and the arbitration procedure principles.

**Keywords:** confidentiality; arbitration; enforcement of foreign arbitral awards, etc.

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### **Abstract**

Unul din avantajele principale ale procedurii de soluționare a litigiilor în procedură arbitrală îl constituie atributul confidențialității, alături de

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<sup>1</sup> PhD, Moldova State University, Chisinau, Moldova, Di\_lazar@yahoo.com.



celeritate, profesionalism și obiectivitate. Principiul confidențialității este consacrat de majoritatea regulamentelor de arbitraj ale instituțiilor permanente de arbitraj, inclusiv în art.3-4, 16 ale Regulamentului Curții de Arbitraj Comercial Internațional al Camerei de Comerț și Industrie a Republicii Moldova, art.2 și 15 din Regulile Curții de Arbitraj Comercial Internațional din Chișinău de pe lângă Asociația Patronală „Camera de Comerț Americană din Moldova”. Tratatul internațional și legislația națională în domeniul arbitrajului nu reglementează explicit regula confidențialității în arbitrajul internațional. Convenția de la New York din 1958 cu privire la recunoașterea și executarea sentințelor arbitrale străine, principalul tratat în materie de eficacitate internațională a sentințelor arbitrale străine, lasă statelor membre misiunea de a reglementa reguli privind confidențialitatea acestui proces. Însă, înseamnă această procedură o desecretizare a procesului arbitral, or multe din detaliile care ar putea fi invocate la această etapă vor avea un impact asupra respectării dezideratului de confidențialitate, pentru care a și fost semnată convenția de arbitraj, derogare de la sistemul jurisdicțional de stat? În Republica Moldova, legea stabilește obligația de informare a Ministerului Justiției și Băncii Naționale, în cazul în care este vizată o instituție financiară licențiată, cu remiterea cererii și a documentelor în copie acestor instituții. Chiar dacă această particularitate este admisibilă conform prevederilor Convenției de la New York din 1958, din perspectiva obiectivului de confidențialitate, asemenea reguli impun un caracter publicitar al materiei litigiului supus arbitrajului. Un echilibru urmează a fi găsit între interesele statului și principiile procedurii arbitrale.

**Keywords:** confidențialitate; arbitraj; arbitraj comercial internațional; recunoașterea și executarea sentințelor arbitrale străine, etc.

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## Biodata

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### Diana LAZAR

Diana Lazar is a Doctor in Legal Studies of the Moldova State University (MSU) researching on international commercial arbitration and international trade law.

Since 2004, Diana Lazar is acting as a lecturer within the Department of the International Law and Law of the Foreign Economic Relations, of the MSU Law Faculty, teaching on the International Trade Law and Alternative Methods of Dispute Resolution.

She is a licenced attorney-at-law in Moldova, has worked as the secretary of the International Court of Commercial Arbitration by the

Moldovan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and has had several internships in arbitration field, including at the International Arbitration Court of the International Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Paris.

## For A Paradigm of Spiritual Education

Emil LAZĂR<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The spiritual paradigm is considered a “key-concept, with clarifying potential”. It can also be “candidate paradigm”, as it has to create itself a field/ a domain, to transit towards maturity. We can also speak of a “model, frame” which are/is subject to the articulation and specifications, in the new or more stringent conditions. This approach tries to reinforce the existence and implications of a psychology of spiritual education, by the argumentation coming through spiritual anthropology, given the close proximity of “spiritual psychology” and “spiritual anthropology”.

**Keywords:** paradigm; spiritual education; patristic anthropology; spiritual psychology; spiritual anthropology.

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### Biodata



#### Emil LAZĂR

Emil Lazăr is Lecturer specialized in Education Sciences at Teachers Training Department, University of Craiova. His fields of interest include the educational assessment, educational curriculum and early education. He has authored two books published in prestigious Romanian publishing house and around 20 articles in

Romania and abroad.

Also, he has been an expert in various European projects focused on educational motivation, traineeships of students and teacher training.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD. Lecturer, University of Craiova, Teachers Training Department, lazaremile@gmail.com, +(40)0769648935.

## Dimensions of Intercultural Communication in the Online Environment

[Dimensiuni ale comunicării interculturale în mediul online]

Ludmila LAZAREV<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The development of informational technologies and the emergence of new media have given a different shape to the communication processes. The extent to which new media influenced the intercultural communication is a poorly studied issue. The conducted researches were mainly focused on the relationship between the culture and new media. It is certain that the new media plays an important role in increasing the flow of intercultural interactions and, respectively, raised the number of theories on intercultural communication. Clothier's theory of virtual hybrid culture contradicts Croucher's imposition of cultural identities. If the researches in the 1990s proclaimed the cultural neutrality of the internet, the new researches mostly focuses on the ability of new media to favor minorities and marginalized users. Nevertheless, researchers agree that existing cultural differences in face-to-face interactions are also present in virtual communication. At the same time, expressing these differences in new media has its own particularities. The comparative analysis of the sites of the cultural communities of the ethnic minorities (Ukrainians, Gagauz, Bulgarians, Jews, etc.) from the Republic of Moldova will allow us to identify new forms of intercultural communication in the online environment, to determine the differences and similarities and to assess their impact on intercultural dialogue.

**Keywords:** new media, intercultural communication, ethnic minorities, cultural identity, sites, intercultural dialogue.

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### Abstract

Dezvoltarea tehnologiilor informaționale și apariția noilor media au transformat procesele comunicative. În ce măsură new media a influențat comunicarea interculturală reprezintă o problemă mai puțin studiată. Cercetările efectuate au fost orientate cu precădere spre relația dintre

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<sup>1</sup> PhD, Associate professor, ULIM, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, lud.lazar@gmail.com, tel.079663377.

cultură și new media. Cert este faptul că noile media joacă un rol important în sporirea fluxului de interacțiuni interculturale și respectiv influențează sporirea numărului de teorii asupra comunicării interculturale. Teoria despre formarea culturii virtuale hibride a lui Clothier sau cea de impunere a identităților culturale a lui Croucher se contrazic reciproc. Dacă cercetările din anii 90 proclamau neutralitatea culturală a spațiului virtual al net-ului, atunci în noile cercetări se pune accent pe capacitatea noilor media de a favoriza minoritățile și utilizatorii marginalizați. Cercetătorii cad de acord că diferențele culturale existente în interacțiunile față-în-față sunt prezente și în comunicarea virtuală. Totodată exprimarea acestor diferențe în new media își are specificul său. Analiza comparativă a site-urilor comunităților culturale ale minorităților etnice (ucraineni, găgăuzi, bulgari, evrei etc) din Republica Moldova ne va permite să identificăm noi forme ale comunicării interculturale în mediul online, să stabilim diferențele și similitudinile, precum și să evaluăm impactul lor asupra dialogului intercultural.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** new media, comunicare interculturală, minorități etnice, identitate culturală, site-uri, dialog intercultural.

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#### **Biodata**

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#### **Ludmila LAZAREV**

PhD, is an associate professor to the Chair of Journalism and Public Relations of the Faculty of International Relations, Political Sciences and Journalism of the Free International University of Moldova. Currently she teaches public communication theory, media ethics, conflict resolution. Areas of scientific interests: intercultural communication, media ethics and press freedom. She conducted research about ethics of public communication and the freedom of the press in Paris and at Jean Monnet University in Saint-Etienne (France).

## **The Role of County Councils, DGASPCs and City Halls in the field of Child Protection in Romania.**

Oana Elena LENTȚA<sup>1</sup>, Anca CIURȘĂ<sup>2</sup>

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### **Abstract**

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The present paper, based on current legislation and specialized literature, aims to support students from Social Work, Public Administration or those interested in the social field. It will present both the legal framework under which the CJ, the DGASPC, the City Hall operate, their place and role in the national administrative system, as well as their specific attributions in several distinct fields of activity. Thus, with regard to social assistance, we will highlight the competencies of the CJ on providing the necessary framework for the provision of public services of county interest, namely social services for the protection of the child, disabled persons, the elderly, the family and other persons or groups in social need. The DGASPC will be presented as responsible for: the elaboration and substantiation of programs in the field of family protection, prevention and combating domestic violence and in the field of protection and promotion of children's rights, monitoring and coordination of activities aimed at respecting the rights of the child, prevention the separation of the child from its parents and the special protection of the child, as well as the activities of the child protection commissions, the elaboration of standards, methodological norms and working procedures for services aimed at preventing the separation of the child from its parents, special protection of the child and the young , as well as family protection, victims of domestic violence and those for aggressors, and also as responsible for the development of licensing methodology and evaluation criteria for these services. Last but not least, we will underline the institution of the mayoralty as the executive authority at the level of the administrative-territorial units with the role, the mission and the principles of functioning, the attributions regarding the supervision of the realization of the social assistance and social assistance measures, the leadership of the local public services and the functioning of the services, Civil status and guardianship

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<sup>1</sup> PhD candidate, "Ștefan cel Mare" University, Suceava, Romania, oanalenta@yahoo.com, 0756075600.

<sup>2</sup> DGASPC Iasi, Romania, ancaciursa@yahoo.com, 0749330838.

authority and, as well, the responsibilities that the mayor, as the local public administration authority, has in the protection of the child.

**Keywords:** Child rights, public administration system, laws, methodologies, social work.

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### **Abstract**

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Lucrarea de față, fundamentată în baza legislației în vigoare și literaturii de specialitate, dorește să vină în sprijinul studenților de la Asistență Socială, Administrație Publică sau celor interesați de domeniul social. Se vor prezenta atât cadrul legislativ în baza căruia funcționează CJ, Direcția Generală de Asistență Socială și Protecția Copilului (DGASPC), Primăria, locul și rolul lor în cadrul sistemului național administrativ, cât și atribuțiile specifice în câteva domenii distincte de activitate. Astfel, în ceea ce privește asistența socială, se vor prezenta detaliat competențele CJ privind asigurarea cadrului necesar pentru furnizarea serviciilor publice de interes județean, respectiv a serviciilor sociale pentru protecția copilului, a persoanelor cu handicap, a persoanelor vârstnice, a familiei și a altor persoane sau grupuri aflate în nevoie socială. Se vor supune atenției și atribuțiile pe care DGASPC le exercită privind: elaborarea și fundamentarea de programe în domeniul protecției familiei, al prevenirii și combaterii violenței în familie și în domeniul protecției și promovării drepturilor copilului, monitorizarea și coordonarea activităților destinate respectării drepturilor copilului, a prevenirii separării copilului de părinții săi și ale celor de protecție specială a copilului, precum și activitățile desfășurate de comisiile pentru protecția copilului, elaborarea standardelor, a normelor metodologice și procedurilor de lucru pentru serviciile destinate prevenirii separării copilului de părinții săi, protecției speciale a copilului și tânărului, precum și protecției familiei, a victimelor violenței în familie și celor destinate agresorilor, precum și elaborarea metodologiei de licențiere și a criteriilor de evaluare a acestor servicii. Nu în ultimul rând se va prezenta instituția primăriei ca autoritate executivă la nivelul unităților administrativ-teritoriale cu rolul, misiunea și principiile de funcționare, atribuțiile privind supravegherea modului de realizare a măsurilor de asistență socială și ajutor social, conducerea serviciilor publice locale și asigurarea funcționării serviciilor de stare civilă și de autoritate tutelară și, nu în ultimul rând responsabilitățile pe care primarul, în calitate de autoritate a administrației publice locale, le are în protecția copilului.

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### **Biodata**

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**Oana Elena LENȚA** holds a Bachelor degree in Psychology, a Master's in Social Auditing and she is currently a PhD candidate in Moral Philosophy at "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava. She has worked for 10 years at DGASPC Suceava, now she leads various seminars at "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Department of Human, Social and Political Sciences. Her publications include in the last years about 30 scholarly articles as author or co-author published in collective volumes in Romania or abroad. From the approached subject matters and topics of interest we name but a few, such as the ethics of nonviolence, new models in educating social actors to prevent abuse of vulnerable groups, human development, deviant behaviour, the impact of new technologies in education etc. E-mail: [oanalenta@yahoo.com](mailto:oanalenta@yahoo.com)

**Anca CIURȘĂ** holds a Bachelor degree in Social Work and a Master's in Child Rights. She works at DGASPC Iasi. Her fields of interest are: social insertion of children with special needs, prevention of child and women abuse, human development, ethics of social services. She has worked for many years as volunteer for NGO's in order to support them to develop new suitable strategies for social field and she also worked with people who have been traumatized by abuse. E-mail: [ancaciursa@yahoo.com](mailto:ancaciursa@yahoo.com)



## The Major Challenges to Modern Medicine and Trust

Anna LIADOVA<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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Trust as a subject of researches has a long history. It has been regarded as the basis of human relations. Many famous sociologists (G.Simmel, F.Tönnies, P.Blau, G.Homans, F.Fukuyama, A.Giddens, N.Luhmann, P.Sztompka) researched the special role of trust as a regulator in social interactions. Medicine is only one social institution, where the trust has always been regarded as a key element. For a long time period, trust was in the base of the social contract between society and physicians. According to its conditions, the medical corporation has been entrusted with the task of caring health of its members by society, and in turn, the medical corporation has received exclusive conditions of the activity: the special professional status, prestige, internal control and audit. However, under the influence of change in modern society, the present paradigm of clinical medicine is replacing by evidence-based medicine, that alters the role of a physician, who has been losing his unique position as a leader in the treatment, but becomes a part of the complex organizational system. Thus, there is a change in the model structure and organization of Medicine as a social institute and its interconnections to the society. And now question is following: what place is given for trust? As shown by the results of sociological researches, in the modern transforming society, under the conditions of the decomposition of the structure and transformation of hierarchical relationships into the linear or network forms, a basic or personal trust comes again the leading role in social interactions.

**Keywords:** trust; medicine; modern society; sociology; social institute.

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<sup>1</sup> Senior Researcher, PhD in Historical Science, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia, E-mail: annaslm@mail.ru, +7 (903) 581 51 06.

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**Biodata**

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**Anna LIADOVA**

Dr. Liadova Anna is based at Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia. She is Phd In Historical Science. Anna is on the position of Senior Researcher in the Sociological Department, the Modern Sociology Subdepartment. Also she teaches History, Law Theory and Sociology, Sociology of Medicine and Health. Anna's

research interests are sociology of health, medicine as a social institute and its changes, medical tourism, medicine law. Anna's recent publications have included topics such as medical tourism as a special phenomena, physicians and patients relationship, social status of physician in modern society, medical education and its new trends, health as a value.

## How Attendant is the Theory of Inter-Civilisational Clashes within the EU's Eastern Neighbourhood?

Eugen LUNGU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Utilized as an ideological tool by state leaders, within the latest couple of decades, for the establishment of important action strategies, within the international arena, disavowed by important representatives of the academia, Samuel Huntington's thesis about the clash between civilizations remains one noteworthy theoretical milestone in the realm of the security and geopolitical analyses. The Ukrainian conflict, through its confessional and ethnical structure of the diverging sides, has reopened, for the International Relations analysts, the debate regarding the accuracy of the thesis of the renowned political scientist. The article aims to analyze the degree in which the Ukrainian people, and other Eastern Neighbourhood people as well, through its cultural, religious and ethnic traits, is confronted with, or can be confronted with, in the forthcoming future with an inter-civilizational conflict, from the standpoint of Huntington's theory.

**Keywords:** the thesis of the clash between civilizations, EU's Eastern Neighbourhood, the Ukrainian conflict, inter-civilizational conflict, Eastern Partnership, geopolitical fault line.

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### Abstract

Folosită ca suport ideologic de către unii lideri de stat, în ultimele două decenii, pentru fundamentarea unor strategii de acțiune în arena internațională, dezavuată de către o parte importantă a mediului academic, teza lui Samuel Huntington despre ciocnirea civilizației rămâne unul din reperele teoretice notabile în domeniul analizei geopolitice și de securitate. Conflictul din Ucraina, prin structura etnică și confesională a taberelor combatante, a readus în dezbaterea analiștilor din domeniul relațiilor internaționale ideea veridicității tezei politologului american. Articolul își propune să analizeze în ce măsură ucrainenii, dar și alte popoare existente în vecinătatea estică a Uniunii Europene, prin caracteristicile de ordin cultural, religios și etnic, se confruntă, sau se pot aștepta în viitor cu un conflict intercivilizațional, din perspectiva tezei lui Huntington.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD, Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania, eugenbuc2004@yahoo.com, 0040 0724702622.

**Biodata**

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**Eugen LUNGU**

He is a Ph.D. at the National School of Political Studies and Public Administration/ Political Sciences/ International Relations, from 2009. He graduated from the Academy of Economic Studies (Bucharest, 1992), and from 2007 to 2009, he attended a master in Public Politics and European Integration/National School of Political Studies and Public Administration. Since 2003 to 2008, he was invited as an associate teacher to the post university courses organized in the National Defence University (Bucharest) referring to defence politics, crisis management, global, regional and national security, international military relations. In 1997 he participated to the ALBA-OSCE mission (Albania), peace mantaining programme, as staff officer in psychological operations, in 2004 he participated to the NATO mission KFOR-Kosovo, peace implementation, and he was the Senior National Representative - HQ KFOR/Priştina. He is the author of "Ten years of turmoil in world security. 2001-2011", book that was published in 2013, and also of more than 50 articles and studies in the area of international relations and security studies. He is currently a lecturer at Titu Maiorescu University/Bucharest.

## What is Wrong with Approaches to Teaching English to Young Learners in the World and in the Romanian Primary School Today

[Ce este greșit la abordările predării limbii engleze către studenții tineri în lume și în școala primară română în zilele noastre]

Iuliana LUNGU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Studying English has become essential in primary school in Romania in the last fifteen years even though it is not an officially required compulsory part of the curriculum but is one possible choice among a small number of languages. There are several factors for this trend. First, it is often assumed that it is better to begin learning English early. Second, economic growth and globalisation have resulted in the widespread use of English and the popular belief is that it is essential to have an English speaking workforce in order to compete. Last but not least, parents want their children to develop English skills as they consider that it is through English communication skills that all other skills and knowledge can be acquired and therefore they put pressure on school management to introduce English to younger children. However, there are several serious challenges that need to be taken into consideration when teaching English to young learners. The aim of this investigative article is firstly, to identify the key challenges experienced by primary English teachers globally, across a number of countries involved in an ample study carried out by the British Council in 2013 and secondly, to report its significant contribution to our local understanding of the challenges the Romanian teachers face in a similar way. The article has also highlighted a number of relevant and emergent issues in teaching English to young learners in Romanian primary schools which represent local challenges.

**Keywords:** primary English; approach; challenge; current ELT issues.

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### Abstract

Studierea limbii engleze a devenit esențială în învățământul primar din România în ultimii cincisprezece ani, chiar dacă nu este o parte obligatorie

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<sup>1</sup> Lecturer PhD, “Ovidius” University of Constanța, Romania, iulianalungu@yahoo.com, +40758038929.

obligatorie a curriculum-ului, ci este o alegere posibilă între un număr mic de limbi. Există mai mulți factori pentru această tendință. În primul rând, se presupune adesea că este mai bine să începi să înveți engleza la o vârstă cât mai timpurie. În al doilea rând, creșterea economică și globalizarea au dus la utilizarea pe scară largă a limbii engleze, iar convingerea populară este că este vital să existe o forță de muncă vorbitoare de limbă engleză pentru a concur pe piața muncii. Nu în ultimul rând, părinții doresc ca copiii lor să-și dezvolte abilitățile de folosire a limbii engleze, deoarece consideră că prin abilitățile de comunicare în limba engleză se pot dobândi toate celelalte competențe și cunoștințe necesare ulterior în parcurgerea vieții școlare, profesionale și nu numai, prin urmare, ei exercită presiuni asupra managementului școlii pentru a introduce limba engleză copiilor mai mici. Cu toate acestea, există câteva provocări serioase care trebuie luate în considerare în predarea limbii engleze elevilor de vârstă școlară mică. Scopul acestui articol de investigație este, în primul rând, de a identifica provocările cheie cu care se confruntă profesorii de limba engleza primară la nivel global, în mai multe țări implicate într-un amplu studiu realizat de Consiliul Britanic în 2013 și, în al doilea rând, înțelegerea provocărilor cu care se confruntă profesorii români într-un mod similar. Articolul subliniază, de asemenea, o serie de aspecte relevante și emergente în predarea limbii engleze elevilor mici în școlile primare din România, care reprezintă la ora actuală adevărate provocări locale.

## Benefits of the Third Space and the Intercultural Competence Development of Students

[Beneficiile celui de-al treilea spațiu și dezvoltarea competențelor interculturale la studenți]

Daniela MACOVEI<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Not only did globalization expand the limits of traveling and contact between different cultures of the world, but it also posed the question of what is needed for good interaction. What the present paper is concerned with is the set of abilities that are needed in students in order to initiate, maintain and end a profitable act of communication with people belonging to a different culture from theirs. These skills are gathered under the umbrella of intercultural communication competence which has begun to gain ground due to its acknowledged importance in almost any professional context and consequently started to be ignited in students for quite a while. The intent of this preparation process is obviously efficient communication which also hints at, actually needing to go through a third space in order to attain its effectiveness. The theory of the third space is an innovative conceptualization of an alternative encompassing personal and public space, with a plus of friendliness over the two.

**Keywords:** culture, I.C.C., education, third space, conflict.

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### Abstract

Globalizarea nu doar ca și-a extins limitele călătoriilor și contactelor dintre diferitele culturi ale lumii, dar a ridicat și problema a ceea ce este necesar pentru o bună interacțiune. Prezentul articol supune atenției setul de abilități necesare studenților pentru a iniția, întreține și încheia un act profitabil de comunicare cu persoane aparținând unei culturi diferite de a lor. Aceste abilități sunt adunate sub umbrela competenței comunicării interculturale, care a început să câștige teren datorită importanței sale recunoscute în aproape orice context profesional și, prin urmare, a început să se dezvolte în studenți de ceva timp. Intenția acestui proces de pregătire este, evident, o comunicare eficientă, care indică, de fapt,

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<sup>1</sup> Ph.D., Universitatea "Dunărea de Jos", Galați, Romania, [danna.macovei@gmail.com](mailto:danna.macovei@gmail.com), 0770289988.

necesitatea de a trece printr-un al treilea spațiu pentru a-și atinge eficacitatea. Teoria celui de-al treilea spațiu este o conceptualizare inovatoare a unei alternative care cuprinde atât spațiul personal, cât și public, cu un plus de prietenie în plus față de cele două.

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## **Biodata**

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### **Dana MACOVEI**

My PhD thesis is on English literature with strong emphasis on the cultural dimension manifest via the literary expression in Aldous Huxley's works. His essays were the main corpus of exploration of such themes as discourse, culture, politics, power, knowledge and understanding. These concepts are read through 21<sup>st</sup> century lenses, Michel Foucault's, Edward Said's, Homi Bhabha's, Stuart Hall's and Edward Soja's being just a number of them. The main domains of my academic enterprises are those of cultural studies and cultural communication. The works I have published so far are relevant to the point and I intend to further explore them while prioritizing their manifestation in fiction and non-fiction literary writings.



## Contemporary Bilateral Relations between Ukraine and Hungary: Main Features and Hot Issues

Vladlen MAKOUKH<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Contemporary bilateral relations between Ukraine and Hungary have some features. For example, Hungarians tend to pay attention to the ethnopolitic dimension of relations between two countries with direct indication to the defending of rights of Hungarian Diaspora settled in the Ukraine western region. It is worth to mention that expansionists' ideas of Hungarian political establishment intensified after deterioration of situation in the Donbas region. It is possible to forecast that Hungary can use systematic crisis in the European Union for getting some scores in its foreign policy ambitions.

**Keywords:** Ukraine, Hungary, bilateral relations.

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### Biodata

#### Vladlen MAKOUKH

I am from Odessa, Ukraine. Now I work as a visiting lector at the Institute of Social sciences, I.I. Mechnikov Odessa National University. As Ph.D in Political sciences and ex-research fellow at Ukraine's National Institute for Strategic Studies. I am engaged in making researches on the contemporary hot issues on international arena, especially in the regional framework. My hobby: oriental's studies, bike, travels, books and art house cinema. I have over 100 publications on politic, economy and history topics in the Ukrainian and International scientific journals and took a part in preparing books for students of International relation speciality ("Ukraine and the Maghreb Countries" and "World Integration Processes in the Conditions of International Systems' Transformations"). My Viber's number: +380956364736.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD in Political sciences, I.I. Mechnikov Odessa National University, Odessa, Ukraine, makoukh@ukr.net, +380956364736.

## Aspects of the Social Protection of the Military in the European Space

Iurie MALEARCIUC<sup>1</sup>, Iulia IURCHEVICI<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

This article outlines the comparative analysis of the social protection policies of the European and the neighboring states of the Republic of Moldova. As a result of this analysis, we can state that the Republic of Moldova could take over the experience of the EU countries regarding the social protection of the military. By studying the legal framework concerning the social protection of the military in other countries as well as performing comparative analyzes in this matter, we can select the most optimal points which can be used for the elaboration of policy proposals and strategies for social protection of the contracted military (professional of arms). Good practice for the Republic of Moldova in this regard can serve the legislative framework and the social protection of the military policy led by the Turkish government on the subject of establishing and use of a retirement fund for the military. By using the experience of the Turkish state and other European and neighboring countries, the Republic of Moldova will be able to avoid the collapse of the retirement system, which is becoming more and more prominent with the years; increase the attractiveness of military the service; raise the prestige of the military within the civilian population and, last but not least, increase the military potential for defending the country.

**Keywords:** military, social needs, social policy, social protection, social security, military service.

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### Rezumat

Articolul dat vizează analiza comparativă a politicilor protecției sociale a statelor din spațiul european și statelor vecine Republicii Moldova. În urma acestei analize putem afirma că Republica Moldova ar putea prelua experiența țărilor UE în ceea ce privește protecția socială a militarilor. Prin studiul cadrului legislativ a protecției sociale a militarilor, din alte țări și

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<sup>1</sup> Military Academy “Alexandru cel Bun”, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova, malearciuciurie@yahoo.com, +37379770481.

<sup>2</sup> PhD, Assoc. Prof., Military Academy „Alexandru cel Bun”, ULIM, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova, iulia.iurchevici@gmail.com , +37369078252.

efectuând analize comparative, putem selecta punctele cele mai optime, care pot fi preluate pentru elaborarea propunerilor de politici, strategii de protecție socială a militarilor prin contract. Bune practice în acest sens pot servi pentru Republica Moldova cadrul legislativ și politica de protecție socială a militarilor dusă de guvernarea Turciei în ceea ce privește crearea și activitatea unui fond de pensionare a militarilor. Preluând experiența statului turc și a altor țări din spațiul european și statelor vecine, Republica Moldova va putea evita prăbușirea sistemului de pensionare care cu anii se evidențiază tot mai mult și mai mult; sporirea atractivității serviciului militar; ridicarea prestigiului militarilor în rândurile populației civile și nu în ultimul rând creșterea potențialului militar pentru apărarea țării.

**Cuvinte – cheie:** militari, nevoi sociale, politică socială, protecție socială, securitate socială, serviciu militar.

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#### **Biodata**

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#### **Iurie MALEARCIUC**

Malearciuc Iurie, Colonel in Reserve, born on 27 October 1973 in Drochia. Assistant Professor Department of Military Systems and Military Techniques Faculty of Military Sciences at Military Academy of the Armed Forces „Alexandru cel Bun”. Licensed in mechanical engineering. Master in Security and Defense. Author of the scientific article - The social needs of soldiers by contract, published in Ukraine 2016.



#### **Iulia IURCHEVICI**

Iulia Iurchevici is Phd, Associate professor and researcher in Social Psychology at the Free International University of Moldova (ULIM) and Military Academy „Alexandru cel Bun”, Chișinău. She was involved in projects at national and international scale. She is author of about 45 publications, one monography, two manuals and guidelines, articles in journals and collections. She participated in several national and international scientific meetings. Research interests: social psychology, family psychology, communication psychology, etc

## Principles for Improving the Content of the Female Athletes Training Process

Veaceslav MANOLACHI<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The training multiannual process of female athletes is governed by training and education general laws, as well as training specific general principles. The sports training principles, used in female sport is distinguished by a specific content being determined by age biological development peculiarities of the female body and social-psychological factors. In continuous developing of the training system of young female athletes, a special place has the early stages of girls' pubertal development. The sudden variation of functional, emotional condition, physical work capacity at various phases of OMC, requires the mandatory development of governing principles of training effort in all sports samples, that women can practice them. Also, in female sport, along with general principles of sports training is necessary to take into account other theoretical and methodological guidelines.

**Keywords:** sports principles, training process, ovarian and menstrual cycle.

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### Biodata



#### **Professor PhD Hab. Veaceslav Manolachi.**

Rector of the State University of Physical Education and Sport of Chisinau (Republic of Moldova). I am also Merited Coach, holder of the Order of the Republic, holder of the honorary title The Name in Science, Honorary Professor of the Academic Union, Oxford. I have published over 100 scientific papers, courses, textbooks and monographs. I have coordinated over 20 PhD students as Doctoral Supervisor in the field of physical culture. In the last five year we obtained two patents and registration certificates with copyright objects. The publication are mainly focused on physical education and sports management, sports psychology and philosophy. I have participated in national and international projects, including as project manager.

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<sup>1</sup> Professor, PhD, USEFS rector, State University of Physical Education and Sport of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, anticamerausefs@mail.ru, +37322494081.

## Literary Terminology through Epochs, Movements and Modes

[Terminologie literara de-a lungul epocilor, miscarilor si modurilor]

Ion MANOLI<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Every branch of science has its terminological apparatus. This apparatus is evolving permanently. The literature, literary critics have their own meta-language. Taking into consideration the fact that the literary critics didn't stop to renovate and to review its apparatus, it had sometimes vertiginous or passive periods in evaluation. As for example the period *La Nouvelle critique*. Within the analysis (commentary, interpretation, glossary, exegesis) of a literary text, the exegete used a series of academic terms, sometimes sophisticated, which weren't fixed in the lexicographical sources, or were defined superficially. A thorough lecture of the critical texts *volens nolens* obliges us to decipher the value of some known variables in a very simple way – by the expression “literary terms”. The traditional stylistic devices which come from the ancient rhetoric and the tropes are fixed and defined by the lexicographical sources. But modern texts offer a large set of terms that are recently added, less clear, being defined and fixed sporadically: *tactisme, isolexisme, autruisme, brouillage, syntaxique, rappel syntagmatique, écho rythmique, mixage, musication*. The goal of this article is to convince the competent reader that he/she could not remain impartial towards these terms with neological character without which we cannot decode the literary terminology. Moreover their non-lexicography makes the future dictionaries to remain incomplete “from birth”. We are highly convinced that we cannot pass indifferently – we should take concrete decisions in fixing and defining the terms of neological character within reasonable limits of the contemporary lexicography.

**Keywords:** literary terminology; meta-language; neologism; narratology figure; modern lexicography; textual exegesis.

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### Abstract

Fiecare ramură a științei are aparatul său terminologic. Acest aparat este într-o evoluție permanentă. Literatura, critica literară își are și ea meta-

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<sup>1</sup> Professor, PhD Habilitatus, Free International University of Moldova, Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova.

limbajul său. Dat fiind faptul că critica literară n-a încetat niciodată să se renoveze, să-și revadă aparatul său, ea a cunoscut perioade mai vertiginoase și mai pasive în evaluare. E destul să ne amintim aici de perioada *La Nouvelle critique*. În timpul analizei (comentariului, interpretării, glosării, derodării, exegezei) unui text literar exegetul recurge la o serie de termeni savanți, câteodată sofisticați, care ori n-au fost încă fixați de surse lexicografice, ori au fost definiți superficial. O lectură mai atentă a textelor critice *volens nolens* ne obligă să descifrăm valoarea unor cunoscute pur și simplu prin sintagma „termeni literari”. Figurile stilistice tradiționale, care își trag rădăcinile din retorica antică, tropii sunt fixate și definite de sursele lexicografice. Dar textele moderne ne oferă o gamă largă de termeni mai recentți, mai puțin clari, care sunt sporadic fixați și definiți: ***tactisme, isolexisme, autruisme, brouillage, syntaxique, rappel syntagmatique, écho rythmique, mixage, musication***. Scopul acestui articol este de a convinge cititorul avizat, că este imposibil să rămână nepărtinitori față de acești termeni cu caracter neologic fără care nu putem descifra evoluția terminologiei literare. În plus și nelexicografierea acestora fac ca viitoarele dicționare „chiar de la naștere” să rămână incomplete. Părerea noastră este una concretă: nu putem trece indiferenți și trebuie să luăm decizii concrete în fixarea și definirea terminilor cu caracter neologic în limitele rezonabile ale lexicografiei contemporane.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** terminologie literară; metalimbaj; neologism; figură de naratologie; lexicografie modernă; exegeză textuală.

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## Biodata

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### Ion MANOLI

Mr. Ion MANOLI is a PhD Habilitatus, Professor at the Department of Romanic Philology “Petru Roșca”, Faculty of Letters, Free International University of Moldova (ULIM). He has published about 400 scientific works: monographs, dictionaries, essays, articles in important national and international scientific journals etc. He is interested in stylistics, comparative literature, history of the word literature and lexicography. The Professor belongs to the research team of the Institute of Philological and Intercultural Researches and coordinates the Direction of Linguistics and Glottodidactics. He is also member of the Commission of Experts within the national Council for Accreditation and Attestation of the

Republic of Moldova during the last five years. (Related information on: <http://filologieromanica.ulim.md>, <http://icfi.ulim.md>)

## Free Will in the Context of Contemporary Scientific Theories

[Liberul arbitru in contextual teoriilor stiintifice contemporane]

Andreea Elena MATIC<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

If the postulates of quantum mechanics are correct (and apparently they are) then the issue of causality, determinism, indeterminism and free will acquire new valences and explanations. According to specialists' opinions, it is likely that quantum indeterminism is a valid explanation of our freedom of action and, therefore, the existence of free will. In this paper we aim to analyze the basic theories of quantum mechanics from the perspective of human consciousness and the way (free or not) in which individual decisions are made. In addition to the moral dimension of the problem, our freedom of decision as well as the awareness of the consequences of our actions are the key concepts of engaging all forms of legal liability: disciplinary, civil, contravention and criminal. Also, we refer to the moral dimension of individual and evolutionary psychological perspective, and we try to analyze to what extent our individual morality is determined by the coexistence in society. Basically, evolutionary theories state that evolution has taken place on two levels, individually and socially, and sociable individuals have been favored at the social level, meaning those people who have behaved morally correct. From our point of view, the existence of free will is supported by current scientific theories and we will argue this in the article.

**Keywords:** evolution, ethics, morality, quantum mechanics, free will, moral values, legal philosophy, scientific theories.

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### Abstract

Dacă postulatele mecanicii cuantice sunt corecte (și se pare că sunt) atunci problema cauzalității, determinismului, indeterminismului și liberului arbitru capătă valențe noi. Conform opiniilor specialiștilor, este probabil că indeterminismul cuantic să constituie o explicație valabilă a libertății noastre de acțiune și implicit a existenței liberului arbitru. În lucrarea de față ne propunem să analizăm teoriile de bază ale mecanicii cuantice din perspectiva

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<sup>1</sup> Lecturer PHD at "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania, amiricass@yahoo.co.uk , 0745075484.



conștiinței umane și a modului (liber sau nu) în care se iau deciziile individuale. Pe lângă dimensiunea morală a problemei, libertatea noastră de decizie, precum și conștientizarea consecințelor faptelor noastre sunt concepte cheie ale antrenării tuturor formelor de răspundere juridică: disciplinară, civilă, contravențională și penală. De asemenea, ne vom referi și la dimensiunea morală a individului din perspectivă evoluționistă și psihologică, și vom încerca să analizăm în ce măsură moralitatea noastră individuală este determinată de conviețuirea în societate. În principiu, teoriile evoluționiste afirmă că de-a lungul timpului evoluția se realizează pe două niveluri, individual și social, iar la nivel social au fost favorizați indivizii mai sociabili și, implicit, cei care au avut un comportament corect din punct de vedere moral. Din punctul nostru de vedere, existența liberului arbitru, a posibilității de a alege liber în ceea ce privește viețile și acțiunile noastre este susținută de teoriile științifice actuale și vom argumenta acest lucru în cuprinsul articolului.

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#### **Biodata**

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**Andreea Elena MATIC (MIRICĂ)** – lecturer at “Dunărea de Jos” University of Galați, Faculty of Juridical, Social and Political Sciences. I graduated Philosophy (2001) and Law (2004) at “Al. I. Cuza University” of Iasi, and I have a PHD. in Philosophy since 2009 obtained at “Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi.

Lawyer since 2005 and assistant and then lecturer at „Dunărea de Jos” University of Galați since 2006.

Email: emirică@ugal.ro, amiricass@yahoo.co.uk

## Respecting Professional Deontology and Moral Values in Public Institutions through the Activity of Ethics Counsellor

[Respectarea deontologiei profesionale si valorile morale in institutiile publice prin activitatile consilierului de etica]

Andreea Elena MATIC<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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The Ethics Counsellor is a relatively new presence in the Romania's public institutions. This professional qualification was established through article 21 of Law no. 7 from 2004 on the Code of Conduct for Civil Servants. In this article we aim to analyze the actual ways in which the Ethics Counsellor exercises his duties, the main aim being to prevent, that is to say, to make sure that the civil servants do not to violate the deontological norms governing the activity of their activity and not to create or maintain conflicts at work. The first of the Integrated Standards of the Internal Control System is Ethics and Integrity. This presupposes that the employees of the organization and its leadership know the ethical values and respect its ethical and deontological norms in their professional activities. In this context, the work of the ethics counsellor to train employees and to prevent violations of ethical and deontological norms becomes very important because the norms of professional ethics and deontology establish facts that start from the respect that must be given to colleagues and those outside the institutions (beneficiaries of services Public) to conflicts of interest, fraud and corruption. The Ethics Counsellor must have an adequate professional training, thoroughly assimilate ethical and professional conduct rules and disseminate them properly within the institution (organization). He also has to possess a good knowledge of human nature, to know the way in which people usually react in conflict situations and how to mediate the deontological conflicts between the employees of the institutions, etc.

**Keywords:** ethics counsellor, moral responsibility, legal responsibility, emotional intelligence, professional deontology, civil servant, moral values, disciplinary liability, Code of Conduct for Civil Servants, morality.

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<sup>1</sup> Lecturer PHD at "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania, amiricass@yahoo.co.uk , 0745075484.

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**Abstract**

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Consilierul de etică este o prezență relativ nouă în peisajul instituțiilor publice din România. Această calificare profesională a fost instituită prin intermediul art. 21 din Legea nr. 7/2004 privind Codul de conduită al funcționarilor publici. În cuprinsul articolului de față ne propunem să analizăm modalitățile efective prin care consilierul de etică își exercită atribuțiile, scopul principal fiind acela de prevenție, adică de a nu fi încălcate normele deontologice care guvernează activitatea funcționarilor din administrația publică. Primul dintre Standardele integrate ale sistemului de control intern este Etică și Integritate. Acesta presupune ca angajații organizației și conducerea acesteia să cunoască valorile etice și să respecte normele etice și deontologice ale acesteia în activitatea lor. În acest context, activitatea consilierului de etică de instruire a angajaților și de prevenire a încălcării normelor etice și deontologice devine foarte importantă deoarece normele de etică și deontologie profesională reglementează fapte care pornesc de la respectul care trebuie acordat colegilor și celor din afara instituțiilor (beneficiarii serviciilor publice) până la conflicte de interese, fraudă și acte de corupție. Consilierul de etică trebuie să aibă o pregătire profesională adecvată, să își însușească temeinic normele de etică și conduită profesională și să le disemineze corespunzător în cadrul instituției. De asemenea, trebuie să dea dovadă de o bună cunoaștere a naturii umane, a modului în care reacționează persoanele în situații conflictuale, să știe să medieze conflictele de natură deontologică dintre angajații instituțiilor etc.

## Major Issues faced by Contemporary Political Thinking

[Problemele majore cu care se confrunta gandirea politica contemporana]

Sorin Tudor MAXIM<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Starting with the end of the sec. XX and, above all, with the beginning of the third millennium, we live in a "new world," in which change seems to express social normality, stability only representing the accident, which greatly amplifies the uncertainty factors, of social insecurity, A generalized anxiety and a distrust, sometimes diffuse, most often manifested in the ability of politics to solve the complex problems faced by mankind. In the context, identifying those really important issues that contemporary political thinking needs to find appropriate responses is capable of enhancing the quality of political action and changing the individual / collective perception of the role and importance of political institutions in changing our circumstances for the better human. These issues are also novel, that the appeal to the historical experience of humanity or the wisdom of the classics does not help us; as a consequence, the role and social responsibility of the political sciences need to be considerably improved.

**Keywords:** Political thinking, anxiety, distrust, new social responsibility.

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### Abstract

Incepînd cu sfârșitul sec. XX și, mai cu seamă, cu începutul acesta de mileniu III, trăim într-o "nouă lume", în care schimbarea pare să exprime normalitatea socială, stabilitatea reprezentînd doar accidentul, ceea ce amplifică considerabil factorii de incertitudine, de nesiguranță socială, întreținînd o angoasă generalizată și o neîncredere, uneori difuză, cel mai adesea manifestă, în capacitatea politicului de a soluționa problemele complexe cu care se confruntă omenirea. În context, identificarea acelor probleme cu adevărat majore cărora gândirea politică contemporană trebuie să le găsească răspunsuri adecvate, este în măsură să potențeze calitatea actului politic și să schimbe percepția individuală/colectivă cu privire la rolul și importanța instituțiilor politice în schimbarea în bine a

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<sup>1</sup> Professor PhD, "Ștefan cel Mare" University, Suceava, Romania, maximsorintudor@yahoo.com, oanalenta@yahoo.com, 0746402811.

condițiilor noastre umane. Aceste probleme sunt și inedite, încât apelul la experiența istorică a umanității sau la înțelepciunea clasicii nu ne ajută; pe cale de consecință, crește considerabil rolul și responsabilitatea socială a științelor politice.

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## **Biodata**

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### **Sorin Tudor MAXIM**

His areas of competence are moral philosophy and political philosophy. His studies are focused on elements of prospective ethics, moral conscience issues, moral responsibility and tolerance. He has published more than 10 books as author and coordinator and more than 100 studies in prestigious volumes from home and abroad, such as “Constiinta morala” Editura Junimea, Iasi, 1999; “Toleranta. Dreptul la diferenta”, Editura Didactica si Pedagogica, Bucharest, 2004; “Peripatethice” Editura PIM, Iasi, 2010, “Elemente de logica si teoria argumentarii, Editura LUMEN, 2014”

## The Rhetoric of Alterity in the Contemporary French Political Discourse

[Retorica alteritatii in discursul politic contemporan francez]

Eleonora MIHAILA<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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The identity and the alterity, two quintessential philosophical categories, are two vital axes which build together the polymorphic substance of the political discourse. The political argumentation, born in reaction to the difference of opinions (e. superficie) and interests (ex profundis) in the fields of politics, is of dialogical nature by its essence. In order to ensure the efficiency of the act of political argumentation, it is essential to mark off the very starting moment of the difference, and, thereafter, the boundary and essence of the alterity in the field of politics. Given the dialogical nature of the argumentation, the alterity assumes various roles, such as: subject, object, recipient. The alterity is a discursive product, as it is constructed and deconstructed by means of the language. Which are the ways of discursive representation of the other – the political opponent, along with its system of ideas, values, strategies, objectives – throughout the act of argumentation in the political discourse? In order to understand the ways of discursive expression of the alterity, we hereby propose a relevant analysis that we have carried out using the tools provided by semiotics and discourse analysis. The pluri-disciplinary research – positioned at the crossroads of the theory of argumentation, semiotics and discourse analysis – is focused on the analysis of the speeches delivered during the French presidential election campaign 2017. Understanding the discursive essence of the alterity and of the ways of expression of such conceptual disjunction stands as a guarantor for, at least, the canalization of the political dissent towards a constructive path in a climate of clarity, transparency and willingness to identify solutions.

**Keywords:** political discourse; argumentation; alterity; opponent; difference.

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<sup>1</sup> University Lecturer, MA, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova, Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, emihaila@ulim.md, +37369610486.

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**Abstract**

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Identitatea și alteritatea, categorii filosofice prin excelență, constituie două axe vitale în jurul cărora se construiește substanța polimorfică a discursului politic. Argumentarea politică, apărută ca reacție la diferența de opinii (ex superficie) și interese (ex profundis) în sfera politicului, este prin esența sa de natură dialogică. Pentru a asigura eficiența actului de argumentare politică este important să delimităm momentul care marchează începutul diferenței și, prin urmare, conturul și esența alterității în sfera politicului. Dat fiind caracterul dialogic al argumentării, alteritatea se regăsește în diverse posturi: subiect, obiect, destinatar. Alteritatea este un produs discursiv, ea fiind construită și deconstruită prin limbaj. Care sunt căile de reprezentare discursivă a instanței celălalt – oponentul politic, cu sistemul său de idei, valori, strategii, obiective – în actul argumentativ din cadrul discursului politic? Pentru a înțelege modurile de exprimare discursivă a alterității, propunem o analiză în acest sens efectuată cu ajutorul unui instrumentar de factură semiotică și din domeniul analizei discursului. Cercetarea pluridisciplinară – situată la confluența teoriei argumentării, semioticii și analizei discursului – este axată pe o analiză a discursurilor din cadrul campaniei electorale pentru alegerile prezidențiale din Franța din 2017. Înțelegerea esenței discursive a alterității și a modurilor de exprimare ale acestei disjunctii conceptuale este garantul unui prim pas spre, cel puțin, direcționarea dezacordului politic pe un făgaș constructiv în condiții de maximă claritate, transparență și predispunere spre identificarea soluțiilor.

**Cuvinte cheie:** discurs politic; argumentare; alteritate; oponent; deferență.

## The Formative Role of Competitive Dancing in the Extracurricular Activities in the Gymnasium Cycle

[Rolul formativ al dansului sportiv în activitățile extracurriculare în ciclul gimnazial]

Veronica MÎNDRESCU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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**Aim.** The theoretical and methodological improvement of the issues concerning the optimization of the technique of dancing on the dance floor (one can burn from 200 to 700 calories per hour), where they become conveyors of music to the audience through transmitting emotions which reach the spectators through graphic, harmonious movements. Through the boosting of the content of training, structural elements are integrated, which, on the basis of certain laws, functional and methodological rules, eventually determines performance in sports. **Research methods.** In conducting the research I used three sets of tests. The first individual testings (standing long jump, shuttle, abdominal muscle and mobility), were applied in order to select the experimental group, the second testing of evaluating the somatosensory functional signs and evaluating the development of specific motor skills and abilities. **Results.** At the initial testing, the heights of the experimental group had higher values than those of the control group, EG 105,57 cm and CG 104,79 cm. The growth within the EG as well as the CG is bigger at the second testing 112,93 cm in the EG and 110,36 cm in the CG. At the the spreading of arms one can notice a growth of 6,08 at T2 in the EG and of 0,7 in the CG, the growth values of the initial and final averages are sufficient for the integration in the values of the model in this age. The waist in the EG presents a value of 7,36 cm, and the torso a value of 1,44 cm. Also, in the MG, the waist 5,57 cm and the torso 2,79 cm. The test which show the articular mobility of the lower limbs presents the averages of 38,92 cm at T1 and 4,07 at T2 for EG and averages of 28,21 at T1 and 11 cm at T2 for MG. **Conclusions.** Carrying out the process of instruction in accordance with introducing certain means and methods of individualizing the training of competitive dancers for obtaining on time the planned objectives, at beginners superior results are obtained regarding physical development, as well as that of the

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<sup>1</sup> Doctoral lecturer at Transylvania University in Brasov, Faculty of Physical Education and Mountain Sports, Department, Motor Performance.



general and specific motor skills. By way of analyzing and establishing the obtained results, follows the dynamic, stimulative character of the systems of action which focused on children's activities. The methods and means of research can be applied during physical education classes for improving competitive dancing, the progress in competitive dancing is the consequence of the struggle between old and new, the struggle for promoting new ideas and technologies which, in their turn, can promote high performances in competitive dancing.

**Keywords:** competitive dancing, development of psychomotor skills, motor skills and abilities, performance in sports.

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### **Abstract**

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**Scopul** Perfecționarea teoretică și metodică a problematicei privind optimizarea tehnicii dansului pe ringul de dans(se pot arde de la 200 la 700 calorii pe ora),unde devin interlocutori ai muzicii cu spectatorii, prin transmiterea de emoții care ajung la privitori prin intermediul mișcărilor plastice, armonioase. Prin dinamizarea conținutului antrenamentului se reunesc elemente de structură care, pe baza, unor legi, reguli funcționale și metodologice, determină în final performanța sportivă. **Metode de cercetare:** În studiul cercetării am utilizat trei baterii de teste. Primele testări individuale (săritura în lungime de pe loc, naveta, musculatura abdominală și mobilitate), au fost aplicate în vederea selecției grupei experimentale, a doua testare de evaluare a indicatorilor somato-funcționali și evaluarea dezvoltării deprinderilor și priceperilor motrice specifice. **Rezultate.** La testarea inițială înălțime grupei experimentale au valori mai ridicate decât grupa martor, GE 105,57 cm și GM 104,79 cm. Creșterea atât la GE cât și la cea GM este mai mare la testarea a doua, 112,93cm la GE și 110,36 cm GM. La anvergura brațelor se constată o creștere de 6,08 la T2 la GE și de 0,7 la GM, valorile de creștere a mediilor inițiale și finale sunt suficiente pentru încadrarea în valorile modelului la această vârstă. Talia la GE prezintă o valoare de 7,36 cm, iar a bustului de 1,44 cm. Iar la GM talia 5,57 cm și bustul de 2,79 cm. Proba care indică mobilitatea articulară a membrelor inferioare, prezintă medii de 38,92 cm la T1 și 4,07 la T2 pentru GE și medii de 28,21 la T1 și 11 cm la T2 pentru GM. Rata de creștere 34,85 adică 89,54% pentru GE și de 17,21 cm reprezentând 61,01 % pentru GM. **Concluzii** Desfășurând procesul de instruire în conformitate cu introducerea unor căi și mijloace de individualizare a pregătirii dansatorilor sportivi pentru obținerea la timp a obiectivelor planificate la începători se obțin rezultate superioare atât pe planul

dezvoltării fizice cât și al capacității motrice generale și specifice. Prin analizarea și stabilirea rezultatelor obținute, rezultă caracterul dinamic, stimulentiv al sistemelor de acționare ce au vizat acțiunile copiilor. Metodele și mijloacele de cercetare pot fi aplicate pe parcursul orelor de educație fizică pentru îmbunătățirea dansului sportiv. Progresul în dansul sportiv este consecința luptei dintre vechi și nou, a luptei pentru promovarea ideilor și tehnologiilor noi care să promoveze performanțe înalte în dansul sportiv.

**Cuvinte cheie:** dans sportiv, dezvoltare psihomotrică, deprindere și pricepere motrică, performanță sportivă.

## **Anxiety among Secondary and Middle School Students in Arab Town in Israel**

Asla MIRIB<sup>1</sup>, Adelina ȘTEFĂRȚA<sup>2</sup>

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### **Abstract**

In our research we were interested to learn more about what are the reasons for test anxieties among middle school students; what can be done, from an educational counselor perspective, to support these students/pupils to overcome test anxieties; what are the roles that parents and teachers could have to mitigate the phenomenon, and help students perform in their tests as best as they could; do social changes within a traditional society have an impact on pupils' need for academic success?

**Keywords:** Anxiety, tests, kids, reactions, parents, teachers, situations, solutions.

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### **Abstract**

In prezentul articol este cercetata problema anxietatii la elevi in perioada de examinare: care sunt motivele si conditiile in care apare anxietatea, care ar trebuie sa fie actiunile psihopedagogului sau psihologului scolar intru eliminarea acestor premise, cum poate specialistul ajuta elevii de a minimaliza efectele anxietatii pentru a reliefa si a demonstra performantele obtinute in timpul studiilor.

**Cuvintele-cheie:** Anxietate, teste, copii, reactii, parinti, profesori, situatii, solutii.

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<sup>1</sup> **Asla Mirib**, Israel. PhD student, ULIM, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova. Ministry of Education, Deputy Director of School, Israel. E-mail: merabschool@hotmail.co.uk, telephone: +972-52-8892441.

<sup>2</sup> **Adelina ȘTEFĂRȚA**, dr., associated professor, scientific supervisor, ULIM, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova, the responsible person for scientific work at Department of Psychology, Educational Sciences and Social Work, ULIM. E-mail: adelinasmd@gmail.com, telephone: 00 373 69 4 71 206.

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**Biodata**


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**Asla MIRIB**

Albukhari High School Principal, teacher of Hebrew and English language and literature, town of Arraba, Israel. Scientific interests: achievement of less stress in exams for high school students, improving the climate in the school. ULIM doctoral student, Chisinau, Republic of MOLDOVA.

**Adelina STEFARTA**

Dr., associated professor, ULIM, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova. The responsible person for scientific activities at Department of Psychology, Educational Sciences and Social Work, ULIM. Work experience - 22 years. Scientific interests: pedagogy, psychology, international relations. Grants and fellowships holder: 2016 - Visiting researcher at The Georg Eckert Institute for International Textbook Research (GEI) in Braunschweig, Germany; 2008 - Visiting fellow in Karlsruhe, Germany, the stipend of Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD), Germany; 2003 - Visiting fellow (California State University Fresno) participating in the 2002-03 Regional Scholar Exchange Program sponsored by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the US Department of State; Publications on national and international levels. 15 textbooks and monographies.

## **Dacian-Roman Cultural Personalities from Scythia Minor (4th-6th Centuries) and their Contribution to the Affirmation and Promotion of a Humanistic-Christian Culture at European level**

Cătălina MITTELU<sup>1</sup>

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### **Abstract**

In the pages of this study, we have evoked the names of several personalities from the proto-Romanian culture of Latin and Greek language, from the 4th-6th centuries, located in Scythia Minor (Romanian Dobrogea). Through their pastoral-canonical activities and works with a pronounced literary, historical, theological-philosophical and legal content, they contributed to the affirmation of a humanistic-Christian culture of ecumenical origin and to the promotion of "unitas in diversitas" (unity in diversity), in the cultural field, at European level. Thus, they played an important role in the preparation of European unity (initially only of "ecumenical" nature) of ecclesiastical and cultural-religious nature. It is precisely through these works that the scholars from the former Roman province of Scythia Minor, who have remained known in the history of European Christian culture as its "founders", also highlighted their ethnic, Daco-Roman origin, in the Christian area of apostolic origin and of indubitable ecumenical vocation. Through their diverse works (theological, philosophical, historical, literary, etc.), these founders of the European Christian culture also contributed to the affirmation of the cultural, material and spiritual identity of the two worlds of the Roman Empire, i.e. "Pars Orientis" and "Pars Occidentis", which gave birth to the cultural unity of today's Europe.

**Keywords:** European culture, humanistic scholars, culture founders, the Danubian-Pontic area, proto-Romanian culture.

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### **Biodata**

#### **Cătălina MITTELU**

She has three bachelor degrees: in History, Law and Theology; two Masters, in Law and Theology. She owns a PhD in Theology (Canon Law). Currently she is PhD Candidate in Law, specializing in Constitutional Law.

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<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor PhD, Ovidius University of Constanta, Constanta, Romania, ovidiustomis@yahoo.co.uk, 0741180142.

She has published books and studies in the field of Canon Law, Law, Theology, History etc..

She is a Member within some scientific and professional organizations, such as: Member of the International Study of Religion in Eastern and Central Europe Association (ISORECEA) - Croatia; Member of the “SOCIETY FOR THE LAW OF EASTERN CHURCHES” - Vienna; Member of the Union of Jurists of Romania etc.

## Moral Particularism and Space Exploration

Lucian MOCREI REBREAN<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Through human exploration, the extraterrestrial space becomes more and more the legitimate subject of an anthropological debate. Regarding the rationality of moral actions related to space exploration, the purpose of this article is to compare two ethical approaches: generalism and particularism. Moral generalism claims that the rational authority of morality is founded on the affirmation that a moral principle exists in order to ensure that a moral reason in a particular case is automatically a reason in all future particular cases. If its mere application determines the moral statute of any conceivable action then it should be capable of functioning as an action guide in any new case. Unfortunately, ethical-regulative presumptions cannot explain the moral statute of any new action and especially cannot provide guidance in exceptional cases. This is precisely the peculiarity of any action of exploring. Instead, moral particularism provides us with an alternative epistemological position: instead of conforming to a series of principles, our actions are justified by those moral aspects of a situation which are self-evident, aspects which do not possess the same moral importance in each new situation that may arise. Because of the multitude of morally relevant aspects of environmental action, in order to tackle complicated or completely new ethical issues we are more in need of actual moral discernment than of ethical-regulative presumptions. This kind of approach is more adapted to the extremely complex and unpredictable (from a normative and evaluative standpoint) character of the exploration and exploitation of outer space.

**Keywords:** extraterrestrial environment, moral action, moral generalism, moral particularism, rationality.

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### Biodata

- phd student
- sociologist and theologian
- domains of interest: anthropology, history of art, theology

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<sup>1</sup> PhD Student, Universitatea Ștefan cel Mare – Suceava, Romania, pr\_lucian@yahoo.com, 0742200651.

## Interdisciplinary and Transdisciplinary Approaches to Environmental Education in the Curriculum

Adriana –Marița MUNTEAN<sup>1</sup>, Stela GINJU<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

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This study aims to discover opportunities of inter and trans-disciplinary ecological education in the context of the curriculum. The starting premises:

1. Is the eco-educational dimension taken into consideration when framing the curriculum?
2. Do the manual authors aim towards the introduction of ecological education elements amid the proposed topics?

This way, the school curriculum and the alternative manuals for primary and pre-primary education are going to be analyzed. We will be describing models of ecological education promoted by the curriculum authors, then we will formulate suggestions of educational policies regarding eco-education. The analysis we are about to develop is based on both the quantifying aspects and the those regarding quality, following the extent of: comprehension of forms of ecological education within the curriculum field, models and the values of the promoted type of ecological education. We will be observing the ways of approach in developing study programs for the ecological education: social, procedural and personalized orienting on one hand, whereas on the other one, we will be seeing the methodological manners: conservative, praxiological and exploring-investigational, underlining the methodological models of ecological education within primary education. We will analyze principles that are global, of holistic nature and that occur systematically on which the achievement of the ecological education we are seeking is based, all within a formal setting, emphasizing afterwards the extra curriculum informal setting, tracking the typical ecological education directions: prospects, society, continuity, commencement, all these being materialized through general education directions.

**Keywords:** ecological education, Interdisciplinary, Transdisciplinary, Curriculum.

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<sup>1</sup> Pedagogical State University “Ion Creangă” Chișinău, Republic of Moldova, [adriana15muntean@yahoo.com](mailto:adriana15muntean@yahoo.com).

<sup>2</sup> Pedagogical State University “Ion Creangă” Chișinău, Republic of Moldova.



## **Abstract**

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Acest studiu are ca obiectiv aflarea oportunităților de abordare inter și transdisciplinară a educației ecologice în contextul curriculumului. Premisele de la care pornim:

1. Se ține cont de dimensiunea ecoeducațională atunci când se întocmește curriculumul?

2. Autorii de manuale urmăresc introducerea unor elemente de educație ecologică pe tot parcursul temelor propuse?

Va fi analizată astfel curricula școlară dar și manualele alternative de la învățământul primar și preșcolar. Vom descrie modele de educație ecologică promovate de autorii curriculumului, apoi vom formula sugestii de politici educaționale ale ecoeducației. Analiza pe care o vom dezvolta se va baza atât pe aspectele cantitative cât și pe cele calitative, urmărind gradul de cuprindere a unor forme de educație ecologică în aria curriculară, modelele și valorile educației ecologice promovate. Vom urmări modurile de abordare în proiectarea programelor de studiu pentru educația ecologică: orientarea socială, procesuală, personalizată pe de o parte iar pe cealaltă parte abordările metodologice: conservatoare, praxiologice, explorativ-investigaționale, evidențiind modele metodologice de educație ecologică în învățământul primar. Vom analiza principiile de natură globală, holistică și sistemică pe care se bazează realizarea educației ecologice în cadrul formal, punctând apoi și cadrul nonformal, respectiv informal, urmărind direcțiile specifice educației ecologice: prospectivă, socială, permanentă, deschisă, concretizate din direcțiile generale ale educației.

**Cuvinte cheie:** educație ecologică, interdisciplinaritate, transdisciplinaritate, curriculum.

## Psychosocial Skills as Determinants of Quality of Life in Young People

[Competențele psihosociale ca determinante ale calității vieții la tineri]

Natalia MUSIENCO<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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At present, we are finding more often new concepts that tend to describe the life of the population. One of these concepts is the quality of life that, for the first time, came to the attention of specialists in the economy, demography and migration. From this point of view, the quality of life implies a systemic concept, defined by the unity of its components: the person as a biological and spiritual being, the life and the environment in which it flows. This implies that the field of quality of life must include both the objective characteristics of the individual (or society), his/her life and living conditions, as well as the subjective assessment characteristics, reflecting the subject's relationship to the realities of his/her life. The quality of life crystallizes into the subjective satisfaction of persons' self and their lives, as well as the objective characteristics inherent in human life as a biological, psychological (spiritual) and social phenomenon. The pilot research initiated by us examined the study of psychosocial competences as factors of subjective evaluation of the quality of life. We assumed that the level of development of psychosocial competences would correlate positively with the subjective perception of quality of life. 40 students, with ages 18-24, students of social, economic and educational profiles participated in the pilot research. The set of methods included 5 research methods: 1. The questionnaire for determining the level of social competence development (A.P. Goldstein); 2. Diagnostic test of social communication competence (SCC); 3. Rotter scale to determine the control locus; 4. Evaluation of satisfaction with the quality of life (N. Vodopianova); 5. AMSSA(ro) – Questionnaire of Adaptation to Student's Environment and Academic Requests (Sv. Rusnac).

**Keywords:** quality of life; psychosocial skills; subjective assessment, young people.

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<sup>1</sup> Master of Clinical Psychology and Psychological Counseling, ULIM, Chisinau, Moldova, Republic of, natalia.musienco@gmail.com, +37369222132

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**Abstract**

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În prezent tot mai des întâlnim concepte noi, care tind să descrie viața populației. Unul din aceste concepte este calitatea vieții (*quality of life*) care, pentru început a intrat în atenția specialiștilor din economie, demografie și migrație. Din acest punct de vedere, calitatea vieții presupune un concept sistemic, definit prin unitatea componentelor sale: persoana ca ființă biologică și spirituală, viața și mediul în care decurge aceasta. Acest lucru implică faptul că domeniul calității vieții trebuie să includă atât caracteristicile obiective ale persoanei (sau societății), viața și condițiile de viață ale acestuia, cât și caracteristicile de evaluare subiectivă, reflectând relația subiectului la realitățile vieții sale. Calitatea vieții se cristalizează în satisfacția subiectivă a oamenilor de sine și de viața lor, precum și caracteristicile obiective inerente vieții umane ca fenomen biologic, psihologic (spiritual) și social. Cercetarea-pilot inițiată de noi a examinat studiul competențelor psihosociale ca factori de evaluare subiectivă a calității vieții. Am presupus că nivelul de dezvoltare a competențelor psihosociale ar corela pozitiv cu percepția subiectivă a calității vieții. În cadrul cercetării-pilot au participat 40 de studenți, cu vârste cuprinse între 18-24 ani, studenți ai profilelor social, economic și educațional. Setul de metode a inclus 5 metode de cercetare: 1. Chestionar de determinare a nivelului de dezvoltare a competențelor sociale (A.P. Goldstein); 2. Test de diagnostic a competenței sociale de comunicare (CSC); 3. Scala Rotter pentru determinarea locusul controlului; 4. Evaluarea satisfacției față de calitatea vieții (N. Vodopianova); 5. AMSSA - Chestionar de adaptare la mediul studentesc și solicitările academic (Sv. Rusnac).

**Cuvinte-cheie:** calitatea vieții, competențe psihosociale, evaluare subiectivă, tineri.

## The Importance of Studying Foreign Languages Texts for Athletes Specialized in Fitness

[Importanta studierii textelor in limbi straine la sportivi  
specializati in fitness]

Natalia NASTAS<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The study of foreign languages texts for athletes specialized in fitness in the conditions of the actual society is in agreement with the needs of the educated subjects. The teaching-learning of the foreign languages is appropriately with the European educational activity (the common European framework of reference for languages), with the world scientific elaborations regarding this issue. For that purpose, in Republic of Moldova is compulsory the development of education, generally the development of communication competence, necessary in an appropriate for communication in a foreign language. The professional study of foreign language texts contributes to the abilities, knowledge and professional attitudes development, through domains exploration of other disciplines with different contents. However, as evidenced by our study of the theory and practice of teaching English in the faculty of sport and especially in the specialization "Fitness" the inclusion issue of the English language interdisciplinary with professional education subject of the future specialists in the field are not given proper attention. Foreign language is necessary for future sports specialist not only as a means of selecting scientific information but also as a means of communication (the exchange of experience, trainings and international sports events for personal contacts, etc.).

**Keywords:** foreign languages, texts, students, fitness, communication competence.

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### Abstract

Studiarea textelor in limbi străine la sportivi specializati in fitness în condițiile actualei societăți este în concordanță cu necesitățile subiecților educați. Predarea-învățarea textelor in limbile străine este în consens cu

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<sup>1</sup> PhD student, State University of Physical Education and Sport, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, natasanastas@mail.ru, +37368361990/+37322311241.

activitatea educațională europeană (Cadrul European Comun de Referință pentru Limbi), cu elaborările științifice mondiale asupra problemei în discuție. În acest sens, în Republica Moldova este imperativa dezvoltarea învățământului, în general, și a învățământului profesional (vocațional), în special formarea competenței de comunicare, necesare unei comunicări adecvate într-o limbă străină. Studiarea textelor în limbi străine cu aspect profesional contribuie la formarea competențelor profesionale, prin explorarea domeniilor altor discipline cu conținuturi diverse. Totodată, după cum reiese din studiul nostru al teoriei și practicii predării limbii engleze în cadrul facultăților de sport și mai cu seama la specializarea „Fitness” aspectul integrării limbii engleze interdisciplinare cu materia profesională educațională pentru viitorii specialiști din domeniu nu li se acorda atenția cuvenită. Limba străină îi este necesară viitorului specialist sportiv nu numai ca mijloc de selectare a informației științifice dar și ca mijloc de comunicare (în schimbul de experiență, în cantonamente și competiții sportive internaționale, pentru contacte personale etc.).

**Cuvinte-cheie:** limbi străine, texte în limbi străine, studenți specializați în fitness, fitness, competența de comunicare în limbi străine.

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## **Biodata**

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### **Natalia NASTAS**

PhD student, university lecturer at the Foreign Languages Chair. My activity is focused on researching foreign languages texts, scientific papers for athletes specialized in Fitness. I have participated in the seminars and scientific-practical conferences within the Universities and other institutions.

## **Entrepreneurship Development in Teaching and Learning - The Entrepreneurial University**

[Dezvoltarea antreprenoriatului in invatamant si invatare –  
Universitatea Antreprenoriala]

Carmen NASTASE<sup>1</sup>, Gabriela PRELIPCEAN<sup>2</sup>

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### **Abstract**

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In the knowledge-based society, entrepreneurial universities have been playing an increasingly important role for socio-economic innovation and development. The aim of this study is to perform an analysis, involving the observation of the dimensions of entrepreneurial universities. European Commission is devoting special attention to entrepreneurship training, special to university, with a view to encouraging Europe's young people to become the entrepreneurs of the future. This kind of educational system contributes to increase the research and development, multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary innovation capacity by developing the specific infrastructure and attracting young researchers and highly qualified specialists, supports students in developing entrepreneurial skills and provides tailored support for early-stage, high-growth businesses and ideas. In addition to their own discoveries, universities can help attract new people, knowledge, and financial resources. They can help to adapt knowledge originating elsewhere to local conditions. The main conclusions of this study are that universities are playing a central role in regional development and they have to take the responsibility for that. This means basically the following points of view: universities must have good contacts and relationships within the region, with local actors and especially with the SMEs. This means an appropriate understanding of real development needs of SMEs and the region. At the same time, universities must have a good understanding about the ideas behind the regional development policies and structurally funded programmes and strategic partnerships. By combining these two perspectives, universities should take a proactive role in the development of regional economies.

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<sup>1</sup> Professor PhD, University "Ștefan cel Mare" of Suceava, Romania, ncarmen@usv.ro, +400740043099.

<sup>2</sup> Professor PhD, University "Ștefan cel Mare" of Suceava, Romania, gabrielap@seap.usv.ro, +400744571199.

**Keywords:** education and training, entrepreneurship development, entrepreneurial universities, regional development, strategic partnerships.

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### **Abstract**

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În societatea bazată pe cunoaștere, universitățile antreprenoriale joacă un rol tot mai important pentru inovarea și dezvoltarea socio-economică. Scopul acestui studiu este de a efectua o analiză, care implică observarea dimensiunilor universităților antreprenoriale. Comisia Europeană acordă o atenție deosebită formării antreprenoriale, în special universităților, în vederea încurajării tinerilor europeni să devină antreprenori ai viitorului. Acest tip de sistem educațional contribuie la creșterea capacității de inovare în domeniul cercetării și dezvoltării, multidisciplinare și interdisciplinare, prin dezvoltarea infrastructurii specifice și atragerea tinerilor cercetători și a specialiștilor cu înaltă calificare, susținerea studenților prin dezvoltarea abilităților antreprenoriale și acordarea unui sprijin adaptat pentru etapa timpurie, susținerea afacerilor și ideilor cu creștere rapidă. În plus față de propriile inovații, universitățile pot susține atragerea de noi specialiști, cunoștințe și resurse financiare. Ele pot ajuta la adaptarea cunoștințelor provenite din alte domenii la condițiile locale. Principalele concluzii ale acestui studiu este că universitățile joacă un rol central în dezvoltarea regională și că trebuie să își asume responsabilitatea pentru aceasta. Aceasta înseamnă, în esență, următoarele puncte de vedere: universitățile trebuie să aibă contacte și relații bune în regiune, cu actorii locali și mai ales cu IMM-urile. Aceasta înseamnă o înțelegere adecvată a nevoilor reale de dezvoltare ale IMM-urilor și ale regiunii. În același timp, universitățile trebuie să aibă o bună înțelegere cu privire la ideile din spatele politicilor de dezvoltare regională și a programelor finanțate din fonduri structurale și a parteneriatelor strategice. Prin combinarea acestor două perspective, universitățile ar trebui să joace un rol proactiv în dezvoltarea economiilor regionale.

**Cuvinte cheie:** educație și formare, dezvoltare antreprenorială, universități antreprenoriale, dezvoltare regională, parteneriate strategice.

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**Biodata**


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**Carmen NASTASE**

Currently dean of the Faculty of Economics and Public Administration, Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava, Romania. Editor in chief - 'The USV Annals of Economics and Public Administration, ([www.seap.usv.ro/annals](http://www.seap.usv.ro/annals)), consultant in the field of entrepreneurship, 20 year academic experience, doctoral and postdoctoral degree in the field of economics, trainer certificate of International-Competency based Economics through Formation of Enterprise, Certification of Quality manager, Certification of Auditor; speakers and invited professor, author and co-author of 12 books published in prestigious publishing houses, more than 70 articles published, member in the research team of 29 grants, project manager in 7 international grants.

**Gabriela PRELIPCEAN**

Professor, PhD; "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Vice-Rector, PhD supervisor: Field Economy, Teaching: Policies and regional development in EU, Regional Economics. The main focus of research: Regional Economics Studies; Regional Policies; European Integration; Migration Policies and Remittances; Assessing, Managing, and Financing Extreme Events; Crisis Management. Fellowships: *NEC Fellowships Postdoctoral*, *New Europe College Institute*; Fulbright Postdoctoral Fellowship USA; Research grant at University of Bologna, Italy, in the field of Regional Development; Visiting professor and researcher. Author and co-author of 11 books, more than 80 papers published. More than 20 research grants as director or team-member, including EU and cross border project.



## Fatphobia is also a Social Work issue

Nina NAVAJAS-PERTEGÁS<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Over the last decades fat has become the focus public health agencies and governments in industrialized countries. Labelled as an "epidemic", fatness has become one of the most important challenges to overcome in health interventions. Other academics have questioned the biomedical discourse for its alarmist tone and the claims made about the dangers of fat. The "obesity epidemic" discourse has been constructed as the new moral panic of the 21st century and fat people are used as a scapegoat blaming them for their "unhealthy lifestyles" and inability to self-govern. To understand this phenomenon, attention must be paid to the place of enunciation of such discourse: a context characterized by the rise of neoliberal policies and the cut on public expenditure. In this presentation I provide scientific evidence in order to deconstruct some myths about fat. Based on Goffman's contributions on *stigma*, I will delve into stigmas commonly associated with fat people with the aim of showing that *fatphobia* produces social discrimination and that the issue of health is not simply a discourse of governing bodies, but life itself is at risk due to body shape standards. Taking these aspects into account I intend to promote an anti-oppressive praxis and teaching of social work with the aim to remove and fight against negative attitudes and stereotypes towards fat service users. As social workers we must be attentive and critical to the "epidemic" discourse and to the policies proposed to by governments overcome it in order to not to re-stigmatise fat individuals.

**Keywords:** fatphobia; critical social work; social discrimination; weight stigma; social inequalities.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD Candidate with a Predoctoral Scholarship from the Spanish Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports in the Institute of Women's Studies, University of Valencia. Valencia, Spain; email address: [nina.navajas@uv.es](mailto:nina.navajas@uv.es); phone: Tf +34 963983796.

**Biodata**

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**Nina NAVAJAS-PERTEGÁS**

I hold a degree in Social Work and a Master Degree in Gender & Equality Policies from the University of Valencia (UV). I was awarded with an extraordinary prize upon graduation; the Jane Addams Award from the Faculty of Social Sciences UV for the best Final Project with a gender perspective; the extraordinary end-of-course prize for my Master's degree and the Olga Quiñones Prize from the UV to the best master thesis with a gender perspective. I am a PhD Candidate with a Predoctoral Scholarship from the Spanish Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports in the Institute of Women's Studies (UV). I prepare my doctoral thesis from a feminist interdisciplinary critical approach about contemporary identity configuration processes and how women live the relationship with their body.

## The Relationship between Perfectionism Perception and Academic Achievement of University Student

Funda NAYİR<sup>1</sup>, Mehmet ŞAHİN<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

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Perfectionism is trying to be perfect in a sense. In this context, a person put targets which are difficult to reach and strive to achieve these goals. Academic achievement is an important result of learning outcomes. When the literature examined it is seen that there is a relationship between academic achievement and perfectionism perception. The aim of this study is to reveal the relationship between perfectionism perceptions and academic achievement of university students in Turkey. For this purpose, answers to the following questions were sought. 1. What are the perfectionism perceptions of university students? 2. Is there any significant difference between perfectionism perceptions of university students according to gender, department, mother educational status and father educational status? 3. Is there any significant relationship between perfectionism perceptions and academic achievement of university students? This is a descriptive survey. The research sample will be composed of 200 university student studied at a University in Turkey. "Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale" scale was used, developed by Frost (1990) as a data gathering instrument. The scale composed of six sub-scale called concern over mistake, doubts about actions, parental expectations, parental criticism, personnel standards and organization/order. The grade point average is used as academic achievement. The data gathered by questionnaire was analysed by descriptive statistical analysis method. In addition the t-test (according to gender) and the ANOVA analysis (department, mother education status and father education status) and correlational analysis was used. The data analysis is going on.

**Keywords:** perfectionism, academic achievement, university students.

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<sup>1</sup> Asst. Prof. Çankırı Karatekin University, Çankırı, Turkey, fnayir@yahoo.com, +90 376 218 9551.

<sup>2</sup> Asst. Prof., Çankırı Karatekin University, Çankırı, Turkey, mehmetshin\_38@hotmail.com, +90 376 218 9551.

---

**Biodata:**

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**Funda NAYIR**

K. Funda Nayir is an Ass. Prof.Dr. in the Department of Educational Management, Supervision, Planning and Economics. She received her BA in Chemistry, from Middle East Technical University in 2000. In, 2007, she received her MA and in 2011, she received her Phd in Educational Management and Supervision in Ankara University. She is a specialist in the field of educational management and supervision and teacher training programme. She was a visiting researcher in Dublin City University between March and May, 2013. She has published in the fields of organizational behaviour, teacher training, school management, children rights.

**Mehmet SAHIN**

Mehmet Sahin is an Ass. Prof.Dr. in the Department of Curriculum and Instruction at Cankırı Karatekin University. He received his BA, MA and Phd in Curriculum and Instruction. He is a specialist in the field of curriculum and instruction, and teacher training, educational science. He has published in the fields of teacher training, teacher behaviour, and curriculum.

## Public Debt in Romania in the Context the Economic Development of the European Union

Vasile Cosmin NICULA<sup>1</sup>, Bogdan Narcis FÎRȚESCU<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

This article is an analysis of the public debt in Romania, in the context of the current economic development of the EU, in the framework of a market economy where the challenges resulting from public debt level increase or from the influence of possible external factors lead to the maximization of the indebtedness risk. In this context, the economic policy to be approached at the level of the European Union needs to also consider the consequences of the economic growth at global level, which continues marked by uncertainty and due to the fact that major gaps continue to exist among various regions. Given that economies are confronted with unforeseen events, which can result in the emergence of economic crises, the strategies applied in the field of public debt need to also consider its vulnerability, the states' financial situation, as well as the impact on world economy.

**Keywords:** public debt, budget deficit, gross domestic product (GDP), indebtedness, the European Accounts System, the Maastricht Treaty etc.

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<sup>1</sup> Timișoara „West University”, Doctoral School, The Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, [vasilecosminnicula@gmail.com](mailto:vasilecosminnicula@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, Ph.D., Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Romania, [firtescu@uaic.ro](mailto:firtescu@uaic.ro)

## Changes in the External Audit Induced by the Implementation of the Europe 2020 Strategy - The Digital Agenda for Romania

Vasile Cosmin NICULA<sup>1</sup>, Bogdan Narcis FÎRȚESCU<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

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In order to ensure sustainable and smart economic growth, able to promote social inclusion, the European Union has developed, as part of the Europe 2020 strategy, the Digital Europe 2020 Agenda. This Agenda has as main objective the implementation of the most advanced models based on information and communications technology (ICT) to develop a Digital Single Market which presupposes the existence of national digital economies in the Member States. In Romania, the Ministry of Communications and Information Society has developed a National Strategy on the Agenda 2020 Digital Romania, which relate to the objectives set by the European Digital Agenda. In fact, as far as these objectives are relevant and in line with the strategic vision of Romania concerning information technology and communications, with the time horizon of 2020, some of these objectives have been excerpted and adapted to the current context from Romania. The complexity of the issues addressed by the Agenda, its novelty and, specificity, induces changes of the auditing paradigm under the conditions of the massive dissemination of electronic services in the society and in the economy. It is a new model of auditing, which will use specific methods and techniques for audit assignments in the digital environments, essentially characterized by a dematerialized context, by specific threats and risks the assessment and treatment of which require, in many cases, in-depth expertise (for example, information security, non-repudiation of the transaction, transactions tracking - path sequence reconstitution). This article presents an analysis, in terms of the impact on the external audit, of the most relevant objectives contained in the National Strategy for the Digital Agenda of Romania 2020.

**Keywords:** Digital single market, e-government services, interoperability, cyber security, Open data, Big data, Cloud computing, Social media, Next Generation Network.

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<sup>1</sup> Timișoara „West University”, Doctoral School, The Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, vasilecosminnicula@gmail.com. \* Corresponding author.

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, Ph.D., Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Romania, firtescu@uaic.ro.

## Image of the State in the Context of Social Synergetics

Evgeniya M. NIKOLAEVA<sup>1</sup>, Yulia F. KALIMULLINA<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

In modern social and humanitarian researches ideas of the self-organization theory are actively developed. In case of consideration of state image as a system, the most effective is the view of it in the context of social synergetics. The system of determinants of state image is difficult, complex system. Its elements, performing certain functions, having only connected together, form a huge structure which is named "Image of the state". In this regard it is possible to speak about the emergence properties of state image as the system. Considering the fact that image of the state represents the ultrastable system keeping orderliness of the structure and at the same time being in a condition of transformation and changing we can consider it as a social fractal. In this regard the fractal is very operational concept which is visually representing the idea of infinite formation, incompleteness, procedurality of such sociocultural phenomenon as image of the state. At the level of a single subject there is a process of cognitive dissipation - washing out, dispersion, redistribution and structuring information arriving from the microlevel where the main actors purposefully form image of the state. As a result of difficult imposing of patterns and counter-patterns and their subsequent dissipation in consciousness of the subject there is an image of the state.

**Keywords:** image of the state, cognitive dissipation, emergence, image pattern (counter-pattern), proto-image, social synergetics.

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### Biodata

#### Evgeniya M. NIKOLAEVA

Professor, doctor of science, Institute of Philosophy, Social Sciences and Mass Communication

Unique identifier in the Web of Science (Researcher ID):  
<http://www.researcherid.com/rid/S-3339-2016>

Unique identifier in the Scopus (Author ID):  
<http://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.url?authorId=55836246400>

Quantity of published work in Scopus: 4

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<sup>1</sup> Professor, Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia, e-mail: [kaisa1011@rambler.ru](mailto:kaisa1011@rambler.ru).

<sup>2</sup> PhD student, Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia, e-mail: [kajufa@mail.ru](mailto:kajufa@mail.ru).

Quantity of reference on published work in Scopus: 2

Personal index of Hirsh: 1

Unique identifier in the ORCID (ORCID ID): <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0150-1611>

**Yulia F. KALIMULLINA**

PhD student, Institute of Philosophy, Social Sciences and Mass Communication.

Unique identifier in the ORCID (ORCID ID): [orcid.org/0000-0002-6905-0618](http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6905-0618)



## Education as a Research (Philosophical and Pedagogical Strategy of Media Education)

Evgeniya Mikhailovna NIKOLAEVA<sup>1</sup>, Polina Sergeevna KOTLIAR<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

The article presents the philosophical and pedagogical strategy targeted on the development of critical and creative thinking and literate discourse skills. This article presents philosophical and pedagogical strategy aimed at the development of skills of critical and creative thinking and a competent reasoning which can act as a media education basis. It shows that the community of researchers is an interactive form of lesson organization that allows us to develop the skills of sanity, ethical-and-democratic behaviour. The presented theoretical substantiation of the strategy, the methods and the materials of its empirical approbation allow us to arrange a lesson on the basis of the community of researchers, which contributes to the development of both cognitive, ethical-and-social skills of students.

**Keywords:** Community of researchers, philosophizing, Socratic dialogue, problem solving activity approach, media education.

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### Biodata



#### Evgeniya M. NIKOLAEVA

Professor, doctor of science, Institute of Philosophy, Social Sciences and Mass Communication

Unique identifier in the Web of Science (Researcher ID): <http://www.researcherid.com/rid/S-3339-2016>

Unique identifier in the Scopus (Author ID):

<http://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.url?authorId=55836246400>

Quantity of published work in Scopus: 4

Quantity of reference on published work in Scopus: 2

Personal index of Hirsh: 1

Unique identifier in the ORCID (ORCID ID): <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0150-1611>

---

<sup>1</sup> Professor, Department of General Philosophy, Kazan (Volga region) Federal University, Kazan, Russian Federation, [kaisa1011@rambler.ru](mailto:kaisa1011@rambler.ru), +79173908467.

<sup>2</sup> PhD student, Department of General Philosophy, Kazan (Volga region) Federal University, Kazan, Russian Federation, [polikotsob@mail.ru](mailto:polikotsob@mail.ru), +79178996197.



**Polina Sergeevna KOTLIAR**

[orcid.org/0000-0003-4795-8841](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4795-8841), Russia, Republic of Tatarstan, Kremlevskaya Street, 35, 420008 Kazan, Russia. E-mail: [polikotsob@mail.ru](mailto:polikotsob@mail.ru), PhD Student, Institute of Social and Philosophical Sciences and Mass Communications, Kazan (Volga region) Federal University, Russian Federation.

## Perceiving the Role of Pro-Social Behavior in the Practice of Social Professions

[Percepția asupra rolului comportamentelor pro-sociale în practica profesiilor sociale]

Gheorghita NISTOR<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Prosocial behavior, altruism are concepts that incite reflection. The theoretical framework explains the formation and development of these concepts (biological, sociological and psychological theories), but there are also a number of factors in the social environment that determine their appearance. *Purpose:* The aim of this research is to identify a significant correlation between prosocial behavior (the innate and learned components) and choosing a career in the social field, especially social work. *Methodology:* The sociological survey, based on a questionnaire, applied to 120 students in social work has an exploratory role in identifying the correlation. *Results and Conclusions:* Choosing, practicing a social profession, success and performance in practice are influenced by altruism, empathy, models that promote and support social values and social responsibility. Adults should offer more altruistic models and become more pro-social, perhaps more involved in helping people in difficulty. To have a pro-social society, we should start educating children in the spirit of altruistic values.

**Keywords:** prosocial behavior, altruism, imitation, social learning, the norm of reciprocity and responsibility.

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### Abstract

Comportamentul prosocial, altruismul sunt concepte care incită la reflecție. Cadrul teoretic explică formarea și dezvoltarea acestor concepte (teorii biologice, sociologice și psihologice) dar sunt și o serie de factori din mediul social care determină apariția lor. *Scop:* Scopul prezentei cercetări este identificarea unei corelații semnificative între comportamentul prosocial (componentele înăscută și învățată) și alegerea unei cariere în

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<sup>1</sup> Assistant professor/Senior Lecturer, Ph.D, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, 9-11, B-dul Schitul Măgureanu, Bucharest, Romania, 040 0722 464 111, nistorgheorghita@gmail.com.

domeniul social, în special asistența socială. *Metodologie:* Ancheta sociologică, pe bază de chestionar, aplicată unui număr de 120 de studenți în asistență socială are un rol explorator în identificarea corelației. *Rezultate și concluzii:* Alegerea, practicarea unei profesii din domeniul social, succesul și performanța în practică sunt influențate de altruism, empatie, modelele care promovează și susțin valorile sociale și responsabilitatea socială. Adulții ar trebui să ofere mai multe modele altruiste și să devină mai *prosociali*, poate implicându-se mai des în campanii de întraajutorare a celor în dificultate. Pentru a avea o societate pro-socială ar trebui să începem să educăm copiii în spiritul valorilor altruiste.

**Cuvinte cheie:** comportament prosocial, altruism, imitație, învățare socială, norma reciprocității și responsabilității.

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### Biodata

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### Gheorghita NISTOR

*Assistant professor (Senior Lecturer) Ph.D.*  
Department of *on Social Work*, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work  
Teaching of Lectures on: The Behavior and Social Environment, Applied Social Psychology; Social Work focused on Family; Social Work and Counselling in the school; Psychosociology of

organizations.

**Books:** *Motivation and Organisational Culture* (2016), University Publishing House of Bucharest; *Motivation and Risk Behaviour. Case Study – Transportation*, Niculescu Press, Bucharest, 2005;

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## **Tobit Regression Model for Determine theDistribution of Profits in Iraq**

Meshal HARBIODAH<sup>1</sup>, Ali Sadig Mohommed BAGER<sup>2</sup>, Bahr Kadhim MOHAMMED<sup>3</sup>

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### **Abstract**

Censoring is something that occurs quite often in data systems and is usually known as Tobit model, the data of dependent variable for a specific phenomenon censored from right side or left side. Or have a specific restriction point where the approved variable is called (Threshold point). The censored regression model is considered to be the proper model. When the data has to be censored from left at censored point equal to zero, then the Tobit regression model represents the appropriate model. The profit distribution in the some shareholding companies determines the part of the profits distributed to the shareholders and the part that is held. The retained profits are a major source of investment financing and expansion in the companies and although expansion is desirable, profit distribution is also desirable. We will use a data set for some companies traded in the Iraqi Stock Exchange between 2005 and 2015. In this paper, we will study the determinants between the competing companies on the Iraq Stock Exchange. The study examines the determinants of the amount of dividends using Tobit specifications. Our results at the end of the analysis tables of the problem under study that the ratio of shares to shareholders and state ownership affect the distribution of profits paid, and that the age of companies, the size of companies are crucial factors in the distribution of profits of companies in Iraq.

**Keywords:** Tobit regression model; dividend policy; Iraq Stock Exchange.

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<sup>1</sup> The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Department of Statistics and Econometrics, Muthanna University, m.algelidh@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Department of Statistics and Econometrics, Muthanna University, nader.ali62@yahoo.com

<sup>3</sup> The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Department of Statistics and Econometrics, University of AL-Qadisiyah, baherm@yahoo.com

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## Biodata

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**Meshal Harbi ODAH** is master at the Muthanna University (Iraq). Also a PhD student at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies. He has Master degree in Statistics from the University of BAMU (India). Domains of interest: lineal regression model, Design experiments, censored regression, and inference statistic and dataanalysis. I participated in many international conferences in the field of applied statistics. I attended several workshops in the field of econometrics. Email-[m.algelidh@gmail.com](mailto:m.algelidh@gmail.com).

**Ali Sadig Mohommed BAGER** is master at the Muthanna University (Iraq). Also a PhD student at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies. He has Master degree in Statistics from the University of BAMU (India) .Domains of interest: lineal regression model, factorial experiments, Bayes theory, inference statistic and data analysis .I participated in many international conferences in the field of applied statistics. I attended several workshops in the field of econometrics E-mail -[nader.ali62@yahoo.com](mailto:nader.ali62@yahoo.com).

**Bahr Kadhim MOHAMMED** is master at the University of AL-Qadisiya (Iraq). Also a PhD student at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies. He has Master degree in Statistics from the University of BAMU (India). Domains of interest: factorial experiments, non-lineal regression model, methodsof variablesselection, Mathematical statistics and data analysis .I participated in many international conferences in the field of applied statistics. I attended several workshops in the field of applied statistics. E-mail- [baherm@yahoo.com](mailto:baherm@yahoo.com)

## Enriching the ICT Competences of University Students - a Key Factor for their Success

[Imbunatatind competentele ICT ale studentilor de la universitate – un factor cheie pentru succesul propriu]

Lucia PASCALE<sup>1</sup>, Gabriel GORGHIU<sup>2</sup>, Laura Monica GORGHIU<sup>3</sup>

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### Abstract

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The actual EU *Digital Agenda* - as one of the seven pillars of the *Europe 2020 Strategy* - suggests to exploit in a better way the massive potential offered by ICTs, with the view to promote innovation, economic growth and progress. In this respect, it stipulates to consolidate the European citizens' ICT competences and skills, by improving the long-term implementation of both digital literacy and e-skills policies for the labor market. It is more than obvious that for the university students, ICT is playing an important role, enabling them to acquire the necessary competences and skills required in their studies and/or for the nowadays digital world, targeting also on helping them to be easily inserted in the labor market after finishing their studies. In this respect, in the frame of the Romanian Sectoral Operational Program for Human Resources Development 2007-2013, Valahia University Targoviste proposed the project entitled "*EduWeb - New Competences related to the Using of Multimedia, Web 2.0 and Virtual Instrumentation Applications - A Guarantee of University Degrees Quality*", which tried to provide to students extensive learning opportunities and specific competences, by promoting new and innovative courses in the field of multimedia and Web 2.0 applications, answering to their needs related to introducing in the curricula more ICT based disciplines or updating the contents of the existed ones, with the view to include information and activities that exploit open-source multimedia technologies and Web 2.0 tools. The paper tries to analyze the extent to which ICT in general, and multimedia and web 2.0 tools in particular, is perceived by the university students as a reliable key for their success, but

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<sup>1</sup> Lecturer, Ph.D., Valahia University Targoviste, Targoviste, Romania, E-mail: lucia.p2005@gmail.com, Tel.: +40724028687.

<sup>2</sup> Professor, Ph.D., Valahia University Targoviste, Romania, E-mail: ggorghiu@gmail.com, Tel.: +40742879508.

<sup>3</sup> Associate Professor, Ph.D., Valahia University Targoviste, Romania, E-mail: lgorghiu@gmail.com, Tel.: +40742329970.



also as an appropriate factor for acquiring new competences and skills that make them prepared for the labor market.

**Keywords:** ICT; Multimedia; Web 2.0; students' competences; EduWeb project.

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### **Abstract**

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Actuala *Agendă Digitală* a Uniunii Europene - definită ca fiind unul dintre cei șapte piloni ai *Strategiei Europa 2020* - propune o exploatare mai bună a potențialului masiv oferit de Tehnologiile Informaționale și ale Comunicațiilor (TIC), în vederea promovării inovației, creșterii economice și progresului în Europa. În acest sens, o direcție de acțiune este orientată pe consolidarea competențelor digitale ale cetățenilor europeni, inclusiv pentru o mai ușoară accesare pe piața forței de muncă. Legat de acest fapt, în contextul actual, este evident că pentru studenți, TIC joacă un rol important, permițând dobândirea competențelor și abilităților necesare atât absolvirii programelor de studii, dar și pregătirii lor pentru *Lumea Digitală*, ajutându-i astfel la inserarea cu ușurință pe piața muncii, după finalizarea studiilor. Astfel, în cadrul *Programului Operațional Sectorial Dezvoltarea Resurselor Umane 2007-2013*, Universitatea Valahia din Târgoviște a propus proiectul intitulat "*EduWeb - Noi competențe privind utilizarea aplicațiilor multimedia, Web 2.0 și a instrumentației virtuale - o garanție a calității calificărilor universitare*", care a încercat să ofere studenților oportunități de învățare și competențe specifice, prin promovarea în ciclurile de licență a unor noi cursuri inovative în domeniul utilizării aplicațiilor multimedia și Web 2.0, răspunzând nevoilor exprimate, legate de introducerea în programa de învățământ a mai multor discipline orientate pe TIC sau actualizarea conținutului celor existente, cu scopul de a include informații și activități care exploatează tehnologiile multimedia de tip *open source*, dar și instrumentele specifice Web 2.0. Lucrarea încearcă să analizeze măsura în care TIC în general, precum și instrumentele multimedia și Web 2.0 în particular, sunt percepute de către studenți ca o soluție relevantă pentru succesul lor, dar și ca un factor important în ceea ce privește dobândirea de noi competențe și abilități care îi pregătesc pentru piața muncii.



### **Lucia PASCALE**

She graduated the Faculty of Technological Engineering from Transylvania University Brasov. She has a Ph.D. in Mechanic Engineering. She started her didactic activity in 1997, and since 2004 she has been lecturer in Department of Automation, Computer Science and Electrical Engineering, Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Electronics and Information Technology, Valahia University Targoviste, being the holder of courses: *Computer Assisted Graphics* and *Modelling of Mechatronic Systems*, as well as laboratory dedicated to *Computers Programming* and *Programming Languages I, II*. She is author and co-author of 5 books and laboratory guidance and over 40 communications and articles published in country and abroad. She has a patent and she participated as member in 10 projects.



### **Gabriel GORGHIU**

He graduated the Polytechnic University of Bucharest, Faculty of Engineering and Management of Technological Systems, and Valahia University Targoviste, Faculty of Sciences and Arts, specialization: Mathematics-Informatics. He is Professor at Teacher Training Department, Valahia University Targoviste. The area of interest is oriented on: educational technologies - e-learning, interaction and virtual communication, web-based learning platforms, using ICT for educational purposes. He coordinated several European Socrates Comenius 2.1 and LLP Comenius / KA3 Projects, acted also as local coordinator of the FP7 projects: “*PROFILES - Professional Reflection Oriented Focus on Inquiry-based Learning and Education through Science*” and “*IRRESISTIBLE - Including Responsible Research and Innovation in Cutting Edge Science and Inquiry-based Science Education to Improve Teacher's Ability of Bridging Learning Environments*”. He is also the Director of the *Centre for Scientific Research and Innovation in Educational Sciences “I.T. Radu”* within ICSTM (Scientific and Technological Institute of Multidisciplinary Research of Valahia University Targoviste).



**Laura Monica GORGHIU:**

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

Valahia University Targoviste - responsible with education and quality assurance issues.

She has long experience in academic management, project management and coordination of the quality management system implementation at university level. She was coordinator or team member in 38 research contracts and international/national projects in the areas of ICT in education and chemistry, she has published as author / co-author over 300 scientific papers published in ISI journals, magazines of international peer-reviewed (indexed in international databases), proceedings of national and international conferences and 34 books / university courses / laboratory guided handbooks (28 with ISBN).

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## Lexical-Phraseological Categorization of Idioms in Lexicology

Olga PASCARI<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

To the best of our knowledge, the issue of idiomaticity is considered to be one of the greatest challenges in lexicology. It is due to the fact that English is an analytical language. Despite a wide range of idiomatic categories, the notion 'idiom' has been mostly used without pattern distinction. Consequently, the present article aims at examining the unpredictability of the lexical unit development and the idiomatic expression diffuse rule boundaries that lead to the diversified phenomenon of idiomaticity. Thus, to face the vast number and great diversity of word-combinations, we are going to analyse them according to the following semantic criteria: 1) connotative versus non-connotative word-combinations; 2) clichéd expressions; 3) phraseological units proper; 4) word-combinations with extra linguistic peculiarities; and 5) culture-bound word-combinations. Another idiom categorisation is thematically determined. It represents not only the subject matter but at the same time the cultural and sociolinguistic features, which are distinctive to a certain community. We intend to lay emphasis on the thematic clichés which have the British, American and Romanian components. In conclusion, it is important to mention the emergence of a sociolinguistic phenomenon, which come up with names and referents, lexicon and syntax. In consequence, the outlined semantic criteria of lexical-phraseological categorization can help the learner to concentrate on facets of complex lexical units and pin down the errors in phraseological usage.

**Keywords:** Idiom; lexicology; word-combination; lexicon, categorization.

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### Abstract

Clasificarea imbinarilor de cuvinte lexico-frazeologice in lexicologie. Dupa cum se știe, problema idiomacitații este considerată ca una din cele mai mari provocari in lexicologie. Aceasta se datorează faptului că limba engleză este o limbă analitică. În ciuda unei game largi de categorii idiomatice, noțiunea "idiom" a fost utilizată în cea mai mare parte fără

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<sup>1</sup> MA, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova, Chisinau, The Republic of Moldova, opascari@yahoo.com, +37369242290.

distincția de model. În consecință, prezentul articol vizează examinarea imprevizibilității dezvoltării unității lexicale și a limitelor difuze ale regulilor expresiilor idiomatică care conduc la fenomenul diversificat al idiomaticității. Astfel, pentru a face față numărului mare și a unei mari diversități de combinații de cuvinte, le vom analiza în conformitate cu următoarele criterii semantice: 1) combinații de cuvinte conotative și non-conotative; 2) clișee; 3) unitățile phraseologice propriu-zise; 4) combinații de cuvinte cu particularități extralingvistice; și 5) combinații de cuvinte legate de cultură. O altă categorie de idiom este determinată tematic. Aceasta reprezintă nu numai obiectul, ci și caracteristicile culturale și sociolingvistice, care sunt distinctive unei anumite referințe. Intenționăm să punem accentul pe clișeele tematice care au componentele britanice și americane. În concluzie, este important să menționăm apariția unui fenomen sociolingvistic, care vine cu nume și referințe, lexicon și sintaxă. În consecință, criteriile semantice subliniate de clasificare lexicofrazeologică pot ajuta persoana care învață să se concentreze pe fațetele unor unități lexicale complexe și să identifice erorile în utilizarea frazeologică.

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#### **Biodata**



#### **Olga PASCARI**

Olga PASCARI, is a university lecturer - graduated student at doctoral cycle in English Philology. The topic of doctoral research is "Semantic and Stylistic Evolution of Idiomatic Expressions in Modern English". I finished the Master program (2001-2002) in English Philology, getting the respective degree. The main field of interest is English Philology. I published many articles on different topics concerning the topics of the Doctor Degree (philological studies at the Free International University of Moldova, Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literatures, 1994-1999). I participate at some conferences, presenting these topics as idioms, phraseology, lexicology and lexicography.

## **The Concept of Marital Rape in the Romanian Society. Influences on the Victims**

Susana Maria POPA<sup>1</sup>

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### **Abstract**

The marital rape is a problem faced by most women victims of domestic violence, but what makes it difficult to be proved is the inability to clearly distinguish the differences between the terms of “marital rape” and “unwanted sexual act”. The validation of marital rape, as recognition of the fact that it is a social and legislative perspective, is still recent in the Romanian society. The patriarchal mentality which is dominating the Romanian society makes even more difficult the process of identifying the phenomenon of marital rape, because there are many abuses in relations between spouses who are not reported by the victim and thus creating statistics reflecting the reality is flawed. Also, that woman is encouraged to maintain the relationship with a man who sexually assaults is evidence of the mentality, which violates women's rights and impeding equality between women and men. The research is based on social documents studies, legislative norms studies and a quantitative analysis of the concept of marital rape, in the mentality of a woman versus the mentality of a man.

**Keywords:** rape, family, violence, legislation, marital, mentality.

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### **Biodata**

#### **Maria-Susana POPA**

PhD student at the University of Bucharest since 2016, Sociology Field. Domains of interests: Sociology, Sociology of marriage and family. Susana Popa has developed a series of research in modern family field, highlighting new trends in conjugality. Her study aims problems which include a deep character and are related to the conjugal fidelity, the marital rape and other issues affecting depth as conjugal solidarity. The main research method is the qualitative one, due to the sensitive characteristics of the studied problems.

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<sup>1</sup> “The concept of marital rape in the Romanian society-influences on the victims”, The University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania, mariasusanapopa@gmail.com, +40724987956

## Tolerance the Right to (In)difference

Bogdan POPOVENIUC<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The modern world is developing with an unseen speed and complexity and the customs, habits, rules of conduct and moral values are put to an unprecedented pressure. The comprehension of modern man is also crushed by the diversity and intricacy of various doctrines and practices and the research programs in humanities become manifold and fuzzy. In this overrated world, the vocational professionals as the priest, teacher, ethicist, social worker or psychologist are the most affected by the global turmoil. These professions require in advance the construction of a solid, autonomous self-determination and confidence based on a deep fourth-person open understanding. The missing cultural landmarks increase the difficulty of completing their tasks, more than in any other professions. The mutual understanding is passing through a profound self-understanding and, as Isaac Asimov put it, the future of human rest more on the capacity of society to gather wisdom, than of science to gather knowledge. The treasurers of humanity's wisdom are the vocational professions, which are now disregarded and marginalized in the blind rush for economic and technological progress, the pragmatic "civilized" relations and superficiality mass-understanding, that is alienating. This article analyzes the deep perils on the success of professional and personal development of such workers and the misapprehensions and self-delusions they could be caught.

**Keywords:** ethicist, tolerance, vocational profession, alienation, self-delusion.

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<sup>1</sup> Associate professor Ph.D., University „Stefan cel Mare” of Suceava, Romania.

## **Analysis of the Influence of Sensorimotor Coordination Development on the Technical Execution of Balance Beam Dismounts**

Vladimir POTOP<sup>1</sup>, Valeriu JURAT<sup>2</sup>, Ion CARP<sup>3</sup>

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### **Abstract**

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The purpose of this paper is to reveal the influence of sensorimotor coordination development on the technical execution of balance beam dismounts in the case of junior gymnasts aged 12 to 15 years. This scientific approach led to the organization of an experimental study, included in a postdoctoral research carried out in 2012-2014. To achieve the purpose and objectives of the research, we used the following methods: review of specialized literature; pedagogical observation method; pedagogical experiment method; tests method; video computerized method of biomechanical analysis; method of movement postural orientation; statistical-mathematical method and graphical representation method. In this study we used 3 tests of assessment of sensorimotor coordination development: test 1 – standstill landing; test 2 – test “Briuk” and test 3 – static-kinematic stability. Biomechanical analysis was performed using Physics ToolKit program and the method of movement postural orientation, focusing on sports technique key elements of balance beam dismounts. The results of the study highlight the level of sensorimotor coordination development of junior gymnasts aged 12 to 15 years regarding the spatial-temporal coordination, vestibular coordination and balance; the kinematic and dynamic analysis of the key elements of sports technique in terms of body segments trajectories, angular speed and force momentum during dismounts off balance beam; it is also presented the dynamics of sports performances achieved in competitions as for the difficulty score, execution score and final score. Concerning the correlation of sensorimotor coordination indicators with performance results on balance beam, there are significant differences, which confirms the influence of the sensorimotor coordination on junior gymnasts’ technical training on balance beam. Likewise, the assessment of sensorimotor

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<sup>1</sup> Doctor of science in Physical Training and Sport, Ecological University of Bucharest, Romania, vladimir\_potop@yahoo.com, 0040721324867.

<sup>2</sup> Doctor in pedagogical sciences, State University of Physical Education and Sport, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, valeriujurat@mail.ru, 00373069696976.

<sup>3</sup> Doctor in pedagogical sciences, State University of Physical Education and Sport, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, ioncarp6351@yahoo.com, 0037379467835.



coordination in accordance with the biomechanical analysis of beam dismounts sports technique in the case of junior gymnasts reveals its influence on the technical training and performances obtained in competitions.

**Keywords:** balance beam; dismount; sensorimotor coordination; biomechanical analysis; performance.

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### Biodata

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**Vladimir POTOP** has a Doctor's Degree of science in Physical Training and Sport (2016). He is currently working as a Professor, Director in P.E.S. Department of the Faculty of P.E.S. from the Ecological University of Bucharest (Romania); he is a PhD in PES (2004). He got the entitlement to be PhD supervisor, Professional Pedagogy field, Specialties 533.04 – Physical education, sport, kinesiology and recreation within the State University of Physical Education and Sport, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. Collaboration with SSC No.2. of Bucharest, Artistic Gymnastics. For more than 15 years, V. Potop has developed scientific directions of research related to learning and transfer in artistic gymnastics, also biomechanical technologies. Also he has published more than 260 articles in specialized journals and conference proceedings. He is the author of many monograph and books on Gymnastics and Dance Sport. His experience and didactic training is appreciated by specialists of many countries such as England, Belgium, Croatia, Switzerland, Italy, Malta, Moldova, Poland, Spain, USA, Ukraine, Romania, etc.



**Valeriu JURAT** is an associate professor, doctor in pedagogical sciences. He is currently working as Director at the Doctoral School; he is a member of the Scientific Council of the Doctoral School and the scientific secretary of the specialized Scientific Seminar, SUPES, Republic of Moldova. Experience in approaching the didactical strategies: creation of motor skills of secondary school students based on applying the staged training program during physical education classes (gymnastics). Scientific research trend: projects and publications; thesis papers submitted during scientific seminars, congresses and conferences held in Romania and the Republic of Moldova; articles published in specialized magazines:

Journal of Olympic Information; Scientific-Methodical Magazine. USEFS, Chisinau; Methodical recommendations on "Creation of motor skills of secondary school students during gymnastics classes", "Planning and evaluation in the training process at gymnastics" etc.; co-author of "Didactics of Gymnastics" textbook. Chisinau: USEFS, 2013.



**Ion CARP** has a Doctor's Degree in pedagogical sciences. He is currently working as an Associate professor at the Department of Theoretical Bases of Physical Culture, head of the Scientific Research Center of Physical Education and Sport from the State University of Physical Education and Sport, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. His didactical experience ensures quality instructive-educational process and scientific research activity of teachers, students, master students and PhD students. Under the guidance of Mr Carp Ion there were defended 7 PhD theses in Pedagogical Sciences, out of which the most representatives are: „Sports selection in tennis in the system of multi-annual training” (2007); „Development of motor skills of middle school students based on differentiated dosing of physical effort” (2011). He is author of the courses: "Epistemology and methodology of scientific research in physical culture", "Theoretical and methodological fundamentals of physical culture", "Technologies of motor skills education" and co-author of "Theory and methods of physical education" and "Theory and methods of sports training". His priority directions of research are: improvement of educational process of Physical Education subject in the pre-university and university education system; basic sports physical culture (sport for all) and specialized one (performance sport); pedagogical professional preparation of specialists in physical culture and rehabilitation physical culture field.

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### Acknowledgement

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This case study is part of the pedagogical experiment of the post-doctoral thesis; it is included in the research plan in the field of National University of Physical Education and Sport from Ukraine, with the subject matters: 2.11 (Dynamic static stability as a basis for technical training of those involved in sports gymnastics views ), 2.32 (Technical training of qualified athlete based on competitive exercises technique rationalization) and plan of research for 2016 - 2017 of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Ecological University of Bucharest.

## Svetlana Alexievich: “The Story of a Utopia”

Elena PRUS<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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The writer and journalist Svetlana Alexievich, the first Nobel Laureate from the post-soviet area (2015), fixed the print of soviet and post-soviet civilization throughout her books. In her works, the writer fought with “red idea”, with multilateral developed absurdity of the cancerous system, she exposed the myth usage in the development of communist Utopia. Her principal protagonists confess that beyond of idealized atmosphere of collectivity, dispossession, fallowing, there is the Russian fighting spirit alongside the atmosphere of fear and terror, Gulag. The strategy of destroying the values has led to myths degradation (New human, pacifism, freedom and equality in soviet style, etc.) and agonies of a system that later self-destroyed. Svetlana Alexievich showed that in the post-soviet period the Great Evil hadn't succumbed, it remained in the mentality of many people and recycled in other myths and legends. No one talked about ideal and freedom, the political-economic and metaphysical failure was the main topic of the given period. Thus, in the Russian society appeared the “demand” for Soviet Union, the nostalgia for old-fashioned ideas. The myths of the Great Empire are in the process of re-mythicizing and the “peculiarity of the Russian way” lives “second-hand times” that are dangerous for Russia, post-soviet space and Europe. Being based totally on a new humanistic approach, the author's commitment seeks an answer to the question if the Russian nation is able to make a global reexamination of its whole history.

**Keywords:** Svetlana Aleksievici, Nobel Prize in Literature, Utopia, demythicization, remythicization.

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### Abstract

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Scriitoarea și jurnalista Svetlana Alexievich, prima laureată Nobel (2015) din spațiul post-sovietic, a fixat în cărțile sale amprenta civilizației sovietice și post-sovietice. În toate cărțile sale, scriitoarea s-a luptat cu „ideea roșie”, cu absurdul multilateral dezvoltat al sistemului cancerizat, a demascat angajarea mitului în constituirea unei „mărețe și groaznice utopii –

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<sup>1</sup> Professor, PhD Habilitatus, Free International University of Moldova, Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, elena\_prus\_ro@yahoo.fr, +37379230647.

comunismul”. Protagonişti istoriilor sale mărturisesc cum, dincolo de atmosfera idealizată a pretinsului noului umanism socialist (deschiaburire, colectivizare, deştelenire), cu elemente ale mitizării apăreau (omagierea omului nou, a partidului, a marxism-leninismului, ceremoniile, cultul personalităţii şi sacralizarea conducătorului, simbolistica, iconografia) se întrevede spiritul războinic rus, atmosfera de frică şi teroare, Gulagul. Practica vicioasă a ideilor utopice a dus la degradarea miturilor produse în socialism (Omului nou, pacifismului, libertăţii şi egalităţii în stil sovietic ş.a.) şi a provocat agonia unui sistem care s-a autodistrus. Autoarea dezvăluie metamorfozele ideologemelor, rolul mitologiei întreţinute de propagandă, atrocităţile comunismului, tirania colectivului în deciziile umane, viaţa secretă a sentimentelor în epoca terorii istoriei. Cartea Svetlanei Alexievich se impune în special prin pătrunderea în „structura internă” a acestor mecanisme totalitare. Autoarea arată cum, în perioada post-sovietică, Marele Rău nu a sucombat, el a rămas în mentalitatea multor oameni, reciclând miturile şi legendele. Nu se mai vorbeşte despre ideal şi libertate, ci de falimentul politico-economic şi metafizic. Astfel în societatea rusă a apărut „cererea” pentru Uniunea Sovietică, nostalgia pentru ideile demodate, se remitizează miturile marelui imperiu, iar „specificul căii ruseşti” trăieşte „vremuri second-hand” periculoase pentru Rusia, spaţiul post-sovietic şi Europa. Angajamentul total de partea unui nou umanism al autoarei caută răspuns la întrebarea dacă e capabilă naţiunea rusă de o reexaminare globală a întregii sale istorii.

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## Biodata

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### Elena PRUS

Director-founder of the Institute of the Philological and Intercultural Researches (ICFI) of the Free International University of Moldova. She is PhD Habilitatus in philological sciences, university professor. She is coordinator of the institutional scientific profile “Multilingualism, Contrastivity and Intercultural Communication” (accredited in 2014). She graduated the Faculty of Foreign Languages of the State University of Moldova; PhD studies at the University “Al. I. Cuza”, Iasi, Romania; postdoctoral studies at the Academy of Sciences of Moldova. The domains of scientific interest: Comparative and universal literature, history of French and Francophone literature, geo- and socio-poetics, European studies, Gender studies. Founder and editor-in-chief of the Colloquium “La Francopolyphonie” (since 2006)

and of the scientific journal “Intertext” (since 2007), editor-in-chief of the journal “European Studies” (2015-2016), coordinator of the scientific volumes from the collection “Parcursuri interculturale” (ICFI). She is the member of the Union of Writers of Moldova and Romania; member of the General Assembly of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova; member of the Association of comparative and general literature of Romania. She published about 300 scientific and didactic materials. Author’s volumes: „Poetica modalității la Proust”. Chișinău: Ruxanda, 1998; „Carta Studentului. Student’s charter. Carte de l’étudiant” (co-author). Chișinău-Strasbourg: Pontos, 2003; “Pariziana românească: mit și modernitate”. Iași: Institutul European, 2006; „Știința filologică în cadrul universitar: căutări și realizări”. Chișinău: ULIM, 2009; „Po(i)etofere și proiecții hermeneutice”. Chișinău: Foxtrot, 2009; „La Francosphère littéraire et l’empreinte française”. Chișinău: ULIM, 2013; „Proiecții interculturale în filologia contemporană” (co-author). Chișinău: ULIM, 2014, 170 p. ; „Literatura universală – transcendere a capitalului cultural”. București: Editura Fundației România de Măine, 2014, 204 p. ; „Poetica modalității la Proust”. Iași: Tipomoldova, 2015 (reproduced ed.).

## How to Use Construal Maps to Study Housing and Domestic Space?

Cătălina-Ionela REZEANU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

More and more social scientists agree that the study of space should be interdisciplinary. Almost a century ago, social ecologists began using geographical maps to show the spatial distribution of social phenomena. At the middle of the last century, urban ecologists introduced factorial maps to evidence how residential location is conditioned by social, economic and familial status. Also, human geographers borrowed concepts from psychology and established the usage of cognitive maps to study mental geographies. Later on, sociologists and anthropologists have been trying to convince that space is a social construct, not only a container of social interactions but also an agency, influencing and being influenced by them. In this paper I argue for the introduction of the concept of “construal map”, to study housing and domestic space. The paper builds upon a doctoral research study that I conducted recently, entitled “Couple living space in the metropolitan area of Brasov”. First, I present the main theoretical premises behind the concept drawn from the spatial sociology, social psychology and sociology of intimacy fields. Second, I illustrate with examples from the empirical study some suggestions to apply the concept as instrument for data collection. Third, I explain the implications of the proposed technique for the study of the social construction of the living space and intimacy.

**Keywords:** territoriality; social construal; cognitive map; living space.

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### Biodata



Cătălina-Ionela Rezeanu is a PhD candidate at the University of Bucharest - Doctoral School of Sociology, studying the social construction of dwelling space from metropolitan area of Brasov, Romania. Her fields of expertise and research interests are: quality of life, advertising, consumption, social issues, housing, material culture, domestic imaginaries, virtual space, and cultural studies.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD candidate, University of Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania, rezeanucatalina@gmail.com, +40727676895.

## **The Europe in 21<sup>st</sup> century - New Frontiers of Research in Criminal Law. What a “European Penitentiary Law System? The Case of an Empirical and Law Research with an Ethnographical Focus: Woman`s Inmates**

Marco RIBEIRO-HENRIQUES<sup>1</sup>

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### **Abstract**

Law requires and extra support from other sciences to the practice of a judiciary of assertiveness upon all the challenges from the community. This proposal is to outline a scientific work in a methodological complicity between law and sociology, with a multidisciplinary approach referring to the law and procedural phenomenon substantiated in the enforcement of the penalty of imprisonment, under question of the european criminal and penitentiary law. Our work describes the aspects of the prison as a current punitive model and integrates a qualitative and quantitative data from an investigation developed in an exploratory study. It presents an empirical law reflection of an analysis with an ethnographic focus obtained into the prison, from the penitentiary procedure of treatment of women, who are also mothers, in inmate context. Also, in the interdisciplinary bibliographical investigation, it promotes an intersection between law and a group of social sciences. Our aim is to show how relevant is, for law researcher, a multidisciplinary elements added is to the due normative efficiency.

**Keywords:** prison, woman, penalty, multidisciplinary investigation, Europe.

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### **Biodata**



**Marco Ribeiro HENRIQUES** is a lawyer, researcher and professional trainer in the area of human rights. In particular, the condition of the woman prisoner and democracy in the 21st century and prison studies in general. He is graduated, in law, has a postgraduate degree

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<sup>1</sup> Master in law, post graduated in Human Rights, Coimbra University, Portugal. Researcher at IJP - Portugalense Institute for Legal Research, (Oporto) Portugal and at Centre for Crime and Justice Studies, (London) U.K. Rapporteur of the Human Rights Watch and Coordinator in the Group of Legal Experts from Amnesty International. Email: mrh.ijp@uportu.pt / mrh.researcher@gmail.com.

in human rights, and also on economic and european criminal law, both from the Faculty of the Law of the Coimbra University. Overall, he is recently has master degree in the 2nd cycle of studies, of specialization in legal sciences, procedural in Universidade Portucalense Infante d. Henrique (Oporto).

Marco, is a trainee researcher in the area of political science, criminal law and human rights, at IJP (Oporto), and also a member of the Centre for Crime and Justice Studies (London). He is, recently affiliate member of the consortium “COPE” - Children of Prisoners Europe, funded by The Bernard van Leer Foundation and by the EC, acting as a researcher, involved in international research projects.

He is the coordinator of the Group of Legal Experts, from Amnesty International and rapporteur pro bono Human Rights Observatory.

It has been, the author and co-author of scientific publications, such as articles and book chapters in the field of human rights, legal and criminal sciences, the prison system, and political science. Having already published, in indexed journals, in Portugal, Brazil, Spain, France and Slovenia.

Collaborates with regularity, as a researcher in several transnational research projects, funded by the European Council, being the last completed, the "JUST/2011-2012/JCIV/AG/3434 Dimensions of Evidence in European Civil Procedure" implemented by the Faculty of Law of the University of Maribor in Slovenia, and “UID/DIR/04713/2016 FCT O Direito Atual e as Fronteira Jurídicas” implemented by the Instituto Politécnico do Cávado e do Ave in Portugal.

Participates in various conferences, seminars, and conferences in your area of research, like an orator, organizer or participant.



## Measuring Attitude toward Homosexuality Among Youths Living in Eastern Europe: A Psychometric Evaluation of the Attitudes toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale-Revised Version on a Sample of Romanian University Students

Viorel ROBU<sup>1</sup>, Gabriel BULBOACĂ<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

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Societal attitude toward homosexuality vary greatly in different cultures. Therefore, measuring attitude toward homosexuality with well-validated instruments is a critical step for a better understanding of the prejudice against lesbians and gay men. The *Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale-Revised Version* (ATLG-R; Herek, 1998) is one of the most known measures of attitude toward homosexuality. The aim of this study was to test the factorial structure, construct validity, and reliability of the Romanian version of ATLG-R. Participants were 229 Romanian university students (174 women and 55 men) aged 18 to 29 years ( $M = 22.04$ ;  $SD = 2.26$ ). Participants completed the Romanian version of ATLG-R along with other measures of religiosity and mental openness (as a domain of personality). In order to test the factorial structure of ATLG-R, an exploratory factor analysis (using principal components decomposition with *varimax* rotation) was performed. Initial results indicated a two-factor model which accounted for 71.59% (factor I – 59.71%, factor II – 11.88%) of the total variance. However, only one item (i.e., “State laws against private sexual behavior between consenting adult women should be abolished”) loaded highly ( $\gamma = 0.96$ ) on the second factor. Therefore, this item was removed and a second analysis was carried out. Results revealed a single-factor solution which accounted for 67.41% of the total variance. Factor loadings ranged from 0.62 to 0.89. Internal consistency of the nine-item version of ATLG-R was high ( $\alpha = 0.93$ ). Correlational analysis revealed a positive and moderate association ( $r = 0.50$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ) between ATLG-R score and religiosity. The correlation with mental openness was negative (as expected), but modest ( $r = -0.14$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). Comparative data are also presented.

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<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor PhD, “Petre Andrei” University, Department of Social and Humanistic Sciences, Iași, Romania, robuviorel\_upa@yahoo.com, +4 074 127 1731.

<sup>2</sup> Psychologist, Individual Psychological Office “Bulboacă E. Gabriel”, Galați, Romania, gabriel.bulboaca.ro@gmail.com, +4 074 794 9646.

**Keywords:** Homosexuality; attitude; measurement; Romanian version of ATLG-R; psychometric properties.

### Abstract

Atitudinea societală față de homosexualitate variază foarte mult în diferite culturi. Din acest motiv, măsurarea atitudinii față de homosexualitate cu instrumente bine validate reprezintă un pas critic pentru o mai bună înțelegere a imaginii nefavorabile pe care lesbienele și bărbații gay o au în societate. *Scala pentru Evaluarea Atitudinilor față de Lesbieni și Bărbați Gay-Versiunea Revizuită/ Attitudes Toward Lesbians and Gay Men Scale-Revised Version* (ATLG-R; Herek, 1998) este unul dintre cele mai cunoscute instrumente pentru măsurarea atitudinii față de homosexualitate. Scopul acestui studiu a fost să testeze structura factorială, validitatea de construct și fidelitatea versiunii în limba română pentru ATLG-R. Participanții au fost 229 de studenți români (174 femei și 55 bărbați) cu vârste cuprinse între 18 și 29 de ani ( $M = 22.04$ ;  $SD = 2.26$ ). Participanții au completat versiunea în limba română pentru ATLG-R și alte instrumente destinate măsurării religiozității și deschiderii mentale (ca domeniu al personalității). În vederea testării structurii factoriale pentru ATLG-R, a fost efectuată o analiză factorială exploratorie (utilizându-se metoda descompunerii în componente principale, cu rotație de tip *varimax*). Rezultatele inițiale au dezvăluit un model cu doi factori care au explicat 71.59 % (factor I – 59.71 %, factor II – 11.88 %) din varianța totală a itemilor. Totuși, doar un singur item (și anume: „Legea unui stat împotriva relației sexuale cu consimțământ dintre două femei adulte ar trebui abolită”) a prezentat o saturație ridicată ( $\gamma = 0.96$ ) în cel de-al doilea factor. Din acest motiv, acest item a fost eliminat și a fost efectuată o a doua analiză. Rezultatele au evidențiat un singur factor care a explicat 67.41 % din varianța totală a itemilor. Saturațiile în factorul extras au fost cuprinse între 0.62 și 0.89. Consistența internă a versiunii cu nouă itemi pentru ATLG-R a fost ridicată ( $\alpha = 0.93$ ). Analiza corelațională a evidențiat o asociere pozitivă și moderată ca mărime ( $r = 0.50$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ) între scorul pentru ATLG-R și religiozitate. Corelația cu deschiderea mentală a fost negativă (așa cum ne-am așteptat), dar modestă ( $r = -0.14$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). De asemenea, sunt prezentate date comparative.

## Biodata

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### **Viorel ROBU**

Viorel ROBU, PhD, is Associate Professor at Department of Social and Humanistic Sciences, Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, “Petre Andrei” University of Iasi (Romania). He is Dean of Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences. He is currently teaching courses in Statistics Applied to Psychology, Foundations of Psychological Assessment, Elaboration, Implementation and Marketing of Scientific Research, and Assessment of Competences in Vocational Counseling. He has pursued post-doctoral studies at the Romanian Academy and Institute of Education – University of Lisbon (Portugal). He is member of the Romanian Psychological Society, Romanian Association of School Psychologists, and the Romanian Association of Industrial and Organizational Psychology. Dr. Viorel ROBU currently serves as an Editorial Board member for the Journal of Psychology (edited by Romanian Academy), Romanian Journal of School Psychology, and the Journal of Psychological and Educational Research. He is author/co-author of two books and 100 scholarly articles. His main research interests include psychometrics, mental health of adolescents, risk behaviors, and student engagement with school.



### **Gabriel BULBOACĂ**

Gabriel BULBOACĂ, BA & MA, works as psychologist at Individual Psychological Office “Bulboacă E. Gabriel” from Galați (Romania). He graduated the “Titu Maiorescu” University from Bucharest-Faculty of Psychology. He holds a MA in human resources management. His scientific research interests include the societal attitudes toward minorities, factors of mental health as well as German language, culture and society.

## Student Engagement with School: Conceptual and Measurement Issues

Viorel ROBU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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A considerable amount of literature has been published on student engagement with school (SES). Engagement with school is understood as a critical factor for student achievement and school effectiveness improvement. SES promotes achievement and protects against dropout. Many studies have revealed that SES has high predictive power for a wide range of developmental and educational outcomes. Although the conceptualization of SES varies across international literature, there is a wide agreement concerning its multidimensional nature. Key dimensions of SES (i.e., cognitive, affective, behavioral and, more recently, personal agency) have been described and empirically validated. Various measures of SES stem from different theoretical perspectives and were developed with different types of samples. SES involves a psychological process that mediates the effects of several contextual antecedents on student outcomes. This paper summarizes the existing literature on working models, antecedents, academic outcomes, and standardized measurement of SES.

**Keywords:** engagement with school, working models, antecedents, outcomes, standardized measurement.

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<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor Ph.D., Department of Social and Humanistic Sciences, University „Petre Andrei” of Iasi, Romania.

## Organizational Culture, Job Satisfaction and Performance of the University

Svetlana RUSNAC<sup>1</sup>, Ludmila ZMUNCILA<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

The purpose of this study is to provide a critical analysis of the relationship between organizational culture and level of job satisfaction of university professors. Organizational culture in the university correlated with beliefs, attitudes and behaviors taken by the academic staff. Research of university organizational culture focuses on a number of important variables such as leadership style, communication quality, tradition and innovation, value orientation, team spirit etc. Job satisfaction is influenced not only by varying material components, such as remuneration, working conditions, but also those related to organizational culture translated into interpersonal relationships and team spirit, objectives and strategies of institutional assessment criteria of success, prospects for advancement career. However, academic staff preferences for a particular organizational culture are affected by demographics such as age, sex. It concludes that measure and analyze the organizational culture of the university can lead to valuable results on job satisfaction and performance of the institution.

**Keywords:** organizational culture; job satisfaction; university performance.

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### Abstract

Scopul acestui studiu este de a oferi o analiză critică a relației dintre cultura organizațională și nivelul de satisfacție profesională al profesorilor universitari. Cultura organizațională în universitate corelează cu credințele, atitudinile și comportamentele personalului academic. Cercetarea culturii organizaționale universitare se concentrează pe o serie de variabile importante, cum ar fi stilul de conducere, calitatea comunicării, tradiția și inovația, orientarea spre valoare, spiritul de echipă etc. Satisfacția profesională este influențată nu numai de variați factori de natură materială, cum ar fi remunerarea, condițiile de muncă, dar și de cei legați de cultura

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<sup>1</sup> PhD of Psychology, ULIM, Chisinau, Moldova, Republic of, srusnac58@mail.ru, +37368850250.

<sup>2</sup> Master of Psychology, PhD attendant, ULIM, Chisinau, Moldova, Republic of, ludmilazmuncila@gmail.com, +37368455556.

organizațională, traduși în relații interpersonale și spirit de echipă, obiective și strategii instituționale, criteriile de evaluare a succesului, perspective de avansare în carieră. Pe lângă aceasta, preferințele cadrelor universitare pentru o anumită cultură organizațională sunt afectate de date demografice, cum ar fi vârsta, sexul. Conchidem că măsurarea și analizarea culturii organizaționale a universității poate conduce la rezultate valoroase privind satisfacția în muncă și performanța instituției.

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## Biodata

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### Svetlana RUSNAC



Svetlana RUSNAC has argued in 1995 PhD thesis in psychology on "Mutual perception between ethnic groups in mixed communities" at "Al. I. Cuza" University from Iasi, Romania. Since 1995 until present is working at the Free International University of Moldova (ULIM), Chisinau, Moldova. Is Dean of the Faculty of Psychology, Education Sciences and Social Work. She was involved in dozens of projects at national and international scale. She is author of about 150 publications, four monographs, six manuals and guidelines, articles in journals and collections. She participated in more than 200 national and international scientific meetings. Research interests: social psychology, psychology and humanistic psychotherapies, ethnopsychology, gender psychology, etc.

### Ludmila ZMUNCILA



In 2001 has defended her master's thesis in gender psychology. Since 2013 is PhD student at the Faculty of Psychology and Social Work at the Free International University of Moldova (ULIM), the theme of the thesis "The importance of the university organizational culture for students' psychosocial skills training", and Methodist-coordinator and university lecturer at University of European Political and Economic Studies (USPEE) "C. STERE", Chisinau, Moldova. Author and co-author of different publications on domestic violence problem: Guide on intervention in domestic violence cases: multidisciplinary team, Multidisciplinary approach in domestic violence cases solving: analytical programs for master level, Domestic violence: prevention and control strategies, Psychological

assistance in domestic violence cases: diagnostic and rehabilitation programs for victims and abusers, etc. Involved in number of projects at national and international scale. Research interests: social psychology, gender psychology, organizational culture, etc.

## Applying the Psychology Well-being Questionnaire (PWBQ) in the University Environment

Svetlana RUSNAC<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Due to the several theoretical models (notions and definitions) of the psychological well-being, different instruments have been developed for the purpose of measuring, some of them having clinical purpose, others designed to assess individual welfare, social groups, communities, or even society in general. In this publication we have tried to identify tools that can be used to measure well-being from a psychosocial perspective and to present the questionnaire developed for this purpose. We present this questionnaire through research results' analyzing, conducted on a sample of university teachers. The research protocol contains two methods, with scaling as a general measurement technique. The first questionnaire contains 30 items and measures the subjective appreciation of the psychological well-being, conceived in six variables: the feeling of being happy, self-acceptance, control over the environment, the capacity of autonomy, the positive relationships with others, the purpose and sense of life. The second is applicable only to university staff and identifies professional satisfaction, conceptualized by appreciating curricular and extracurricular activity with students; personal research activity; stimulating intellectual development and career advancement at the university; administration, decision-making and internal university policies; the quality of interpersonal relationships within the organization and the relationship with the extra-university environment. This questionnaire contains 59 items, 10 for each measured variable. Both questionnaires contain a Likert type response scale in 7 steps - from -3 to 3.

**Keywords:** psychological well-being; self-acceptance; autonomy; professional satisfaction.

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### Abstract

Deoarece există mai multe modele teoretice (respectiv, noțiuni și definiții) ale stării de bine psihologic, au fost elaborate diferite instrumente în scopul măsurării, unele având menire clinică, altele fiind destinate aprecierii

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<sup>1</sup> PhD in Psychology, ULIM, Chisinau, Moldova, Republic of, srusnac58@mail.ru, +37368850250



bunăstării individuale, a grupurilor sociale, comunităților, sau chiar a societății în general. În cadrul acestei publicații am încercat să identificăm instrumente, care pot fi utilizate pentru măsurarea stării de bine din perspectiva psihosocială și să prezentăm chestionarul elaborat în acest scop. Prezentăm acest chestionar, prin analiza rezultatelor unei cercetări efectuate pe un eșantion de cadre universitare. Protocolul de cercetare conține două metode, tehnica generală de măsurare pentru toate este scalarea. Primul chestionar conține 30 de itemi și măsoară aprecierea subiectivă a stării de bine psihologic, conceptualizată în șase variabile: sentimentul de a fi fericit, acceptarea de sine, controlul asupra ambianței, capacitatea de autonomie, relațiile pozitive cu ceilalți, scopul și sensul vieții. Al doilea are o aplicabilitate cu referință doar la cadrele universitare și identifică satisfacția profesională, conceptualizată prin aprecierea activității curriculare și extracurriculare cu studenții; a activității personale de cercetare; stimulării dezvoltării intelectuale și avansării în carieră la universitate; administrării, procesului decizional și politicilor interne universitare; calității relațiilor interpersonale în cadrul organizației și raportului cu mediul extrauniversitar. Acest chestionar conține 59 de itemi, câte 10 pentru fiecare variabilă măsurată. Ambele chestionare conțin o scală de răspuns de tip Likert, în 7 trepte – de la -3 la 3.

## Developing Organizational Change Scale for Teachers

Mehmet ŞAHİN<sup>1</sup>, Funda NAYİR<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

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One of the most important features of our age is change. Any organization that wants to adapt to change; To have a planned and successful change process in order to maintain and develop its existence and to make this change process permanent. Educational organizations are able to fulfil their social roles and sustain their organizational existence depends on the realization of their goals regarding change. In addition, education organizations need to be able to read this change, which is happening inside and outside, in order to reach these goals. Resilience mechanisms that change in organizations and strategies that can be applied to cope with problems have vital importance for educational organizations. Teachers who are the pioneers and practitioners of educational change directly influence the results of change due to their strategic roles. Studies show that change in education requires a long process and that there is a lot of problems especially in the implementation process. It is believed that the main reason for the failure of traditional change approaches, which change is imposed on practitioners by decision makers, is teachers. The purpose of this study is to develop organizational change scale for teachers. Descriptive survey model is used in this study. Study group is composed of 350 teachers works in Ankara, capital city of Turkey. During the developing scale process confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), Explanatory factor analysis (EFA), Cronbach alfa, total item correlations analysis are used. It is expected to that scale composed of three factors, which are called reason for organizational change, level of organizational change readiness and barriers of organizational change. The data analysis is going on.

**Keywords:** Reasons for organizational change, organizational change readiness, barriers to organizational change.

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<sup>1</sup> Asst. Prof.Dr. Çankırı Karatekin University, Çankırı, Turkey, mehmetshahin\_38@hotmail.com , +90 376 218 95 50.

<sup>2</sup> Asst. Prof. Dr. Çankırı Karatekin University, Çankırı, Turkey, fnayir@yahoo.com, +90 376 218 95 50.

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## **Biodata**

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**Mehmet SAHIN** is an Ass. Prof.Dr. in the Department of Curriculum and Instruction at Cankırı Karatekin University. He received his BA, MA and Phd in Curriculum and Instruction. HE is a specialist in the field of curriculum and instruction, and teacher training, educational science. He has published in the fields of teacher training, teacher behaviour, and curriculum.

**K. Funda NAYIR** is an Ass.Prof.Dr. in the Department of Educational Management, Supervision, Planning and Economics. She received her BA in Chemistry, from Middle East Technical University in 2000. In, 2007, she received her MA and in 2011, she received her PhD in Educational Management and Supervision in Ankara University. She is a specialist in the field of educational management and supervision and teacher training programme. She was a visiting researcher in Dublin City University between March and May, 2013. She has published in the fields of organizational behaviour, teacher training, school management, children rights.

## Qualitative Approaches in Social Research. Data Grounded Theory

Antonio SANDU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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This paper aims to make a critical analysis and bring a series of contributions to the construction of a methodological perspective entitled “The Grounded Theory (GT)”, as well as the directions and ways of using it in the social research. The GT, originated in Glasser and Struss’ work aims to invert the classic logic of the social research approach, which starts from a set of hypothesis that need to be validated through means of the analysis of empirical data. Within GT, the data collected in the field are analysed based on a strategy of progressive identification and generation of semantic categories developed by the direct analysis of data and their aggregation in a theory. The process of theoretical generation is an inductive one. The inductions are successive, until the construction of a theoretical model with high level of generality. The purpose of Grounded Theory is to generate a theory on a social phenomenon studied, and not to check an already existing theory. GT aims to anchor the social theory in the perceived reality, being sensitive to the social context. The theory derives from the experiential data, and not from previous theories. The added contribution targets the phase of generating categories and theoretical generation. Within this steps, we introduced a series of elements of social semiotics, targeting the analysis of the frequency of certain words and keyphrases, and the inter-relation between the inductively generated categories.

**Keywords:** grounded theory, data collecting, methodology, social theory.

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<sup>1</sup> Professor PhD, Stefan cel Mare University from Suceava, Romania; Senior Researcher at LUMEN Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences, Romania, antonio1907@yahoo.com.

## Retributivity and Public Perception on the Non-Custodial Sanctions

Antonio SANDU<sup>1</sup>, Camelia IGNĂTESCU<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

The purpose of this research is to highlight the public perception on the non-custodial punishments, and their implementation through means of probation services. The research was achieved using sociological inquiry based on survey, conducted on a sample of over 1056 respondents from the N.-E. area of Romania, and 432 from the Republic of Moldova. From the answers received, we can outline a model of humanistic-utilitarian probation, with retributive accents. The hypothesis referring to the existence of a strong retributive trend in the Romanian society only partially checks. The respondents have shown that the non-custodial punishments can be understood as being more efficient for the social reintegration of the offenders, than the carceral ones. The hypothesis according to which the activity of the probation services is less known in the two societies, which may lead to a lower degree of acceptance of the non-custodial punishments, is only partially sustained.

**Keywords:** probation; Probation Services; non-custodial sanctions; retributive justice.

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<sup>1</sup> Professor PhD., Stefan cel Mare University from Suceava, Romania; LUMEN Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences, Romania; State University of Moldova, Republic of Moldova. antonio1907@yahoo.com.

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor PhD, Stefan cel Mare University from Suceava, Romania. cameliaignatescu@yahoo.com.

## Changing the Meaning of Phraseological Units as the Result of Phonetic Influence. Omolexy

Angela SAVIN<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

In the present article the author carries out the research on the third type of the influence of the semantic relations in the language, the phonetic one, manifested through the phenomenon of the phonetic analogy. The explanation of the fact that the omosemes of stable polylexical units (SPU) are in a limited number in the language consists in the following: combinatory probability identical to two or more SPUs is little, and therefore, there is no accumulation of new semes. All these facts demonstrate why the set expressions have more pairs of homonyms than the phraseological units (PHU) (the matter is a wider use of denotative units than connotative), the seme structure of stable polylexical units is complex and constant, therefore they are not repeated. In accordance with the formation of omosemic SPUs we distinguish homogeneous and heterogeneous units. Homogeneous SPUs were formed following the dissociation of the semantics of polysemic SPUs. Heterogeneous SPUs (full and partial) are those which were formed as the result of the coincidence of the lexical and grammatical sporadic elements of these units. According to their structure, homonymic SPUs can be similar and dissimilar. An important issue is the identification of criteria for the demarcation of polysemy ad homonymes. It is clarified by the following criteria: semantic, etymological, morphological syntactic and synonymic.

**Keywords:** phraseological unit; omolexy; phonetic influence; stable polylexical unit; set expression; omosemy; polysemy.

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### Abstract

În studiul de față este cercetat al treilea tip de influență a legăturilor semantice în limbă – cel fonetic, manifestat prin fenomenul analogiei fonetice – omosemia. Motivația faptului că omosemele unităților polilexicale stabile (UPS) se regăsesc în limbă într-un număr limitat constă în următoarele: probabilitatea combinatorică identică a elementelor a două

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<sup>1</sup> PhD Habilitatus, Professor, Romance Philology Department, Free International University of Moldova, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, savin\_angela@mail.ru, +37379172944.

sau mai multe UPS este rarisimă; ocurența mică în limbă a UPS și, prin urmare, neacumularea de seme noi. Tot din aceste considerente se explică faptul de ce locuțiunile au mai multe perechi omonimice decât unitățile frazeologice (UF) (e vorba de o utilizare mai largă în limbă a lor ca unități denominative decât a UF ca unități conotative); structura semică a UPS e complexă și constantă, din aceste considerente nu permite apariția dublurilor. În conformitate cu căile de formare a UPS omosemice se disting cele omogene și cele eterogene. UPS omogene s-au format în urma disocierii semanticii UPS polisemice. UPS eterogene (totale și parțiale) sunt acele care s-au format în urma coincidenței lexico-gramaticale sporadice a elementelor acestor unități. În conformitate cu structura lor, UPS omonime se grupează în similare și nesimilare. O problemă importantă este identificarea criteriilor de demarcare dintre polisemie și omonimie. Ea este clarificată prin criteriile semantic, etimologic, morfologico-sintactic, sinonimic.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** frazeologism; omolexie; influență fonetică; unitate polilexicală stabile; locuțiune; omosemie; polisemie.

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#### **Biodata**

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#### **Angela SAVIN**

Angela Savin got recently the full PhD (PhD Habilitatus), is University Professor at the Department of Romanic Philology “Petru Rosca”, Free International University of Moldova, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. Field of scientific activity: Deciphering the materials of the archive, the texts of the ancient manuscripts in the old

Slavonic language and in old Romanian language (XII-XVIII centuries); history of the Romanian language, the methodology of teaching foreign languages, teaching the Romanian language to speakers of other languages, teaching different linguistic subjects at institutions of higher education.

## Social Interactions Today and Their Role in Social Cognition

Luca SETTEMBRINO<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The aim of my work is to clarify the role that social interactions play in the mechanisms of social understanding. I will argue that this role depends on how we could conceptualize social interactions today, thanks to contemporary communication technologies. Indeed, social encounters no longer happen only between two or more people who are physically present one in front of the other (embodied interaction). In the course of what I shall call a video-interaction, for example, one can interact with someone else while seeing her through a video device, such as a webcam. Two or more subjects can also talk to each other even if they cannot see each other – e.g., during a phone call – thus being involved in what could be named tele-conversation. Finally, another form of social interaction that has emerged in the last decades thanks to the Internet is the online chat, i.e. a real-time transmission of text messages from sender to receiver. On the basis of the previous theoretical distinctions and empirical evidence from developmental and social psychology, I will try to show that our various current possibilities for interacting could play different roles (constitutive, enabling or contextual) in our ability to understand each other.

**Keywords:** Social interaction; Social cognition; Embodied cognition; Communication technologies; Enactivism.

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### Biodata



#### Luca SETTEMBRINO

I've earned my M.A. degree in Philosophy at the Vita-Salute San Raffaele University in Milan with a thesis on intersubjectivity and empathy. I am currently a doctoral candidate at the Berlin School of Mind and Brain and at the Institute of Philosophy of the Humboldt University in Berlin.

I am working under the supervision of Prof. Vittorio Gallese and Prof. Michael Pauen on the project "The development of identity: Socio-cultural practices from dyads to

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<sup>1</sup> Doctoral Candidate, Berlin School of Mind and Brain, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany, l.settembrino90@gmail.com, +4915778537409.



groups,” funded by the Einstein Foundation of Berlin. The overall aim of my doctoral research is to provide a full-developed epistemological account of the second person perspective, based on both philosophical reflection and evidence from psychology and neuroscience.

## A brief Theory of Social Representations which can not be Broken Down to the End

Mihail ȘLEAHTIȚCHI<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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Social representations containing "mute areas" cannot be fully understood. The "mute zones" convey "subsystems of beliefs or cognitions which are not expressed spontaneously by subjects in usual circumstances, because of the normative pressures exerted on them". Impossible to be revealed by the classical methodology of data collection, the constituent elements of the zones mentioned above, illustrate by excellence the intimate conviction of the individual. Strongly rooted in the obscure sub-layers of the ontogenetic act, they are what "is forbidden" or, in other words, what embodies "a minor point of view opposed to the major attitudinal stream". As a result of their intercession, there is a "masking" of certain portions of the representational space (the masking effect), of certain portions that represent, and as a matter of fact, the real attitude of the subject towards the object of the representation. The attention, with which the "mute zones" of the social representation have been lately considered, is far by being accidental. On one hand, it indicates that we assist at a revival evidence of researches that aim the problem of the "reading grids of the reality". On the other hand, the same attention proves that an investigational track has finally appeared, through which hidden elements of the mentioned grids can be outlined, elements which cannot constitute the object of the classical models of collecting experimental data. The importance of shaping all these elements is even greater as they, according to what specialist say, "are linked especially to certain 'sensible social objects', which could not be studied in depth in different circumstances and on different occasions".

**Keywords:** Social representations; subsystems of beliefs; attitudinal stream.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD in Psychology, in Pedagogy, ULIM, Chisinau, Moldova, Republic of, mihaisleahtitchi@yahoo.com, +37369133847

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**Abstract**

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Nu pot fi deslușite până la capăt reprezentările sociale care conțin „zone mute”. Aceste „zone mute” redau „subansambluri de credințe sau cogniții care nu sunt exprimate spontan de subiecți în condiții obișnuite din cauza presiunilor normative exercitate asupra lor”. Neputând fi dezvăluite prin intermediul metodologiei clasice de culegere a datelor, elementele constituante ale zonelor nominalizate ilustrează prin excelență convingerea intimă a individului. Puternic ancorate în substraturile obscure ale actului ontogenetic, ele sunt ceea ce „este interzis” sau – în alți termeni - ceea ce înfățișează „un punct de vedere minoritar opus curentului atitudinal majoritar”. Prin mijlocirea lor, se produce „mascarea” unor anumite porțiuni ale spațiului reprezentational (the masking effect), a unor porțiuni care reprezintă, de fapt, poziția reală a subiectului față de obiectul reprezentării. Atenția cu care sunt abordate, în ultimul timp, „zonele mute” ale reprezentării sociale nu este deloc întâmplătoare. Pe de o parte, ea indică la faptul că asistăm la o evidentă revigorare a cercetărilor care iau în vizor problematica „grilelor de lectură a realității”. Pe de altă parte, aceeași atenție face dovada faptului că a apărut, în sfârșit, o pistă investigațională prin care pot fi scoase în relief elementele ascunse ale grilelor vizate, elemente care nu pot constitui obiectul metodelor clasice de culegere a datelor experimentale. Importanța profilării tuturor acestor elemente este cu atât mai mare cu cât ele, așa cum spun specialiștii, „sunt legate în special de anumite „obiecte sociale sensibile”, care nu ar fi putut fi cunoscute în profunzime în alte condiții și cu alte ocazii”.

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**Biodata**

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**Mihail ȘLEAHTIȚCHI**

PhD in Psychology (with a thesis presented in 1998 at the Al. I. Cuza University) and PhD in Pedagogy (with a thesis presented in 1987 at the Moscow State Pedagogical University). He participated in traineeships and research projects in the US, UK, Germany, France, Egypt, Romania, and Russia. He is a member of several scientific and professional associations and is engaged also in various research programs, Masters and PhD. He holds the position of a founding member of the National Observatory of Social Psychology (2000), Logos Plural College (2001), Institute for Community Development (2004), Open University Europedia (2010), and the

Center for Personal and Professional Development (2016). So far, he has published as an author, co-author or/and coordinator 15 specialty books (among which: Treaty structural analysis of social representations, Chisinau, Science Publishing, 2016; Manipulation in Posttotalitarianism, Chisinau, Gunivas Publishing, 2008; The Anatomy of the Posttotalitarian Society, Chisinau, Technica Info Publishing, 2002; Essay on the Representation of Power, Chisinau, Science Publishing, 1999; The Leaders, Chisinau, Science Publishing, 1998; The Social Field, Chisinau, Science Publishing, 1996; The Universe of Social Representations, Chisinau, Science Publishing, 1995; The Social Psychopedagogy, Chisinau, Science Publishing, 1995; Dictionary of Psychology and Pedagogy, Chisinau, Science Publishing, 1995); and about 200 scientific articles in national and international journals.

## Importance of the Anthropological and Genetic Criteria Involved in Sporting Selection

Neluta SMIDU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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The researches made in the field of performance sports showed that performance is due 70% to selection and only 30% to training. So, getting top results is possible only for sportsmen with exceptional genetic equipment and special abilities. This work approaches two relevant criteria of the sporting selection, the anthropological and the genetic criteria. These criteria are the only ones to allow us to scientifically foresee the evolution of the biotype and if it shall become an optimum anthropological type for the sporting branch in which it has been selected. At the same time, guiding the training based on knowing the individual anthropological particularities of each sportsman leads to increased sporting efficiency. The selection implies a broad conceptual and organizational assessment action on different levels (anamnesis, diagnosis of the health state, level of physical and functional growth and development, psychic availability etc.) of large groups of children and juniors. It is a process organized and repeated to discover early the subject's inborn availability so that he/she may practice and specialize in a sport discipline or event afterwards. The genetic and anthropological selection criteria broadly result from the medical and sporting anamnesis, containing both personal, and hereditary-collateral antecedents (child and parents' morphological configuration, cultural, educational level, parents and child's attitude towards sports, family sporting antecedents, psychomotor behavior, IQ etc.). The assessment of the potential in sports is made by anthropometric exam, which is a physical growth and development measurement method based on measuring the body, the somatic indexes (nutrition indexes, harmony indexes, force index) concerning various segments or even the whole body.

**Keywords:** selection, genetic criteria, anthropological criteria, performance sports.

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<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor PhD, Department of Physical Education and Sport, Academy of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania, E-mail: nelysmadu@yahoo.com, Phone: 0726113323

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**Biodata**

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**Neluta SMIDU**

Associate Professor PhD Neluta SMIDU- Department of Physical Education and Sport, Academy of Economic Studies, specializing in physical education and sport. I have a rich experience in the scientific field and I have attended many national and international conferences.

Books published at the publishing house - 6 single author books;

I have elaborated and published over 55 articles and works in magazines and books of national and international scientific events.

Scientific recognition award granted by the Society of Human Excellence Science and Academic Sport, 2012, founded and coordinated by Professor PhD Ioan Lador.

## The Relevance of Obtaining Performance at the Age of 6-7 Years at the Expense to Maximize the Potential at Junior Swimming

Amelia Elena STAN<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

There is a tendency in our time to believe that the involvement of the child from an early age in specialized training methods for competitions is suitable for swimmers, while their level of prediction is weak. For this reason, we try statistical reasoning and logic recurring resulting therefrom. If the values designation and significance correlation allows a close link between control trials: the number of sportsmen and sportswomen and times obtained in tops the leaderboard at the municipal level at the age of 6-7 years on contest and evolution and results to junior level I. The results obtained from control trials were determined to what extent the level of preparedness in children is relevant in predicting a diagnostic result in competitive level or training to junior. By studying the evolution of the road map until a junior level is found that printing a rapid pace in the preparation for the results in addition of lost satisfaction athlete to lower competition time before the age junior and actual loss of energy resources for improving sports performance in competition. In management training to high performance and eliminating inadequate general physical training and waiving specific means unconnected with the age would lead to energy savings for recovery, and certainly improve athletic performance in future competitions. Another argument is economic reasons: these emphasize the fact that what should be confined to the sports ground until the pubertal selection for high-performance swimming is actually promoting sports clubs and particularly private clubs. The state established clubs still maintain a certain level of moral discipline of preparing children for the sport.

**Keywords:** swimming, correlation, prediction, technical training, performance.

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<sup>1</sup> Doctor of science in Physical Training and Sport, Ecological University of Bucharest, Romania, amelia.stan@gmail.com, 0040721991220.

**Biodata**

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**Amelia Elena STAN** has a Doctor's Degree of science in Physical Training and Sport (2002) at National Academy of Physical Education and Sports in Bucharest. She is currently working as a Associate professor at the Faculty of P.E.S. from the Ecological University of Bucharest (Romania).

For 20 years, Amelia E. Stan has developed scientific directions of research related to learning and transfer in swimming and hydrotherapy. Also she has published 7 books as single author among which: Performance sports in synchronized swimming, Aesthetics sports - synchronized swimming, Swimming and rescue from drowning, Restoration in orthopedic through aquatic therapy, Therapeutic and recreational swimming, Methods of management in sports organizations.

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**Acknowledgement**

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This case study is part of the experiment at the level of swimming sports clubs from Bucharest; it is included in the research plan for 2016 - 2017 at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport from Ecological University of Bucharest, with the subject matters: 2.11 (Dynamic results as a basis for physical training of children and juniors involved in swimming ), 2.32 (Technical training of qualified swimmers based on competitive exercises technique rationalization).



## Comparative Study of Articles about Adapted Swimming to Children with Hyperactivity

Elena Amelia STAN<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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One of the purpose of this paper was that based on hyperactivity articles to discover whether adapted swimming programs turned on common attributes and features of this condition. We wanted to know whether aquatic programs currently conducted are based on conditions that predisposed the child to hyperactivity before starting any aquatic program. The specific conditions are ADHD, learning disabilities, intellectual disabilities, Asperger's syndrome, autism and fetal exposure to alcohol or drugs. With this paper we wanted to compare the ways in which the adapted aquatic programs were made for children with hyperactivity. And to prioritize the main issues improved, as a result of practicing swimming to children with hyperactivity and their role in improving their social relations. The purpose of this article is to summarize the practical elements of aquatic therapy studied in various articles about children with hyperactivity. Which approach seems best for adapted swimming as an intervention to encourage the increased movement time spent on specific task, of increased quality of movement and increased self-control. Another purpose is the perspective in which the therapists are improving their capacity to address children with hyperactivity. We hoped to find similar approaches to conclude that some form of adapted swimming is the best solution for learning, improvement and subsequent inclusion in advanced programs for children with hyperactivity.

**Keywords:** adapted swimming, hyperactivity, best programs.

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<sup>1</sup> Doctor of science in Physical Training and Sport, Ecological University of Bucharest, Romania, amelia.stan@gmail.com, 0040721991220.

## Impact of Educational Space on Identity and Social formation

Adelina STEFARTA<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Many parents that are in the immigration crisis, are depressed. They suffer from low self-esteem, their financial situation is difficult. They are preoccupied with their daily lives and do not know how to make right decisions, do not think about ideals because they are busy of financial surviving. That is why they do not pay attention to what their children are going through, to their kids distress. The parents are turning spineless, are not being an anchor for their children. Sometimes the tension is causing them to outbursts of anger, impatience criticism towards their kids that are disappointed from how their parents conduct their new lives and go out to look for answers, trying to stay away from all what it symbolizes but find themselves struggling in high level of anger and guilt without being able to contain it. In the absence of communication and control, many parents become passive in relation to their children. When they are taking punitive measures, in some cases it will not be an educational punitive but physical and vocal- threats, shouts and beatings. In this conditions, there appears the actuality of educational space as a space for identify and social formation.

**Keywords:** Education, identity, formation, space, schooling, institutions, research, minorities, marginalized groups.

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### Abstract

In prezentul articol vor fi prezentate cateva aspecte ale spatiilor educationale ca fundamente pentru formarea identitatii din perspectiva sociala a copiilor din familiile migrante.

**Cuvintele-cheie:** Educatie, identitate, formare, spatiu, scolariizare, institutii, cercetare, minoritati, grupuri marginalizate.

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<sup>1</sup> Dr., associated professor, scientific supervisor, ULIM, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova, the responsible person for scientific work at Department of Psychology, Educational Sciences and Social Work, ULIM. E-mail: adelinasmd@gmail.com, telephone: 00 373 69 4 71 206.

## Biodata

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### **Adelina STEFARTA**

Dr., associated professor, ULIM, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova. The responsible person for scientific activities at Department of Psychology, Educational Sciences and Social Work, ULIM. Work experience - 22 years. Scientific interests: pedagogy, psychology, international relations.

Grants and fellowships holder: 2016 - Visiting researcher at The Georg Eckert Institute for International Textbook Research (GEI) in Braunschweig, Germany; 2008 - Visiting fellow in Karlsruhe, Germany, the stipend of Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD), Germany; 2003 - Visiting fellow (California State University Fresno) participating in the 2002-03 Regional Scholar Exchange Program sponsored by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the US Department of State; Publications on national and international levels. 15 textbooks and monographies.

## The Impact of Contemporary Technological Methods on Translations

Laura-Rebeca STIEGELBAUER<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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We live in a world where technological advances have a great impact on the translation market. Starting from the university courses the future translators have in school and up to the method, which is used when a translation is done, a lot has changed. This article intends to tackle different ways a translation can be approached both by experienced translators and by novices. It intends to talk about CAT Tools but also about the different websites that can be of help for a translator. As there is an increased need for technology awareness, which sometimes is overlooked or even misunderstood and underappreciated by the translators I consider that this article is relevant and the information provided can be applicable and helpful.

**Keywords:** Translation, Internet, CAT Tools, Technology, website.

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<sup>1</sup> Lecturer Ph.D., “Vasile Goldis” Western University of Arad, E-mail: laurarebeca.s@uvvg.ro.

## Historical and Theoretical Aspects of Constitutional Justice

[Aspecte istorice și teoretice privind justiția constituțională]

Maria STOIAN-MUSTEAȚĂ<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

It's hard to say when the phrase "constitutional justice" appeared - it's susceptible of some meanings, some of them are common, the others being specified, that's why it needs a technical language, a professional one. Such explanation for example be related to concerning that the constitutional justice is that form of justice which is achieved being based on constitution and within it. It's difficult to delimitate the meaning of "constitutional justice" from the other forms of justice which may also be achieved primarily, or may be secondly within constitution. The phrase "constitutional justice" it requires a proper and distinctive meaning. As a sign of speciality meaning it designated "ensemble of institutions and technics" by means of constitution supremacy. This being defined as "constitutional justice" some of its components are cumulated namely complimentary ones: a) it means that the constitutional justice and namely justice generally is achieved by an endowed body using the expression of some classical legal professional upon a "partially justice" (the European model), in such way the institutional aspect is evocated; b) the constitutional law may be achieved by certain means and in certain ways, which although they represent some common features with the means and forms of other kinds of law, they borrow from those ones their proper techniques and the same time, they have exclusively and their own aspect. Thus is evocates their procedural aspect; c) the aim of constitutional justice is that one which generally determines the mode of organisation of the instance, involving it in achieving of these law and its made of activity. And finally it is important to mention that insuring the primacy of the constitution, its sanction is a structural factor in the normality of this juridical and national system it means sanctifying and directing it to the top of the internal-juridical pyramid.

**Keywords:** constitutional justice; civil society; democracy; democratic state; common-law.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD in Constitutional Law, Free International University of Moldova, Republic of Moldova, musteata\_maria@yahoo.com, +40767783554

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**Abstract**


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Sintagma ”justiție constituțională” este dificil de afirmat când anume a aparut, aceasta fiind susceptibilă de mai multe sensuri, unele specifice, altele comune și pentru acest motiv se impune în definirea acesteia un limbaj tehnic, un limbaj de specialitate. Putem cu certitudine afirma că justiția constituțională este acea formă a justiției ce se înfăptuiește în cadrul și pe baza constituției. Este în schimb greu de delimitat termenul de ”justiție constituțională” de celelalte forme ale justiției care de asemenea se înfăptuiesc în cele din urmă sau poate chiar primordial pe baza și în cadrul constituției. Definind justiția constituțională identificăm câteva dintre componentele ei care o definesc : a) justiția constituțională, cum de altfel și în general justiția, se realizează prin intermediul unui organ înzestrat – utilizând expresia unor proceduristi clasici, cu o ”parte de justiție” (modelul european). Evocat fiind astfel, aspectul instituțional; b) justiția constituțională se realizează în anumite forme sau prin anumite mijloace care, deși prezintă anumite trăsături comune cu formele sau mijloacele altor genuri de justiție sau împrumută tehnicile acestora, au însă elemente specifice și exclusive. Evocat fiind astfel, aspectul procedural; c) scopul justiției constituționale, care determină, de altfel, modul de organizare a instanței venită să înfăptuiască această justiție și procedura de activitate a acesteia, este în definitiv, asigurarea supremației constituției, sancționarea ei ca factor structurant în sistemul normativ (juridic național), ”sacralizarea” acesteia la vârful piramidei ordinii juridice interne.

**Cuvinte cheie:** justitie constitutională, societate civilă, democratie, stat democratic, drept comun.

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**Biodata**


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**Maria STOIAN-MUSTEAȚĂ**

Profession: jurist.

Job: public procurement advisor, Dambovită County Council, Romania.

Education:

- 2015 - today: DPPD (level II), Psycho-pedagogy Module and Method - "Valahia", University, Tirgoviste, Romania.

- 2014 - today: PhD in Constitutional Law, Free International University of Moldova, Republic of Moldova.

- 2014 - 2015: DPPD Certificate (level I), Psycho-pedagogy Module and Method - "Valahia", University, Tirgoviste, Romania.

- 2012 - 2013: Master in Business law, "Valahia", University, Tîrgoviste, Romania.
- 2008 - 2012: Bachelor's degree in law, "Valahia", University, Tîrgoviste, Romania, Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences.
- 2004 - 2008: Bacalaureate diploma, „Alexei Mateevici” High School, Causeni, Republic of Moldova.

## An Analysis of Easter as a Method of Preserving Romanian Traditions

Bianca-Mădălina TEODORESCU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

This article is a study about how Easter traditions are perceived in our days, especially in the cities from Romania. The main purpose of this study is to reveal which are the aspirations of people regarding the phenomena of traditions and rituals in Romania and also to find their meaning in a world who is aimed to be more profane than sacred. For my research, I turned to some researching methods starting from meta-analysis method to interviews, questionnaires and participative observation. In order to maintain its culture, Romanian people has to fight against the secularization of the society. Today, Romania's counties seek to reform their traditions, to draw people back to their roots in hope to preserve the traditional celebrations in the present society. During the preparation for Easter, a series of emotions begin to act in order to create traditional rituals. These emotions are responsible to preserve the Romanian traditions. I focused this study on how people are participating in the Easter rituals in the present and how they feel by visiting places of childhood or places in the country where the tradition remained as the most important part in the traditional village. However, in the country, Easter celebration is contributing to preserve the Romanian traditions more than others traditional Romanian celebrations.

**Keywords:** anthropology, Easter, celebration, rituals, tradition.

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### Abstract

Acest articol este un studiu despre modul în care sunt percepute tradițiile de Paște în zilele noastre, mai ales în mediul urban din România. Scopul principal al acestui studiu este de a arăta care sunt aspirațiile oamenilor cu privire la fenomenul tradițiilor și ritualurilor românești și de a găsi sensul lor într-o lume care se dorește să fie mai profană decât sacră. Am apelat la câteva metode de cercetare pornind de la metoda meta-analiză și apoi ajungând la interviuri, chestionare și observații participative pentru cercetarea noastră. Pentru a-și menține cultura, poporul român trebuie să

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<sup>1</sup> PhD Candidate, University of Craiova, Craiova, Romania, biancteodorescu@gmail.com, 0744474976



lupte împotriva desacralizării societății. Astăzi, județele României caută să-și reformeze tradițiile, să-i îndrepte pe oameni spre rădăcinile lor cu scopul de a conserva sărbătorile tradiționale în societatea actuală. În timpul pregătirii pentru Paște, o serie de emoții încep să acționeze pentru a crea ritualuri tradiționale. Aceste emoții sunt responsabile pentru păstrarea tradițiilor românești. Mi-am concentrat atenția asupra modului în care oamenii participă la ritualurile de Paște în prezent și cum se simt aceștia prin vizitarea unor locuri din copilărie sau a unor locuri din țara în care tradiția s-a păstrat, fiind considerată cea mai importantă parte a satului tradițional. Cu toate acestea, în toată țara, Paștele contribuie la menținerea tradițiilor românești mai mult decât o fac celelalte sărbători românești.

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## **Biodata**

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### **Bianca-Mădălina TEODORESCU**

Bianca-Mădălina TEODORESCU is a graduate of the Faculty of Letters of Craiova, University of Craiova (Romania), and currently is a PhD Candidate at the same faculty. She has published several articles in scientific journals in Romania, Poland and Australia and is author and co-author of two books published in Germany and Belgium.

## The Decision of Enhancement: Liberty or Constraint?

[Decizia de ameliorare: libertate sau constrângere?]

Loredana TEREC-VLAD<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Transhumanism is an international cultural movement which supports physical and cognitive improvement of the individual through means of new technologies. Day after day new technologies emerge, with whom the human individual alters his behavior, technologies which – we consider – are projected to determine a certain behavior in users. The new technologies of human improvement can determine the individual to work more, be smarter and live longer. Within the working environment, the possibility of the employee being asked to take certain drugs in order to better resist to stress, is high. Many times, the decision of improvement is no longer taken willingly, but imposed by third parties. As the number of jobs is lowering, robots substituting a part of the work done by humans, the decision of enhancement in order to be more competitive is no longer deliberate, hereby involving a series of constraints, direct or indirect. In our paper, we aim to analyse the way in which new technologies influence the human behavior, since the decision to improve certain capacities, such as the resistance to stress, fatigue etc. in order to keep a job could be taken under constraint.

**Keywords:** Human enhancement; transhumanism; decision; work; drugs.

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### Abstract

Transumanismul este o mișcare culturală internațională care susține îmbunătățirea fizică și cognitivă a individului prin intermediul noilor tehnologii. Zi de zi apar noi tehnologii cu ajutorul cărora individul uman își modifică comportamentul, tehnologii care – considerăm noi – sunt proiectate să determine un anumit comportament din partea utilizatorilor. Noile tehnologii de ameliorare umană pot determina individul să muncească mai mult, să fie mai deștept și să trăiască mai mult. În cadrul pieței muncii, posibilitatea ca angajatului să i se ceară să ia anumite droguri pentru a fi mai rezistent la stres, etc. De multe ori, decizia de augmentare

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<sup>1</sup> PhD Candidate, Ștefan cel Mare University, Suceava, Romania, [loredanaterec@gmail.com](mailto:loredanaterec@gmail.com).

nu mai este luată benevol, ci este impusă de terți. În condițiile în care locurile de muncă sunt în scădere, roboții substituind o parte din munca realizată de om, decizia de ameliorare pentru a fi mai competitiv nu mai este luată liber, aici fiind vorba de o serie de constrângeri, directe sau indirecte. În lucrarea noastră dorim să analizăm modul în care noile tehnologii influențează comportamentul individului, întrucât decizia de a-și augmenta anumite capacități precum rezistența la stres, la oboseală, etc. pentru păstrarea unui loc de muncă ar putea fi luată prin constrângere.

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### **Biodata**

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**Loredana TEREC-VLAD** is an expert in Organizational Ethics and Ethical Auditing. She has graduated from the Faculty of History and Geography (specialization philosophy) within Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava. She has published various scientific papers in field such as bioethics, business ethics, economy and organizational sociology. The author has built a model of understanding the Superman from Nietzsche and Hitler to transhumanism, seeing soft slavery as an alternative to classical slavery.

She is PhD Student at Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava and associated research assistant at Lumen Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences, Romania

## Myths in transhumanism: the myth of the savior

[Mituri în transumanism: mitul salvatorului]

Loredana TEREC-VLAD <sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

Transhumanism as an international cultural movement brings into attention a series of antique and modern myths, re-contextualizing them. The myth of Ghilgames, the myth of the superhuman, the myth of progress or the myth of the savior are metastories that underlie the transhumanist philosophy. Having a sacred nature and surprising atemporality, these myths highlight the fact that the human individual tried to overcome certain levels ever since the ancient times, reaching for the supernatural forces, etc. In our paper, we aim to analyse the myth of the savior, placing it in a transhumanist context. In our approach, we will start from the Christian ideas – the savior is Jesus, and the philosophical-political ideas of Nazism and communism. We will try to answer the question: who is the savior in transhumanism?

**Keywords:** Myths; transhumanism; savior; human enhancement, immortality.

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### Abstract

Transumanismul ca mișcare culturală internațională aduce în actualitate o serie de mituri antice și moderne pe care le recontextualizează. Mitul lui Ghilgameș, mitul supraomului mitul progresului sau mitul salvatorului sunt metapovești care stau la baza filosofiei transumaniste. Având caracter sacru și surprinzând atemporalitatea, aceste mituri evidențiază faptul că individul uman a încercat să depășească anumite praguri încă din timpuri străvechi, făcând apel la forțele supranaturale, etc. În lucrarea noastră dorim să analizăm mitul salvatorului, pe care îl plasăm în context transumanist. În cadrul demersului nostru vom pleca de la ideile creștine – salvatorul este Iisus, și de la ideile filosofico-politice ale nazismului și comunismului. Vom încerca să răspundem la întrebarea: cine este salvatorul în transumanism.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD Candidate, Ștefan cel Mare University, Suceava, Romania, loredanaterec@gmail.com.

## Entry Opportunities in the Bulgarian Military - Educational System and Ensuring of Civil Rights

Venelin TERZIEV<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The report presents all current challenges which the Bulgarian military - educational system is facing in the context of the basic features of the security environment and trends for the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, by identifying the main problem areas in its functioning. The status and the capabilities of the military - educational system of the Republic of Bulgaria are discussed on the basis of conducted analysis about key strategic documents in the sectors of education, security and defence, as well as the current state of the military and civil education and the inherent activities of the training institutions. Outlined are the basic principles of construction and operation of the military - educational systems and the fundamental strategic goals and tasks according to modern strategic security environment and dynamically changing conditions in NATO and the EU. Described are the main elements of the military - educational system as a complex, adaptive and flexible system that develops in unity and complementarity with the system of civil education in Bulgaria. Guidelines are formulated for improving the military - educational system in relation to its contribution to strengthening national security and defence of the country in three directions - conceptual, organizational and technological improvement

**Keywords:** education; military education; training; civil rights; security.

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<sup>1</sup> Professor, Ph.D., D.Sc. (National Security), D.Sc. (Ec.), University of Rousse, Rousse, Bulgaria, National Military University, Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria University of Telecommunications and Post, Sofia, Bulgaria

**Biodata**

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**Venelin TERZIEV**

The author is a professor of Organization and management at the Faculty of mechanical and manufacturing engineering, Angel Kanchev Rousse University -Bulgaria; D.Sc. in Economics - „Organization and management in the sphere of immaterial production (defence and national security)”, at the Vasil Levski National Military University - Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria; D.Sc. in Economics - „Finance, currency, credit and insurance (social security)”, at Dimitar Tzenov Academy of Economics – Svishtov, Bulgaria; Ph.D. in Political economy at Chernoriset Hrabar Varna Free University - Bulgaria. He has over 1000 scientific papers, articles and reports in Bulgarian, Russian, English and French published in scientific journals and proceedings of international conferences; 40 monographs in English and Russian; 4 monographs in Bulgarian and 8 textbooks and handbooks.

## Social Policy as Theory and Practice in Bulgaria

Venelin TERZIEV<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

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The development of social policy in Bulgaria is closely related to social and economic development of the country but it is also influenced by the common European trends and priorities in last decades. Current study examines the theory and the practice of social policy in the context of its broader understanding focusing on active policy and especially considering employment encouragement and skills management. Main conclusions put the accent on the advantages of active policy and the importance of following a purposeful policy for raising employability and developing a functioning labor market.

**Keywords:** employment, unemployment, labor market, active policy.

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<sup>1</sup> Professor, Ph.D., D.Sc. (National Security), D.Sc. (Ec.), University of Rousse, Rousse, Bulgaria, National Military University, Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria University of Telecommunications and Post, Sofia, Bulgaria

## **Social Entrepreneurship as an Opportunity to Model an Active Social Program**

Venelin TERZIEV<sup>1</sup>

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### **Abstract**

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In contemporary society one of the priorities for development is to assure social inclusion and equality through provision of employment opportunities and increasing incomes by the active involvement of citizens in the labor market. Among the specific measures is the encouragement of entrepreneurship, and social entrepreneurship in particular. Implementation of such active social policies contributes to effective solutions to the problems of poverty and social exclusion. Current study examines social entrepreneurship and social enterprises as an opportunity to build a model of an active social program based on the notion that the most critical to tackling poverty and social exclusion is the application of such social policies that give people access to economic opportunities and knowledge and skills to utilize opportunities - so that they cope with the trap of poverty and social exclusion, dependence on social protection system, vulnerability to the adverse events of economic or social nature.

**Keywords:** social entrepreneurship, social enterprise, active social program.

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<sup>1</sup> Professor, Ph.D., D.Sc. (National Security), D.Sc. (Ec.), University of Rouse, Rouse, Bulgaria, National Military University, Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria University of Telecommunications and Post, Sofia, Bulgaria



## **The Needs of Continuing Vocational Training of Social Work Specialists Providing Social Services**

Venelin TERZIEV<sup>1</sup>

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### **Abstract**

This study justifies the need for monitoring the continuum the need of vocational training in compliance to the constantly changing needs of the labour market. When considered in a narrower sense this problem justifies and proves the need for this activity related to social work and social workers. The objective of the methodology for determining the needs of continuing vocational training of social work specialists providing social services is to increase the level of correlation between demand and supply on the labour market that should contribute for improving the workforce quality in the country as competitive factor with increasing significance for the successful economic development. A method for determining the need for continuing vocational training of specialists in social work is developed and an experimental model for its implementation is offered.

**Keywords:** social management; social activities; continuing vocational training.

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<sup>1</sup> Professor, Ph.D., D.Sc. (National Security), D.Sc. (Ec.), University of Rouse, Rouse, Bulgaria, National Military University, Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria University of Telecommunications and Post, Sofia, Bulgaria

## Modern Methods in Recovering Delinquent Children. What Works?

Mihaela TOMITA<sup>1</sup>, Roxana UNGUREANU<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the risk factors that generated violent behaviors and offences committed by minors who are interned in an educational center. The research is focused on identifying the individual factors, family factors, peer factors, school and community factors that contribute to realize a socio-psychological profile of delinquent offenders. Our study was conducted during the 2016 – March 2017 years, on 130 children and teenager who are convicted with one of custodial educational measure in the Romanian criminal justice system. Early antisocial behavior may be the best predictor of later delinquency. Anti-social behaviors generally include various forms of oppositional rule violation and aggression, such as theft, physical fighting, and vandalism. In fact, early aggression appears to be the most significant social behavior characteristic to predict delinquent behavior before age 13. Adolescents who are prone to violence typically respond to frustrating events or situations with strong negative emotions. They often feel stressed, anxious and irritable in the face of adverse social conditions. The deprivation of liberty - internment in an educational center has a profound educational foundation that, through a stronger knowledge of the psychosocial characteristics of minors, as integrated programs and individualized recuperative measures, can lead to their behavioral recovery and in this way to increase the effectiveness of the applied criminal sanction. Our paper highlights the results of the study, based on the potential of minors and the identified protective factors.

**Keywords:** adolescents; delinquency; risk factors; protective factors.

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### Abstract

Această lucrare analizează factorii de risc care au generat comportamentele violente și infracțiunile comise de către minorii internați într-un centru educativ. Cercetarea vizează analiza factorilor individuali, a factorilor de

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<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, PhD, West University of Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania. E-mail: mihaela.tomita@e-uvt.ro; Phone: 0040 730643865.

<sup>2</sup> PhD student, West University of Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania, E-mail address: roxanaungureanu17@gmail.com, Phone 0040 746544449.

familie, a relațiilor cu prietenii, a factorilor școlari și comunitari, care contribuie la realizarea unui profil socio-psihologic al tinerilor delincvenți. Studiul nostru a fost realizat în perioada 2016-martie 2017, și a cuprins 130 de tineri și adolescenți, condamnați cu una dintre măsurile educative privative de libertate în sistemul de justiție penală din România. Comportamentul antisocial timpuriu poate fi cel mai bun predictor al delincvenței ulterioare. În general, comportamentele anti-sociale includ diferite forme de încălcare a regulilor de opoziție și de agresiune, cum ar fi furtul, luptele fizice și vandalismul. De fapt, agresiunea timpurie pare a fi cea mai semnificativă caracteristică a comportamentului social pentru a prezice comportamentul delincvent înainte de vârsta de 13 ani. Adolescenții care sunt predispuși la violență răspund în mod obișnuit la evenimente frustrante sau la situații cu emoții negative puternice. Ei se simt deseori stresati, anxiosi și iritabili în fața condițiilor sociale nefavorabile. Măsura privativă de libertate – internarea într-un centru educativ are un fundament profund educațional care, printr-o bună cunoaștere a caracteristicilor psihosociale ale minorilor internați, respectiv prin programe integrate și măsuri recuperative individualizate, poate conduce la însănătoșirea comportamentală a acestora și în acest fel la sporirea eficienței sancțiunii penale aplicate. Lucrarea noastră subliniază rezultatele obținute ca urmare a studiului realizat, centrate pe potențialitățile minorilor și a factorilor de protecție identificați.

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#### **Biodata**

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**Dr. Mihaela Alida TOMITA** is associate professor at the Department of Social Work, Faculty of Sociology and Psychology from West University of Timisoara, Romania. Her professional, academic and scientific activity is closely related to the therapeutic and educational approach of young offenders and young with substance abuse disorders, militating and promoting intervention strategies and alternative sanctions in the criminal justice system. Author and coauthor of several books and articles on the field, she coordinates and participates in research and intervention projects with budgetary and European funds in child protection, probation sistem, etc.



**Roxana UNGUREANU** is a PhD student in Sociology from the West University of Timișoara, Romania. She is a research assistant at the Social Work Department from West University of Timișoara. Roxana graduated the master program *Preventing violence against children in the family and society* (also from the West University of Timișoara, Romania). She has participated at

several national and international conferences and also as member in research projects.

## Therapeutic Storytelling as a Tool for Drug Abuse-Strengths and Constrains

Monica TURTUREAN<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

A substance addiction is one of the most complex areas of mental health. Substance abuse, leading often to addiction, can often be difficult to treat. The problem is even more delicate when we are talking about children and adolescents, in particular, because they are extremely vulnerable to substance use. People who face an addiction to drugs or alcohol can use the services of a mental health professional for help in overcoming addiction. One of the most effective treatment methods is storytelling. The therapeutic story reinforces the idea that our life is not one narrative, but a collection of different stories, both good and bad. G.K. Chesterton said, "Stories are useful, not because they tell us that dragons exist, but because they tell us that dragon can be defeated." Through clinical interviews, we will try to establish if the therapeutic storytelling was an efficient intervention to treat the drug abuse and to highlight some ideas about this topic.

**Keywords:** storytelling, drug abuse, therapy, clinical interviews, therapeutic story.

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### Abstract

Dependenta de droguri este unul dintre cele mai complexe domenii ale sanatatii mintale. Abuzul de substante, care duce adesea la dependenta, poate fi adeseori, dificil de tratat. Problema este si mai delicata atunci cand vorbim despre copii si adolescenti, in special, pentru ca sunt extrem de vulnerabili la utilizarea substantelor. Oamenii care se confrunta cu o dependenta de droguri sau de alcool pot folosi serviciile unui specialist in sanatatea mintala pentru a ajuta la depasirea dependentei. Una dintre metodele cele mai eficiente de tratament este povestirea. Povestea terapeutica intareste ideea ca viata noastra nu este o naratiune, ci o colectie de povestiri diferite, atat bune cat si rele. G.K. Chesterton a spus: "Povestirile sunt utile, nu pentru ca ne spun ca exista dragoni, ci pentru ca ne spun ca dragonul poate fi invins". Prin interviurile clinice, vom incerca

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<sup>1</sup> Lecturer PhD, "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Romania, monica.turturean@usv.ro.

sa stabilim daca povestirea terapeutica este o interventie eficienta pentru a trata abuzul de droguri si pentru a evidentia cateva idei despre acest subiect.

**Cuvinte cheie:** povestiri, abuz de droguri, terapie, interviuri clinice, povesti terapeutice.

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#### **Biodata**

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**Monica-Aneta TURTUREAN** is currently a Lecturer at the “Ștefan cel Mare” University of Suceava, Romania. She holds a BA in Psychology from the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania, an MA in Psychosocial intervention and psychotherapy from the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania, and a PhD in Education Science from the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași, Romania. Her main research interests are psychopathology, psychotherapy, and psychology of education. She has authored of the book “Formatorul de nivel universitar-un profil al competentelor” – (University trainer-a profile of competencies) (2009), co-authored of “Proiecte educationale. Exemple de bune practice” (Educational projects. Good practices models) (2013), co-authored of the book “Abordari statistice și ipostaze educaționale ale modelului e learning” (Statistical approaches and educational hypostases of the e-learning model) (2007).

## Supervision in Social Work Practice

Elena UNGURU<sup>1</sup>, Antonio SANDU<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

Supervision is part of a wider range of specialties included in the system of social services aimed to improve the individuals' quality of life. Supervision is a way of providing support to a more experienced professional by training professionals. In the area of social work supervision lead to better performance at work, removing stress, increase motivation and establishing a proper work environment. The immediate goal is to increase the capacity of the supervisee to intervene in the relationship with beneficiaries, maintaining and amplifying their professionalism. The supervision's purpose can be developed gradually starting from the supervision and monitoring the social worker's activities to professional development and personal development simultaneous with increasing the quality of the offered services.

**Keywords:** supervision, social work, quality of life, professionalism development.

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### Biodata



**Elena UNGURU** - Doctorand in anul 1 in cadrul Școlii Doctorale de Sociologie, Specializarea Sociologie, Universitatea din Oradea. Consilier Juridic în Cadrul Asociației Lumen din Iași. Este absolventa a pogramului masteral Supervizare și Planificare Sociala a Facultatii de Filosofie și Științe Social-Politice, Universitatea Al. I. Cuza din Iași.

Este licentiata in drept si Asistenta Sociala. Domenii de interes: sociologie, drept, stiinte sociale, relatii publice si comunicare.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD student on Doctoral School of Sociology, Specialization Sociology, Oradea University; LUMEN Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences. E-mail: ely8519@yahoo.com, Phone: +40740206243.

<sup>2</sup> Professor PhD, Stefan cel Mare University from Suceava & Lumen Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences, Iasi, Romania. E-mail: antonio1907@yahoo.com; Phone: +4 0740 151 455.

**Antonio SANDU**

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.



## Assessment Tests Physiological Indicators of the Physical Condition

Sanda URICHIANU TOMA<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

One of the benchmarks of physical education in primary school consists in maintaining optimal health and increase adaptability to environmental factors. Thus, we conducted a study to show the physiological indicators noticing by Ruffier test sample is a functional cardio-vascular valuable, especially for children and elderly untrained person. We aim with this study to demonstrate the correlation of test results obtained in clinical orthostatic different groups of students at that age, in order to propose to improve the physical fitness of subjects and selection for athletic performance. The sample has the advantage of being easy to execute, even in the group. The study undertaken following methods were used for research: bibliography study, observation pedagogical method tests, statistical and mathematical methods of processing and interpretation of data. Expected results from this study are even more important as children's health is a matter of public interest and concern specialized international institutions and medical research to the younger generation. The data obtained will be implemented at the school and available to those who wish to consult the bibliography and published materials. In a study undertaken we conclude we can say that consolidation motion skills and the primary school is performed simultaneously with performing exercises of physical development, as well as through a drive system specially developed that must be present in lesson Physical Education.

**Keywords:** Fitness; physical development; evaluation; students; physical education.

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<sup>1</sup> Prof. Ph.D., Ecological University of Bucharest/ Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Bucharest, Romania, sandavtoma@yahoo.com, +40 723 713 051.

## **Biodata**

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### **Sanda Toma URICHIANU**

Date of birth: 02/24/1956, Stefanesti city, Botosani. Graduate of the National Academy of Physical Education and Sport, Master in Project Management, Doctorate in Physical Education and Sport, Dean of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport / Ecological University of Bucharest, Romania, Doctor Honoris Causa.

Competencies: Research methodology, Methods nautical disciplines, Olympism, Sports Management.

Areas of interest and publication: physical education, recreational sports and sports performance, Olympism.

Career in professional sports: Olympic champion, world champion

President of the Romanian Field Hockey Federation

Member of the Romanian Olympic and Sports Committee, the Romanian Olympic Academy.

## Methodological Orientation in Rowing by Introducing Complementary Training

Sanda TOMA URICHIANU<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The methodology of training in sports performance practice reaching steps that no longer corresponds to the evolution of the athlete in training and competition. It appears, therefore, need to use concepts and new information obtained from the Methodists and specialists in sports training, to produce an efficient methodology, as an addition on the way to performance. Romanian rower athletes have achieved in recent times less efficient results, which show that the training methodology no longer corresponds to the sporting world and no longer as modern requirements. We thought that introducing the methodology of preparing complementary ergometer exercise will provide an opportunity to help improve and promote a stage superior performance in rowing. To contribute to information that can lead to an improved methodology of training in rowing we studied 8 athletes, ages 18-20 rower in the sports Snagov. I applied a workout program for 6 weeks preparatory phase, in which we introduced speed tests on a distance of 500 m and tests on distance contest of 2000 m, where we use the ergometer Concept II type PM5, which aims to provide the necessary information instantly motion control and continue reorganization. Signal processing and displaying real-time information is made, the athlete is able to watch the display, moment by moment, the evolution of its executions, which provide special conditions regulating the execution to another and even within the execution. In conclusion, the data in this study show that the introduction of specific training methodology complementary training can help improve and promote a stage superior performance in rowing.

**Keywords:** Ergometer; rower; methodology; specific training; athletic performance.

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<sup>1</sup> Prof. Ph.D., Ecological University of Bucharest/ Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Bucharest, Romania, sandavtoma@yahoo.com, +40 723 713 051.

## Milos Island as an Example of Sustainable Development

Inna VERSHININA<sup>1</sup>, Artemiy KURBANOV<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

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Sustainable development is the harmonization of the interests of the economy, local communities, environment. Case study of Milos island is an example of combination of economic and environmental interests of the local population in terms of the model of sustainable development. Milos Island belongs to the Cycladic islands in the Aegean Sea. Milos is of volcanic origin and therefore the mining industry is on the island. The island has bentonite, barrit, kaolin and others minerals. On the other hand, the island is a popular destination for domestic and international tourism. Milos also has cultural and religious significance: as a place of discovery of the statue of Aphrodite (Venus) of Milos and the place of early Christian catacombs location. The largest mining company in the island - S&B - cooperates with the Municipality in order to sustainable development on the island. The mining company helps to maintain employment of the local population, which is especially important in a situation of economic crisis in Greece. But it also tries to save the unique nature of the island. The western part of the island and its coast are included in the list of "Special Zone Reservation" in the framework of the European project "Natura 2000".

**Keywords:** Sustainable development; Milos Island; Natura 2000; S&B; environment; ecology.

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<sup>1</sup> Associate professor, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation, [urbansociology@yandex.ru](mailto:urbansociology@yandex.ru), +79262037632.

<sup>2</sup> Senior lecturer, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation, [ark112@yandex.ru](mailto:ark112@yandex.ru), +79032808262.

## Biodata

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**Inna VERSHININA** is an associate professor of Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation. PhD in Sociology, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 2002-2006. Research interests: modern sociology, urban sociology and urban development, architecture, modern culture, education, social problems of cities, the sociology of migration etc. The researcher has published about 50 articles and four books. Recent publications: “Smart cities: prospects for the emergence and development in Russia”, “Policy of urban development in Europe after World War I”, “Foreign students in Russia: features of motivation and adaptation”, “Urban space as communication system” and etc.



**Artemiy KURBANOV** is a senior lecturer of Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russian Federation. PhD in Political Sciences, Lomonosov Moscow State University, 2005-2008. Research interests: philosophy of education and educational policy, social history, socio-cultural and historical factors of the political process. The researcher has published about 20 articles. Recent publications: “Zoospace Transformation of Modern Cities and the Possibility of their Use in the Environmental Education of the Population”, “Foreign students in Russia: features of motivation and adaptation”, “The manifestation of historical memory in political practice”, “National doctrines of the development of education: the experience of comparative analysis” and etc.

## Objectual Message Conceptualization

Ștefan VLĂDUȚESCU <sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

This study is circumscribed to the science of communication. It aims to illustrate, exemplify, and conceptualize the idea of objectual message. The meta-analytical method and the comparative method are used. Two historical messages are examined. The first message is extracted from Herodotus's "Histories": in the form of a message, the Scythian kings send Emperor Darius a bird, a mouse, a frog, and five arrows. The second message is extracted from Cassius Dio's "Roman History": Decebalus sends Traianus a huge mushroom on which he wrote in Latin the advice to make way back and start peace talks. From the comparison of the two historical messages, the characteristics of the object message are inferred. In a related way, it is found that in practical order the objectual message is one of the most important types of message, along with the verbal message (the oral message and the written message).

**Keywords:** message, communication, historical message, objectual message, conceptualization.

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### Abstract

Studiul se circumscrie domeniului științei comunicării. Se vizează ilustrarea, exemplificarea și conceptualizarea ideii de mesaj obiectual. Sunt utilizate metoda meta analitică și metoda comparativă. Sunt examinate două mesaje istorice. Primul mesaj este extras din "Istoriile" lui Herodot: regii sciți trimit împăratului Darius ca mesaj o pasăre, un șoarece, o broască și cinci săgeți. Al doilea mesaj este extras din "Istoria romană" de Cassius Dio: Decebal îi trimite lui Traian o ciupercă uriașă pe care se află scris în latină sfatul de a face cale înapoi și de a începe tratative de pace. Din comparația celor două mesaje istorice se inferează caracteristicile mesajului obiectual. În mod conex, se constată că în ordine practică mesajul obiectual este unul dintre cele mai importante tipuri de mesaj, alături de mesajul verbal (mesajul oral și mesajul scris).

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<sup>1</sup> Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, CCSCMOP, Craiova, Romania, stefan.vladutescu@yahoo.com, 0726711281

## **Biodata**

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### **Ștefan VLĂDUȚESCU**

Ștefan VLĂDUȚESCU is Professor at University of Craiova, Romania. He is a graduate of the Faculty of Philology (University of Craiova), as valedictorian country, with special “Diploma of merit”. Also, is a graduate of Faculty of Law, University of Bucharest. Obtained his doctorate in Philosophy from University of Bucharest. Is a member of International Association of Communication (ICA), a member of Romanian Writer’s Union, a member of Romanian Association of Press History. Is a member of board of ISI/Thomson Reuters journal - Polish Journal of Management Studies; also, is director of Social Sciences and Education Research Review, and a member of editorial board of European Scientific Journal, of Neutrosophic Sets and Systems, and of Annals of University of Craiova. Section Linguistics. He is author or co-author of 14 professional books, of more than 110 scientific papers in Romania and international journals (including ISI/Thomson Reuters articles), and in proceedings of international seminars and conferences.

## Teacher's Perceptions of Assertiveness Importance in Preschool Years

[Perceptia profesorilor asupra importantei asertivitatii in anii prescolari]

Camelia Delia VOICU<sup>1</sup>, Gabriela Alina ANGHEL<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

Stress, violence and various types of abuse can be present in every person's life, either adult or child. That's why it's important to develop skills or personal strategies to adapt to stress from early ages. Studies in the sphere of Health Psychology have identified assertiveness as an important factor in moderating the action of stressors and preventing emotional abuse. Assertiveness is a communication skill that enables children to respond appropriately to challenges and also helps them to prevent/solve conflicting situations. Recent contact with pre-school teachers in the context of their professional training programs has led us to wonder whether and how much the concept of assertiveness in the preschool environment is known and to what extent this skill is a goal of the activities in early education. In this sense, we designed an exploratory research aimed at identifying pre-school teachers' perceptions of the importance of developing assertiveness in the second childhood, and the ways in which this ability is found in the range of goals pursued in a school year. The methodology of the research included the study of school documents for planning and monitoring of didactic activity and the semi-structured individual interview. The group of subjects consisted of 18 pre-school teachers from both urban and rural areas. Of these, one-third is included in private education. Preliminary results indicated that assertiveness is not recognized as having a particular importance for the development of personality at pre-school age, but among the endpoints found in the school documents, elements directly or indirectly associated with the development of assertiveness in pre-school children have been identified.

**Keywords:** assertiveness; pre-school education; kindergarten teachers; communication skills; stress prevention.

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<sup>1</sup> Lecturer, Ph.D., Valahia University Targoviste, Targoviste, Romania, E-mail: cameliadeliavoicu@gmail.com, Tel.: +40723699054

<sup>2</sup> Lecturer, Ph.D., Valahia University Targoviste, Targoviste, Romania, E-mail: anghelalina2002@yahoo.com, Tel.: +40722874797



## Abstract

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Stresul, violența și diferite tipuri de abuz pot fi prezente în viața fiecărei persoane, fie adult, fie copil. De aceea este important să dezvoltăm încă de la vârste timpurii abilități sau strategii personale de adaptare la stres. Studiile din sfera psihologiei sănătății au identificat asertivitatea ca fiind un factor important de moderare a acțiunii factorilor stresori și de prevenire a abuzului emoțional. Asertivitatea este o abilitate de comunicare care permite copiilor să răspundă adecvat la provocări și, de asemenea, îi ajută să prevină/rezolve situații conflictuale. Contactul din ultimii ani cu profesorii din învățământul preșcolar, în contextul programelor de formare profesională a acestora, ne-a determinat să ne întrebăm dacă și cât de mult este cunoscut conceptul de asertivitate în mediul preșcolar și în ce măsură aceasta abilitate constituie o finalitate a activităților de educație timpurie. În acest sens am proiectat o cercetare exploratorie cu scopul de a identifica percepțiile profesorilor din învățământul preșcolar asupra importanței dezvoltării asertivității în a doua copilărie, și modalitățile în care aceasta abilitate se regăsește în paleta de finalități urmărite într-un an școlar. Metodologia cercetării a cuprins studiul documentelor școlare de planificare și monitorizare a activității didactice și interviul individual semi-structurat. Lotul de subiecți a fost alcătuit din 18 cadre didactice din învățământul preșcolar, atât din mediul urban, cât și din mediul rural. Dintre acestea o treime sunt cuprinse în învățământul particular. Rezultatele preliminare au indicat faptul că asertivitatea nu este conștientizată ca având o importanță deosebită pentru formarea-dezvoltarea personalității la vârsta preșcolară, însă între finalitățile regăsite în documentele școlare au fost identificate elemente asociate direct sau indirect cu dezvoltarea asertivității la preșcolari.

## Biodata

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### **Camelia Delia VOICU**

She has a degree in Social Work and Psychology, with postgraduate specialization in Educational Counseling and Psycho-sociology. Her professional experience included educational activities and psycho-pedagogical assistance for preschool, primary and secondary school students, assessment and case management for children with disabilities, development and coordination of social and educational projects, training of teachers and social workers. Her scientific concerns focus on psychosocial phenomena in the sphere of

education and family. Her recent publications are: *Parent's Education for Children's Rights, Coaching and Mentoring in Bachelor's Degree Programs for Social Workers and Teachers, Analyzing the Relationships between the Teenagers' Self-image and their Preferences for Science Disciplines Contents.*



### **Gabriela Alina ANGHEL**

She works in the Teacher Training Department, at Valahia University Targoviste, and she has a Ph.D. in Sociology, at University of Bucharest (2009). She has relevant experience in implementing European projects, mainly as educational expert in the FP7 project “*IRRESISTIBLE - Including Responsible Research and Innovation in Cutting Edge Science and Inquiry-based Science Education to Improve Teacher's Ability of Bridging Learning Environments*” - with implication in: formal and non-formal activities with psycho-pedagogical foundation aiming of RRI, mentoring, designing impact studies on the project activities and teacher training -, but also as researcher in the Erasmus+ project “*EduForHealth - Let's Make it Better! Raising the Awareness of the Triad Nutrition-Health-Food Safety in School Education*”.

## The Semantic Spectrum of Words: a Lexicographic Approach

Ana VULPE<sup>1</sup>, Zinaida RADU<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

Lexicographical interpretation of the semantic structure of lexical polysemantic elements can be presented as a process formed by three successive stages, i.e. : a) the identification of the semantic spectrum; b) the classification of the identified meanings; c) the description of the semantic meaning of those in dictionaries. The stage of the identification of the semantic spectrum of polysemantic words should begin by analyzing a totality of contexts in which the given lexical unity occurs, i.e. it is necessary to investigate the syntagmatic parameters of it, which, in their turn, will find reflection in the dictionary.

**Keywords:** semantic spectrum; polysemy; lexicographic interpretation; context; lexical valence.

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### Abstract

Interpretarea lexicografică a structurii semantice a elementelor lexicale polisemantice poate fi prezentată ca un constituit din trei etape succesive, și anume: a) identificarea spectrului semantic; b) clasificarea sensurilor identificate; c) descrierea conținutului semantic al acestora în dicționar. Etapa identificării spectrului semantic al cuvintelor polisemantice trebuie începută prin analiza unei totalități de contexte în care apare uni-tatea lexicală dată, adică trebuie investigați parametrii sintagmatici ai acesteia, care, la rândul lor, își vor găsi reflectare în dicționar.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** spectru semantic; polisemie; interpretare lexicografică; context; valență lexicală.

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<sup>1</sup> Associate Professor, PhD, Free International University of Moldova, Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, vanet18@yandex.ru, +373 22 72 87 88.

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, PhD, Free International University of Moldova, Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova, zinaida\_radu@yahoo.com, +373 22 72 82 57.

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**Biodata**


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**Ana VULPE**

Vuple Ana has PhD degree in Romanian Philology, being associate professor at the Department of Romanic Philology “Petru Rosca”, Faculty of Letters, Free International University of Moldova. She is also the scientific researcher at the Institute of Philological and Intercultural Researches (the same university). Her field of scientific interest is linguistics and glottodidactics, being mainly preoccupied by the semantic, structural and functional analysis of lexical innovations in different domains, as well as by the process of their adaptation to the lexical system of the Romanian language. She has a series of articles published in specialized scientific journals, mainly from the Republic of Moldova and Romania. She published four dictionaries: Explanatory and Etymological Dictionary of the Romanian Language, Dictionary of Synonyms (Romanian language, co-authors T. Pahomi, L. Vrabie), two editions of the Dictionary of Romanian-French linguistic terms (Z. Radu co-author).

**Zinaida RADU**

Zinaida Radu has PhD degree in French Philology and Translation Studies, being associate professor at the Department of Romanic Philology “Petru Rosca”, Faculty of Letters, Free International University of Moldova. She is also the scientific researcher at the Institute of Philological and Intercultural Researches (the same university). Her field of scientific interest is Linguistics and Translation Studies. She is carrying out the contrastive study of the vocabulary of related languages (Romanian and French languages). She has a series of articles in specialized scientific journals (Intertext, La Francopolyphonie, Lexic comun/Lexic specializat, Acta Didactica, etc.) on researched topics (linguistics and translation). She is the co-author to the Dictionary of French-Romanian lexicological terms (Ana Vulpe/two editions).

## Hygiene and Epidemiology Nursing - Student's Grant Competition

Jana WICHSOVÁ<sup>1</sup>, Kateřina HORÁČKOVÁ<sup>2</sup>

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### Abstract

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The topic of this presentation is to present a project of Student's Grant Competition of the Faculty of Health Studies, University of Pardubice, Czech republic. It is aimed at joining two areas in nursing, hygiene and epidemiology. The project generally focuses on protection and promotion of health, enhancement of life quality and lengthening of human lifetime. The research is in particular focused on the occurrence of infections associated with health care. The danger lies in the lengthening of the treatment period which increases the costs of health care.

The main aim of the project is to map current nursing practices in prevention of infections.

The other partial targets of the project are:

- To map the incidence of chosen infections
- To detect the most common mistakes
- To evaluate the compliance between the methodical instructions and a real situation

- To appraise the knowledge of nurses and other nursing staff

- To prepare a study material

- To make visual supplements to the methodical manual

The research will be realized in Pardubice region hospitals and in other chosen inpatient medical facilities in the Czech Republic. To achieve the set targets there will be used a combination of several research tools. To map the incidence of the infections associated with health care there will be chosen retrospective and prospective research survey methods done by means of studying materials. The following research methods will be used to detect the most frequent mistakes causing the spread of infections associated with health care and to assess the compliance between the methodical instructions of

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<sup>1</sup> Mgr. Jana Wichsová, Ph.D., Faculty of Health Studies, University of Pardubice, Pardubice, Czech Republic, jana.wichsova@upce.cz, Průmyslova 395, Pardubice, 532 10, Phone: +420 466 037 808.

<sup>2</sup> PhDr. Kateřina Horáčková, Faculty of Health Studies, University of Pardubice, Pardubice, Czech Republic, katerina.horackova@upce.cz, Průmyslova 395, Pardubice, 532 10, Phone: +420 466 037 523.

the chosen medical facility and the real situation: covert observation, checklist audit.

The contribution of the project will be clinical (improvement of the quality of care) and educational (scientific publication for students, educational material for paramedical staff).

**Keywords:** Hygiene, epidemiology, nursing, infection control.

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**Biodata**

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**Jana WICHSOVÁ** works as a assistant of Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Studies, University of Pardubice. Her pedagogical and research interest is perioperative care – etics aspects of perioperative care, infections associated with health care. She is author of monography Perioperative care.



**Kateřina HORÁČKOVÁ** works as a head of Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Studies, University of Pardubice. Her pedagogical and research interest is history of nursing, expecially nursing in concenration camps and Jewish ghettos. She is author of monography Life with the memory of holocaust.

## Changes in the Education System under the AK Parti Governments

Mehmet YILMAZ<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

The Turkish Justice and Development Party (AK Parti) after its first electoral victory in 2002 started to slowly reform the educational system of the country after a decade of economic crisis and political uncertainty. Without changing the driving principles of the 1973 law on education, the ruling party of Turkey could manage to establish a new structure in which both students and families can take their share of responsibility, the finances are ensured and Western educational fashions are taken into consideration. The original aim of the AK Parti was to strengthen democracy and make freedom an essential result of the whole system, in fact, lately it considered education more a tool for progress in a time in which Turkey has a dream to become a regional power.

**Keywords:** Turkey, Education, AK Party.

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### Biodata

#### Mehmet YILMAZ

My name is Mehmet Yılmaz. I am currently PhD studies in the field of International Relations. My research area is the education, democratization and political policy of Turkey.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD Candidate, Curvinus University, International Relation, Budapest, Hungary, mehmetyilmaz2012@gmail.com

## Religious Conscience: a Holistic Approach

[Conștiința Religioasă: o Abordare Holistică]

Marius ZAMFIRA<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

This study approaches the religious conscience in a holistic manner, regarded as a part-whole relationship. The religious conscience consists of a triad of structure, that is to say cognitive, attitudinal-affective and volitional-behavioral essence. This paper aims to show that this triad, associated to the religious conscience is multidimensional. In this respect, we will use information from a multidisciplinary and trans-disciplinary area of the proposed subject. The religious life of a human being is lead between the boundaries drawn by his state of mind that consists of another triad: rationality, volitions, sentiment. This is a complementary matter to that studied from a psychological point of view by Daniel Goleman: IQ vs. EQ. In religious terms the soul establishes a relationship having its base as an equidistant pyramid: intellect-volition-sentiment, having Divinity on its top and the human being on its barycentre. Religious conscience manifests itself by deeds, religious practices, behaviors, and attitudes, organized and put into practice within institutions. Attitude and sentiment integrate themselves into the inner component of the human personality. Behavior emphasizes the religious experiences, *id est* the relationship between human being and God. This behavior evolves and manifests itself throughout the divine freedom. As a matter of fact, according to the Law of Causes and Effects, a human being becomes what he thinks (and lives) and his life is compatible with the development level of his conscience, especially with his religious conscience. The behavioral effects of the religious conscience are multiple. We can conclude that the values of the religious conscience may be built and developed throughout one's life and based on the education for life, starting with his family and continuing in school and church. Naturally, accepting in a radiant position the of mass-media channels.

**Keywords:** religious consciousness, emotional intelligence, attitude, personality, Divinity.

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<sup>1</sup> PhD Candidate, Free International University of Moldova, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, E-mail address: zamfiramarius7@gmail.com, Phone: 0743073025.



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**Abstract**

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Acest studiu abordează în manieră holistă conștiința religioasă, privind – o ca raport parte-întreg. Ea se constituie într-o triadă de structură, respectiv de esență cognitivă, atitudinal-afectivă și volițional-comportamentală.

Prin prezenta lucrare vom arăta că această triadă, asociată conștiinței religioase, este de natură multidimensională. În acest sens, vom folosi cunoștințe din arealul multidisciplinar și transdisciplinar al subiectului propus. Viața religioasă a persoanei umane se desfășoară între granițele trasate de stările lui sufletești, ce se constituie într-o altă triadă: rațiune, voință, sentiment. Este o problemă complementară celei studiate în plan psihologic de către Daniel Goleman: IQ vs. EQ. În plan religios sufletul se pune în corespondență cu baza unei piramide echidistante : intelect-voință-sentiment, având în vârful ei Divinitatea, iar în baricentru ființa umană (OM- UL). Conștiința religioasă se manifestă prin fapte, practici religioase, comportamente și atitudini, organizate și desfășurate în instituții. Atitudinea și sentimentul se constituie în componenta interioară a personalității umane. Comportamentul pune în evidență trăirile religioase, respectiv raportul dintre ființa umană și Dumnezeu. Acest comportament evoluează și se manifestă pe întreaga întindere a libertății divine. În fond, potrivit Legii Cauzelor și Efectelor , Omul devine ceea ce gândește ( și trăiește) iar viața lui este compatibilă cu gradul de dezvoltare al conștiinței sale, îndeosebi acelei religioase. Efectele în plan comportamntal ale conștiinței religioase sunt multiple. Putem concluziona că valorile conștiinței religioase se pot constitui și crește având la bază educația pentru viață și de-a lungul vieții, începând cu familia și continuând cu școala, respectiv biserica. Desigur, acceptând într-o poziție radiantă canalele mass- media.

**Cuvinte cheie:** conștiință religioasă, inteligență emoțională, atitudine, personalitate, Divinitate.

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**Biodata**

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**Marius ZAMFIRA**

Licentiat al Facultatii de Teologie Ortodoxa (1991-1995) - Universitatea Bucuresti

Studii postuniversitare de Masterat (2002-2004), Facultatea de Stiinte, Domeniul Psihologie, - Universitatea „Lucian Blaga" din Sibiu.

Doctorand la Universitatea Liberă Internațională – Chișinău, Domeniul Psihologie Socială având ca temă de doctorat: „ Conflictul intrapersonal ca

factor de edificare a conștiinței religioase”, Conducător Științific – Prof. Univ. Dr. Mihail Șleatițchi.

Domenii de interes: psihosociologia religiei, psihologia reprezentărilor sociale, dialogul dintre psihologie și teologie, respectiv știință și religie.

## Communication Management in Educational Institutions

István ZSIGMOND<sup>1</sup>

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### Abstract

As the competitive nature of the higher educational environment is increasing in Eastern Europe, it is important for universities to construct a distinct image. However, managing institutional brands used not to be a priority for educational institutes from this region. An important activity of image management activities is investigating consumer expectations and measuring their satisfaction with the services offered. We present the results of a survey-based investigation regarding expectations of high-school students about education, their considerations when choosing the higher educational institutes to study, and their image about the main higher education institutes from Transylvania (Romania). A second survey addressed attitudes of undergraduate students regarding educational services and the general image of the university they attend. Comparing the results of the two investigations makes possible to discover the differences regarding the positive and negative attitudes about an institute of the two groups. When potential customers (future students) does not have the desired image of an educational institute, there is a communicational challenge in propagating positive and real institutional characteristics, as supported by information collected from actual students (resulted from personal experiences). This process gives an insight on the nature of information to be propagated for constructing a desired institutional image.

**Keywords:** institutional image; communication strategy; customer behavior.

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### Biodata



**Istvan ZSIGMOND** is senior lecturer at Sapientia – Hungarian University of Transylvania. He graduated in Psychology – from the Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania in 1998. Since then she has constantly been working in the field of teacher training.

He has been involved as project assistant in 2 projects

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<sup>1</sup> PhD, Sapientia University, Tirgu Mures, Romania, Zsigmond.istvan@ms.sapientia.ro, 0040 745 871 578.

funded by the European Commission, and in more than 20 projects funded by national institutions.

He is a regular trainer of Hungarian Teacher's Association from Romania.

István Zsigmond 's current research interest is the use of educational blogs for fostering reflective thinking and cooperation in education.



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