

A collage of various photographs from the conference, showing speakers at podiums, audience members in lecture halls, and group discussions. The images are arranged in a grid-like fashion, with some overlapping. The colors are muted, with a focus on greens, yellows, and blues.

International
Conference

Legal and Administrative Challenges
in
Cross-border Cooperation

April 6th 2017
Chernivtsi, Ukraine

April 7-8th 2017
Suceava, Romania

8th **LUMEN** INTERNATIONAL
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RETHINKING
SOCIAL ACTION
CORE VALUES
IN PRACTICE

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8th LUMEN International Conference Rethinking Social Action. Core Values in Practice (RSACVP 2017) |

April 7-8th, 2017 | Suceava, Romania

Venue | Stefan cel Mare University from Suceava, Romania

Main Organizer Institution | LUMEN Research Center in Social & Humanistic Sciences, LUMEN Conference Center, LUMEN Publishing House, LUMEN Consultancy & Training Center

Co-organizers | Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, Stefan cel Mare University from Suceava, Romania

Overview and topic | The 8th edition of LUMEN International Scientific Conference is a manifestation with multidisciplinary character, whose general objective is to promote scientific excellence, encouraging original researches.

The goal of LUMEN RSACVP 2017 focuses on the interferences between the new theoretical approaches and the social and educational practice, taking into account the need for an ethical resizing of the social action.

The Possibility of Transhuman Technologies to Make Us Unhuman

Roxana-Ionela ACHIRICESEI¹, Mihaela BOBOC²

Abstract

Transhumanism presumes that humans should develop, evolve and exploit all technological inventions that (could) improve and (could) lengthen the lives of humans. If we take into consideration that physically a human is like a machine, meaning that with the help of science and technology he can be *repaired* and with the help of them we suppose that we could improve human condition by its support and assistance, it may require changing the condition of being human. The human's progress in history is relatively slow comparing to the obtained progress of the use of technology. But what does it mean to be human? From an ethical examination some particularities that are assigned to human species left traumatic marks in history, and those criteria are based on people's moral values. Being humane it may be what all humans wish they could be. In this process of evolution we will need new ethics regarding the new and various ethical concerns (or if not, problems) given by the new technologies.

Keywords: transhumanism; technology; human; ethics; moral values.

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Assessment of Marine Professionals' Needs

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Abstract

Marine professionals represent a category of people with a wide area of competences. Their line of work often requires a wide range of technical knowledge and skills, along with transversal and soft skills acquired across multidisciplinary subjects. In addition to technical competencies provided through formal training, the predominantly temporary-based marine work assignments require skillsets that enable them to carry out specialised jobs. The challenge for this category of personnel is to maintain themselves up to date through continuous professional development. From a different perspective, training centres face similar challenges related to improving the existent curricula or proposing new training programmes to respond to the labour market needs. The present paper aims at exemplifying the utility of conducting survey-based primary market research for identifying the marine sector needs. The research method consists of establishing questionnaires targeting various categories of marine personnel and specific needs. Feedback was collected through online survey during 2017. The questionnaires developed with filtering questions aim at involving trainees, lecturers, marine professionals, recruiters, career advisors and employers. This approach is thought to provide data of sufficient quality and quantity to meet the objective of reducing the gaps between education sector and business expectations. The results of this study emphasize the vision of the respondents with regards to the marine labour market. Based on the analysis of results, the authors proposed a set of solutions for developing the skills of marine professionals. The authors draw on the above and assert that continued data collection through online survey may result in closing the existing and emerging gaps.

Keywords: marine professionals; maritime training; labour market; market survey; marine careers.

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Author of one academic book and several academic articles.

Acknowledgement

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Implementing the Strategy of Social Responsibility in Company Management

Mădălina ALBU¹

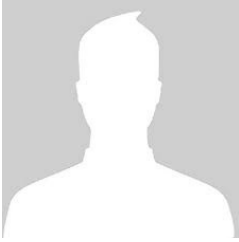
Abstract

Management of a company had to respond to several questions, including whether the activities undertaken within the organization may turn to other directions than those which serve to maximize profits. Corporate Social Responsibility is a concept that refers to the contribution that companies must make to the development of modern society. This can occur passively - avoiding companies to engage in activities that can have a negative impact on society and the environment or actively through various activities whose primary goal attainment and achievement of social goals. Based on these considerations, a growing number of companies adopted in recent years as part of the organizational culture of that company and their business strategies, the concept of CSR. More and more organizations have begun to realize that they have the opportunity to contribute to sustainable development, carrying out their activities to create growth conditions to ensure environmental protection and promoting social responsibility by protecting the ongoing interests of consumers. Integration companies in the local communities are an important goal of CSR. The companies aim to contribute to local development by creating jobs or through the taxes they have paid. In turn, depends on the stability of the company's activity manifested. Companies also interact with the physical environment by carrying out activities that can have results that produce noise pollution, contamination of soil, air and water. It can be appreciated that those companies that develop their activity based on sustainable relationships with consumers, and strategies focusing on understanding customer needs and providing quality products, show a positive evolution of competitiveness. This paper presents the concept and strategy considerations on implementing social responsibility in the companies.

Keywords: Social responsibility, management, strategy, development, environmental protection.

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The Gender Differences - Forms Expressed of Masculinity in the Premodern Romanian Society

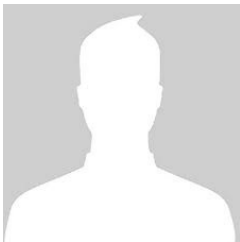
Carmen ALEXANDRACHE¹

Abstract

The gender differences are an important historical problem. In the Romanian society, as European society as, this problem is considered a problem of the social and cultural perception. This situation is caused by the tradition, religion and politics. Our proposal shows how was expressed the masculinity in the extracarpathian Romanian society. In this sense, we used several of sources (such as juridical and judicial acts, writings of Romanian chronicles, religious texts and reports of the foreign travellers). These sources had presented the superiority of the male person as against the female person. But man's superiority does not mean that an exclusive social position. The paper presents several arguments and principles that fixed the superiority social position of man and limited them.

Keywords: History; social perception; mentality; identity; culture.

Biodata



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Identity and Alterity of Gender. The Role of the Romanian Handbooks in Developing of the Gender Differences

Carmen ALEXANDRACHE¹

Abstract

The European actual society is dominated by the liberal principles. One of these principles is the human's equality, such as the equality between a man and a woman. But it is very complicated to say what means the gender differences and what means the gender discrimination. Our proposal shows the gender problems which are presented in the Romanian education process. For this issue, the paper analyzed the handbooks of primary schools. The children learn about the physical characteristic, the anatomic functional elements which defined a female person and a man person. The children learn how they should be in society, what are appropriate gestures, behaviours and attitudes. A woman has not any professions, she has certain occupations and a man has the other.

Keywords: Education; identity; society; gender.

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The Romanian Mentalities - Possibilities of Approach and Curricular Integration in Academic Education

Carmen ALEXANDRACHE¹

Abstract

History of mentalities may be defined as the branch of History which studies the attitudes, behaviours, gestures, ideas and beliefs of a community. But some of these aspects are formed the subject of a lot of science. There is reason for considering the problem of mentalities as a scientifically domain situated at the interference of sciences. Our proposal shows that the studies of Romanian mentalities are of important in academic education, of course, not only for the students of History Faculties. The students can better understand the actual realities, the people around them, and changes of world, the past and present life. We demonstrate that it is possible including the problems of Romanian mentalities in academic curriculum. We propose some ways to analyze these aspects by the students. Also we insist about how may be integrating the Romanian mentalities in curricula (on the modular, disciplinary and scientifically contends level). Studying the mentality of their community, the students can be able to complete their preparation for a professional career.

Keywords: History; mentality; academic education; society; culture.

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The Translational Role of a Dramaturge in Movies Translation from Culture to Culture: The Case of English Subtitled Movies for Arab Viewers

Shair ALI-KHAN¹

Abstract

The word Dramaturgy, as coined by Got hold Ephraim, is of momentous importance in the final complete successful production of a theater piece of entertainment. It is, further, the study of a dramatic composition and presentation of its main elements. Dramaturge, as defined by Maria Mytilinaki, plays the role of a critical thinker providing literary, cultural and artistic insights in the pre and post presentation of a theater piece. It involves the responsibility of translation, diplomacy and buffering between two artistic egos. The translational role, filling the cultural gaps in translation, and subliming the language of culturally controversial areas are considered among the main responsibilities of a dramaturge. There are so many cultural differences between English speaking communities and Arabic speaking communities. Giving them the surface translation of such cultural spots, although, provide them the knowledge of the source culture but at the same time it will bring drastic changes in the social, emotional, psychological and linguistic domains of the viewers. Dramaturge is the last, in the sequence, who can sublime cultural variations with proper techniques and reformation by altering the language, phrases and terms. The films like Harry potters as mentioned by Ahmed R. M. Altahri², and discussed by Muhammad Y Jamal³ worthy to mention in this regards. The article will find out the role of a dramaturge in this regards.

Keywords: Dramaturgy; Dramaturge; Translational; Cultural; Variations.

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- Teaching of Variety of Terminology (BS Students)
- Quran Translation (MS Students)
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- Translation Project Management (MS Students)
- Supervised Translation Projects (partial requirement of BS T & I degree) of Chinese, Pakistani, Thai, and African students.
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Some Considerations on Peter Singer's Practical Ethics

Mihai ANDRONE¹

Abstract

Peter Singer's *applied* or *practical* ethics constitutes a typical product of the pluralist, relativistic, utilitarian and secular spirit of the postmodern era. Being an influential public figure, at the same time famous and controversial to the highest degree, his ideas have more than once been considered as dangerous. Passionate advocate of animal rights, Peter Singer is not a supporter of man's right to live. His philosophical attitude towards *humanity* and *personality*, his total separation from the Judeo-Christian tradition, protector of the sanctity of life, made him profess, in his book *Practical Ethics*, that the unborn children and the newborns are not rational beings and therefore do not value more (in fact, they value less) than certain animals. Such an anthropological conception evincing the psychological aspects of human existence is meant to "justify" abortion, infanticide, suppression of haemophilic children. This doctrinaire stance of the Australian moral philosopher aims at showing us the unhappy position of contemporary man who is deprived of certainties, of absolute moral benchmarks. Being an admirer of the French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre, the atheist philosopher and ethicist Peter Singer considers that ethics is a natural phenomenon and man has no essential nature, being free to choose what he wants to be. By this type of *existentialist* ideas Peter Singer only confirms the truth of Jean-Paul Sartre's statement in *Existentialism is a Humanism: if God does not exist, then everything is permissible*.

Keywords: Peter Singer, postmodernity, practical ethics, atheism, Jean-Paul Sartre.

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The Influence of Jean-Paul Sartre's Philosophy on Peter Singer's Ethics

Mihai ANDRONE¹

Abstract

Peter Singer is one of the best known contemporary thinkers, and his work has been stirring vivid debates, being carefully researched by philosophers, ethicists and theologians. Although it is generally known that Peter Singer has been concerned with the field of practical ethics, and he has been a promoter of animal rights, however the present article aims at evincing an interesting aspect, i.e. the extent to which Sartre's philosophy made a real impact on Peter Singer's ethics, and the effects of this impact. The present article starts from the premise that there are numerous common points between the opinions of these two authors. In any case, in his work Peter Singer repeatedly mentions the French existentialist philosopher, sharing the latter's passion for man's freedom to choose and follow his own path in life, beyond any traditional axiological points of reference of Judeo-Christian extraction. To Peter Singer freedom means choice, ethics is natural and not supernatural, and man does not dispose of an essential nature able to condition his future and thus the repertory of his personal moral options. In other words, Peter Singer agrees with Sartre's statement in *Existentialism is a Humanism*, according to whom our existence precedes our essence. Just like Sartre, Peter Singer does not believe in absolute, immutable truths, and so his ethics and anthropology have a specific profile, secular, confirming in fact a certain reality, viz. the postmodern dissolution of the sacred.

Keywords: Peter Singer, Jean-Paul Sartre, ethics, freedom, choice.

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How do We Qualify Primarily the Concept of "Residence" of the Individual in Romanian Private International Law?

Nadia-Cerasela ANIȚEI¹

Abstract

The provisions of Article 2570 of the Civil Code regulate two types of habitual residences, namely: the habitual residence of the individual (paragraphs 1 and 2) and the habitual residence of legal persons (paragraphs 3 and 4). The Romanian Authority must use pursuant to Article 2570 of the Civil Code the Romanian meaning of the concept of "residence". Therefore, in order to make the primary qualification of the concept of "residence" in Romanian private international law it is necessary to take into account the scope of the concept of residence in Romanian domestic law. This article aims to study and analyze the instrument of the institution of residence of the following legislation: Article 88 Civil Code; Chapter IV (art.26- 41) of the Emergency Ordinance no. 97/2005 on the records, domicile, residence and identity documents of Romanian citizens republished (2008); Government Decision no. 516/2009 amending Government Decision no. 839/2006 regarding the form and content IDs, the sticker on the book of their residence and property. Decision no. 516/2009; Article 3 of Emergency Ordinance no. 194/2002 on foreigners in Romania republished (in 2011) and the provisions of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 102/2005 on the free movement of citizens of member states of the European Union and European Economic Area (republished in 2011) in order to derive the Romanian qualification of the notion "residence of the individual".

Keywords: the residence of the individual Romanian citizen, the residence of the individual foreign citizen, the residence of the individual foreign citizen in Romania, the residence of the individual EU citizen.

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School Segregation vs. Desegregation in Romania

Gabriela Alina ANGHEL¹

Abstract

School desegregation can be noticed as an objective of the education for all. The problems of school segregation discuss the aspects regarding student discrimination based on various criteria: low socioeconomic level of the family of origin, belonging to a certain ethnic group, the criterion of disability or special educational needs. In a study of the European Commission (2016), in Romania, 26% of the Romani students learn in classes separated based on ethnic criteria. The measures imposed on the level of the educational policies in Romania aim to fight school segregation and encourage school inclusion for all students. The present research aims to: identify the good educational practices realized in school organizations to fight school segregation. In this sense, the following objectives have been formulated: analysis of the impact degree of the anti-segregationist educational practices, on the students' level; measurement of the efficiency degree of the anti-segregationist measures implemented in the school organization. The analysis units are: the groups of students coming from schools from the urban and rural area and the group of their teachers. The study has been realized on an intentional, structured sample, with three variables (environment of residence, socioeconomic status of the family of origin, ethnic belonging), made up of 325 students, and a lot of 46 teachers. The following work hypothesis has been considered: If teachers are interested in an anti-segregationist education, then all the students will accept one another. This research is a standard one: theoretical and empirical. The data collection has been realized using a survey based on the structured and non-structured interview technique. The conclusion of the research is: in the case of the students, the educational strategies based on the model of the experiential pedagogy support the development of desirable social behaviors.

Keywords: school segregation, desegregation, inclusion, ethnic, poverty.

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Biodata



Gabriela Alina ANGHEL

Gabriela Alina Anghel, Ph.D. at Valahia University in Targoviste, Romania, Teacher Training Department. PhD in Sociology at University of Bucharest (2009). Graduated master programs in Educational Management, University of Bucharest (2008) postgraduate (Public Service Management, Social Work) and Education and Social Work specialization. Relevant experience in implementing European projects, educational expert in “TREZISTIBLE” project (including *Responsible Research and Innovation in Cutting Edge Science and Inquiry-based Science Education to Improve Teacher's Ability of Bridging Learning Environments*), coordination and support action under FP7-SCIENCE-IN-SOCIETY-2013-1 ACTIVITY 5.2.2 Young People and Science” with implication in: formal and non-formal activity with psycho-pedagogical foundation aiming of RRI, mentoring for other six teachers, impact studies on the project activities, teacher trainer and researcher in Erasmus+ project „Edu for health” (project reference: 2014-1-RO01-KA200-002931).

Modern Teaching Assessment and Implications of Learning Motivation

Gabriela Alina ANGHEL¹

Abstract

Evaluation of the teaching context is identified as an integral part of the training process that uses specific teaching strategies necessary to measure the students competences. In education, the evaluation process is dynamic and is carried out in compliance with the principles and conditions governing professional ethics. In this framework, the research aims to analyze the role of modern evaluation strategies used by teachers in order to increase motivation for learning. The specific objectives of the research are: the identification of the level of students' perceiveness of the importance of subjective factors and objective assesment in their learning motivation (OS1); identification of the level of seriousness perceived by students of the impact assesment in stimulating learning motivation (OS2). We have considered the following hyphothesis: the working teacher evaluator importance in assesing using the objective factors alone increases students ' motivation towards learning (I1); subjective factors are influencing negative assesment students' motivation towards learning (I2); if the teacher assessor uses modern strategies for assesing, so students ' learning motivation is increased (I3). Research is standard: qualitative and quantitative. Research results have led to the following conclusion: contemporary strategies for assesing increases individual success for each student. This is justified in the context of the use of modern methods, assesment, enabling the transition from assesment of learning products to the assesment of student's cognitive processes during learning.

Keywords: learning, teaching, assesment, motivation, strategy assesment, education.

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Developing Primary School Pupils' Non-Cognitive Skills in Curricular Context. Case Study – Social Skills

Gabriela Alina ANGHEL¹

Abstract

Social skills can be defined as “learnt behaviors, accepted in society, permitting one to interact with others efficiently and avoid reactions unaccepted by the society” (Gresham & Elliott, 1990). In school, learning and acquiring social skills is realized via educational activities of the following types: formal, non-formal and informal. The present research aims to identify good educational practices for developing the social skills of the primary school pupils in the context of the integrated curriculum on the level of the following dimensions: formal, non-formal and informal. In the operationalization of the concept *social skills* the following variables to be explained have been considered: pro-social behavior and empathy. The objectives of this research are: map the curricular areas that implement teaching contents permitting the development of non-cognitive skills of the social skills type (SO1); identify the factors influencing educational practices in the development of non-cognitive skills – social skills. The limits and type of research: explorative, of a qualitative type (analysis of the school documents of the primary school, focus group). The target group is formed of primary school teachers. Following this research, we have been able to draw the following conclusions: respecting the principle of equal chances for all pupils, education for volunteering, developing extracurricular activities and profitably using project-based learning strategies are forerunners of an education favoring the development of social skills.

Keywords: non-cognitive, empathy, pro-social, education, curriculum.

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The Communication Skills Assessment for the Students of the Physical Therapy and Special Motricity Department at Athletics Discipline

Margareta ANTON¹

Abstract

Starting from the assumption that, if the didactic activity of teaching is correlated with workshops in which both students and specialized persons in other complementary areas (physicians, masseurs, physical therapists, methodists, athletes) participate, we will definitely notice a considerable improvement of the communication abilities. The investigation methods here used were the pedagogic observation, the appliance of a self-evaluation test for the communication abilities in the first- year students of the Physical Therapy and Special Motricity Department and the graph-analytical rendering of the results. The test is a 19-item questionnaire and consists of a score scale graduated from 1 to 6; it was used for a total number of 50 students, at the beginning and at the end of the first semester, during the communication course. Summing up the figures of the 19 statements and comparing them to the maximum score of 114 achieved during the 2 recorded time moments, prove significant positive changes within the attitude and behavior of the students at the end of the course, emphasizing, once, again, the importance of the communication. A more efficient correlation between the theoretical aspects of the course and the practical effective work during the specific workshops, will lead to an obvious improvement of the didactic activity and of communication, at all their levels.

Keywords: communication, abilities, didactic management.

Acknowledgement:

This case study is the communication skills assessment for the students of the Physical Therapy and Special Motricity Department at athletics discipline included in the plan of research for 2016 - 2017 of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Ecological University of Bucharest.

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Biodata



Margareta ANTON

I had worked 20 years in secondary education, as a physical education teacher and from 16 years I work in higher education as a physical education teacher too. Currently, my activity is conducted on several levels: teaching in the faculty at bachelor and master programs; sporting activity with medals at the international and national competitions (World and European Championships and Balkan at the javelin, master's category); painting with international and national exhibitions. The publishing activity: scientific work papers published into the specialized journals or into the International and national congresses and conferences with various overtones, specialty books published: "Methodology of athletics" - master course, "Athletics, obviousness, centralization of the data and analysis ", "Soft-education for initiation in athletics ", Gavrilescu D. Anton M., Timnea O.: "Getting biomechanics with application in physical education and sport", "Javelin throw-the role of testing probes controls in anticipation of competitive performance", "The Athletics Probe Technique and methodology of learning"; "Theory and athletics practice"; belletristic literature (novel): "Street anesthesia", Smart Publishing House, Bucharest, 2001, "The Poppy Flowers Time", Bucharest, 2015.

Aspects of the Training for the Javelin Throwers

Margareta ANTON¹

Abstract

Starting with the assumption that if the means used during the training of the high performing javelin throwers are the suitable ones, then, the competition results will be the echo of the consigned effort. The objective of this research is mainly to correlate the foremost means that were used with the result from the contest and to supervise the physical training before the reference competition. The methods used to investigate the utility were the pedagogic observation, the method of measurements and tests, the statistical processing of the data and the the graphic interpretation of the resulted data. Four of the best javelin throwers in Romania were monitored during a centralized cantonment, with the software „Polar Team” and the results of the control tests during a 3-month training session together with the final competiton result were taken into account. The usage of the software in training may offer the throwers information about the stage of their training and the biological echo of the effort they provided. Regarding the training means used, some of them may be redundant but others can be quite relevant in the obtaining of the sport result (dumbbell snatch, long jump without momentum). Putting aside these means would lead to a better management of the effort and to the preservation of the energy so as to facilitate the restoration.

Keywords: effort, assessment, competitive results.

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Considerations on the Insolvency Proceedings for Individuals in Romania

Irina APETREI¹

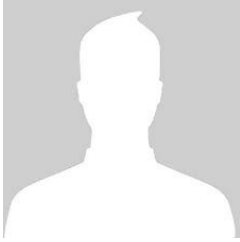
Abstract

As a result of the credit crisis in 2007-2008, European countries have again become aware of the individuals' insolvency issue, thus, in recent years, one notices European jurisdictions having a more active approach to this field. In Romania, Law no. 151/2015 on insolvency proceedings for individuals is an innovative regulation in this domain; it was published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 464 of 26 June 2015, and its entry into force was delayed until 1 August 2017. Since 1989 up to the adoption of this new law, Romania had no legal rules on individuals' insolvency. The current Romanian regulation - Law no. 85/2014 on insolvency prevention and insolvency proceedings, published in the Official Journal, Part I, no. 466 of 25 June 2014, applies to legal entities and to individuals registered with the National Trade Register and who must meet the requirement of being a professional (as defined by Article 3 of the Romanian Civil Code). This paper intends to present the specifics of insolvency proceedings for individuals and to analyze the manner the Romanian legislator has regulated this special procedure. Article 1 of the new law stipulates its purpose as follows: "... the establishment of collective proceedings for the recovery of the financial situation of a debtor - an individual, acting in good faith, the coverage of his/her liabilities to the greatest extent and his/her debt discharge ...". Article 5 of the law states the three forms of insolvency proceedings for individuals: administrative insolvency proceedings based on a repayment plan, judicial insolvency proceedings through liquidation of assets and the simplified procedure of insolvency. The debtor may choose one of the three forms, after considering his/her financial situation. The three procedural forms shall be sequentially applied, according to reliability and the results of the previous procedure.

Keywords: individual; insolvency proceedings.

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Member of the Bar Association of Iasi since 1990, the author activated as Lecturer at the Faculty of Law within “Petre Andrei” University of Iasi (1996-2009) and since 2009 has been Lecturer at the Faculty of Law within “Mihail Kogalniceanu” University of Iasi, permanent professor of Civil Law.Contracts, Civil Law.Successions and Family Law, which are also the author’s area of interest.

The author was awarded a Ph.D. degree in Law (“Babes-Bolyai” University of Cluj- Napoca) and has published 5 books (in the fields of civil law, family law and human rights), 27 scientific articles and has participated in 32 national and international conferences.

The Social Construction of the Image of Mother-in-law – the Perspective of the Daughters-in-law

Iulian APOSTU¹

Abstract

Very often, the stereotyped image of a phenomenon generates effects by itself. The individuals are poorly evaluated by a formal assessment based on clichés, labels and stereotypes, their effect being the risk of producing relational jams, even before the existence of a relationship. In social relationships, blinded by the wide legitimacy of stereotypes, the individuals tend to show attraction or rejection towards a certain state, or even person, based on the set of socially associated clichés. In this regard, the access to a person appears to be intermediated by the cliché image a certain person or community attributes it, fact which may insurmountably affect the direct and objective relationship with the other. Today, the issue of in-laws and the way they understand to support the young family has many valences: there are young people who accept the in-laws co-participation in the role dynamic of the young couple, others consider any form of external intervention of the in-laws to be an abuse, as well as there are a wide range of in-laws ideologies regarding their „natural duty” to manage the conjugal relationships of their own children. The research is based on Thomas’ theory (1982) which states that when people consider a situation to be real, it becomes real through its consequences. Our study aims to analyse the image of the mother-in-law in the eyes of the daughter-in-law, based on a quantitative research, the method used being the sociological inquiry and the research instrument – the survey. The study was conducted on a sample of 200 women with conjugal experience of at least 3 years, 100 being unmarried and 100 – married. The unmarried women were selected from the age group between 25 and 29 years old, being the age category before the marital peak, and the married women from the age category comprising the tip of marriage, namely between 30 and 40 years old.

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Keywords: stereotype, mother-in-law, daughters-in-law, communication.

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.

Forgiveness in Dyadic Relationships. Implications for Clinical Psychological Practice

Milka Nicoleta APOSTU¹, Maria Nicoleta TURLIUC²

Abstract

Family therapy has long sought to understand how interpersonal conflict can be resolved and how partners can be assisted in reconciling after a mistake that has hurt their relationship. Many options are available as a response, but forgiveness is, in this context, an interesting and helpful concept, with a long history of clinical applications, in numerous fields such as counselling, therapy, pastoral guidance, trauma recovery. Although we might seem to know what forgiveness means, is it that easy to define it? What does it imply and how does one reach it? These are just a few of the questions we are aiming at answering in our literature overview of theories and ideas. Moreover, our investigation extends to practice, as we detail and list applications of forgiveness as a psychological construct, with a long history, but a short past. From mid 20th century perspectives to contemporary research, we will take into consideration the main definitions and perspectives of forgiveness and synthesize their theoretical background in accordance to couples, families and marital dyads. Moreover, we will take into account the practical implications of forgiveness in therapy and underline the importance of psychological processes that have been shed to light by psychological studies. Last but not least, forgiveness is crucial for marital satisfaction, as many empirical studies suggest and as will be shown in the theoretical and practical investigations we are synthesizing.

Keywords: forgiveness, family therapy, interpersonal process, marital satisfaction, dyads.

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Milka Nicoleta Apostu is a senior clinical psychologist working in her private practice but also in numerous non-profit organizations offering support to families, children and adults, part of European and national programmes that are meant to improve the mental health of individuals. Since 2014 she has been a doctoral student at Al. I. Cuza University's Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, researching the topic of couple intimacy and commitment. Milka Nicoleta has been the author and co-author of articles, book-chapters and studies in fields related to clinical psychology, families, children support.

**Maria Nicoleta TURLIUC**

Maria Nicoleta Turliuc is a respected, prolific professor at Al.I.Cuza University's Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, with an impressive academic route that includes vast number of studies, books, articles that have been printed in Romania and abroad, on the topic of family psychology processes, trauma, resilience, deviance. Professor Turliuc has and is part of different commissions and projects and has been involved, since 2009 in coordinating doctoral thesis and mentoring students.

Commitment, Intimacy and Dyadic Satisfaction. A Picture of Romanian Couples

Milka Nicoleta APOSTU¹, Maria Nicoleta TURLIUC²

Abstract

Why does a large number of couples remain together, sometimes in spite of difficulties and problems, whereas others end their relationship even when things seem fulfilling? What are the variables that shape commitment to the partner and to the relationship and how can we influence them? These have long been questions researchers in family therapy have tried to answer by creating theoretical models of explanation or by conducting empirical studies. Our present research begins with an overview of theoretical studies and move forward to understanding Romanian realities by developing an empirical study, which aims at investigating commitment, intimacy and marital satisfaction in 32 Romanian couples and how they correlate in a daily electronic diary, completed by each partner of the couple during a week. The diary was developed on the basis of several validated instruments that are relevant to measuring the mentioned variables. The theoretical framework consists of major models in psychology that encapsulate the concepts we are investigating: Rusbult's commitment theory, which revolves around alternatives, relationship investment and dyadic satisfaction, but also the interpersonal model of intimacy in couples. The collected data is a source of relevant information in understanding the dynamics of couples, especially in Romania. Using SPSS Pearson Correlations, we analysed the connection among these three important variables- commitment, intimacy and dyadic satisfaction in order to underline subsidiary mechanisms that could explain relation stability and could help improve dyadic relationships, with therapeutic assistance but also with a proper regulation of interpersonal marital processes.

Keywords: commitment, intimacy, marital satisfaction, correlation, daily analysis.

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Dialogue and Educational Practice: Tool, Activity or Value?

Cristiana-Maria ASAVOAIE¹

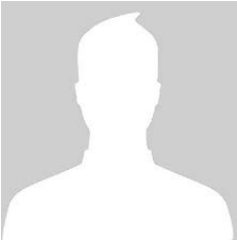
Abstract

Dialogue is one of the most spoken of, yet misunderstood concepts in contemporary society. In the educational field, the importance of dialogue as a teaching method or as the climate in which the educational process should take place is emphasized with every opportunity. But to practice dialogue, we should first enquire how we conceive it. No authentic practice of dialogue is possible without a grasp of its relations to understanding, to culture, and to our history. Gadamer's philosophical hermeneutics entails a critical perspective upon the concept of dialogue. Understood as a hermeneutical experience, dialogue has a spontaneous character and always triggers a change in the involved parties. Authentic dialogue is never led by someone, but rather leads the persons partaking in it. This paper aims to analyse the way in which Gadamer's standpoint regarding dialogue has been taken over in philosophical research focusing on education. In this context, dialogue is seen from a three-dimensional perspective: as a means for education, as the environment of education, and as one of the main goals of education. These three points of view place the concept of dialogue at a crossroads: in educational practice, dialogue can be seen as a tool, as an activity and as a value. What changes in the way in which we dialogue when we conceive it in each one of these stances? How does our approach towards education differ as a result of these changes? These are the main questions to which the following pages strive to offer an answer.

Keywords: Gadamer; hermeneutics; dialogue; education; value.

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Cristiana-Maria Asavoiaie is a PhD student at Doctoral School in Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences of the *Alexandru Ioan Cuza* University in Iasi since October 2016. Her research theme focuses on the relation between Hans Georg Gadamer's philosophical hermeneutics and education, a topic inspired by various works that have appeared in the last decades in Canada, in the United States and in the United Kingdom. The doctoral research is the continuation of a Masters Dissertation held in 2014 at the Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences of the *Alexandru Ioan Cuza* University: *Hermeneutics and Education. The Actuality of the Concept of Bildung.*

TAE BO – form of gym

Silviu Andrei BADEA¹

Abstract

Tae Bo is a form of high impact aerobics that combines the moves of Tae Kwon Do, karate, boxing, ballet, and hip-hop dancing is the newest craze in gym and homes across the country. Tae Bo, which stands for Total Awareness. Tae Bo users should achieve a solid fitness foundation before beginning their workouts as even basic classes or videos require above average endurance, flexibility, and strength. Once a reasonable level of fitness has been achieved, beginners should be sure to master proper technique before starting a full fledge workout. Common beginner's mistakes include overextending and locking joints when punching or kicking which can result in painful muscle damage. Tae Bo workouts can improve balance, coordination, flexibility, and will tone and define muscles. The workout regimen is exhaustively aerobic and therefore yields phenomenal cardiovascular benefits. Tae Bo can be an effective and beneficial cardiovascular workout when performed correctly by the right type of person individuals who do not frequently exercise, are overweight, are over the age of 50, or have health problems should opt for a lower impact form of exercise at least initially. When done properly, Tae Bo can increase lean body mass, decrease body fat, improve coordination and flexibility, and in some participants even increase the mineral content of the bones.

Keywords: Tae-bo, Gym, Martial Arts; Karate; self-defense; Discipline.

Biodata



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PhD. Student at University Pitesti where I study about the importance of implementing marketing strategies in sporting structures of martial arts

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Târgoviște, Department of Physical Education and Sport since 2007. I am teaching Physical Education and Sports, Gymnastics, dance, martial arts, and karate.

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Relevant articles:

-Study on the importance of implementing marketing strategies in sporting structures of martial arts. The implementation of marketing strategies in the management of tora sport club, Proceedings Of The 5th Annual International Conference: Physical Education Sport And Health, 2015, Pitesti, Romania.

Origins of Kata in Goju-Kensha Karate-do

Silviu Andrei BADEA¹

Abstract

In the beginning there was no such thing as Kata, but rather combat techniques with certain themes. These were later developed and structured in order to remember the techniques. The original creators of many of the Goju-Ryu Kata are also unknown, only the Chinese system that the form evolved from. Most names of the Goju-Ryu Kata have little relationship to the Kata but were labels given by the original creators. Some were named after famous Chinese teachers, historical places, Buddhist references, or even the favorite fighting techniques of a teacher are preserved for all time, giving us a timeless link to the past Masters and passing on a little of the spirit of these great teachers.

Kata and its benefits. In a broader sense Kata (forms) are a set of pre-arranged sequence and number of martial movements that teach Karate-ka progressive tools, developing a wide range of skills enabling their bodies to train and express movements of defense that expose the real art of Karate-do. The number of movements and correct pattern of movements in a traditional Karate dojo must be closely adhered to and has in fact changed little from their conception. Kata teaches Karate-ka attitudes vital towards practice; humility, manners, patience, regularity, repetition, to strive for perfection, work ethics. It is qualities like these that contribute to character refinement, obvious for a true Master of Karate-do. The unique characteristic of Goju-Ryu Kata is the majestic rhythm in performance. Movements alternate from light, slow and graceful to heavy, fast and explosive actions of speed and awesome power.

Keywords: Tae-bo, Gym, Martial Arts; Karate; self-defense; Discipline.

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Theoretical and Practical Aspects on the Procedure of Performance Appraisal of Employees in Public Institutions

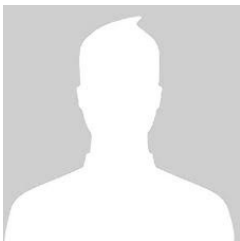
Maria Cristina BĂLĂNEASA¹

Abstract

Performance appraisal procedure is required by law established since 2011 and in collective agreements or other specific laws. It aims to determine the formal and systemic how the organization's members perform their specific job tasks in relation to the criteria set performance standards and employee communication quality results. It is these aspects aims to address the present work, both theoretical and practical.

Keywords: public institution, procedure, performance evaluation, performance standards.

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Affectivity and Social Expression

Raluca BĂLĂIȚĂ¹

Abstract

An essential dimension not only of mental life, but also of relationships, the affectivity is built socially, its conventional manifestations varying depending on the social values acknowledged within a given group. An individual relates to the world simultaneously by cognition and emotion, so that the reason/passion dichotomy which, for a long period of time, has represented a red thread in the history of Western philosophy has been revised. Emotions are not opposed to reasonable conduct, but respond to a personal logic and certain implicit social norms, being in a direct relationship with the meaning the individual gives to events. Emotions are connected to social communication, represent “a way of affiliation to a social community” (David Le Breton) and the expression of relating to a situation, interlocutors, message. In this article we insist on the idea that affectivity, emotions correspond to certain reactions of the individual to a given situation which manifest by a series of physiological and psychological changes translated into mimicry, gestures, attitudes, words expression modalities which are acquired during a learning process and by constantly relating to the other members of the social group.

Keywords: cognition; emotion; affectivity; social communication; expression.

Biodata



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linguistics at “Al. I. Cuza” University of Iași (with the distinction *Magna cum laudè*) in 2008

-Author of *Le discours théâtral d'Eugène Ionesco. L'énonciation entravée* (Institutul European Publishing House, Iași, 2009 and later published by Editions Universitaires de Dijon in 2010), a study on the function of enunciation in Eugène Ionesco's theatrical discourse, this survey analyzing its implications from a linguistic perspective

-Fields of interest: conversational analysis, pragmatics, enunciation theory, discourse analysis

-Attendances at conferences: Romania, France, Ireland, Italy, Greece, Ukraine

-Professional memberships: Abdef, Intersdtud, Adeffi, Arduf.

Some Insights on Romania's Competitiveness. Correlating the FDI with the Human Capital Quality, as a Solution for the Medium Term

Ana Maria TALMACIU (BANU)¹, Laura Mariana CISMAȘ²

Abstract

In the beginning of the 2017, the Romanian Academy published the Development Strategy of Romania for the next twenty years, which highlights that rapidly economic growth in Romania can be done mainly through foreign direct investments (FDI). On the other hand, the European Union program, the Europe 2020 Strategy, emphasizes the role of human capital through elementary and tertiary education. In this context, Romania can evolve economically and can improve the living standards of its citizens through the use of these solutions, which are interdependent. The purpose of this paper is to explain how the quality of human capital, measured by the level of education and training, influences the FDI in Romania. In this way, the paper analyzes data on the number of university graduates, the fields of training, the degree of correlation between the educational offer and the labor market, the FDI volume and structure, the distribution of FDI by economic sector, current and future work migration trends. These indicators are analyzed in relation to the size of the economic growth, represented by the GDP / capita. Study findings indicate that there are significant differences between the average size of FDI in Romania and the EU, including the emerging countries. Linking the FDI strategies to those on improving the quality of human capital can contribute to the Romania's competitiveness on medium and long term. Finally, the paper proposes some examples of good practice and few directions for improving the competitive position of Romania in the European Union, by the 2020 horizon.

Keywords: Competitiveness, FDI, human capital, Europe 2020 Strategy.

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- Economics and Business Modelling Department Director
- Ph.D. Thesis: "Consumption in the Economic Theory"(2001)
- Scientific papers: International Conferences-organized in Romania and abroad(90), National Conferences (28), Regional, National and International Scientific Research Projects(16) Books and university courses(20).

Architecture Studio Teaching. Poetic Simplicity

Letiția BĂRBUICĂ¹

Abstract

John Pawson and SANAA (Kazuyo Sejima + Ryue Nishizawa) share the same interest towards simplicity. For SANAA the concern for austerity comes inbeded in their cultural background while for Pawson is aquiered through an intiating trip to Japan, in his early youth. It is worth investigating their works and the way they do architecture in order to understand how simplicity can create poetry in real world architecture. Pawson works with a Japanese notion – *shibui* – meaning to know when to stop, and with “pure geometry...another quality that seems to make simplicity more likely.”² SANAA base their approach on Japanese culture and the concept of *wabi* – subdue austere beauty³ - but also on the beauty of imperfection which they find in the geometry of the nature. The uncomfortable outside world needs abstract expressions in order to achieve balance. This is what both Pawson and SANAA are (re)searching for. What is the result of applying *shibui* and *wabi-sabi* to architectural process? What can we learn by understanding these concepts as applied to architecture? In which way they can be used in teaching architecture? The result of the study gives a set of teaching points and concept strategies to be investigated in the architecture studio, with the two Japanese concepts in mind. The paper is presenting also a designed workshop ready to be implemented.

Keywords: John Pawson; SANAA; simplicity; geometry; wabi-sabi; architecture studio teaching.

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² John Pawson, *Minimum*, (1996) 1998, Phaidon: London, N.Y., p.9.

³ As described in Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/japanese-aesthetics/#3>

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Letiția BĂRBUICĂ

Letiția Bărbuică is chartered architect, phd lecturer in architecture at UAUIM, and also chartered civil engineer. She graduated from UAUIM in 1997 and SD_SITT study in 2011. She received several scholarships in UK and spent one year at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles for the master program in 1999. Letitia Barbuica is founding partner of “Head Made Architecture”, since 2002. She has published in Octogon and Arhitectura. She was part of the team that won runner up prize for Riga 1 Latvia, European 7. Is founding member of OAR and member of RUR. Her interests are: contemporary architecture, Modernism, structures, teaching studio architecture, workshops.

An Emergency Academic Support – Syrian Refugee Students in the Turkish Higher Education

Ahmet BARIŞÇIL¹

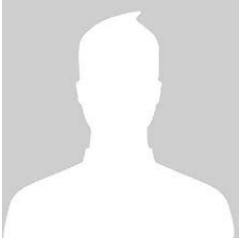
Abstract

Before the civil war broke out in Syria following the uprising in March 2011, Turkey and Syria had a rather good relationship permitting an easy crossing of the border and letting thousands of Syrian nationals to pursue their studies at the northern neighbor. With the deepening of the fights in Syria, the number of refugees flowing into the Turkish Republic was growing, and according to recent statistics, an estimated 2.7 million Syrian asylum seekers reside on Turkish soil. Some of them live in refugee camps, some of them with family members holding Turkish citizenship, and an increasing number of them made Turkey their home thanks to scholarship programs provided by the Turkish government, universities or civil society organizations. In our present paper, we would like to analyze from a quantitative and a qualitative point of view the current situation of Syrian refugee students studying at Turkish universities. We would first concentrate on the statistical aspect of the issue using the tables provided by the Ministry of National Education (MEB) and the Higher Education Board (YÖK), the total number of students and the academic and social background of those benefitting from the above opportunities. Later on, we project to highlight the main reason why a refugee can find Turkey an ideal place for his or her academic career and research, what their rights and duties and how can they contribute to the development of Turkey and the refugee community in that country. The story of refugee students in Turkey can prove how survivals of a disastrous tragedy can have a benefit from a quality education in order to be reintegrated into society and promote peace and understanding.

Keywords: Turkey, Syria, Refugee, Education.

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Ahmet BARISCIL

I work as the representative of Turkish Radio and Television (TRT) in Hungary as the editor of their Hungarian news portal. I also work as an interpreter to Turkish political, business and media personalities visiting to Hungary, and vice versa, I often attend as an interpreter to figures of Hungarian political, business or media visiting to Turkey. During my duties I work in close coordination with these people who are recognized leaders of their respective fields. Also, as a news editor and reporter, I have always been amazed by following the media representation of certain political individuals and leaders and interest has been raised by the way leadership may change the world. My research of the area of management, career management, The thesis title is: "Career aspirations of students which is enrolled higher education in Syrian refugees graduated the courses of Philosophy University in Suceava, I have a master degree in the domain of philosophy, named: " Global studies. Culture and communication." the methodology will be based on questionnaires. In Hungary.

The Impact of Health Resources on Economic Development and Social Wealth

Celia Dana BESCIU¹, Armenia ANDRONICEANU²

Abstract

Considering the researches of the scientific literature, that highlighted the strong connection between health system resources and the economic development, in this paper we wanted to identify the correlation between the main indicators of health, the living standards and the infant mortality and the impact on long term economic growth. We used a sample of 110 states worldwide, from where we extracted the values that allowed the correlation. Our research present the correlation between health work force density selected as independent variable and the dependent variables as: the number of infant deaths, life expectancy at birth, the increase of total revenues in GDP. In order extend the research results we wanted to observ if there is any correlation between central government debts and the endowments with medical equipments. The main method used was simple linear regression and the data were selected and processed from World Bank and World Health Organization. Our results confirm some assumed hypothesis, regarding how the health work force density determine the decrease of infants mortality and also the determine an increase in the living standards. Also when the health work force increases with 1 point, total revenues in GDP increases with 0.56%. Also the higher is the central government debt, the higher is the need to purchase the medical equipments.

Keywords: Health resources; Economic growth; Living standards; Health work force; Wealth.

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PhD candidate at Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania. Most relevant domains of interest and publication: health performance management, management of health tourism and medical tourism, management of medical waste, efficiency of hospital management, management of patients satisfaction, health corruption, medical personnel satisfaction, paradoxes of European health system, the performance of hospital managers, the performance of health system reflected by health indicators systems. My doctoral thesis is about the Multidimensional approach of performance management of the emergency medical system of Romania



Armenia ANDRONICEANU

PhD professor at Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Romania. This distinguished person has an extensive experience in academic research and had obtained many positions over the years such as: Director of International Center of Public Management, Director of Administration and Public Management Review, Expert- Project Manager for international projects, Public position in the Office of the Prime-Minister (2004-2007) and 17 years of academic activity at Bucharest University of Economic Studies. The research areas of interests are public management, performance management, performance of the public administration, projects of the public administration, international public management

The Many Facets of the Romanian Conceptual Art

Maria Silvia BILAȘEVSCI¹, Smaranda BOSTAN²

Abstract

Conceptual art was and still is a subject of great interest for art criticism and contemporary artists. The attention paid to this art has emerged both from the internationalization of the practices associated with conceptual art that continues up to the present day, but also because of the challenge and even rejection of this art as visual art. In recent years, researches about conceptual art created under communism have increased in number and quality, comprising studies on more East European conceptual artists. Given the perception of the Western conceptual art, the form taken by this art in Romania reflects the peculiarities of the environment and the political context in which it arose. But more than that, unofficial, unconventional art was a way through which an artist has created a world of his own, regardless the style, with full autonomy of thought, breaking the redundancy of the Orwellian present.

Keywords: Conceptual Art, communism, subversive, experiment, performance.

Biodata



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Maria Bilașevschi is art critic and curator, with a PhD in visual arts at the National University of Arts „George Enescu” from Iasi. Her curatorial work focuses on the discovering and promoting young contemporary artists. Her scientific activity revolves around politics and the evolution of art within the contemporary political context. She contributed to a collection of papers published by the Routledge Publishing House regarding the politics and the issue of online propaganda. She

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The Evolution of Scenography in the Field of Visual Arts

Maria Silvia BILAȘEVSKI¹, Felix AFTENE², Smaranda BOSTAN³

Abstract

Most often when speaking about „scenography”, the references are made mainly about theater, film or television. Also, the specialized literature from both the West and the country mentioned too briefly the role of the artist, limited to the painting of scenery in theater, giving visual shape to songs and texts played on stages. If by the middle of the last century to be a scenographer meant in fact that to be a painter who has the responsibility to design /paint the scenery mostly in a theater, we can see that in present times being a scenographer can be seen from the perspective of the visual arts as a synonym for the visual artist who surpassed the state of creation itself, who supports interdisciplinary and integrates elements related to visual arts, performances, installations, site-specific works, text and new media in his work.

Keywords: intermedia, scenography, postmodernism, installation.

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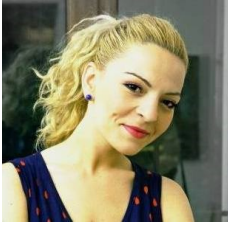
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Felix AFTENE

Felix Aftene graduated in 1996 the Academy of Visual Arts “George Enescu” Iași, Mural Painting Department. In 2016 he achieved the Ph.D. in visual arts at the Faculty of Visual Arts and Design, Iași, coordinator professor Jenő Bartos Ph.D. He is working as a designer since 1998 at the Romanian Television in Iași. Starting with 1997 he is a member of the Artists Union of Romania and, beginning with 2005, he is a member of the Managerial staff. In 2013 he was elected president of the Artist Union, Iași branch. He is also curator and coordinator of numerous artistic projects representing, in the country and abroad, the visual artists from Iași. He was awarded and received over twenty-five prizes for his national and international artistic activity.



Smaranda BOSTAN

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Perspectives of Science and Technology

Andreea Anișoara BONDAR¹, Crăciun Alina COCALIA²

Abstract

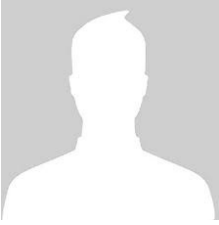
In this article, I propose to make a review of the progress of science reaching our contemporaneity, the reference of some philosophical bases that make up the starting point towards the knowledge of the current society and hence the evolution of man in information society. I shall take as starting points, the conceptions of: Francis Bacon (*Novum organum*- where he expresses his position regarding the human knowledge, it must be based on a collaboration between science and technique, in order to unite philosophy with the experiment to prove a genuine knowledge method) and *Sylva Sylvarum. New Atlantis*). Thomas Kuhn in the work „ *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, where he develops the theory according to it the science's evolution, the growth of human knowledge is not a linear, cumulative process but it occurs in leaps, the periods of linear research (normal science) alternating with crisis times and scientific revolutions. I shall accomplish a parallel with the information revolution of Luciano Floridi who elaborated a general framework for the information philosophy. I shall also clarify the key concepts, the stages leading up to the society's progress over the time, and also the technology industrialisation in our century. Since the invention of the steam engine until the invention of computers, the man has known an evolution that places him first in the centre of the Universe, and today his position is easily endangered by the information status as if he captured the entire attention of society. Technology made us to communicate more and more through electronical and virtual means (e-mail, mobile phones, i-pods, tablets etc.) reaching at a continuing digitisation.

Keywords: science; technology; modern/ society; knowledge; information.

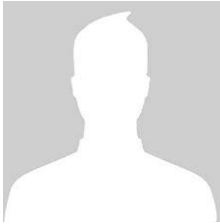
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Andreea Anișoara BONDAR

I graduated the courses of Philosophy University in Suceava, I have a master degree in the domain of philosophy, named: “Global studies. Culture and communication.” I am a Humanities and Social Sciences teacher since 2008 and I would like to broaden my research by the thoroughness of data’s perception of a new philosophy specific to the twenty-first century. Domains of interest are: Logics, Philosophy, Sociology, Entrepreneurial Education, Psychology, in the light of which I could comprehensively know the human being, in his entire plenitude. The new technologies have deeply revolutionized the man, finding himself, as a pillar in the progress or downgrade of the science. It can be related the way of a depth perception of a new world, of a new life which have suffered from major changes through our transposition in the on-line area, without conceiving it.


Crăciun Alina COCALIA

I graduated the courses of History-Philosophy University in Suceava. I have a master degree in the domain of philosophy, named “Global studies. Culture and communication”. At the moment I am attending the courses of doctoral school in the domain of technological philosophy, preparing myself for the paper “The risks of the new technologies in the context of globalization .An ethical perspective”. I work as a teacher in the domain of socio human at “Al. I. Cuza” Technical College, Suceava. I have published the following articles: The modern society’s ethics. The oscillation between existentialism and Christianity, Knowledge and information – new factors of production in the context of globalization, Acceptance, rebellion or the suppression of Divinity, The necessity of ethic reconstruction in the context of technical culture, Performantman. The result of the new tehnologies, and the domains of interests for the publication “Ethics human development”, “Bioethics”, “Social philosophy”, “Sustenable social development.

Stress Perception of the Elderly

Alina Maria BREAZ¹, Olga Domnica MOLDOVAN²

Abstract

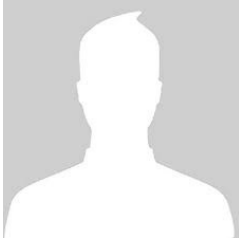
Stress has become a current problem in everyday life of the people. The perception of stress is different depending on age, educational level, profession, life conditions etc. The authors started with this idea in doing a research on the elderly who had as starting hypothesis the assumption that the institutionalized elderly perceive differently the stress than older people living in families and the assumption that there are differences between older men and women in perceiving stress. We have studied two groups of 20 older people - a lot of institutionalized elderly and a lot of elderly living in their families. As methods of data collection were used the Perceived Stress Questionnaire of Levenstein and the Individual Stress Assessment Inventory Melgosa. Data were statistically analyzed with SPSS 17.0 and interpreted from a psychological perspective. The results reflect that the first hypothesis is checked in practice: there are differences in perceived stress between institutionalized elderly the elderly who are living in familiar environment. The second hypothesis we made are only partially confirmed: differences in perceived stress between men and women are significant only for the group that lives in the family, not for those living in an institution.

Keywords: elderly, perceived stress, gender differences, environmental differences.

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Biodata

**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 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*.

An Innovative Model for Science Teachers' Continuous Professional Development based on Exploiting Multimedia and Web 2.0 Applications in Education

Iulian BREZEANU¹, Lucia PASCALE², Pompiliu ALEXANDRU³

Abstract

The rapid development of technology allows the introduction in the educational practice of new modes of transmission, processing and storage of information, along with the development of new communication and socialization means. With the view to make known those new opportunities of the information society, but also useful for teachers, the paper proposes an innovative model for teachers' continuous professional development - particularly dedicated for the teachers who act in the area of Mathematics and Natural Sciences -, tested and applied to a target group consisting of 1500 beneficiaries, in the frame of the project entitled: "*ProWeb - A Network for Teachers' Continuous Professional Development in order to Use Multimedia, Virtual Instrumentation and Web 2.0 in the Curricular Area of Mathematics and Natural Sciences*" (POSDRU/157/1.3/S/141587). As result, the participant teachers acquired new skills to integrate Web 2.0 applications (blogs, wikis, content distribution, social networks etc.) and multimedia educational software in effective learning tools, designed and developed by them in the format of demonstration lessons. The paper presents also the particularities of the continuous professional development program, developed in a blended learning system, pointing out on its original elements, starting with the e-learning platform that supported the whole training process, and ending with the evaluation and certification aspects. More, for assessing the effectiveness of the training process, the paper includes

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relevant data, obtained through an investigative impact study, performed on the target group.

Keywords: teachers' continuous professional development, blended learning, multimedia, web 2.0, impact study, ProWeb project.

Acknowledgement

This work was funded through the project “ProWeb - A Network for Teachers' Continuous Professional Development in order to Use Multimedia, Virtual Instrumentation and Web 2.0 in the Curricular Area of Mathematics and Natural Sciences” (POSDRU/157/1.3/S/141587), developed in the frame of the Sectoral Operational Program for Human Resources Development 2007-2013. The support offered by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, through the Managing Authority for the Sectoral Operational Program Human Resources Development, as responsible for the management of European Social Fund in the fields of human resource development, through the project mentioned above, is gratefully acknowledged.

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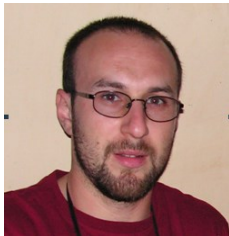
Iulian BREZEANU

He graduated the Faculty of Automatic Control and Computers, Politehnica University of Bucharest. He started his didactic activity in 1992 and since 2000 he was Associate Professor, M.Sc., Ph.D. 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: *Intelligent Control Processes*, *Multimedia Systems*, *Information Systems*, *Using ICT in Education Systems*. He is author and co-author of 12 books and laboratory guidance and over 80 communications and articles published in country and abroad. He participated as project manager or member in 20 projects.



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.



Pompiliu ALEXANDRU

He works in Valahia University Târgoviște since 2001, in the Faculty of Political Science, Letters and Communication. Also, he is the Director of the Research Center in Political Science and Communication within ICSTM (Scientific and Technological Institute of Multidisciplinary Research of Valahia University Targoviste). He has a Ph.D. on Philosophy within University of Bucharest, Faculty of Philosophy (2008) and another Ph.D. on Philosophy within University of Rouen, France (2014).

His main scientific interests are philosophy of imaginary/imagination, communication and discourse of the arts (music, photography), semiotics. He is working today on a model to understand the communication of/in the modified states of consciousness.

Reflections on Teachers' Deontology of Evaluation

Viorica - Torii CACIUC¹

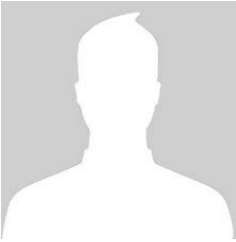
Abstract

To respect and to develop the values and the professional ethics, which are part of the transversal abilities, should occupy a significant place in the teachers' initial and continue training programmes. The quality of the didactic activity of future teachers depends also on the deontological values and norms, in which's spirit it is accomplished the training and perfecting of teachers. The quality of the didactic activity results, most of the time, from the competence with which the didactic staff manages to obtain good results which correspond to their settled goals, as part of organized and intentionally unfolded activities. The efficiency and efficaciousness with which a pedagogue manages to unify the three major activities of the educational process – teaching, learning and evaluation – do not reflect only the pedagogical competences and their skilfulness, but also their moral qualities. Besides the problem of the subjectivism of the evaluation and its moral connotations, we might mention some other aspects which can be associated directly or indirectly with the pedagogue's moral code. Their analysis imposes a deontological approach. So is the idea of impartiality which stands at the base of all theories about morality. The question is how teachers perceive undergo evaluative process the impartiality and the subjectivism of teachers that achieves evaluation

Keywords: Deontological values; subjectivism; impartiality; assessment deontology; responsible attitude.

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Aggressiveness towards Animals, publication in the Proceedings of the ISI International Conference „Social Work Perspectives on Quasi-Coercive Treatment of Offenders”, 3rd Edition, “Violence among adolescents”, SPECTO 2012, indexed in Conference Proceedings Citation Index formerly ISI, Philadelphia, USA, Ed. Medimond - Monduzzi Editore International Proceedings Division; pp. 65-69; Ideological Influence on Educational Communication in Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, Volume 63, 2012, pg. 136 - 144, The Role of Virtue Ethics in Training Students’ Environmental Attitudes in Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, Volume 92, 2013, pg. 122 -127; Aspects of Environmental Awareness Training in the Elementary Teaching System in Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, Volume 93, 2013, pg. 1624 -1629; Ecocentric Reflections on the Realization of Environmental Education in Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, Volume 137, 2014, pg. 93 -99 etc

Social Adjustment in Organizational Environment

Mariana Floricica CĂLIN¹

Abstract

Problem statement. Professional activity is a personal expression of the person, a dimension of existence of each person, a measure of our place in society.

Purpose of study:

1. Between psychosocial adaptability and work satisfaction there are statistically significant correlations
2. Between psychosocial adaptability and organizational civic behavior there are statistically significant correlations
3. It is assumed that there are statistically significant differences between female persons and the male regarding psychosocial adaptability.

Research methods:

The research was based on three surveys that have aimed to identify the psychosocial adaptability, work satisfaction and organizational civic behavior level. Respondents were instructed to complete the questionnaires appropriately to situations most frequently encountered in everyday life.

Findings. To validate the three hypothesis we used independent samples t test for independent samples and correlations between psychosocial adaptability, work satisfaction, and organizational civic behavior of 50 people aged between 30 and 59 years.

Conclusions. Flexibility, the ability to schedule a task, the ability to harness previous experience, capability to restructure the work style in the event of a failure, all of them are psychosocial traits of adaptability.

Keywords: psychosocial adaptability, work satisfaction, organizational civic behavior.

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Disciplines: Psycho-pedagogic Research Methodology, Cognitive Psychology, Educational and Vocational Counselling, Diagnosis and Settlement of Social Problems, Organizational Psychology, Management Psychology. Books: *Strategies of Teaching Statistics Starting from the Mental Models*, single author, *Lambert Academic Publishing House*, Germany, 2012, 978-3-659-13659-7; *Statistics in Human and Social Sciences*, volume I, II, in collaboration with Sîntion F., *Ovidius University Press*, 2013, 978-973-614-797-5; *Research Methodology in Human and Social Sciences* in collaboration with Sîntion F., *Ovidius University Press*, 2014, 978-973-614-838-5. Articles: *The influence of Personality Factors in the Leading Style*, *Agora Psycho-Pragmatica Magazine*, no. 2/November 2016; *Consumer Response to the Product and Service Quality*, *PROCEDIA – Social and Behavioral Sciences*, Bucharest, 2014.

Analysis of Budgetary Wage System Inequities: Gerontocracy. Arguments and Solutions

Lidia CELMARE¹, Viorel ROTILĂ²

Abstract

In this article we are about to demonstrate that the influence of seniority on gross wages of employees in the public sector is excessively high, leading to the emergence of significant enough effects so we can discuss legitimately about the gerontocracy that they reveal, respectively about wage discrimination based on age. The remuneration system currently applied to public employees it is characterized by a hierarchy based on the dominant criterion, the age, that gets the image of seniority indicator (translated into six wage gradations). Seniority is the exclusive hierarchy criterion for salary in the case of identical staff categories. For each professional category the basic wages are ranked on 6 graduations based on seniority, to him being reported all categories of bonuses, the differences in basic salary being multiplied by each of the applicable bonuses. The maximum level of polarization based on seniority is represented by the reporting of bonuses for working conditions to the basic salary organized hierarchically based on seniority, which has the effect granting of different "compensation" for identical working conditions to the identical professional category. Different payment of compensation for members of the same professional category who works in exactly the same working conditions it is a flagrant violation of fairness principle and of art. 3 letter c) of Law no. 284/2010. We believe that the optimal solution for such a problem would be the reporting of bonuses to the basic salary corresponding to gradation 0 for each of the professional categories.

Keywords: Salary system; employees; discrimination; inequity; gerontocracy.

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Viorel ROTILĂ

I work currently as Associate Professor PhD, „Dunărea de Jos” University Galati, and as a Director of „Solidarity” Research and Social Development Center. I have a BA in Philosophy from „Dunărea de Jos” University Galati, another BA in Juridical Science from University “Danubius” from Galati, and a PhD in Philosophy from the “Al. I. Cuza” University in Iasi (Romania). My areas of interest include: mind philosophy, social philosophy, postmodernism, bioethics, law philosophy, work sociology, medical sociology, labour law, human resources, migration. I published 6 books and 20 articles in Philosophy, 14 study in Sociology and more than 10 articles in Sociology and Juridical Science.

A Managerial Perspective on the Use of the Balanced Scorecard for Non-profit Organizations in Educational Field

Gabriel CHELARIU¹, Roxana DICU², Daniela MARDIROS³,
Leontina PAVALOAI⁴

Abstract

The performance and its monitoring is an objective for both economic entities and non-profit organizations (NPOs) that do not pursue the profit, but the engagement in certain social activities. One of the most known instruments used for this purpose is Kaplan and Norton's Balanced scorecard (BSC). In this paper, we intend to adapt the classical BSC model in non-profit organizations which activates in the educational field. The starting point of our research is represented by an analysis of the literature which contains BSC approaches for different types of NPOs. We consider a number of 22 papers and books in which there can be found aspects, different points of view and objectives, regarding the BSC structure for NPOs. Forward we started with the BSC classical structure, reorganizing the four axes and proposing specific indicators and metrics for each of them. More than that, we proposed a hierarchical model for the chosen indicators. At its base, a good knowledge of the particularities of the NPOs for which the BSC was created is mandatory. In respect of, 41 indicators were identified for our model, out of which 10 for the customer axis, 6 for internal processes axis, 14 for financial axis and finally, 11 for innovation and growth axis. Certainly, creating a BSC for NPOs is subjected to potential limits related, on one way, to the organization's capacity/incapacity to obtain non-economic funds and, on the other way, to the ability of the top management to correlate its activity with the operational levels.

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Keywords: Non profit organizations; balanced scorecard; performance metrics; leadership; education.

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The Transition from Dependency to Autonomy of Children with Down Syndrome Through Development of Motor Skills in Gymnastic Exercises.

Bianca CHERA-FERRARIO¹, Camelia Delia VOICU²

Abstract

Motor abilities development in persons with Down syndrome is challenging but essential issue to their autonomous activity. Of motor skills, coordinating capabilities are key elements, necessary and mandatory for daily activities. Coordinating capacity is a complex a plurality of psychomotor skills inevitably present in the actions of everyday life. These are kinesthetic sensibility, balance, coordination limbs, overall coordination of body, sense of rhythm, ambidextrous, precision movements and general motor ability (M.Cordun 2011). The paper describe the results obtained in developing autonomous abilities, targeting most the coordinating capacity, through activities held in Targoviste in the frame of the project "Development of motor skills in people with Down syndrome - essential step to an independent life". The project was coordinated by Special Olymics Romania Foundation and involved fifteen partners, one of them being the Department of Physical Education and Sport, Valahia University of Targoviste. The research objectives were to investigate the contribution of gymnastics programs to the development of coordinating capacity and autonomy of children with Down syndrome, and to assess the parents's satisfaction with the children's progress in obtaining more independency in daily routine. The research hypothesis was: if children with Down syndrome participate in periodic and regular gym activities, they will have a greater degree of autonomy in their daily activities. The results of gym programs confirmed the hypothesis. The regular and continuously gymnastics program had strengthening the Down syndrome children skills and their execution. Children were not only

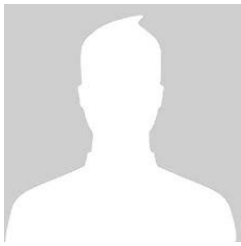
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having better coordinating skills, but also they were using motor skills with precision, courage and, most important, independently in their daily activities. Also, the parents daily reports on children`s autoumous skills and activities showed improvements of children`s independent life and of their own. This contribute to parent satisfaction with the program and with future child activities.

Keywords: Down syndrome, gymnastics program, autonomy skills, coordinating capacity.

Biodata



Bianca CHERA-FERRARIO

PhD. Bianca Chera-Ferrario, a dynamic person with good communication skills very responsible, interested in learning in sporting activities. Throughout 16 years of activity we have acquired enormous amount of theoretical and methodological knowledge, which may constitute

" bridges " with other universities in Europe. I published several books, I published specialized studies in journals valuable, we developed sports activities adapted for people with disabilities by working to this end with several institutions but also with Special Olympics Romania.

Areast of interest:

- Physical Education and Sport, **Books:**

1. **Chera-Ferrario B.**, Initial selection and training of children in aerobic performance, Târgoviște, Bibliotheca Publisher, 2014
2. **Chera-Ferrario B.**, Basic concepts of Artistic and Acrobatic Gymnastics, Bucharest, Universitara Publisher, 2013

Articles in BDI magazines

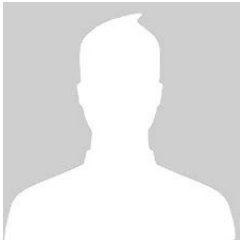
1. **Chera-Ferrario Bianca**, Means of improving motor control in children with disabilities, Conferința Edu-Word, Pitești, 2012, 15 April 2013, Pages 169–174, 5th International Conference EDU-WORLD 2012 - Education Facing Contemporary World Issues

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2. **Chera-Ferrario Bianca, Pehoiu Constantin**, Indispensible portable technology in adapted swimming and the progress of children

with disabilities, – Bucuresti, Else conference, 2013
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Camelia Delia VOICU

Phd. Camelia Delia Voicu has a degree in Social Work and one in Psychology, with postgraduate specialization in Educational Counseling and Public Administration (Master's level) and family psycho-sociology (PhD level). Her professional experience of over fifteen years included educational activities and psycho-pedagogical assistance for preschool, primary and secondary school pupils, assessment and social care of children with disabilities, development, implementation and coordination of social and educational projects and training of social workers and teacher . Her scientific concerns focus on psychosocial processes and phenomena in the sphere of education, family and culture. Her most recent publications include: scientific articles published as author and co-author in national and international journals: *Parent`s for Children`s Rights Education, Coaching and Mentoring Bachelor's Degree Programs in for Social Workers and Teachers, Sustainable Education through the Development of New Educations. Role of School Management, Effects of the Motor Stimulation Programs on the Development of Children with Down Syndrome.*

Study Regarding the Motives of Children Participation in Sport Activities

Dana Maria CIOCAN¹, Alexandra MILON², Gabriel MAREȘ³

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine the participation motives of children from different sport branches and examine the reasons they continue or quit the sport activity. The study was conducted on 60 girls and 70 boys from different sport branches from the town of Bacau. The average age of the participants were 10.5 years. We constructed a questionnaire to identify the children motivation to participate in sports, maintaining interest in practicing sports and the motives they have to quit or change the sport activity. The study subjects were practicing the following sport branches: badminton, basketball, handball, tennis, combat sports, swimming, dance, volleyball and track and fields. The percentage of active boys is higher than that of girls in all age categories. Boys are considerably more active than girls on all sports, and boys spent more time vigorously exercising and competing in competitive sports than girls. The results of the study show that the girls are oriented to sports that do not expose or harm their body and prefer individual sports or collaborative sports. It can be concluded that based on the mean ratings of each of the participation motives, “to be appreciated by friends and family” and “to be part of group friends” were the most important participation motives for the participants. The motives of dropping out of sports appears to be : lack of positive role models, lack of access, safety and transportation issues, social stigma, decreased quality of experience and cost.

Keywords: children, sport, motivation, participation.

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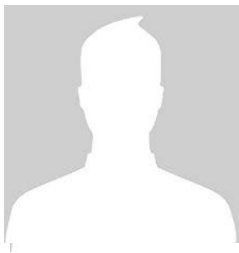
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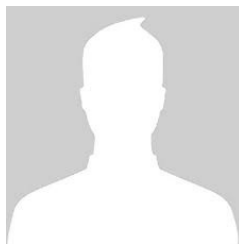


Dana Maria CIOCAN, is assistant professor at the University “Vasile Alecsandri” of Bacău, at the Faculty of Movement, Sport and Health Science. She has sixteen years of experience in teaching at the university level. Holds a doctoral degree in Physical Education and Sports and is specialized in physical education and sports and psychology. She is teaching classes of psychology and communication to students from Physical Therapy program, Physical Education and Sport program and Occupational Therapy program. She collaborates with Special Olympics Romania as volunteer in a program of sport and physical activities for individuals with intellectual disabilities.



Alexandra MILON

I was born in 11 of November 1982, since 1992 I'm a badminton player and since February 2007 I work at the “Vasile Alecsandri” University of Bacău where I'm teaching assistant PhD and badminton trainer at CSS Bacău. I graduated PhD in Physical Education, at the Pitesti University in March 2013. Like badminton player my best results was National Champion in individual and team event, and in 2007 I was number 29 in International ranking in women's double.



Gabriel MAREȘ from 2007 works at the Faculty of Movement, Sports and Health, University "Vasile Alecsandri" of Bacau, and currently works in the Department for Professional Counselling. He worked on the project: "TEORO - Occupational therapy and applied engineering for rehabilitation and assistive technology equipment - European academic topics, newly introduced in Romania for a knowledge-based society and equal opportunities. Has experience in: adult education as a trainer in projects ("Innovative methods in teacher training for life skills development of students", Disclosure of HIV diagnosis for children,

courses for social workers and psychologists in Ukraine); cognitive behavioural psychotherapy, sports psychology, psychological assistance to people living with HIV, health education. Since 2010 it is oriented towards research in the area of people with special needs and starting from 2013 is a PhD candidate, his thesis having as topic: Education of the parents of children with Autism.

Business Communication – British and German Perspectives

Elena CIORTESCU¹

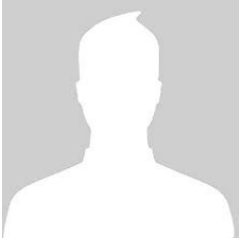
Abstract

The paper aims to discuss some aspects related to communication in business contexts by taking into account some representative characteristics which define the British and German cultures. As already shown in various studies, due to cultural awareness and acceptance, business people manage to communicate and solve job-related problems despite language accuracy deficiencies. For these reasons, it is essential for any Business English trainer to enable learners to become acquainted with the cultural differences (and similarities) between the most representative actors in the business world particularly nowadays when deglobalization becomes increasingly impending. This process should nevertheless avoid stereotyping. Our paper is limited to the study of two cultures, British and German, thus leaving room for further analysis. We thereby intend to provide a general profile of the two cultures so as to support business English students in their attempt to communicate across cultures. The UK, often referred to as “the empire on which the sun never sets”, has recently decided to drop out the “European dream”. The referendum in June 2016 divided the nation with a 52 percent to 48 percent vote for Brexit. English is still the official language in more than 60 countries, being generally accepted as the language of international business worldwide. On the other hand, Germany is generally regarded as the “guardian” of the “European dream”, both praised and criticized for its attitude towards some of the most controversial issues of the moment. Could these two cultures, based on understanding and tolerance, reconcile and create the premises of a common future in the sphere of business?

Keywords: ESP; stereotyping; business communication; culture; (de)globalization;

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International Grid for Assessing Intercultural Interactions

Suzana CISMAS¹

Abstract

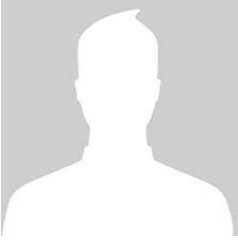
Cultivating intercultural interactions requires refining the most effective modes of teaching, mentoring, and coaching, also instilling informal teaching to support the inevitability and necessity of group learning. Fortunately, the web provides a way to both improve education and to set the stage for a necessary culture of learning. In the digital age, communities self-organize around the Internet, which has created a global platform that has vastly expanded access to all types of resources. It has also fostered a new culture of sharing in which content is freely contributed and distributed with few restrictions. The latest web evolution has blurred the line between producers and consumers of content and has shifted attention from access to information towards access to other people. Online resources, social networking sites, blogs, wikis, and virtual communities, have allowed people with common interests to meet, share ideas, and collaborate in innovative ways. The web is a participatory medium, ideal for supporting multiple modes of intercultural interactions and learning including social learning, i.e. based on socially constructed content understanding through conversations and through grounded interactions around problems or actions. The focus is not so much on what we learn but on how we learn. The most significant aspect of social learning involves not only learning about the subject matter but also learning to be a full participant in that field. It involves acquiring the practices and norms of established practitioners. By entering this community, you are required to assimilate the sensibilities and ways of seeing the world embodied within that group, and this is exactly what happens if you want to join an open source community with their key practice and expected contribution. A culture of sharing augmented with a culture

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of participation feasible on Internet platforms will most likely start with the students themselves.

Keywords: education; intercultural interactions; learning; culture of sharing; online resource.

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Suzana CISMAS

Henri Pierron, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, and the Royal Library Stockholm. She was granted cultural heritage post-doctoral research by the Italian Government in 1999. The study visit to Tokyo and Hiroshima for documentation purposes shed new light on eastern culture and civilization: patterns and bias in cultural studies, heritage preservation, promotion of the national culture worldwide, the status of the contemporary metropolis, translation issues and equivalation of cultural codes among European, American and Japanese communication styles. She has also been involved in numerous debates and workshops on issues regarding Orientalism and Occidentalism, and in many courses organized by the British Council and by the American Cultural Center. She has participated in grants and research projects with the Polytechnic University of Bucharest, the University of Agronomic Science and Veterinary Medicine, the Romanian Ministry of Education and Research, the SOROS Foundation for an Open Society, Centre Education 2000+, and ANSIT (National Agency for Supporting Students' Initiatives), and is member of numerous professional and research associations in the field.

CELTA Training Impacts on Entrepreneurship

Suzana CISMAS¹

Abstract

The assessment on the CELTA course is continuous throughout the course and integrated as all components count towards the final grade. Like entrepreneurship skills, the CELTA qualification does not require a final examination but assessment is based on evaluation of the candidate according to formal criteria in the following two areas: real classroom experience and assignments. A plan is created, which includes a breakdown of the outcome, showing how to manage materials and handouts to achieve the aim in focus. Analysis sheets are prepared to guide the whole process in anticipation of students' questions and problems. Working with plans and language analysis sheets provide good understanding in preparing for future classes. A portfolio of work during the course is relevant as it additionally contains individual written feedback from tutors. The assignments are very practical in nature and focus on a variety of aspects, including a trainee's strengths and weaknesses, and their ability to adapt and make relevant progress. Individual tutorials are held with trainees to monitor and discuss their evolution. They are regularly informed on outcomes quality through feedback on their practice and assignments. Each CELTA course is externally moderated by an assessor from Cambridge University. The model could be transposed to entrepreneur skills cultivation through assessor visits to the training center during the second half of the course and inspections of trainees' portfolios and assignments to observe their practice. Trainees are invited to meet the assessor if they need to discuss any matters.

Keywords: CELTA training; entrepreneurship; education; classroom experience; individual tutorials.

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Mapping Didactic Development for Teaching Leadership

Suzana CISMAS¹

Abstract

The challenges that we face in education today are daunting. The world becomes more complex and interconnected at a lightning-fast pace, and almost every serious social issue requires an engaged public that is not only traditionally literate, but able to handle daily issues in a new, systemic literacy. This new literacy requires an understanding of different kinds of feedback systems, exponential processes, within the unintended consequences inherent in evolving social systems. In addition, the unrelenting velocity of change means that many of our skills have a shorter shelf life, suggesting that much of our learning will need to take place outside of traditional school and university environments. It is also unlikely that sufficient resources will be available to build enough new campuses to meet the growing demand for higher education, at least not the sort of campuses we have traditionally built for colleges and universities. Nor is it likely that current methods of teaching and learning will suffice to prepare students for the lives they will lead in the twenty-first century. In response, we need to find a way to re-conceptualize many twentieth century education models, and at the same time reinforce learning outside of formal schooling. There may be powerful ways to blur the distinction between formal learning and informal where both turn on the social life of learning.

Keywords: Didactic Development; Teaching Leadership; education models; methods of teaching; formal learning; informal learning.

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Intercultural Entrepreneurship Projects

Suzana CISMAS¹

Abstract

The approach I propose to take to the evaluation of outcomes is to establish a number of criteria from within the project and to consider the different outcomes in the light of those criteria. In the rationale for the project, distinctions are made between developing knowledge about other cultures of a cognitive, declarative nature on the one hand and intercultural awareness as well as intercultural competence on the other. One of the main goals of the project is to produce learning activities which develop intercultural awareness. It does not attempt to provide declarative knowledge about other cultures although this is done incidentally in intercultural incidents. Intercultural awareness is distinguished from cultural awareness, the former being described as a non-judgmental awareness of difference rather than the fixed representation of another culture which is cultural awareness. An important part of intercultural awareness is reflection on the self and on one's own culture, as well as reflection on the host culture. A further element of intercultural awareness is described as relativising skills i.e. the ability to move away from single absolutist responses to a cultural interaction. There are then three key factors in intercultural awareness: judgmental awareness of difference; reflection on self as well as other; relativization. The difference between intercultural awareness and intercultural competence is described in terms of the former being passive and the latter being active, but also as the former being one of the pre-requisites for the latter. Intercultural competence is defined as the ability to interact successfully with others across cultural difference, and can only be developed and assessed in action.

Keywords: Intercultural Entrepreneurship; Entrepreneurship Projects; intercultural awareness; judgmental awareness of difference;

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The Right to Conscientious Objection

Aurora CIUCĂ¹

Abstract

Conscientious objection, as the modern claim of a person who opposes a legal obligation by invoking one's "sovereignty" of conscience, takes different forms. The purpose of this paper is to bring to the foreground some individual manifestation aspects of religious and philosophical beliefs in connection to military service and labour relations, with a focus on doctor – patient relationship (which is situated at the intersection of the individual autonomy principle and the obligation to comply with the Hippocratic Oath).

Keywords: freedom of thought, conscience and religion, Conscientious objection, military service, doctor-patient relationship, Hippocratic oath.

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Visiting professor at Panthéon-Assas University, Paris II and Erasmus+ professor at University of Parma.

Member of professional national and international organizations and associations (Romanian Society of European Law, French Society for International Law, Romanian Society of Bioethics), co-author of the books: "Bioethics, the Sciences of Life and Human Rights" and "From Bioethics to Biolaw" and author of many studies, articles, monographs

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Inheritance – between the Bible and the Civil Code

Liviu-Bogdan CIUCĂ¹

Abstract

Private law institutions, such as inheritance, marriage, engagement managed to be transmitted through the entire human history, while maintaining their decisive role in forming family ties, or with respect to reasons for property issues. This article aims at approaching a research on the institution of heritage and its customary and legislative transformations, building a bridge in time between the text of the Bible and the Civil Code. The analysis is focused on the importance given to the institution in the two different historical moments, the principles that would govern it, the way to transfer the property right by mortis causa. Thus, it will highlight both surprising similarities and differences arising from the social, legal or religious culture of the time. The method of dividing inheritance, the situation of the surviving husband, the rules of escheat, the existence of forced heir are just some of the issues addressed in the paper, all these analyses leading to an unequivocal conclusion: Inheritance meant and represented, from time immemorial, both an engine for economic development and a strengthening factor for family and social development.

Keywords: Inheritance, Bible, Civil Code, differences, similarities.

Biodata

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Thomas Aquinas as Political Thinker

Marius Liviu CIURARU¹

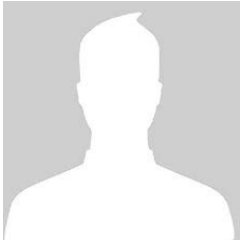
Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate that Saint Thomas Aquinas was a philosopher *civitas Dei in terris*. The reflection of Thomas Aquinas is usually located within the theology area. This assumption can be justified by the title of his most famous work, *Summa Theologiae*, although it is impregnated by *ancilla filosofia* and it was not the only writing of medieval thinker. The Christian and Aristotelian identity stimulated Aquinas in searching arguments to consider not only dogmatic condition of the human person, but also the social one. Human being is the favorite creature of divinity, but also an *animal sociale*. These two aspects justified political approach, although he was not a supporter of this paradigm. For him the best clue of common good is friendship. Political ideas expressed predominantly in *De Regno ad regem Cypri* and *Ad ducissam Brabantia* were always been shaped by specific request that could not be refused. So although constrained, Toma has treated ancient universal issues such as forms of government, *bonum commune*, laws or property, as well as particular issues, like the position of Jews in society and the relationship between church and state. In formulating his political opinions medieval philosopher was guided by Christian doctrine and Aristotelian naturalism, which he tried to harmonize, but where the implications of natural law conflicts with Christian doctrine, theological principles remained intangible. Political conclusions justified by rational arguments have led John Finnis to consider Aquinas the source of Western political and social modernity. Although Thomas was not an innovator in politics, because it was not the role they gave a vintage Renaissance that favor the rediscovery of ideas of the past, he shaped often original positions like assuming a positive government form according to the *Sitz im Leben* or the analysis about Hebrew institutions and tolerance social plea for Jews.

Keywords: philosophy; politics; government; social; theology.

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Biodata



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I am Rumanian citizen, born in 1976 and I live and work in Bacău. Between 1997-2005 I studied philosophy and theology in Rome, Italy at Pontifical Faculty San Bonaventura and Pontifical University Gregorian, Faculty of Biblical Studies. In 2011 I finished the doctoral studies at University A. I. Cuza Iasi, Faculty of Philosophy and Political Science. Between 2006-2008 I was part of a CNSIS grant and 2014-2016 in a postdoctoral program. From 2009 I am working at ISJ Bacau. I am interested in area of philosophy, theology, psychology and education. I participated at conferences and symposiums, and published articles in varied journal.

Autobiographical Writing Therapy

Marius Liviu CIURARU¹

Abstract

Description difficult existential situation by writing brings not only clarity in thinking and emotion, but also add personal health and efficient interpersonal attitudes change. James Pennebaker is the initiator of studies that try to clarify the effects of autobiographical expressive writing and psychological mechanism that is activated when trauma or stressful experiences are translate into words. Written evocation of intense situation is an ancient method, but only in the last century it became a method of self-knowledge and education. Statistics showed that the act of writing about thoughts and feelings of a deep trauma caused a positive attitudinal change and a better physical condition. Individual stress is source of active inhibition, which occurs when the person does not think, feel or act. At the opposite end is facing, the ability to think on significant events and recognition of emotions. Act confrontation with trauma reduce the physiological inhibition. The individual written translates event in language, that it historicizes. Narrative psychological help human being to integrate the traumatic events in personal history. Autobiographical narrative makes the person to structure his existence, to organize and configure himself. Building a narration allows interweaving g changes in a broad and comprehensive history, logic and hierarchical. Writing their own history produces positive change in language and social behavior. While the methodology may seem banal, autobiographical writing oblige the subject to reflect on emotional dysfunctions in particular and on the existence in general, thus altering the perception of events.

Keywords: narrative autobiography; Pennebaker; emotions; psychology; therapy.

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Dependent Activities vs. Independent Activities in Application of VAT Rate to Individuals

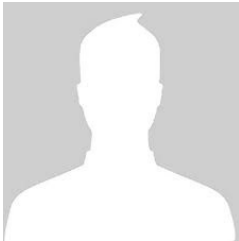
Marta-Claudia CLIZA¹

Abstract

Applying the Fiscal Code in reference to the VAT issue to individuals has raised many controversies in practice. This case study is considering the applicability of VAT against an individual who has assigned certain patent rights to a legal entity and then, willingly becoming a VAT payer. In these circumstances, the fiscal authorities calculated penalties between the moment the individual registered as a VAT payer and the moment the VAT would have actually been due. However, it turned out in court that the VAT was not due at all.

Keywords: VAT, dependent activities, independent activities, courts, fiscal authorities.

Biodata



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Member of the Bucharest Bar Association since 2006, currently Associate Professor PhD at "Nicolae Titulescu" University, Faculty of Law, specializing in administrative law and postgraduate Master in "International Law and European Community"). The areas of interest aimed at are implying the business environment in Romania and abroad, deepening the privatization of companies in transitional economy, but equally the international trade, finance, banking, tax, customs, administrative and corporate law, the right to personal property and real estate, investments, but also other activities, including scientific research, having published numerous books and articles in various national and international journals.

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Causes of Poverty – what do the Poor Think? Poverty Attribution and its Behavioural Effects

Silvia-Florina COJANU¹, Cristina STROE²

Abstract

The manner in which we conceptualize any aspect of reality impacts on the way we address it. Thus, causal attribution of any problem will determine the solutions we choose for it. In this paper we focus our research on exploring how people think about poverty and its causes in Romania. We want to identify potential differences in the causal attributions of poverty, considering both society as a whole and the view of the group of persons that are in fact confronted to this phenomenon. Thus, in our study, we analyse comparatively both the national perspective and the specific perspective of the vulnerable group of the beneficiaries of guaranteed minimum income (Law no. 416 of 2001 regarding the guaranteed minimum income, with changes and completions). We analyse data and information of thematic Eurobarometers, but also primary and very recent data collected through a survey with national statistic representativity for the social aid beneficiaries (guaranteed minimum income) - October 2016. We referred the data to the most commonly used taxonomy of poverty causes identified in the scientific literature, consisting of three categories – individualistic attribution, fatalistic attribution and structural causal attribution. In order to better understand the relation between the perceptions of poverty causes and the behaviour of the poor, we analysed them in connection to three characteristics applied in the scientific literature on poverty attribution analysis: locus, stability and controllability.

Keywords: poverty; poverty causes; poverty attribution; perceptions; mental framing

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Cristina STROE

Cristina Stroe is senior researcher at INCSMPS. In over 23 years, the main activities consisted in implementation of numerous studies, in collaboration and coordination, for national and international beneficiaries. Research interests are social indicators, standard of living, poverty, marginalization and social exclusion, social assistance and policy, particularly on vulnerable segments of the population (poor, elderly, youth, disabled, etc.)

The main contributions: participation in the development of some national strategic documents of social policy development, etc. Some results are presented in publications in national and international journals (ISI/ISI Proceedings, and other databases). Some results were disseminated at national and international conferences.

Acknowledgement:

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School Counsellors and their Representations of Childhood

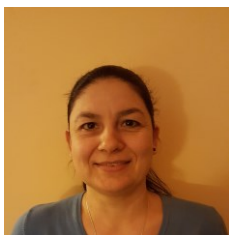
Luminita COSTACHE¹

Abstract

This paper focuses on the way in which the childhood is seen by some of the most important actors in the educational system. The specialists in the area mentioned earlier have some viable perspectives of how childhood interferes with education and how combining these two areas could enhance the interactions in schools space. The different way in which childhood is represented in the view of each professional from the educational system, determines the type and the quality of the interaction with the pupils and their response and representation too this interaction as well. In the end, all these representations will have a significant impact on the educational outcome. There has been conducted a micro-study (with data analysed from 28 questionnaires applied to school counsellor in Bacau county, Romania) in order to establish the types of representation acknowledged by these specialists. However, we may conclude, even for the professionals with a solid psychological background, there is a distance between the desirable answers (or a surface representation) and the more profound childhood representation (including the mentalities) deduced from the analysed data.

Keywords: Childhood; representations; educational system; school counsellor.

Biodata



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The National Conference *Educatie, buna guvernare, securitate nationala*, organised by “Babes-Bolyai” University, 24th – 26th of March 2016, in Cluj-Napoca city.

Identity Construction in Romanian Language and Literature Curriculum

Nicoleta CRÎNGANU¹

Abstract

Identity construction is one of the most significant component of the Romanian language and literature curriculum. The previous curriculum of Romanian language and literature contributed more or less to create a system of values related to this construction. Objectives / competencies that these programmes provided did not contain elements of identity, choosing the texts or the authors susceptible to configure the identity component of the student's learning profile was the responsibility of the authors of the textbooks. After the implementation of the new school curriculum the question of identity and relationships with otherness raised increasingly: reporting to the other starts with a good knowledge of your own system of values, your own identity, and these values and identity should be reflected in the Romanian language and literature curriculum. Starting from the idea that the primary school programs took effect gradually last year, and the middle school curriculum will be implemented in the fall of 2017, we were interested in the construction of the identity competency, reflected in the choice of significant authors and works for understanding the nature of Romanians and their values. The study involved a comparative reading of the primary and secondary programs, an investigation of the published textbooks and a statistic interpretation of the facts. The conclusion of the study is that for the first time after 1989, the identity construction is mentioned in the secondary school curriculum, but it almost lacks in primary school curriculum and textbooks.

Keywords: curriculum, identity, construction, literature, values, primary school, secondary school.

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Biodata



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Female Typologies from School Literature to Media Stereotypes

Nicoleta CRÎNGANU¹

Abstract

It is a truism that the school inculcates human, models, concepts and mental forms in the social imaginary. Romanian language and literature curricula are some of the most important documents and structures that coagulates social imaginary, establishing models, rules, structures and mentalities. The literature proposed for study by the school curriculum establishes patterns and behavior patterns of the society. Product of the Romanian school and the literature that he studied, the journalist is more or less under the influence of these models shaped in school, establishing a priori a coherent social structure. Thus, the traditional values such as honesty, humility, work, family, religiosity are configured as a social basis, even if in the context of today's society some of them could be ignored or denied. In the same manner social imaginary configures the femininity, as an expression of social attitudes transmitted by Romanian literature beyond the forms and means promoted by the family and society. This article aims to identify female models perpetuated by the curricula and the literature studied in school, as one could find them in media stereotypes. We started with the identification of female literary typologies, then we inventoried their recurrence in the Romanian media. The conclusion that was imposed after the study is that, beyond the aspects that differentiate them naturally feminine typologies of social imaginary remain those required by the studied literature in school.

Keywords: feminity, school literature, features, mass-media, imaginary.

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The Construction of Ethics in Social Work - depending on the Types of Intervention

Ecaterina CROITOR¹

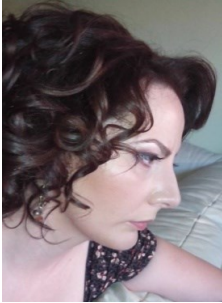
Abstract

Research problem: Intervention in social work, broadly involves the walked path from identifying dysfunction to achieving your goal. There are several types of interventions that can be chosen by the specialist in handling cases. The option for some form of intervention depends on several variables, among which we can mention: assessing the situation of the client and the context in which he acts, theoretical perspectives chosen, the perspectives of client, the identified resources and not least the experience and professional education of the practitioner. Methodology: With the definition of the need for mutual interaction satisfying both the individual and society, the question arose: How do you carry out intervention for it to achieve maximum satisfaction for both parties, and the ultimate goal of increased life quality to be touched? We believe that this question was the beginning of the construction of a new ethics which takes into account the global nature of the action and its long-term effects, most often irreversible. Originality: Starting from understanding of psychosocial dynamics of client, ethics in social work starts from the way of defining objectives and means the specialist uses in its intervention. Conclusion: How a vulnerable person in social terms is regarded by society as a whole, generates a series of moral judgments, some of which carry positive values, others, on the contrary, destructive values. Ethics intervention regarding assistance, including correct assessment - in all respects of beneficiary, aims to increase the self-esteem of each client, to give him courage to overcome their own condition and become ultimately a resource for those around him.

Keywords: intervention; ethics; social assistance; code of ethics, psychosocial dynamics.

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Social Work Community in Romania: Values, Intervention, Prospects

Ecaterina CROITOR¹

Abstract

Research problem: Community social work is a distinct form of practice taking care of organizing community agencies, local skills development and political action for change. Methodology: Community work is a practice that helps citizens to come together to identify problems and to take action in solving them. Its development was influenced by community development in countries with fewer resources, and social development was influenced by the methods of Community activity. In Romania, it managed not only to create a structure responsible for management of social work of community and public services for social assistance, but more than that, has been strengthened NGO sector, and currently efforts to reduce social anomy is achieved through family involvement , community (through NGOs and other entities of civil society) and the state - through its institutions. Originality: The prospect consider the existing social order matching, to highlight ways of identifying needs of vulnerable groups in the context of permanent changes recorded in all sections of society. Conclusion: Analysis of Social Work Community is realized in this work considering inseparable elements as a whole, that were previously analyzed disparate (separately) and often with no correlation between them, namely: community development, social action, social organization, planning community . Glue that unites them is the human factor, the multidisciplinary intervention team, interested in its efforts to make social assistance agencies more effective in serving his clients.

Keywords: social community, NGOs, social services management.

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Information, the New Paradigm in Neuroscience

Gabriel CRUMPEI¹, Alina GAVRILUT²

Abstract

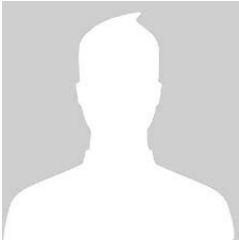
Information represents informational energy. It is expressed by topological patterns and configurations that are scale invariant, and also by dimensional levels. Together with substance and energy, information represents an ontological triad. The topological patterns can be found in a fractal form in the substance structure (through a spatial metric), and in the corresponding spectral field (through an angular metric). Information is concentrated in the wave phase, in the complex plane of the magnetic vector, where it is connected with the complex space which, in our view, is a physical space, not an abstract one. Here, all information of the Universe can be found in a potential form. In the real space, any corpuscular network is doubled by a spectral one, with which it is coherent. Consequently, the neuronal network is doubled by a spectral one. The dynamics between them give the mental function. The mind-brain duality becomes two aspects of the same physical phenomenon, the neuronal network and the corresponding spectral one. Information gives the dynamics between the two networks and it represents what we call consciousness. Information theory is connected to Shannon and Weaver, who defined information as an entity which is neither true nor false, neither significant nor insignificant, neither credible nor doubtful, neither accepted nor rejected. As a result, it is not worth studying anything else but a quantitative component of information, yet not the semantic part, which allows for the association of information with the second law of Thermodynamics, with entropy.

Keywords: Information; Topology; Semantic information; Complex system; Complex space.

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Gabriel Crumpei, graduated from the Faculty of General Medicine, “Gr. T. Popa” University, 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 Center of Psychiatry, a Psychotherapy and Counseling and coordinates an interdisciplinary research group. He was also an External Professor at the Psychology Department at “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University in 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 GAVRILUȚ

Alina Cristiana Gavriliuț, Lecturer within Mathematics Department at Al.I. Cuza University from Iași, Romania, PhD in Mathematics She is Editor and member of 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, 2 chapter books and gave many communications at national and international scientific manifestations.

Definiteness and Indefiniteness in and Beyond the Noun Phrase in Romanian

Daiana CUIBUS¹

Abstract

In this article we intend first to discuss the relationship between the determiners and the definiteness (vs. the indefiniteness) of a noun phrase; obviously, this implies a few considerations on whether definiteness is a semantic and/or a grammatical category, tied to referentiality, familiarity, identifiability, uniqueness or inclusiveness. Further, as various languages, including Romanian, prove that the set of words which are standardly called determiners is a highly heterogeneous one, we will also make a few observations regarding the status of the different specifiers and complements in the noun phrase. It is also necessary to analyse the supposed complementary distribution of what the Romanian grammars (such as *Gramatica de bază a limbii române* – GBLR) classify as determiners (articles, demonstratives, indefinites) and/or consider to function as determiners in certain contexts (quantifiers and possessives). Finally, as including a determiner in a noun phrase is not the only way of making definite references and Romanian, as well as other languages, also has other means to express them, we will make a few remarks about the interaction between definiteness, on one hand, and word order and tense, on the other hand.

Keywords: definiteness; indefiniteness; determiner; quantifier; possessive.

Biodata



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I am head of the Department of Romanian Language and General Linguistics, at the Faculty of Letters, Babeş-Bolyai University. With an experience of over 20 years in the study of Romanian language and grammar, I have been

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teaching, both for the undergraduate and graduate students, the courses of Morphology, Syntax and Phonetics in contemporary Romanian language. These are, nevertheless, my main domains of interest and publication

Adnominal Demonstratives in Romanian

Daiana CUIBUS¹

Abstract

Demonstratives have been the subject of numerous investigations in linguistics and even in philosophy. However, the Romanian adnominal and pronominal demonstratives can be interpreted in different ways: some consider them both as independent pronouns; alternatively, it can be argued that they function as determiners, which co-occur either with a noun or an empty head; or, as Bloomfield (1933) and Abney (1987) suggest, one should even abandon the distinction between pronouns and determiners altogether; last, but not least, they might belong to different categories, despite the fact they are phonologically and morphologically not distinguished, as Holger (1999) proposes for English. We therefore focus on the adnominal demonstratives, in order to investigate whether they are independent pronouns or they function as determiners. The problem is even more complex as Romanian has also a free-standing form, *cel*, a reduced form of the remote demonstrative *acel* ‘that’; they both sometimes „double” the definite article, in typical adjective position, so it is to be discussed, by observing the distribution of the post-nominal occurrences, whether such demonstratives are more clearly adjectival or not and if they can be therefore considered as noun modifiers. Other issues to be analyzed regard the the inherent definiteness which is assigned to the demonstratives and if the definiteness and reference account for their post-nominal use.

Keywords: demonstratives; adnominal; pronoun; determiner; definiteness.

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Social Work between Individualism and Collectivism

Dan DASCĂLU¹

Abstract

The value system that underlies social work has suffered changes, quite significant at times, alongside social evolution. The purpose of this paper is to present several viewpoints concerning the way in which the individualism and collectivism as ideologies or ethic options meet, confront, and complete each other in social work activity. We consider that a debate on this subject is all the more necessary in Romania at present when our country has transitioned, in the past few decades, from the communist collectivism to the market economy and democracy, namely to an economic and political system that intrinsically implies the predominance of the values of individualism. We aim at bringing some arguments in favour of the idea that, in social work, both the individualism and collectivism are not two antagonistic perspectives, that they are not mutually exclusive but they can coexist, and even complete each other. The social work contemporary systems are based on a different type of social solidarity which does not exclude the individualism but integrate it as one of the fundamental values of social work.

Keywords: social work, individualism, altruism, social egoism.

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Competitiveness Analysis of the Romanian Economy

Adriana DIMA (GIRNEATA)¹, Monica NEDELICU²

Abstract

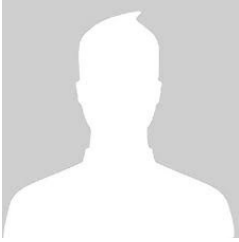
Given the extension of globalization, a major strategic objective of advanced countries is to maintain a high level of competitiveness of the economy. This is achieved through policies of revitalizing national industry based inter alia on a permanent contribution of knowledge, at the technological frontier, provided by their own system of innovation or attracted from abroad. Competitiveness is inextricably linked to the performance in the area of creation, development and dissemination of technological innovations. The quality management of the national innovation system is crucial on medium and long term, as no achievement is obtained immediately, any progress is possible only by ensuring synergies between actors, strategies and policies, competitive advantages or friendly environment. Economy and industry performance analysis cannot be dissociated from internal and external influences that have contributed over time to guiding development strategies and their implementation. The current research presents an analysis of the Romanian economy based on data included in the global competitiveness reports, recent studies and personal contributions. Serious deficiencies are found in the basic requirements group, particularly with regard to institutions and infrastructure, which have a negative effect on “efficiency enhancers” subindex, especially on the education system, labour and goods. The mentioned influences affect the performance of sophistication and innovation factors, but also the whole system, namely the national economy.

Keywords: competitiveness; SWOT analysis; global competitiveness index; pillars of competitiveness.

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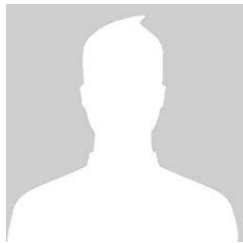
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Her main research fields include management, production management, supply chain management.

The Students' Perception regarding the Fitness Optimization from the Viewpoint of Defining the Future Physical Education Teacher

Tatiana DOBRESCU¹

Abstract

This study can identify important landmarks regarding the students' perception on the practice of fitness, from the point of view of several convictions and motivations that can contribute to their training as future promoters of sports. The aim of this paper was to identify the physical education and sports students' perception regarding the practice of fitness-type activities to improve one's physical condition. The research methods used were: study of the bibliographical material, the observation, the inquiry, the statistical-mathematical method and the graphical representation method. The sociological study was conducted between 2014-2016 within the Faculty of Movement, Sports and Health Sciences of Bacau, Romania, on a target group of 230 first and second year undergraduate students, full-time education. The 20-items questionnaire identified the target group students' opinions regarding the most important disciplines that are effective in optimizing fitness, most of them choosing body building. The essential motivations of each respondent in considering the value of body shaping activities for personal benefit were based on the concept of athletic shapes, the values of their future profession and their orientations toward a new lifestyle. A large portion of the answers have highlighted the students' (especially the second years ones) appreciation of the role played by fitness in harmoniously developing the body and of muscle strength and endurance. In the investigated subjects' opinion, choosing the activities related to fitness could be linked to satisfying the intrinsic and extrinsic needs that they consider important for the success of professional and personal endeavors.

Keywords: students; perception; fitness optimization; physical education; teacher.

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Biodata



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indexed in international databases.

She wrote 33 books, chapters in scientific books, and university courses, she published over 23 scientific articles in the Web of science, ISI Thomson, 125 scientific papers in indexed in international databases journals, she participated in over 16 research projects.

Reasech focus: Individual Sports (aerobics, artistic gymnastics, rhythmic gymnastics, dance), Physical education curriculum, Physical Activity and Health

Sacred Art, a Core Value in the Cultural-Artistic Rethinking and Visual Practice

Georgeta Merișor DOMINTE¹, Marina VRACIU², Bogdan COJOCEA³,
Stelian ONICA⁴

Abstract

In a postmodern world which hosts a mix of cultural values, Sacred Art brings into focus the sublimation of the form of representation; this means that Sacred Art represents a core value in the cultural-artistic rethinking and in the visual practice. On the other hand, in its relationship to society, the moral component sustained by Sacred Art in Christianity represents a core value which offers cultural-artistic rethinking and visual practice a chance for spiritual revigoration. Art has empowered aesthetically the core human need of the sacred as related to certain locations in the world. Aim - This paper draws attention to the need for rethinking the core values and cultural-artistic practices of professional quality, which are meant to stimulate spiritual elevation. It also presents a translator's view on an encyclopedia of 'sacred geography'. Methodology - Some cultural-artistic aspects, mostly visual aspects are presented; Sacred Art emphasizes the importance of tradition and its adaptability in the perpetuation of some benefic educational messages on several levels. The mechanism of conveying the sacred (Mircea Eliade) is illustrated in the basic concept of a book which lists, describes and analyzes human beliefs and (artistic) practices.

Personal contribution - This paper includes, directly and indirectly, some results of the authors' own work, mostly cultural, artistic and educational, which imply research (creation, professional information) and student formation and promotion as authors of studies,

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conservation, iconographies. The paper presents and analyzes some of the material made available by one of the authors in a published translation. Results - The fact that a rather large amount of heritage values which have come down to this time belong to the sphere of Sacred Art, which makes itself heard and perfects its ways of conveying the need for it. Education via Sacred Art favours social relationships and the understanding of diverse forms of beliefs and expression. The understanding of the core values of the human need for the sacred is related to some universal techniques and practices and made specific in codes of artistic representation. Conclusions - The transitory and the permanent represent the two ends for the human values and their application. The cultural-artistic values brings in new achievements an sensitivity. This draws one's attention to the fact that there is no efficient way of conveying, from one generation to another, the human aspect of concepts and application without the specific involvement and essentialization. In this sense, Sacred Art acts as a constant flag.

Keywords: Sacred Art; core value; rethinking and cultural-artistic practice; transitoriness; permanence; sacred geography.

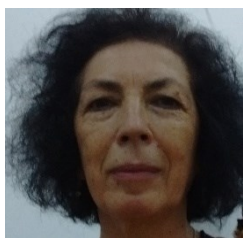
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Solidarity between Generations- Designing Age-Friendly

Mihai Corneliu DRIȘCU¹, Ana Cristina TUDORA², Gabriel TUDORA³

Abstract

In the global political context, a new voice is making itself heard -the third age voice, highlighting the necessity of changing the common perception related to actual aspirations and needs of this category of age. The concern in this direction has been materialized with the recommendation, made by the World Health Organization (W.H.O.), on an alternative policy framework. This new approach is founded on the concept of **active ageing** and proposes a breach between age and dependency. A healthy society must offer the same level of freedom and control of everyday life, to all its members. Therefore, barriers must be raised, between the institutional, infrastructure, and the educational realms. Architecture has the task of providing a built environment that can sustain this philosophy of life. But a legitimate question arises: **what kind of space is suitable for this goal?** Up till now, in Romania there was no serious concern on how you can achieve an active aging. Sociological studies carried out in recent years in our country, on samples of relevant age in this matter, concluded that the elderly shows an increased interest in terms of social reintegration. In order to encourage a national strategy in this direction, this article briefly reviews the major aspects of current civic perception of what it means to be older and what to be done, as designers, to meet such justifiable demands. Conclusions are then drawn toward overcoming the general level of superficial thinking, and taking into account the new profile of the senior citizens and the architecture suitable for this goal.

Keywords: Active ageing, third age, age friendly architecture.

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Ciolacu D., Tudora C., Tudora G., “Arhitectura - Sinteza documentară”, Editura Societații Academice ” Matei Teiu Botez”, 2013, Iași;

The Bulletin of the Polytechnic Institute of Jassy, Construction. Architecture Section, Life cycle assessment. methodology and instruments, 2014, Iași;

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Areas of interest: professional practice and research activities (personal publications and personal studies) that promote the use of self-compacting concrete in order to achieve a high-performance level in

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Recent books and publications:

The volume: Tudora G., Florea N.: “*SOLUȚII MODERNE DE BETON APARENT*”, Editura Societății Academice “Matei - Teiu Botez”, Iași, 2014; ISBN 978-606-582-054-8

Tudora C., Tudora G.: Collective volume of articles: “*SPAȚIU ARHITECTURAL. SPAȚIU URBAN*”, 2013, Iași, ”*ARHITECTURĂ SUSTENABILĂ. TRECUT ȘI PREZENT*”,

Ciolacu D., Tudora C., Tudora G., “Arhitectura - Sinteza documentară”, Editura Societății Academice ” Matei Teiu Botez”, 2013, Iași;

Tudora C., Tudora G.” Arhitectura vernaculară – măsură a identității”, Revista Reper,an 6,nr. 13,martie 2013.

Challenging Architecture as We Grow Older

Mihai Corneliu DRIȘCU¹, Gabriel TUDORA², Ana Cristina TUDORA³

Abstract

Viewed globally, the lengthening of life spans is an undeniable reality. Although on the subject of the third age's problems, we can speak of a thorough documentation regarding the differences in space perception at this age and the effects of relocation in conjunction with a blurred feeling of home, we are in an early stage concerning the translation of these issues into practice. We try to highlight the best practices and concepts in design issues, concerning elderly people, reveal the top references of current knowledge, which can and will help both architects and residents to raise expectations in this area. It is also important to identify common aspects that reflect large scale trends and particularities which complete these approaches. This article aims to cover a wide range of situations, from rural to urban centers, assessing a variety of social formations and levels of elderly care. Are also taken into account the differences between projects designed to encourage the interest of residents in different areas and projects focused on remedying people's living impairments. Thus, there is a clear direction in recent years to plan strategies for providing support to older people to live an independent and meaningful life, as much as possible. Space is not only defined by its location, takes on different connotations of spatiality, when is interpreted through human interaction. Globalization, so prominent in recent years, does not have to lead to a uniformity of experience, where the personal feeling or meaning of every place is lost. Personal identity preserved and a high degree of sociability can have a positive impact later in everyone's life to maintain a sense of affiliation to a certain social community.

Keywords: Living facilities, age friendly, built environment, social.

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The Dispute between Hobbes and Descartes on Truth and Falsity

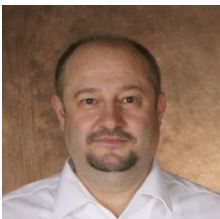
Marius DUMITRESCU¹

Abstract

When Thomas Hobbes commented on Descartes' *Meditations on first philosophy* in 1641, he was in his mature age, and the theoretical directions of his own worldview were probably already fully engaged. In this paper, I argue that Hobbesian objections to Descartes' *Meditations* reveal the philosophical thoughts of the English thinker. What seems to bind both thinkers is the idea of *ego* seen as a principle. But an essential difference could be traced between the two philosophical visions. For Descartes, the *ego* is a theoretical principle, a metaphysical one, while Hobbes thinks to it in an instrumental way, in terms of human action on which it is based. Hobbes's egoism is radical because the *self* is the only instance that determines and justifies the action. For Hobbes, an error couldn't be the result of limitations of the cognitive faculties as Descartes understood it, but rather the result of a failure in the action plan. In the English philosopher's thinking, the passions of the *ego* reflects the engine of human fulfillment and the sign of a strong mind, able to engage in real life and to assume a destiny. So, any action that leads to a victory is an obvious sign of her successful validation. A failed action signifies the existence of a false idea behind it, and this false idea is consider to be the result of weak passions that are inadequate to reality.

Keywords: truth, error, Hobbes, *ego*, action.

Biodata



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His most significant volumes are: *Descartes or the Doubts of Certainties (Descartes sau certitudinile îndoielii)* (1996), which won "Mircea Florian Prize" of the Romanian Academy, *What happens when philosophy is taken seriously? (Ce se întâmplă când filosofia este luată în serios?)* (1999), *Plato in the mirror of time. A Journey in Philosophical Anthropology (Platon în oglinda timpului. Periplu în antropologia filosofică)* (2002), *Beyond the mysteries of philosophy and philosophers (Dincolo de tainele filosofiei si ale filosofilor)* (2002), *Alchemy of Human Becoming (Alchimia devenirii umane)* (2007), *Psychoanalysis Applied in Philosophy and Art (Psihanaliza aplicată în filosofie si artă)* (2014), and *Baroque Genesis of Modern Philosophy (Geneza barocă a filosofiei moderne)* (2016).

Empowering the Silver Generation through Commercials

Elena-Maria EMANDI¹

Abstract

The present work aims to identify the meanings the presence of mature people are connected to in commercials. In a steadily ageing society, the way in which a growing segment of population is represented speaks about the other generations' perception of the value of the most experienced members among us. The semiotic and stylistic approach will be used in order to manage to catch the right shades of meaning, either directly or indirectly transmitted through commercials which have been running on Romanian TV channels for the last 3 years.

Keywords: Mature people, commercials, semiotic and stylistic approach, value, message.

Biodata



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Metaphorical Perceptions of Turkish EFL Students about Themselves: the Sample of Kafkas University

Gencer ELKILIÇ¹

Abstract

The fact that metaphors play a very important role not only in linguistics but also in educational surroundings is well known. Therefore, various studies dwell on the usages of metaphors both in daily routine lives of human beings and in language teaching environment. Accordingly, this study aims at examining the metaphors Turkish EFL students at Kafkas University using to describe themselves. The study group of this research consisted of 160 randomly selected EFL students who were attending to school regularly during the fall season of the 2016- 2017 academic year. In the study, valid metaphors as well as conceptual categories in relation to the EFL students' metaphorical perceptions about themselves were determined. Data collection of the study was performed through forms containing prompts as "the students are like; because" and during the analysis of data and interpretation process, organization, categorization, and metaphor sampling were employed. For the data analysis SPSS 20 was used. And the findings and the data analysis have been given the full paper in detail.

Keywords: Kafkas University; EFL Students; Perceptions; Metaphor; Conceptual Category.

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Meanings and Limits of Informed Consent in Healthcare Institutions

Ana FRUNZĂ¹, Antonio SANDU²

Abstract

We wish to explore whether or not informed consent is understood by medical staff and staff involved in medical research as a means of respecting patient autonomy or whether IC acts as a protective measure for healthcare staff in the face of potential future medical negligence claims. For the identification of meanings attributed to IC as an ethical tool by health professionals in healthcare institutions (that are also allowed to conduct medical research on human subjects), we developed and conducted individual interviews and analysed the acquired data using a grounded theory (GT) qualitative approach. The research does not aim to validate a hypothesis but it does aim to identify what meaning professionals give to the ethical tools they use. The interview guide was progressively revised and improved in the GT data interpretation analysis. During the construction of the conceptual categories, clarifications were necessary and they were included in the interview guide.

Keywords: informed consent process; ethical tool; Romanian medical practice.

Acknowledgement

The article is part of a larger research on the informed consent. Research was carried out in period 2015- 2016, at the LUMEN Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences, as part of the "Informed Consent between Theory and Practice in North - Eastern

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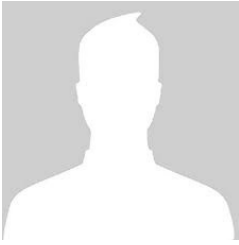
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The original contributions of the author’s scientific activities start from the social construction of reality and social constructionism as seen from a semiological perspective. He analyses the social construction of reality by developing his very 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.

Study Regarding the Ju-jitsu Impact over the Physical and Psychological Development of Children from the Secondary School

Doru GALAN¹

Abstract

Introduction: As a practitioner of ju-jitsu over 35 years' time, we can affirm that I have transformed the practice of this discipline in a lifestyle. Together with time and with refurbishing the psychical-motor and moral-volatile qualities, we were also preoccupied with the research part of our style. If the height was reached together with the elaboration of the PhD thesis in 2007, what followed / will follow, represents a constant wish of improving the practicing manner of ju-jitsu, including the competition point of view, amongst the children from the secondary school. *Objectives:* Selecting from the multitude of remarkable results which we've achieved in the competition and educational field through the specific didactical activities of ju-jitsu, we will elaborate a set of proposals which should aim to improve the psychical and physical qualities of the referenced level. *Methods:* In order to underline our scientific step, we will resort to the well-known methods of the research: the investigation method, observation method, test and trial methods and the statistical method. *The Results and Conclusions* of the hereby research will be reified through the elaboration of a set of work method instructions, which we consider useful within the didactical frameworks and even for the parents, within the work process aimed towards the physical and psychical development of the children from the secondary school.

Keywords: ju-jitsu, physical and psychical development, secondary school.

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The Impact of Martial Arts over the Physical and Psychological System

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Abstract

Introduction: The fight as a social phenomenon, occurred together with the first forms of life from any corner of the universe. In what regards the human being, the significance of this term gathered various connotations: from the fight to gather food for survival, from the fight for supremacy [over others] to the art, the martial phenomenon has continuously diversified. *Objectives:* The hereby work proposes to underline the impact of martial arts over the physical and psychological system of the individual, including the way how the martial phenomenon needs to be approached in order to produce positive effects over the identity of a subject. *Methods:* To underline the rightness of our hypothesis, we will resort to underlining some specific training methods of martial arts which, by their specificity, facilitates the appearance of the positive transfer of specific martial skills towards the everyday sphere. *Results:* The underlining of rightness in our editorial step, will be exemplified by the prominence of the results – school and sportive results – of the subjects under study.

Conclusions: As it is naturally, our work will be finalized by the elaboration of some pertinent conclusions which should convince the eventual amateurs in the approach of the martial system both over the benefits of the physical effect of this over the psychological and physical system as well as the elaboration of some directive lines which should lead towards a judicial approach of that.

Keywords: fight, the physical and psychological system, martial arts.

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The New Regulation of Public-Private Partnership Contract in Romanian Legislation. Critical Analysis

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Abstract

The concept of public - private partnership has generated interest worldwide due to the need for public services associated and the need to limit public spending being viewed as an alternative for the development of major projects or public service delivery typically developed or provided by the public sector. Legal regulation of this institution has experienced a tortuous in Romania, since the adoption of Ordinance no. 16/2002 and Law No. pending. 233/2006, which seeks to respect the best practices recognized at EU level in the field, and to implement a legislative framework able to effectively enable public and private sector cooperation for implementation of projects covering public works or services. This paper aims at checking how the adoption of the new law or no law. 233/2006 of the Romanian legislator has achieved goals/

Keywords: Contract, public - private Partenership, public administration, Cooperation.

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Europeanization and Domestic Context under EU Enlargement Process: a Content Analysis of Commission Staff Working Documents (2016)

Cătălina Maria GEORGESCU¹

Abstract

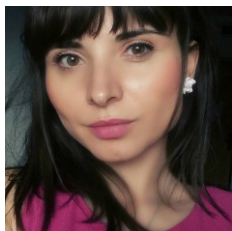
Background: In the context of EU enlargement policy, uncovering the existing, emerging and/or developing patterns of Europeanization marks a progress within European studies suggesting the existence of more than one European integration models. **Objective(s):** Placing Europeanization either at institutional, discursive, policy-making nexus, the present paper shall argue for the existence of different policy-making country profiles across the EU South-Eastern enlargement. By connecting Europeanization process and domestic context this paper aims at discovering the diversity in the European integration dynamics in the Balkans. **Methods:** A cross-national study of the Balkan region is envisaged developing a content analysis of *Commission Staff Working Documents* issued in 2016 under the EU Enlargement Policy. The paper shall thus deploy a content analysis of European Commission Reports accompanying the *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions* for 2016 as regards candidate countries and potential candidates Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. The methodology associated to this study uses the identification of frequencies and conceptual analysis of key concepts and themes in EU 2016 Reports contained in the Commission's so-called "Enlargement package". **Settings:** This content analysis of EU 2016 Reports is triggered at identifying the variation in policy-making country profiles by valuating the Commission responses to national action. This endeavor seeks to detect European assessment of policy transfer, policy learning and socialization, Europeanization, conditionality and differentiation.

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Conclusions: The comparative content analysis results suggest evidence on the divergence of European integration mechanisms and policy-making towards Europeanisation in the Balkans.

Keywords: candidate country, potential candidate, Europeanization, enlargement, policy-making, transfer.

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The Challenges of Globalization on the Accounting Information

Daniela GEORGESCU¹, Bogdan-Petru COTLET²

Abstract

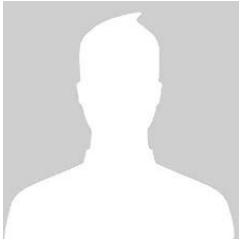
Globalization is nowadays one of the most used terms, becoming a modern concept, that all the economists use as it is the main dictum of the management specialists and the motto of the journalists and politicians of any kind. Globalization represents, in the new economy context, a process of intense changes, that affects all the regions of the world, in a variety of segments, including economy, technology, politics, mass media, culture, and the environment. However, it appears that the society has not formed a precise idea of it. The globalization process, with all its ups and downs, is inevitable for humanity. It is a future stage of the general process of political, economic, and cultural development. Therefore, it is important to learn about the history and components of globalization. Also, it is imperative to take a look at some institutions with major impact over the new global order, such as the World Trade Organization or the International Accounting Standards Committee, and at the collapse of the communist regime which meant not only the change of the political system but also the beginning of a profound transformation of the economic system. The east European and central states want to adopt the market economy system and, as such a change can't be done overnight, they start a long and difficult process of transition to the market economy.

Keywords: Globalization, Accounting, World Trade Organization, International Accounting Standards Committee.

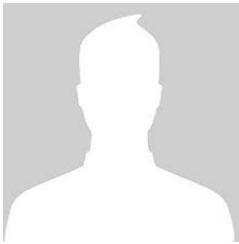
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Bogdan-Petru Cotlet is a lecturer at the West University of Timisoara since 2013. He wrote 15 scientific articles, such as *Use of Accounting Data in Evaluating Indicators Regarding the Increase of Competitiveness the SME's*, *Comparative Study Regarding Evolution of the Harmonization of the Accounting Process at National, European and Internation Level*, and *Some Aspects Regarding Accounting for Government Grants*. Also, he is the author of 8 books, published between 2008-2011. His most relevant domains of interest are accounting, economy and fiscality. He is a member of the Junior Chambel International Association.

Contemporary Ecclesial Priorities of Social Involvement. A Romanian Orthodox Perspective

Ionut Adrian GHIBANU¹

Abstract

Social engagement is urgently need of our world. For the Church, social involvement is part of its missionary vocation, because it is not only an eschatological purpose, but also a temporal, earthly one. Primarily, it aims to create communion and human solidarity, as an expression and understanding of experience the divine presence, but also as a necessity of life, as fundamental need for helping each other. We were created by the same single God, we all share, regardless of race, color, gender, education and religion, same humanity that we customize specifically, so we have to be sensitive to the needs of those around us. The Christian Church was involved from its beginning on social activities, initiating the very first institutions for social assistance such as: hospitals, orphanages, nursing homes, with free care without discrimination of beneficiaries. Also, the first free public schools have appeared under religious patronage. Today, the Romanian Orthodox Church is concerned by social involvement, as in its entire history, having priorities for: helping those who are unable to support its own existence; integration of migrants into society; supporting the education of children whose parents have migrated abroad; support social equity through direct community initiatives, including legislation; promoting solidarity and social communion; supporting youth education for dialogue, openness for the needs of neighbor; and promoting the common values of humanity.

Keywords: Social; engagement; church; orthodox; religion.

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Cosmopolitanism: Reality or Ideologeme?

Gulnaz GIZATOVA¹, Olga IVANOVA²

Abstract

Cosmopolitanism is a complex phenomenon, so there are many approaches to its understanding and no a generally accepted approach to its comprehension. As the phenomenon and its reflection vary with social and cultural context, today cosmopolitanism is mostly considered in the context of globalization. Reflection of cosmopolitanism has broad heuristic capabilities for research of many contradictions of the modern globalized world. We emphasize that the concept “cosmopolitanism” is mostly an “ideological construct”. Moreover, understanding of cosmopolitanism as an ideologeme can be productive. Ideologeme being a linguo-cognitiv phenomenon is an object of different interpretations and it completely applies to such construct as cosmopolitanism. Reflecting certain problematic trends of the modern world, it certainly “sets” some coordinates for social development. Cosmopolitanism as an ideologeme, having an ability to reflect ideological interests in a latent form, must be considered in terms of peculiar features of its representation, its ability to construct meanings, which, depending on their interpretation, may help or hinder the construction of the future world order. Cosmopolitanism is the core of the ideology of globalization, and coincidentally the idea of globalization is an ideology of modern cosmopolitanism. Despite the fact that the cosmopolitan ideology is becoming widespread, it still does not manifest itself as a dominant feature of the outlook at its social psychological level. Therefore the study of cosmopolitanism through the prism of correlation of ideology and social psychology, the analysis of their dialectically contradictory unity will allow to see the studied phenomenon in a new light.

Keywords: Cosmopolitanism, ideologeme, ideology, outlook, social psychology.

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Gulnaz K. Gizatova, Olga G. Ivanova, Ekaterina V. Snarskaya. [National Identity, Mentality and Character // International Journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies. - 2016. - Special Issue.](#)

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[Gulnaz G. Gizatova, Olga G. Ivanova, Ekaterina V. Snarskaya Historical Choice as the Unity of Rational and Irrational // The Social Sciences. - 2015. - Volume: 10. - Issue: 7.](#)

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Students' Perception Concerning Gender Equality as a Strong Responsible Research and Innovation Dimension

Gabriel GORGHIU¹, Ana Maria Aurelia PETRESCU²,
Laura Monica GORGHIU³, Crinela DUMITRESCU⁴

Abstract

In education, the gender equality (which lets to ensure educational equality between boys and girls) have sparked great interest and provoked intensive discussions amongst various education stakeholders, since ancient times. Thus, from the historical perspective, the traditional pedagogy - the *magistro-centrist* paradigm - was performed differently, in relation to gender dimension, taking also into account aspects related to differentiation of the education in report to social, political, economic and cultural context. Several aspects concerning the differentiation of the educational phenomenon - in relation to gender dimension - envisage: access of individuals to various forms of education, learning contents that include messages that leverages explicitly or implicitly gender characteristics, school performances in different subjects, forms of organization and duration of studies towards a particular career, valences of teachers who train girls or boys. In this respect, the paper aims to identify the students' perceptions about gender equality and its valuing in the own educational routes. More, the level of understanding of the gender dimension as part of the *Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI)* paradigm is explored. A questionnaire containing 6 items was designed and applied to students enrolled in different university professional paths, but who are also involved in the psycho-pedagogical study programme (level I). In addition, the students were introduced in the

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RRI processes, with the view to emphasize its importance for the needs and expectations of the actual society.

Keywords: gender equality; gender dimension; Responsible Research and Innovation; IRRESISTIBLE Project; ENGAGE Project.

Acknowledgement:

This work was funded through two Seventh Framework Programme Projects:

- “*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

- “*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.

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Bringing Responsible Research and Innovation in Science lessons - Challenges and Benefits for Students in Learning Process

Laura Monica GORGHIU¹, Mihai BÎZOI², Ana Maria Aurelia PETRESCU³, Gabriel GORGHIU⁴

Abstract

Nowadays, the humanity is facing more and more difficult problems concerning the environment and life quality. People involved in research and technology area are forced to find new and safe solutions to each problem we encounter. But, even important discoveries and innovations are daily obtained, the humans have to solve a series of problematic situations that ask for more and more people involved to solve them. In this context, education has a special role, to bring in attention the importance of Science knowledge on each individual's development. In this respect, there is very important to increase the students' interest and motivation to learn more about Science and Technology and how this knowledge can be applied by each of them in their daily life. In order to obtain a higher interest for Science, different new concepts have been connected with the Science education. One of the new concepts is *Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI)*, with the hope that involving teachers and students in understanding the role of *RRI dimensions*, we'll obtain sustainable interactions in formal and informal/non-formal learning, between schools, research institutions, industry, governance and civil society organizations. It was proved that the implementation of *RRI principles* in Science lessons enhances students' engagement in solving different scientific problems, increases the critical thinking and develops their collaborative skills. More than that, introducing and calling the ethics

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and governance as *RRI dimensions* to students' attention, the teachers help students to develop their responsibility for the society and they will be much better prepared for the complex problems of our world. Due to those promising benefits, European Union decided to finance different projects to implement RRI in Science Education and obtain a higher students' engagement in learning Science. One of those projects was the *ENGAGE Project* ("*Equipping the Next Generation for Active Engagement in Science Equipping the Next Generation*", www.engagingscience.eu). In this frame, this paper illustrates the students' opinion obtained at the end of the *ENGAGE* project in Romania, more precisely during the *ENGAGE RRI Festival*, held in Targoviste, on March the 3rd, 2017.

Keywords: interactive-participative teaching strategies, RRI, Science education, students' feedback, ENGAGE project.

Acknowledgement

This work was funded through the Seventh Framework Programme Project "*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.

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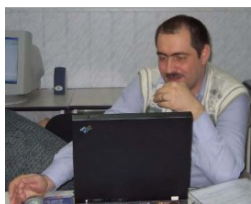
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The Romanian, Bulgarian and Hungarian Economic Diplomacy in the Context of EU-USA Bilateral Negotiations

Ioana GUTU¹

Abstract

The concept of economic diplomacy is rather new for the practitioners of the traditional foreign policy environment of the states across the Globe; seen from an European perspective in the context of the currently negotiated free trade agreement with the USA, this diplomatic type becomes the central point of the national 28 Member State Agendas; this situation is also valid for Romania and its two EU neighbors – Bulgaria and Hungary. Even though from an economic point of view these three European countries don't share similarities of their transatlantic relations with USA, their diplomatic agenda and internal institutional structure is similar; the outcomes of practicing a fair economic diplomacy on the American territory follow the same aim – that of attracting investments, promoting trade and the internationalization of the small-and-medium –sized enterprises. Even if the negotiations of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) are not close to be ended, these three countries seem to have acquired one of the most valuable experiences – that of replacing the traditionality of the diplomacy with technology and new practice styles, together with reorienting the activity of the national responsible institutions towards international actions, transatlantic actions.

Keywords: EU, US, diplomacy.

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The TTIP and It's Potential Effects Over the Labor Force in the European Union

Ioana GUTU¹

Abstract

The traditional relation between the European Union (EU) and the United States of America (USA) emerged in 2013 under the form of the negotiations of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). After numerous rounds of negotiations, under the current political developments that characterise both of the powers involved, it appears that the process of reaching an agreement has unofficially stopped. Aiming towards a total liberalization of the transatlantic trade, the potential effects of the completely negotiated TTIP would affect the labor force on both sides of the Atlantic, both from the legal and administrative point of view. This situation could be developed in accordance to each of the 28 Member States current trade and investment situation with the USA, while for the other partner, the number of jobs created as a result of TTIP will reflect the individual trade situation of each of the 50 federal states with the European Union. If fully negotiated, ratified and implemented, TTIP is susceptible of creating over two million jobs on both sides of the Atlantic, the winners of the process comprising both the large and small economies whose economies will encourage the export activities of the small and medium sized enterprises.

Keywords: EU, US, TTIP, Jobs.

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Playing Games is Fun: A Game-theoretical Approach to Predicates of Personal Taste

Mihai HÎNCU¹

Abstract

A predicate of personal taste occurring in a sentence in whose syntax there is no experiencer phrase can receive either a speaker-oriented semantics, or a non-speaker oriented semantics. If the speaker uses the predicate in one way and the hearer understands it in another way, they have a coordination problem. In order to show how both agents can optimally solve their problem, I offer a game-theoretical account of the strategic communication between a speaker who chooses to utter a bare sentence formed with a predicate of personal taste, and a hearer who has to assign to the predicate a semantic value in conformity with the speaker's intended subjective meaning. After I introduce the functions which define the speaker's linguistic strategies and the hearer's interpretative strategies, I capture the preferences of both agents by a common utility function which output one unit for the benefit of coordination and zero units for miscoordination. In order to find the optimal profile of strategies which constitutes the solution to the game of partial information by means of which I model the strategic interaction between a speaker who uses a sentence in which there is no experiencer phrase and a hearer whose cognitive task is to determine the predicate's subjective meaning, I compute the expected utility of each joint strategy and I determine a set counting multiple Nash equilibria. To reduce the cardinality of this set, I define a complexity measure which captures the agents' preferences for more economical expressions and I let the value of the utility function be sensitive to this measure. After a new computation of the expected values, I will show that the set of Nash equilibria has only one element which satisfies the Pareto dominance condition, and that this equilibrium, given the highest expected utility it yields, constitutes the unique solution to the game of partial information which models the

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communication of subjective meaning through utterances of bare sentences with predicates of personal taste.

Keywords: predicates of personal taste, speaker-oriented semantics, communication, games of partial information, Nash equilibrium, Pareto dominance.

Biodata



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Uncertainty and Subjective Meaning: A Bayesian Account of Predicates of Personal Taste

Mihai HÎNCU¹

Abstract

Talking about subjective matters by uttering sentences in which occur predicates of personal taste is pervasive in day to day communication. When the subjective meaning encoded by a predicate of personal taste is expressed by means of a sentence which does not have in its surface syntax a place reserved for perspectival information, both the production and the interpretation of the sentence is marked by uncertainty. In order to handle this two-sided uncertainty, I will offer a Bayesian analysis. In my probabilistic model, one agent has to compute the probabilities of different linguistic ways of expressing the intended perspectival information, while the other agent has to compute the probabilities of different subjective meanings assigned to one linguistic expression. I will mathematically show how the speaker and the hearer can reach coordination on the subjective meanings expressed by the utterances of bare sentences with predicates of personal taste and how these processes of coordination between agents who interact in uncertain contexts are doxastically orchestrated. In this sense, I will model both agents' beliefs, more precisely, the speaker's beliefs about what the hearer is likely to understand when the former utters a sentence in whose overt syntax the perspectival information is not present, and analogously, the hearer's beliefs about what the speaker is likely to utter, given the specific subjective meaning the latter intends to communicate, as probability distributions. Besides the advantage that my Bayesian model highlights the mutually recursive way in which each agent reasons about the other agent's probabilistic reasoning, it manages to integrate the uncertainty involved in the successful communication of subjective meaning with the reasoning about reasoning process involved in the

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production and in the interpretation of bare sentences with predicates of personal taste.

Keywords: predicates of personal taste, subjective meaning, uncertainty, perspectival information, probabilistic inference, Bayesian modeling.

The 'Fallen Woman' Motif in Two Plays by Oscar Wilde

Nicoleta-Mariana IFTIMIE¹

Abstract

In order to place Oscar Wilde's interpretation of gender stereotypes and gender roles in a proper context, we should view it against the doctrine of the 'separation of spheres', which was prevalent in Victorian England. According to this doctrine, a woman was restricted within the confines of the domestic or private sphere, being attributed the roles of wife and mother. Women who conformed to the ideal wife and mother stereotype were also eulogized on stage, while those who departed from the norm were regarded as outcasts and were shut off from fashionable Society. The 'fallen woman' motif is apparent in two of Wilde's Society comedies. The characters that seem to embody this stereotype are Mrs. Erlynne in *Lady Windermere's Fan* and Mrs. Arbuthnot in *A Woman of No Importance*. Each of them tries to hide a 'shameful secret': Mrs. Erlynne, the apparent homewrecker and seductress, wants to conceal her former abandonment of husband and child in favour of a lover who abandoned her later on; Mrs Arbuthnot, the stern woman and dutiful mother, tries to conceal the fact that she had been seduced by Lord Illingworth in her youth and had given birth to an illegitimate son. This study focuses on the two characters mentioned above in order to show the way in which Wilde exploited conventional gender roles and stereotypes, by playing the double game of conforming to and at the same time departing from expected conventions.

Keywords: *Lady Windermere's Fan*; *A Woman of No Importance*; the fallen woman; the shameful secret; motherhood.

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New Challenges for Editorial Illustration and Webcomics in the “Fake News Era”

Alice Andreea ILIESCU¹, Bencze LASZLO²

Abstract

The economic pressures of the present times determined mainstream publications to migrate from traditional print to digital and on-line publishing. Editorial illustration has its genesis in the cartoon, a form of communication that uses exaggeration in order to recite real or imaginary events, thus influencing the political development of the society. This article challenges the status of editorial illustration and webcomics in the context of the more and more intense debate on *fake news*. First, we will analyze these forms of communication, their impact on the social media and the status of the illustrator artist as opinion maker. Secondly, we will focus on the debate related to *fake news*, on the rupture between traditional, verified journalism, and the ad-hoc journalism in the on-line environment, raising the question of diffusing information via editorial information and webcomics. Thirdly, we will analyze the situation of editorial illustration and webcomics from the point of view of the creator and the journalistic ethic, and the technical possibilities of automatic analysis using the mathematical algorithm of digital information, the adequate filtering and marking of *fake news*. In the same time, we will offer examples of illustrations and webcomics on the presidential elections in the United States, and on the major protests in Romania against the Government's Emergency Decree on the pardon and amnesty of corruption. These two socio-political events are illustrative of the 2016 - 2017 period that is driven by the political alarmist-populist speech, the propagation of *fake news* in the print, broadcast and on-line media.

Keywords: editorial illustration, webcomics, fake news, online media, information filtering, information marking, political populism.

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Workload Assessment Through Psychophysiological Indicators for Dispatchers in Gas Transport Industry

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Abstract

The paper presents a part of an extensive study aiming to assess the workload, work capacity and the work fatigue due to physical, neuropsychic and sensory-perceptive demands in some activities in gas transport industry. The study used a modern methodology, in order to emphasize the specific workload factors for the categories of personnel which were investigated. As workload represents a multidimensional concept of the individual biological cost invested in the performance of a specific activity and depends meanwhile on professional, extra-professional and individual factors, its analysis and assessment must also be multidimensional and multifactorial.

Keywords: workload; psychophysiological indicators; work demands; mental workload; assessment.

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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)



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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.

Kosovo Conflict and its Impact on European Security and Stability

Raluca Iulia IULIAN¹

Abstract

In the international context created after the end of the Cold War the inter-ethnic and inter-religious conflicts are a main threat to the European and international security and stability, especially in the ex-Yugoslav and ex-soviet spaces. In Kosovo, the conflict appeared between the Orthodox Serbs and Muslim Albanians. During the time, the Muslim Albanians became a majority in the province. The Orthodox Serbs consider that Kosovo is an historical province of Serbia because there is the place of the Kosovo Polje (1389) battle, important moment in the Serbs history. Although the battle was a defeat for the Serbs, they wanted this moment to be celebrated as a national day thanks to the bravery that their ancestors have proven in battle. Also, Kosovo represents the core of the Serb feudal state. The Kosovo conflict (1999) has led to the creation of a new state on the map of Europe (2008). It was recognized only by a part of the international community of states. The constructivist theory shows that people actively construct or create their own subjective representations of objective reality. Knowledge is based on personal experiences and hypotheses of the environment. Each person has a different interpretation and construction of knowledge process. This fact has important consequences for the European stability and security because the European states have in composition a large mosaic of ethnicities and religions which can manifest desire for affirmation. The Kosovo conflict represents a dangerous precedent for possible others unilateral secessions.

Keywords: inter-ethnic and inter-religious conflicts; European security and stability; province; declaration of independence; state.

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- o Iulian, Raluca Iulia. “The NATO-Russia Council: Current Political and Judicial Perspectives”, Sibiu Alma Mater University Journals 8, no. 1 (2015): 53-58.
- Iulian, Raluca Iulia. “Georgia War within the Context of the NATO-Russia Relations”, Sibiu Alma Mater University Journals 6, no. 1 (2013): 6-11.

Homo Pulsator, or an Outline for a Phenomenology of Beating

Ivan IVLAMPIE¹

Abstract

This paper aims to investigate a behaviour which, along with many others, is decisive in understanding human nature. Together with *zoon politicon*, *homo homini lupus*, *homo faber* and *homo ludens*, which describe trajectories of the human destiny, *homo pulsator* or the human being beating or bullying another human may be equally invoked as relevant in this respect. In this study, we provide a phenomenological description of this strange human behaviour; this is not a sociological perspective (which can allow us to analyse the phenomenon only as a form of anomie), nor a psychological or anthropological approach (directions that open up an interpretation starting from the decisive thesis of our aggressive nature), but a cultural perspective: beating as a cultural institution. What does this perspective mean? To understand this behaviour as one consciously set. From the perspective of Aristotelian determinism, the phenomenology of beating cannot be understood without its final causality. What is the purpose of school beating, as encouraged by the great humanist thinkers? Or of beating as a form of public punishment or as a means of torture? By asking and answering such questions, we sketch the main lines of the phenomenology of this bizarre behaviour of human beings.

Keywords: homo pulsator; human behavior; institution; education; punishment.

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Ethical Egoism, a Failure of Moral Theories

Viviana IVLAMPIE¹

Abstract

This article aims to regard selfishness as a human conduct, as a norm of human behavior. Selfishness is analyzed as a psychological *trait* and as a moral *norm*. There are two perspectives in its research: psychological and normative. The first perspective has two sides. In its hard version, the psychological theory considers that a human being is motivated by and centered around herself / himself. According to this theory, even if their motivation is masked by good intentions, by duties or obligations, people always act in their own interests. The soft version of psychological egoism supports the possibility of an altruistic behavior, but argues that the choice of action is an act of will of its agent. This leads to an end just because the agent wants it, for reasons that serve her / his own interest. The second perspective, of normative selfishness, claims that the agent of an action considers himself / herself as the most important entity. This theory appears in two forms: rational egoism and ethical egoism. As rational egoism claims, promoting personal interests is always justified and is in agreement with reason. Ethical egoism claims that the assertion of self-interest is consistent with morality. The main principle of behavior is the one of self-interest that aggregates all the natural duties and natural obligations of the human being. Understanding the fact that human beings are similar to one another, that we should care for the others makes the theory of ethical egoism fail as a moral theory.

Keywords: ethics; psychological; egoism; normative egoism.

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Integrated-Teaching Aspects of School Reality

Daniela JEDER¹

Abstract

The present work school aims, on the one hand, for an analysis of the understanding of the concept of integrated teaching among teachers in preschool, primary and gymnasial teaching, and on the other hand, submits some increasing difficulty when encountered in school practice in teaching contents integrated approach, but also a series of ameliorative-type measures focused on the issues submitted to our attention.

Keywords: Curricular Integration, Integrated teaching, confusion, difficulty, practice school.

Biodata



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Some New Accents of Contemporary Intellectual Education in School

Daniela JEDER¹

Abstract

The paper is an analysis of some fundamental practical aspects of realization of intellectual education in school, focusing on a few new emphases which practitioners use while working with the students. The study is done through the investigation on the basis of the questionnaire and follow the teachers' perception about the attention one needs to give to developing different cognitive processes, to forming intellectual skills, to working on the creation of relevant attitudes towards knowledge, learning intellectual hygiene, supporting an optimal motivation in the learning activity.

The conclusions emphasize on the importance of awareness both by theorists and practitioners of new accents in the realization of intellectual education in school.

Keywords: intellectual education, new accents, the teachers' perception.

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Experience of Children and Young Adults with Social Networks

Daniela KVĚTENSKÁ¹, Kateřina JECHOVÁ²

Abstract

Social networks links the world. Human communication through social networks gets another dimension. We are talking about a generation growing up in a virtual context. This paper focuses on the evaluation of the experiences of children and young adults with social networks. The authors evaluated the availability of Internet access regard to children and young adults, and which social networks are most popular among children and young adults in the Czech Republic. Other sub-questions focus on the evaluation of their own vulnerabilities in social networking sites by children and young adults. The authors used the survey, which took place at primary, secondary and high schools in Hradec Kralove region - selected region of the Czech Republic.

Keywords: Endangered child; social networks; communication.

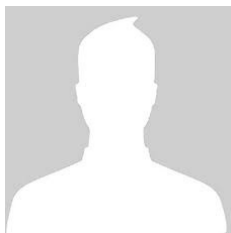
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Quantifying Value Added Intellectual Capital at Small and Medium Enterprises

Edina KULCSÁR¹, Árpád SZARKA²

Abstract

Today in business valuation, beside the tangible assets, the key role plays the intangible assets. All intangible assets, which is difficult to quantify and have a principal role in company's life, growth and development is called intellectual capital. This could be divided in three main components, first and the most important, the knowledge, skills and competencies held by managers and employees, second external social relations and third the company's organizational structure. The aim of present study consists in calculation of Value Added by Intellectual Capital (VAIC) and its components, by using of some anonymous small and medium-sized enterprise' simplified yearly financial reports from Bihor County. We have investigated above mentioned indicator in dynamics between 2010 and 2012. The calculations were made in R statistics program by using of 'hclust' and 'StaDA' modules. The results show decreasing main statistics of Value Added by Intellectual Capital (VAIC) in 2011 and 2012. In the second part of analysis, we made the grouping of 2012 results of Value Added by Intellectual Capital (VAIC), by three criteria. After investigating the results of cluster analysis, we conclude, that at the biggest part of analyzed company the main problem is the Value Added by Structural Capital, followed by the problem of Value Added of Working Capital. In the case of Human Capital, the contrary can be determined, because at analyzed companies, the Value Added by Intellectual Capital is due to Value Added of Human Capital. The results of this indicator are most preferred. In the case of this indicator, the results do not take negative values. The results of present study confirm the importance of intellectual capital to firm, because the great part of value added to corporate value, can be provided by employees and

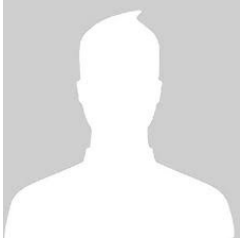
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managers knowledge, skills and competencies which are irreplaceable for successfulness of company.

Keywords: intellectual capital, added value, human capital, customer capital, structural capital.

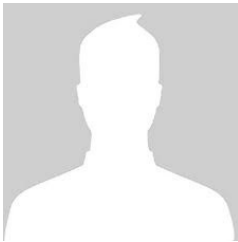
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The Relationship between Adolescents' Emotional and Spiritual Intelligence

Emil LAZAR¹

Abstract

The human personality presupposes the existence of common constitutive factors, which are allowing a description and classification unit in this view of human beings that define the personality of each human subject in hand (R. B. Cattell, 1971), the basic characteristics remain relatively constant over time and independent of context and place in which the person acts. It can easily notice that most of the papers fail attention about spiritual intelligence considering no more than a syncretistic approach and vision. Literature dealing with emotional intelligence includes numerous empirical evidence related to "meetings" between the emotional and social functioning and school environment. This paper aims is to answer the interrogation related to the relationship between emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence in adolescent's high school, pursuing educational and other aspects influenced by the consequences of this relationship (behaviours, school adjustment).

Keywords: intelligences; emotional intelligence; spiritual intelligence; adolescents.

Biodata



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Influence of the Body Mass Index on Walking in Youth

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Iancu RĂCHITĂ⁴

Abstract

Walking can be defined as a voluntary motor activity, becoming through exercise involuntary, automatic, and stereotypical motor activity. By walking, the body adapts constantly to the supporting surface and the environment. Walking is a physical activity that influences moderately the respiratory and circulatory functions, produces a general relaxation of the body and helps maintain a correct posture. Any excess weight (overweight, obesity or physical load) affects negatively the walking mechanism, leading to the emergence of a deficient body posture, with repercussions on the spine. The paper's aim is to emphasize the BMI role (body mass index) on walking in youth. The research methods are the following: the bibliographic documentation, the observation method, the experimental method, the statistical and mathematical method, the graphical method. The research subjects ($n = 7$) are students at the University "Politehnica" of Bucharest, with a mean age of 19.85 years old. The variables which formed the basis of the research are the following: anthropometric measurements (weight, height, body mass index) and walking indicators (contact area, plantar pressure, maximum force) obtained by computer analysis using the PedarX system. The results obtained show an inverse correlation between the BMI and the contact area (-0.629) and strong correlations between the contact area and the maximum strength on the right foot (0.853), on the left foot (0.981). The data show that the BMI can be considered a covariable of the health state,

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any change in the body weight thus influencing negatively the musculoskeletal and ligamentar apparatus.

Keywords: body mass index, walking, youth, computerized techniques.

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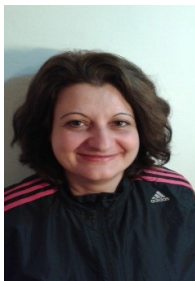
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The work experience in the domain is 16 years, 10 of them are in performance sport domain and the other 6 are in higher education activity.

The relevance and the impact of scientific results has been concluded in articles published in specialities journals and in proceedings of some national and international scientific conferences.

Competence areas: human Motricity, physical education and sport – theory and methodology, didactics of physical education and sport, the theory of sport training, fitness, the management of physical education and sport.



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Competence areas: human motricity, physical education and sport – theory and methodology, didactics of physical education and sport, Kinetoterapy, the management of physical education and sport.



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The relevance and the impact of scientific results has been concluded in articles published in specialities journals and in proceedings of some national and international scientific conferences.

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Physical Education and Sport – Motor

Anthropology. Ph.D in Physical Education and Sport domain. The work experience in the domain is 16 years in higher education activity.

Competence areas: human motricity, physical education and sport – theory and methodology, specialist in judo and volleyball.

The scientific activity materialized through studies and articles published in speciality journals and in the volumes of national and international scientific sessions

The Positive and Negative Effects of Learning to Play a Musical Instrument

Ana Cristina LEȘE¹

Abstract

Learning to play a musical instrument stimulates brain activity in the development of psycho-physical skills. In another context, the specific body posture while playing a musical instrument can result in spine deviations. In this paper we present the results of a psychomotor research carried out on a group of students, instrument players and on a group comprising visual artists belonging to the National University of Arts "George Enescu" Iași. The motivation for this topic has started after we have noticed the outstanding achievements of students at music speciality at physical activities within the discipline Physical Education. On the other hand, we want to inform those individuals who want to learn to play a musical instrument about the spine deficiencies that may occur over the years. The study contains a statistics of the results at the physical activity discipline from the last 5 years concerning the students in the arts field and an evaluation of the spine of the subjects.

Keywords: musical instrument, deviations, music, students.

Biodata



Ana Cristina LEȘE

Ana -Cristina Leșe practicing in the arts for 17 years, dealing with psycho- physical preparation of students of Faculty of Drama, Music and Visual Arts.

Period: October 1999 so far;

Name of educational institution: National University of Arts "George Enescu" Iasi;

Title of qualification awarded: Master Diploma; a PhD in Theatre; a master's degree in Physical Education and Sports, Iasi "Al. I. Cuza "

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University; a master's degree in Educational Policies at Iasi "Al. I. Cuza " University.

More information: practical courses and a few national and international publications were some from the most important targets to achieve, in the fields of kinesiology, biomechanics and physical education and sports.

The Maladaptive Cognitive Schemas and Personality Traits in Emerging Adulthood

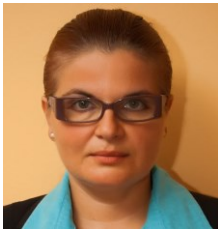
Violeta LUNGU¹, Mihaela STOMFF²

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to identify the relationship between early maladaptive cognitive schemas and the actual tendencies to prolong of teen ageing in contemporary society. There is a psychological research which proves the existence of a new developmental stage, the so-called Millennial generation - Young Adults Living in Their Parents' Home. They are delaying the launching process in an autonomous adult life, with traditional developmental tasks, such as a stable job, starting a family and having children. According to these studies, the causes are the reduced social pressure and the possibility to prolong and remain a student for an indefinite period of time. The present study has also investigated the relationship between early maladaptive cognitive schemas and personality traits (The Big five model) describing the path through the emerging adulthood. The research were conducted on a group of 212 emerging adults, aged 22-30, highlighting meaningful relationships among personality traits and early maladaptive cognitive schemas. The study also found that these variables are predictors for an autonomous life path versus prolonged youth.

Keywords: emerging adulthood, personality traits, big five model, maladaptive cognitive schemas.

Biodata



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Clinical psychologist and counsellor. Articles: *The systemic and psychopharmaceutical approach: a bimodal control of psychotic disorders*, *Psychoeducation for Patients With a Psychotic Disorder- coping strategies*, *The optimization of psychosocial behavior by improving dysfunctional cognitive schemata in emerging adulthood*.



Mihaela STOMFF

PhD. in Psychology, Pedagogical State University “Ion Creanga” Chisinau. Master Degree – Cognitive–Behavioural Psychotherapies, University “Titu Maiorescu” Bucharest. Principal Psychologist, Supervisor in Educational Psychology, School and Vocational Counselling. Independent Psychotherapist – Integrative Psychotherapy. Books: *Empathy, Socio-Emotional Competence* (2016); *Introduction in Social Psychology. Lecture Notes* (2011). Author of over 10 book chapters and 17 articles among which: *The Effects of the Growth Environment and the Adolescent’s Self-esteem*, *General Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence*; *Some Aspects of the Motivation for Learning in Preadolescent Students*; *Emphatic Psycho Behaviour of Psychology Students*; *The Dimensions of Personality and Emphatic Behaviour of Psychology Students*.

The Pseudo Knowledges of Intercultural Communication

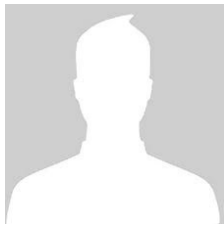
Daniela MACOVEI¹

Abstract

Mentality is broadly defined as a mode of thinking; thus, it results that a number of paradigms and mechanisms are at use. These are meant to create what runs under the name of ‘reality’. Thus, if a certain mentality is to be changed, it is the process of the construction of this reality that needs to be investigated, understood and, ultimately, altered. In Homi Bhabha’s words, ‘counter knowledges’ are built ‘*in medias res*’ (Bhabha, 1994: 22). By this, one is to acknowledge that the endeavor is inherently difficult for it needs one to be in the middle of the events and notice the dynamics of the entire working while, at the same time, being able to interfere in it in order to bring about the adjustments wanted. Orientalism is but one of the most prominent cultural and communicational systems of the last centuries that has had a dramatic impact in the global economy of cultural communications. It is this one that the present article will explore while simultaneously presenting counter point reactions to it.

Key words: knowledge, culture, communication, Orientalism, hybridity.

Biodata



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 21st 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.

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Integration of New Technologies in Synthetic Biology Teaching

Olivia MACOVEI¹

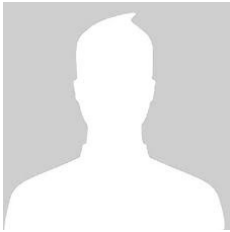
Abstract

In the knowledge society, the use of new technologies in education represents a strong strategy for greater involvement of students in the educational process. Synthetic biology, a new field of science that combines biology, engineering and IT, is evolving from being able to produce the drugs, biofuels, vaccines up to microorganismes. Application of new educational technologies, would be a solution for effective study of synthetic biology. Considering the increasingly power of this field of science could spend a necessary inter- and transdisciplinary aproch to synthetic biology. In this sense, the use of new technologies in the study of biology is a necessity, and with their help, science lessons should be interactive, accessible and useful for a future society. With the help of new technologies, it would be possible a deeper understanding of how it works and how biological systems are designed. Composite STEM (Science, Technologies, Engineering, Math), should provide the basis for inter- and transdisciplinary approach to synthetic biology and its inclusion in the new educational curriculum. These new technologies should be integrated in the educational process and as a complement in experimental activities in the field of synthetic biology. Teachers should focus on developing students skills, that prepare them for a future society. New educational technologies can promote the investigation, imagination, spirit of authentic learning, and will also lead to the possibility of designing by teachers, some modern lessons, involving attractive, intuitive and creative methods.

Keywords: knowledge society; synthetic biology; new tehnologies; composite STEM; inter- transdisciplinary approach.

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Biology teacher at Technical College of Food
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Molecular genetics article with ISSN, published in the
annals of University "Al. Ioan Cuza" of Iasi, Tom XII, no. 2, 87-92
(2011), "The influence of heavy metal ions on the germination of seeds of
conifers and mitotic division"

Scientific paper, "A source of bioremediation", at The Olympics of
Environmental and Sustainability, I-SWEEEP, Houston, Texas,
USA, 2016, Mention

Scientific paper, "Innovative Solutions in addressing inter-and cross-
disciplinary synthetic biology" International Conference
EduConferencen-Modernity and Competitiveness in Education,
November 19, 2016, Bucharest

Scientific project, "Implementation of biological movements in
robotic systems ", statement at the National Salon of Inovation and
Scientific Creation for Youth, Bucharest, 2016

Scientific article, "Tehnoethics and synthetic biology in human society
based on knowledge", with ISSN 1582-3504, Metamorphosis,
published in 2016," the annual periodic performed under the aegis of
the Scientific Society UNESCO Centre, Cygnus-Cygnus Publishing
House

Promoting Interactive Knowledge to Students in Non-formal Education Activities Dedicated to Solar Energy Processes

Gabriela MĂNTESCU¹, Gabriel GORGHIU², Gabriel STATE³

Abstract

In the context of the world evolution and global changing, the education and research have the responsibility to give new contributions for the society, so that future generations can inhabit in a better world. Experts in educational and research areas are committed in this work, having also as target to deliver innovative methods suitable for non-formal education, answering so to the societal challenges. As the large use of renewable energy is seen like a main key for the *sustainable development*, teaching the secondary school students concerning the basics of renewable energy and its potential, is working in the interest of *sustainability*, which has already become a special issue and a necessary frame for dissemination and discussion of the relationship between *Responsible Research and Innovation* and industry. The paper illustrates the way in which interactive knowledge is transferred in non-formal activities dedicated to students, having solar energy as main thematic area. The innovative feature of activities is represented by learning and acceptance of the functionality and advantages of solar energy systems, by direct experimenting in a special research space and power energy production, at the Scientific and Technological Institute of Multidisciplinary Research (ICSTM) of Valahia University Targoviste. The students were introduced in the “*solar world*”, in order to understand the physical and energetical processes, demonstrated initially at the micro-system level, with the students working individually with educational solar kits, and then validated at the macro-system level, through the interactive graphical demonstrative operating mode of the solar generators integrated into

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the ICSTM building. Direct access to the scientific results and exchange of views with the educational and research experts stimulated the communication and students' acceptance of solar energy as future and sustainable green solution. The activities were proposed in the frame of the European FP7 project entitled: "*IRRESISTIBLE - Including Responsible Research and Innovation in Cutting Edge Science and Inquiry-based Science Education to Improve Teacher's Ability of Bridging Learning Environments*", which enabled a suitable format for non-formal education demarches.

Keywords: future green solution; solar energy; non-formal education; interactive knowledge; demonstration; IRRESISTIBLE Project.

Biodata



Gabriela MĂNTEȘCU

She graduated the Polytechnic University of Bucharest, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering. She has a Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering at Polytechnic University of Bucharest. She has been working as researcher in the Energy Environment Research Department of Valahia University Targoviste since 1998. The area of interest is represented by energy conversion, with emphasizes on Renewable Energy (in particular Building integration of solar energy and Analysing of hybrid photovoltaic-thermal systems) and Energy Efficiency. She published more than 40 technical papers in national / international journals and conferences, being also involved in numerous national and international projects She participated as researcher 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*".



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 Projects, acting as present as local coordinator of 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*”, training manager of the Erasmus+ project “*EduForHealth - Let's make it better! Raising the awareness of the triad nutrition-health-food safety in school education*”, and member of the research team of the FP7 project “*ENGAGE - Equipping the Next Generation for Active Engagement in Science Project*”. 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).



Gabriel STATE:

He graduated the University of Bucharest, Faculty of Physics. At present, he is Physycs teacher at National College “Ienăchiță Văcărescu”. Having a great enthusiasm in promoting new teaching methodologies in Science lessons, he was a pioneer on introducing virtual instrumentation / experiments in his lessons. He strongly collaborates in several projects with the staff from Valahia University Targoviste. He is a member of the Community of Learners constituted in the 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*”.

Acknowledgement:

This work was funded through the Seventh Framework Programme 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” - 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.

Correctness of Syllogistic Reasoning

Mircea Adrian MARICA¹

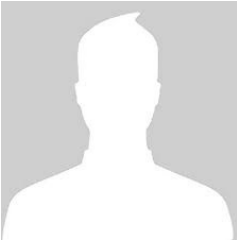
Abstract

The syllogistic interferences with cognitive statements are formal structures of thinking researched even from the Greek antiquity and make the subject of logics. The research of the modalities in which ordinary people reason in syllogistic structures is of a much more recent date, since the last century, and make the object of cognitive psychology. Our empirical study aims to investigate the correctness of thinking in various schemes of syllogistic reasoning. For this purpose we applied a set of four questionnaires, comprising 16 syllogisms each, of which 8 with affirmative conclusion and 8 with negative conclusion; 8 modes with universal conclusion, 8 modes with particular conclusion; each questionnaire includes four modes of each syllogistic figure. The first questionnaire contains complete syllogisms in formal expression, which the respondent must evaluate in terms of correctness. The second questionnaire contains the same premises as the first one, but the subjects are required to draw the proper conclusion themselves. Questionnaires 3 and 4 are analogous to the first two, except that this time syllogisms are formulated in natural language. Statistical processing involved comparing the number of correct answers in relation to the variables studied – syllogistic figure, valid/invalid syllogistic mode, affirmative/negative, universal/particular conclusion. The research was replied having been obtained similar results.

Keywords: syllogism; syllogistic modes; syllogistic figures; cognitive psychology.

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Biodata



Mircea Adrian MARICA

I have a Doctor of Philosophy degree, and I am mostly preoccupied with the problems met due to the interaction of philosophy with psychology, respectively psychotherapy and applied philosophy, philosophical counseling and psychological counseling, applied ethics and the psychologist's ethics, logical thinking and psychology off thinking, philosophy of mind and cognitive psychology etc.

Early Childhood Workforce Challenges in Romania

Aniela MATEI¹

Abstract

The quality of early childhood workforce is central to services provision in this area, being the major factor in determining children's experiences and their outcomes. Specific skills and competencies are expected of ECEC workforce. Many researches in the field indicate that well-educated and well-trained professionals are the key factor in providing high-quality ECEC services with favourable cognitive and social outcomes for children (Bennett and Moss, 2011; Epstein et al., 2009; Hess and Holloway, 1984). The present paper analyses the challenges of the Romanian ECEC workforce in the context of Romania's early childhood reform agenda after the fall of communism. A critical review of literature regarding challenges relating to the early childhood workforce shall be made in the first part of the paper in order to highlight the complexity of these challenges. In the second part, the author will analyse the context and content of Romania's early childhood reforms after the fall of the communist regime, with a main focus on early childhood workforce. The final part of the paper will be dedicated to the profile of Romania's early childhood workforce and to the main challenges in this field as they emerge from empirical research. In this respect will be analyzed qualitative data from two focus groups discussions with professional staffs from kindergartens and nurseries organized in Bucharest in 2015. The findings have implications for policy makers and practitioners from family and ECEC areas.

Keywords: Early childhood education, early childhood educators, child development, educational skills, social policies.

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Aniela MATEI

Aniela MATEI, sociologist, holds a PhD in Sociology since 2010 with a thesis on family policies and work life balance and a MA degree in Communication and Public Opinion. Her research interests focus on family policies, work life balance, and ECEC services. She is author and co-author of more than 20 articles on thematic areas mentioned.

She also has over 14 years of experience in implementing national and international research projects in the field of social policies within the National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection from Romania.

Acknowledgement

This paper was accomplished through Nucleu Programme implemented with the support from the Ministry of Research and Innovation, contract no. 17N/2016, PN 16440305.

Educational Failure in an International School

Raluca-Silvia MATEI¹, Claudia SĂLCEANU²

Abstract

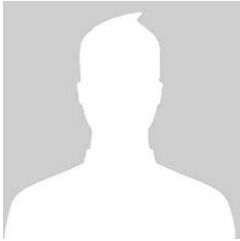
The school failure, as a complex sistem of manifastations, such as absenteeism, the poor school performance, the lack of interest in different school subjects, difficulties in adapting to the requirements of the educational system is the central core of this research. The study was conducted on a sample of 92 students from two schools in Constanta: an international school and a secondary school of mainstream education. There was developed a questionnaire for the students, containing questions aiming to provide answers to the main objectives of the study. A comparison was made between the two educational systems. The authors aim to capture the following aspects: the academic failure in general, as well as the one specifically customized on the system that is applied inside the institution in which the participants are operating; what are the causes of the educational failure and how they manifest in the institution; the description of the relationship between teacher and student; the evaluation of the teaching style; the attitude of the student towards the evaluation process; means of positive and negative motivation that are being used; finding solutions for preventing and reducing the educational failure; identifying demographic and cultural aspects that may influence academic failure; the role of the family in the educational process as a factor that influences the success/failure of school; identifying school disciplines with the best/worst results and explaining the educational success/failure in these specific studied fields; obtaining a feedback in regards to the volume and the complexity level of homework; the satisfaction/dissatisfaction level of the student regarding the obtained marks. In the end of the study, there is a debate on the conclusions and practical implications of the study.

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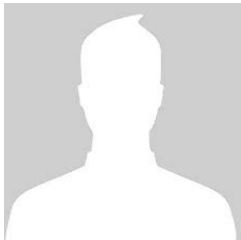
Keywords: School failure; educational process; role of the family; motivation; culture.

Biodata



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Claudia SĂLCEANU

Sălceanu Claudia, Lecturer PhD, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania. Domains of interest: developmental psychology, psychology of advertising, social psychology, psychological assessment. Representative publications: 1) *Elemente de interes psihosociologic și analiză discursivă a fenomenului publicitar* (2007), Constanța: Ed. Exponto, ISBN 978-973-644-689-4; 2) *Fundamentele evaluării și măsurării psihologice* (2014), Craiova: Ed. Sitech, ISBN 978-606-11-4239-2; 3) Personality Factors and Resistance to the Manipulation of Advertising (2013), *Elsevier Procedia – Social and Behavioral Sciences*, vol. 127, p. 5-9; 4) Occupational Stress and Tolerance of Bank Employees (2013), *Elsevier Procedia – Social and Behavioral Sciences*, vol. 92, p. 495-500; 5) The influence of computer games on children's development. Exploratory study on the attitudes of parents, *Elsevier Procedia – Social and Behavioral Sciences*, vol. 149, p. 837 – 841.

Self Consciousness and Individual Happiness in Modern Society

Andreea Elena MATIC¹

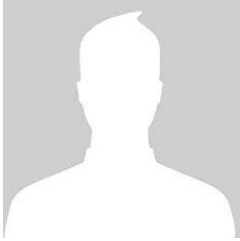
Abstract

The subject of this paper consists of an analysis our modern society and it's legal system with a special accent on the psychological and legal concepts of happiness, wellbeing, pleasure, etc. Sometimes, the price for a civilized world was considered to be the repression of pleasure in order to obtain culture and a high technological level of existence. I referred mostly to eastern European realities, to the great amount of unhappiness that surrounds us due to the major social and economical changes and the very few actual instruments that society offers people in order to achieve their goals. There is no conspiracy or the involvement of a higher power, it's just the burden that the state, the family or the neighbors put on us and our need of being loved, appreciated and accepted. The society was created, probably, in order to fulfill the basic needs of the individuals (which wouldn't succeed living on their own) but it has been perverted in ways lot more frightening than the powers of nature (for the individual). Modern society is aggressive, over technical and industrialized. The opposition between communism and capitalism feels like it is overrated for someone from Eastern Europe. Our country has been under communism for 45 years and for the last twenty eight we have been trying to build democracy. We have been witnesses, as well as authors and victims, to the development of market economy and the excessive commercialization of unnecessary goods that are purchased continuously despite the fact that we know and are warned about their lack of utility and irredeemably damage that could cause to our health. It is considered that several sciences are used to create addiction to goods we don't really need and activities which couldn't possibly make us happy according to our biological nature.

Keywords: human society, happiness, applied ethics, law, legal system, principle of pleasure, content, individual purpose, modern society, philosophy of law.

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Biodata



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Lawyer since 2005 and assistant and then lecturer at „Dunărea de Jos”
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Achievements and Prospects of the Absorbition of Structural and Cohesion Funds under the Impact of Global Crises

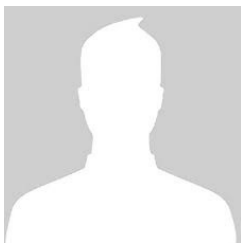
Camelia Nicoleta MEDELEANU¹, Mihaela Dana IGNAT²

Abstract

Regional development and socio-economic cohesion is macro processes that are involved and engaged in all EU Member States. Romania, a full member on 1 January 2007, could not miss, but the degree of participation and profitability absorption of Structural Funds and Cohesion (FSC) - the main instruments for the implementation of cohesion policy in the Community - is different other countries because it raised the necessities and less possibilities, nor to be reformed so as to be a more active partner and valued in the struggle for development and intra-community cohesion. Romania has the lowest uptake of FSC in the EU at a rate of reimbursement requests in Brussels at the end of March 2016, only 61.57%. In this article we try to disseminate the causes of this low absorption, taking account of experience to date and the imperative for Romania to improve its absorption in 2014-2020.

Keywords: regional development; social cohesion; structural funds and cohesion; low absorption; regional disparities;

Biodata



Camelia Nicoleta MEDELEANU

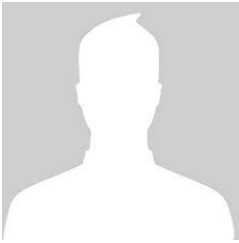
Camelia Nicoleta Medeleanu has a PhD in sociology (thesis title *Human resource management in the context of regional development*) and is senior lecturer in the Department of Sociology and Social Work, Faculty of Philosophy and Social-Political Sciences, “Alexandru Ioan Cuza”

University of Iași. She pursued an academic training in the field of

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economics and social work. In 1999, she graduated from the Faculty of Finance, Insurance, Banking and Stock Exchange part of the Academy of Economic Studies in Bucharest, and in 2004 she graduated as head of class of the Faculty of Philosophy and Social-Political Sciences, majoring in *Social Assistance*. Between 2004-2006, she attended the courses of the Masters programme “*Social management and community development*”. The research undertaken has explored community development, social and economic disparities, the economic crisis, human rights and anti-discrimination strategies. She published the book *Regional Development and Human Resources* (volume funded by the Ministry of National Education under the national competition for subsidizing technical and scientific literature, 2013).



Mihaela Dana IGNAT

Mihaela Dana IGNAT is teaching assistant of Alexandru Ioan Cuza University from Iasi, teaching seminars at Faculty of Economics and Business Administration. Her doctoral thesis focusing on European Union cohesion policy and regional development in Romania. She is also member in several research projects. Her publications include several scholarly articles and chapters in five books.

A New Approach Integrated for Optimizing the Materials Flow in Production

Lucia-Violeta MELNIC¹, Gabriela IANCULESCU²,
Marian-Andrei GURAU³

Abstract

The production diversification and flexibility have complicated the activities in the field of production management. In these circumstances, researchers and operational managers feel, increasingly more, lack of an integrated model of synthetic industrial undertaking assigned to "black box" of it, namely the system of production. The mixt programming and allocation problem of production tasks can be dealt with in terms of optimizing the materials flow addressed as a whole in the production system. The present work presents a model for balancing the materials flow, which is based on the formal representation of the materials flow and which introduce elements of certain novelty, as well of matrix flow, the laws of evolution of the materials flow and others. The logic of materials flow formalization allows dynamic adaptive modeling and constitute the basic premise of the problem of programming and the allocation of production tasks. The emergent behavior of materials flow along with the structure of Production Planning System lead to a new logistics concept, that of Adaptive System of Production Planning and this through the development and analysis of material flow formalization elements. The main formalization elements are structured holistically and transdisciplinary as elements linking the operational management of production and operational management of the projects so that the elements of Operational Management of Production Projects.

Keywords: transdisciplinary, knowledge, production, material flow.

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Biodata



Lucia-Violeta MELNIC

Associate professor Ph.D. Engineer in the Faculty of Mechanical, Industrial and Maritime Engineering, Ovidius University of Constanta. It has professional skills in the field of engineering and management with the development of model inter/trans-disciplinary integrated systems comprising skills in operations research, production management, project management, mechanical engineering.



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Alienation and Anomie, the Perverse Effects of Social Empowerment

Rarita MIHAIL¹

Abstract

With modernity, artificialism is developed: people become aware of the fact that society does not represent a natural grant, a gift from God, but the product of their own actions. On the one side, as a counterweight of artificialism, the modern individuals have uncovered the strength of the social empowerment. They “put” society “in motion”, but their actions and reactions trigger unexpected effects, they multiply, interfere and they develop their own dynamics which contributes inevitably to the empowerment of the processes that they have started. The individuals lose any control they have had over society, and their interventions have unwanted results. Because of its inert artificiality and its structural opacity, society appears to humans as “a second nature” that opposes their plans and that imposes certain constraints. This is the classical theme of alienation: human products become objectified, are dehumanized and end up by opposing their own creators. These alienation phenomena can be connected to the concept of anomie, defined as the distinction between the objective situation generated by the weakening of the normative rules from a certain society and the subjective feeling of confusion and ignorance regarding the means to action, causing thus anxiety. In this article our main focus is to emphasize two well established orientations from which inevitably start all present day approaches related to alienation and anomie in interpreting the effects of the social empowerment. More precisely, we will look on Marx’s alienation theory which emphasizes the human’s impossibility to control his social relationships, and also his estrangement from society (it appears to him as a foreign and hostile power). Instead, Durkheim – who is the creator of the term anomie – lays emphasis on the fact that society in itself has reduced the means to control the individual and his actions.

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Keywords: Social differentiation; work division, private property, alienated work, anomic suicide.

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The Institution of Papal Legation (12th–14th Centuries). Historical and Historiographical Benchmarks

Robert-Marius MIHALACHE¹

Abstract

There are few writings within the sphere of Romanian historiography that have addressed the period of medieval hierocracy. This aspect extends to the institution of papal legation, which is fairly well-known in our historiography. The motivation for choosing this subject rests on the absence, in Romanian historiography, of historical writings reflecting the institution of papal legation between 12th–14th centuries. Therefore, this lecture aims to present diachronically a few historical and historiographical benchmarks regarding the emergence, evolution and functioning of the institution of papal legation. Medieval hierocracy represented the historical timespan of the 12th–14th centuries, when most European kingdoms accepted papal suzerainty and entered the medieval system known as *Christianitas*. The Bishop of Rome, who legitimized himself in the continuity of St. Peter as Vicar, “controlled” the European kingdoms and exerted his guardianship over the western empire using legate or apostolic envoys. The latter acted as an “extended arm of pontifical power,” through which the papacy was omnipresent and omniscient. Most legates came from among the cardinals who formed the College of Cardinals, that is, from the immediate vicinity of the pontifical throne. Of the three types of legates (*de latere, missi, nati*), the first category was the most commonly used in this period, due to Rome’s universalist tendencies, through which the Holy See attempted to centralize European politics as strongly as possible.

Keywords: 12th–14th Centuries, Hierocracy, *Christianitas*, centralization, institution of papal legation.

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Robert-Marius Mihalache „The Holy See's Intervention in the Struggle for the Occupation of the Hungarian Throne (1290-1310)” In *Transylvanian Review*, vol. XX, Supplement No. 2:1, 2011, pp. 155-164; Robert-Marius Mihalache „Aspectele transilvane ale legației cardinalului Iacob de Preneste (1232-1234) In *Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „George Barițiu” din Cluj-Napoca, Series Historica, Tom. LII, 2013, pp. 167-178; Robert-Marius Mihalache „The „Legation” of King Bela IV in the Bulgarian Tsarate (1238)” In The Publications of the XXVII. microCAD International Scientific Conference, University of Miskolc, 21-22 March, 2013, R.9. (ISBN: 978-963-358-018-9); Robert-Marius Mihalache „Hierocratic Aspects related to the Legation of Archbishop Robert of Esztergom to Cumania (1227)” In *Transylvanian Review*, vol. XXIII, No. 1 - Spring, 2014, pp. 118-131.*

Motivation and Satisfactory Indicators for Students' Activities

Simona MINA¹

Abstract

The paper's main task is to analyse which are the most important needs of the students and which way should we report correctly the professors' motivators to those needs in order to determine satisfaction in learning, regarding to the didactic activities within universities. Basic premise of this discussion was that students were not sufficiently challenged by the instruction that they received, resulting in lower levels of achievement by many students. By setting more rigorous standards for students, it was hoped that the general level of student achievement would rise, thus better preparing students for post-secondary educational opportunities and employment. By changing the nature of the instruction students received, the assumption was that students would not only learn more, but they would be more actively engaged in this learning and thus retain a higher proportion of what they had learned. The research instrument contains a total of 13 items, variable in terms of typology, constructed to investigate satisfaction, perspective and opinion on the appropriateness of the decision to pursue a maritime career. The questionnaire was administered computerized within Constanta Maritime University' students from all years of study. Analysis was conducted on a total of 179 people, Constanta Maritime University students, drawn randomly from the population, but without talking about a proper sampling. The paper's conclusions are about adapting the curricula content to the students' needs, as they have been identified within this research.

Keywords: motivation, satisfactory indicators, students.

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

Sport in the Lives of the Artists

Raluca MINEA¹

Abstract

This paper aims to highlight the connection between sport and art. Sport has been an inspiration for artists in all periods of history, at first in a contemplative manner, and then in the context of the evolution of the new artistic fields, both in visual arts and in theatre and dance. The connection with sport field has developed since the artist got more and more involved in specific activities, and, moreover, has become a necessity to compensate the abilities acquired through static actions.

Keywords: sport, artist, history, art, perception.

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- since 2009 I held practical courses in the field of artistic anatomy to students in the first year of academic studies;
- I have participated to scientific sessions in the field of history and medieval art; I also published articles in national and international publications and books on anatomy.

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Tolerance as Core Value and Communication Principle

Elina MINNULLINA¹

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to study phenomenon of tolerance as ethic and communication principle. Moral relativism does not allow for the justification of norms of tolerance. In addition, one of the consequences of taking tolerance as the fundamental principle of interactions is that can turn into a cultural separatism, which alienates people. In total accord with the idea that relativistic tolerance makes criticism impossible, this study is undertaken to develop further the concept of tolerance and to consider another angle. The relativistic interpretation of this notion leads to an ambiguous position, when tolerance does not lead to the stabilization of relationships, but conditions the separation of persons, arbitrariness, and permissiveness, including the admissibility of social injustice. Such kind of behavior could be called a *seeming tolerance*, which is replacing in reality the concepts of indifference and passive concession. I argue that it is important to differentiate the seeming and the *rational tolerance*, based on a dialogue and mutual willingness to reach an agreement. That is to say, rational tolerance causes an effective interaction through reflection, mutual critical engagement, and mutual openness. It is important to define the boundary between what can be tolerated and that can not be tolerated. This is a paradox of tolerance: how to be tolerant and not to be unmoral. The decision is to find a criterion of a higher level, formulating generally significant values, such a justice. Justice is a base of legal component of tolerance and the foundation of social stability.

Keywords: rational tolerance; justice; communicative action; dialogue; moral principle.

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Considerations Regarding the Legal Effects of the Decisions Adopted by the Romanian Constitutional Court

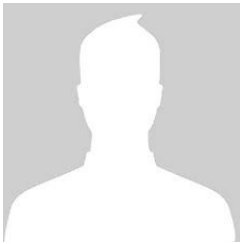
Ștefania Cristina MIRICĂ¹, Simona Petrina GAVRILĂ²

Abstract

The constitutional review of laws represents the most important guarantee that the supremacy of the Constitution is respected. This control is necessary in order to ensure that the legal provisions are according to the constitutional stipulations. In the Romanian law system this control is realised by the Constitutional Court which is the only authority invested with constitutional jurisdiction. The aim of this paper is to analyse the activity of the Constitutional Court because it is of major importance as it has a strong impact on the law system. This paper contains an analysis of the constitutional and legal provisions regarding the activity of the Romanian Constitutional Court in order to determine the legal effects that are produced by the decisions adopted by this authority.

Keywords: decisions, Constitutional Court, constitutional review of laws.

Biodata

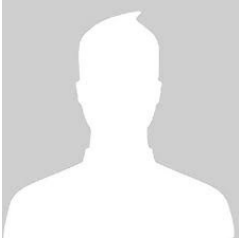


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The Extraterrestrial Environment – an Axiological Perspective

Lucian MOCREI REBREAN¹

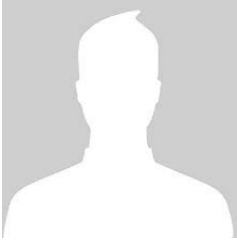
Abstract

When debating upon the ability of natural objects to possess value, the distinction between the source of value and the object of value or the *locus* of value is essential. If we deliberate in favor of the source, of the valorizing subject, then exterior nature remains in the context of axiological relativism, always in danger of losing the intrinsic value with which it was initially invested. Only to the extent that natural objects are values in themselves, regardless if any human subject is valorizing them, has valorized or will ever valorize them, the so-called naturalistic fallacy in the localization of value, the confusion between its source and object can be prevented from the start. These difficulties can be surmounted by stating that all value, human and nonhuman, is ontologically located *within* the natural world. The existence of a plurality of irreducible values makes it possible for judgements of value to be justified independently of the appeal to human preferences, anterior to and thus independent of the act of human valorization. The concept of intrinsic value can be directly attributed to entities belonging to extraterrestrial nature only provided we accept that intrinsic values can be both concrete and plural. Seen through the prism of an objectivist meta-ethics, extraterrestrial space can be described as a new environment where values subsist without any reference to human valorization/experimentation, awaiting their exploration and discovery.

Keywords: natural value; meta-ethics; intrinsic value; naturalistic fallacy; extraterrestrial environment.

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philosophy of art, anthropology

Aspects of Applied Ethics in the Spiritual Autobiographies from the Orthodox Space in the 19th and 20th Century

Iuliu-Marius MORARIU¹

Abstract

Despite of its importance for the contemporary theology, the spiritual autobiography wasn't, until now, enough highlighted in the Orthodox Theology. This is the reason why, this article's aim is to bring into attention this important genre of the Orthodox Theology and to highlight some particularly aspects of it. Thus, into this research, we will emphasize way how the most important aspects of applied ethics are presented by authors like Saint John of Kronstadt, Saint Silouane the Athonite, but also, other authors of memories and autobiographical works, which contains aspects of the spiritual autobiographies, in their works. We will try to present there, how they see the neighbour in their works, how they consider the moral and ethical principles, and what they think about the social moral and bioethics problems like suicide, birth or death and the different modalities of getting there. We will also try to compare their ideas with other authors of spiritual autobiographies from the same period, but from other confessional spaces (e. g. catholic or protestant one), for creating bridges between the Orthodox Christian spiritualities and the other Christian ones. Then, we will try to highlight the actuality of their thoughts and markings and to see how, their ideas can be used in the Theological research and in the everyday life, by a simple faithful. In conclusion, the research will try both to bring into attention an un-investigated area of research and to offer an interesting and useful approach for the everyday life of the contemporary Christian.

Keywords: Saint Silouane the Athonite; Saint John of Kronstadt; journals and memories; autobiographies; morals and applied ethics.

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Improvement of Coordinative Capacities through Dancesport among middle schoolers

Cristina Elena MORARU¹

Abstract

In the process of educating the body posture included in the aesthetic-artistic education, dance occupies an important role: it comprises harmoniously music, movement, and the coordination between the two. *The purpose* of this paper is to contribute to the education of coordinative capacities of middle schoolers in order to obtain a correct and balanced body posture. The research sample comprised 16 female students aged between 10 and 14. I followed their evolution throughout an academic years and their progress in terms of educating coordinative capacities. The trainings included steps and structures of steps specific to dancesport, such as the following: slow waltz, Viennese waltz, quickstep, samba, and cha-cha. The following tests were applied to the group: the test for skill speed (relay), the rhythm test, the Matorin test, and the motor memory test. After interpreting the results, I mention an improvement of mean value and of standard deviation in relay from 19.685 ± 0.913 to 19.064 ± 0.842 , an increase in grades from the rhythm tests from 9.06 ± 0.771 to 9.75 ± 0.447 , and an improvement of mean values to the motor memory test from 8.18 ± 0.75 to 9.12 ± 0.619 . Concerning the Matorin performed leftwards, it is worth noting and evolution of the mean from 345.714 ± 31.735 to 362.5 ± 27.368 , while for the one performed rightwards, from 351.071 ± 24.975 to 371.428 ± 17.697 . As a general conclusion, it may be stated that dancesport means have contributed to the education of coordinative capacities, which stands to confirm the hypothesis of the study.

Keywords: Motricity; coordination; optimization; dancesport.

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Acknowledgement:

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Management of Emotions in Students' Teaching Practice Placements

Mihaela Gabriela NEACȘU¹

Abstract

The paper presents practical examples of developing the emotional intelligence of teacher-to-be students in seminars of self-knowledge and personal development focused on managing emotions on a personal level by developing the capacity of emotional self-control, the intelligence to manage positive and negative emotions, but also at the interpersonal level, by adjustment of the emotional exchanges between the main actors involved in teaching practice placements (students, mentors, tutors, pupils). The purpose of the research was to investigate to what extent students' emotions can be managed effectively through learned emotional control strategies and to what extent these emotions predict changes in professional behaviours learned and experienced in the teaching practice placements of teacher-to-be students. The research objectives aimed at developing the students' ability to recognize and interpret their own emotions and the emotions of the other parties involved in teaching practice, as well as the ability to adequately manage situations with emotional load in teaching practice placements in order to grow the efficiency of the process of initial formation for the teaching career and to improve the teaching performance in the classroom. The research methodology is qualitative. The conclusions of this paper highlight the praxiologic aspects of developing the emotional self-control capacity of teacher-to-be students, their ability to self-adjust emotions, to control and adjust emotional responses to stimuli, the tendency to consciously influence the course of the emotions experienced in teaching and training practice placements, as well as the way in which these are displayed, expressed, externalized.

Keywords: emotions, emotional intelligence, management of emotions, empathy, self-control.

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New Perspectives of Diplomacy: Diplomatic and Consular Marketing

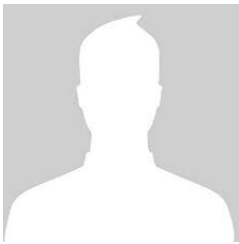
Marilena-Oana NEDELEA¹, Alexandru-Mircea NEDELEA²

Abstract

The papers defines the new concept of diplomatic and consular marketing and underlines the role of it in the diplomacy. Diplomatic and consular marketing is related with international marketing, public marketing and country branding. The introduction of the papers presents the evolution of this domain in the world history. We included examples from Greece, Egypt, Rome, China. The concept evolves in time and we discovered elements of diplomatic marketing in different ages and regions of the world. Nowadays the role of diplomatic and consular marketing is increasing because the governments realized the importance of a good image of their countries all over the world.

Keywords: diplomatic and consular marketing; international marketing; public marketing, diplomacy, diplomatic and consular law.

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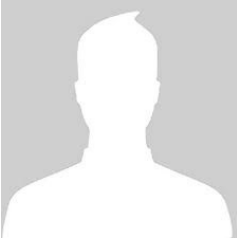


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He has been accorded membership in scientific associations like International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism, International Association on Public and Non Profit Marketing, Romanian Marketing Association, International Network for Research in Consumer Behaviour Studies, Regional Science Association International, World Research Club (WRC), European Association of Research on Services (RESER), Marketing and Tourism Research Interest Committees - EuroMed Research Business Institute (EMRBI), Centre International de Recherche et d'Etudes Touristiques (CIRET).

Overview of the Most Common Types of Maladministration Raised at EU Level

Vasilica NEGRUȚ¹

Abstract

The right to good administration is a concept through which there are protected the rights of citizens against the abuse of public authorities and institutions, based on the general principles of European administrative law, such as objectivity, proportionality and equality, non-discrimination, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Maladministration occurs when a public authority or institution violates the principles of good administration and it does not respect the fundamental rights of citizens. For the achievement of the paper we have used content analysis and descriptive documentary research of the documents relevant to this very current issue and of particular interest to citizens, European institutions, national public authorities and institutions, especially the European Ombudsman Report for 2015 and 2014. In conclusion, the most common instances of maladministration in the European Union refer to transparency issues (transparency of decision making, transparency of lobbying), ethics, human rights etc.

Keywords: good governance; maladministration; transparency; the European Ombudsman; the Ombudsman.

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Organizational Performance Management at a Strategic Level. Advanced Systems and Tools

Vasile Cosmin NICULA¹, Bogdan Narcis FÎRȚESCU²

Abstract

Measuring performance is a key element necessary for the operation of the performance management system serving to provide essential feedback to improve the substantiation of decisions within an organization, at all levels: strategic, operational or individual, and thus plays an important role in translating the entity's strategy into results. Performance management systems are formal systems, based in practice on information technology and on procedures used by managers to maintain or to change the structures that ensure the activities of the Organization to obtain better results. These systems focus on the analysis of financial and non-financial information relevant to managerial decision making and implementation thereof and are based on pre-established practices for identifying, measuring, reporting, communication, evaluation, and implementation of corrective action, for the whole life cycle of the business. Promotion of advanced tools constitutes a real support for management: among the most relevant tools used in performance management, we can mention: strategic planning, enterprise risk management, change management, customer relationship management, knowledge management, quality management. Performance evaluation considers key performance indicators and success factors established by the Organization, which provide the referential in measuring performance. Performance measurement in the missions planned by the internal audit plays an important role in determining whether the objectives of the institutional strategy are met and whether they have materialized into concrete results.

Keywords: strategic management; performance measurement; performance management systems; key performance indicators; critical success factors.

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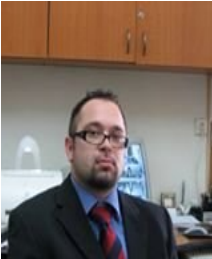
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Enabling the European Integration: The Social Action and the Social Praxis within the Agenda of the Official Journal of the European Union (2016)

Anca Parmena OLIMID¹

Abstract

Background: Enabling the European integration and mapping the social action and the social praxis within the agenda of the Official Journal of the European Union in the year 2016 outline the paths to civic participation and social movement shaping the regular implications of the policy-making processes. **Objective(s):** The present paper aims at analyzing the main topics of the social action research and social practice within the agenda of the Official Journal of the European Union focusing on the following seven conceptual variables: a) “social development”; b) “social innovation”; c) “social inclusion”; d) “social security”; e) “social solidarity”; f) “social entrepreneurship” and g) “social legislation”. **Methods:** This study enables the main advancements of the European social action and social praxis fixing the context of a content analysis of more than 100 documents adopted in the year 2016 here including regulations and decisions laying down on the general provisions and also the common provisions depending on various types of procedure: ordinary legislative procedure, non-legislative procedure, other legal procedures etc. **Settings:** This content analysis is engaged to establish the framework for the institutional action in the fields of the legislative and administrative establishments.

Main outcomes measures: To analyse the social action and the social praxis we focused on more than 100 documents facilitating the coordination of the social security systems- social inclusion- social solidarity. **Conclusions:** The study engages the recent legal paths of the social action and social praxis enabling the European integration and introducing important variables and self-categorizes of the new

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directions that emerge from the recent agenda of the Official Journal of the European Union.

Keywords: social action, social praxis, European Union, social security, social solidarity.

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Romanian Consumer Preferences Regarding the Types of Transportation Used

Gabriel Iulian PĂUN¹

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to obtain an overview over consumer behaviour in terms of means of transportation. The paper will present the results of a survey conducted by the author, which will identify the most often types of transportation used by Romanian consumers, reasons for travel outside the place of residence, methods of making the reservation and payment and trips frequency. Another aspect covered in this survey was shaping the image of different means of transportation in the vision of consumers along with assessing the importance of certain features in the selection of the means of travel. Besides the already mentioned aspects, it has not been neglected the role of the state and private entrepreneurs in transport services market. Consumers are asked their opinion on the influence that the ownership type of transportation provider has on services quality and whether or not they agree with privatization of the main own state companies of passenger transport – CFR Călători and Tarom. These are the main issues covered by the research undertaken and represents a starting point for deeper investigation on ways to improve national transportation.

Keywords: consumer behavior; transportation preferences; role of the state; ownership type; transport privatization.

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Citizens' e-Involvement into the Debates about the Financial and Economic Crisis

Mihaela PĂUN¹

Abstract

Economy represents the engine of any society that wants to have a continuous development. The economic and financial crisis within European Union obliged the policies-makers to respond adequately and the citizens to take some personal measures based on the decisions of politicians. This analysis aims to provide an overview on the content published on the *Smarter* channel of the platform www.debatingeurope.eu about economic and financial crisis within European Union, as well as the quantitative aspects of the publishing. The present article is part of an ongoing extensive research (e-Eurociti, 2014) aiming to study the debate topics embedded across the seven debate strands proposed by the platform (Future, Asia & Europe, Global, Greener, Quality, Security, Smarter) within a threefold approach: diachronic, transnational and transversal. Through my research I will identify the main themes related to economy and financial crisis and correlate the topics to establish the transversal themes. Using a comparative approach, I will to provide a map of trends regarding the publishing of topics over time, as well as differences and resemblances between the themes. Based on framing theory, as seen by Semetko & Valkenburg (2000) who stressed the importance of five categories of frames (a) attribution of responsibility frame; b) conflict frame; c) economic consequences frame; d) human interest frame; e) morality frame), the present study will present the perspectives of citizens about financial and economic European crisis.

Keywords: Debating Europe; Economy; European Union; citizens; crisis.

Acknowledgement

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The Human Body - between Past and Present, the New Self and Body-Self

Constantin PEHOIU¹, Cristian Florian SAVU²

Abstract

The body was also subject and object of study, analysis and discussion over time for scientists, if we accept the idea that they were at the beginnings of humanity. This statement is supported by the many written and unwritten sources, possibilities to perform movements were the main factor in meeting the necessities of biological, physiological, spiritual, and entertainment specific to humans. That the practice of physical exercises to train body image it reached the current stage of development of society is the result of multiple determinations, of which seems necessary to highlight that importance, three of them: continued development of formal and non-formal, creating free time as permanent social reality, intense movement and change specific values phenomenon, supported by modern conditions of civilization. Thus, we find that today many individuals of both genders are dissatisfied with their physical appearance, in particular the size and shape of the body. From this point of view is distinguished women who are most concerned to change this, most often through diet or using extreme methods of weight control, including starvation, elimination of voluntary food intake, diuretics or laxative abuse and calling on exercise programs incompatible with their preparation. This approach to the problem leads mostly to eating disorder incidence much higher among them than men, which means that it is useful image issues of the body and nutrition lie on a continuum, depending on their severity.

Keywords: body, esteem, content, insatisfaction, ideal.

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Significance of Educative Values of Sport in Forming Personality and Human Socialization (nota II) - Human Performance, a Problem of Physical Education and Sport

Constantin PEHOIU¹, Cristian Florian SAVU²

Abstract

For pedagogical domain improve performance and mobilize all the reserves have become important issues. Based on this, we mention that these concerns aimed, on the one hand, the link between education and growth performance and, on the other hand, objective to achieve performance, whatever their nature, can happen to not consider sufficiently the person who made them, and evaluate it only in relation to the objective requirements, the degree of approaching them. Thus, anthropological and pedagogical dimension of achieving that objective can be discredited by replacing them with performance especially in physical education and sport since obtaining performance is their main feature. The aim was to collect and highlight data on the role of physical education and sport in achieving performance and how this approach contribute to its personality and socialization. We used the scientific research methods, namely: scientific and methodical documentation specialist, teaching observation; survey-based questionnaire, teaching experiment; processing and interpreting statistical and mathematical and graphical representation. Capacity and performance will not grow and do not occur spontaneously but they just wake up in the form set tasks objectively competition calling for a maximum physical and mental capacity.

Keywords: education, objective, performance, personality, socialization.

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Latin and Slavic Influences on the Development of Noun Inflection in Contemporary Romanian

Cipriana-Elena PEICA¹

Abstract

The Romanian language is the representative of Latin spoken continuously from the time of the Roman rule in the Eastern Roman Empire until today. Latin has changed, has evolved under the influence of the native populations of Dacia and the Balkan Peninsula or of the populations coming from other regions and settled in the Danube regions. All these changes are reflected in texts showing that vulgar or spoken Latin underlying the Romanian language is not different from the Latin spoken in other Roman provinces. The evolution of Latin is reflected in all areas of grammar, from the phonological system to the morphological and syntactic system. In this paper we will focus on the influences of Latin and Slavic languages on noun inflection in Romanian; we will also focus on the reversed situation, namely on how the particularities of the Romanian language influenced, in turn, Slavic languages such as Bulgarian. Therefore we will address two linguistic systems that are different, but which are interlinked and mutually influenced. We will refer to analytical declension, synthetic declension, articulated and non-articulated forms of nouns, and prepositions, in a desire to present a few particularities of the two linguistic systems that explain how Latin and Slavic influences are reflected in noun inflection in contemporary Romanian.

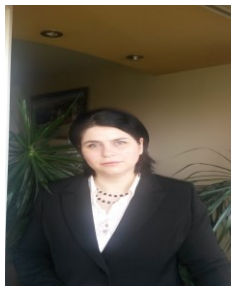
Keywords: noun, Roman, Balkan, Latin, noun inflection.

Acknowledgement

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Education:

Cipriana–Elena PEICA has completed Primary and Secondary Schools in his village Bucium Șasa, The Alba County, Romania.

Since 1992, the next five years, she attended High School, Pedagogical Profile of “Horea, Cloșca and Crișan” in Abrud, The Alba County, Romania. She has promoted High School in 1997.

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First Prize in The Scientific Session of Students, Masters and PhD Students, Session 2011 organized by Faculty of Letters, Cluj-Napoca, “Babeş-Bolyai” University Diploma of Excellence offered by the Management Board of High School “Gheorghe Şincai”, Cluj-Napoca for work and results achieved during the years 2012-2013.

Diploma of Excellence for preparing Olympics in Romanian Language during the years 2012-2013, diploma offered by the School Inspectorate of The Cluj County in collaboration with The County Council in October of 2013.

Oral Stereotypes – Semantic, Syntactic, and Pragmatic Considerations

Cipriana-Elena PEICA¹

Abstract

The complexity of human language manifested through multiple forms of transmission the communication message was, is and will be notified by speakers, but at the same time was, is and will be studied by linguists, in general, and by pragmatics in particular. The major differences between what is said through linguistic material used and what is actually meant to be said, in fact, what it is wanted to be transmitted and countless modality by which this can be achieved, it represents a rich study material. The ambiguities of language in daily conversations are created because so much verbal clichés are used in daily speech, political speech, and media discourse. In this work, we refer to *the meaning*, *the context* and *the ambiguity*, the three essential elements for creating the message, transmission, reception and, especially, its interpretation, referring to some oral stereotypes that we will analyze in semantic, syntactic and pragmatic terms.

Keywords: oral stereotypes, meaning, semantic, syntactic, pragmatic.

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Formative Valences of Presentation Graphics Software between Myth and Reality

Ana Maria Aurelia PETRESCU¹, Gabriel GORGHIU², Ioana STĂNCESCU³, Laura Monica GORGHIU⁴

Abstract

In the context of the on-going reform of the Romanian education, the use of modern educational means (audio-video - mostly in digital format, virtual experiments and simulations, educational software) represents an obvious sign of connecting the school to the imperatives of the contemporary society. The teacher of the 21st century cannot call the attention of the students just using traditional means of learning and teaching strategies, mainly when applying rigid methods, even coercive ones. The modern teachers should possess a range of professional skills which must enable to achieve an educational quality process: communication skills, ways to identify the students' needs, the aspirations and the potentialities of each student, socio-emotional skills, integrated approach to the curriculum, planning, organizing and analyzing abilities, monitoring and evaluation abilities, and not in the end, digital skills. Coming near the digital skills, it has to be noticed that in recent years, the use of presentation graphics software (using Power Point or Prezi by example) in academic lectures and seminars, becomes more common, understood as in accordance to the student's centered educational paradigm and the actual trends of higher education modernization. The paper aims to illustrate an analysis concerning the advantages and limits of using presentation graphics software, as qualitative criteria in the teaching-learning process. In this sense, a questionnaire was developed and applied to a representative sample of students, in order to identify their perceptions about the

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effects of academic lectures and seminars where teachers use presentations - designed with the help of presentation graphics software - as teaching and learning resources.

Keywords: learning objects, student's centered learning, professional competences, presentation graphics software.

Biodata



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Harmony Among and Inside the Children: the Example of Good Educational Practice

Jelena PETROVIĆ¹

Abstract

While it mainly keeps pace with academic needs, contemporary school often faces challenges in the realm of personal needs of children, and the demands of contemporary society, i.e. in the domain of social and emotional education of children. Emotional stability, inner fulfilment, inner motivation and general satisfaction with school and life are the traits describing a happy, creative and successful child. The one that will become reliable, healthy, creative and productive person. At the same time, society develops new cultural and communicational perspectives, it seeks for interconnectedness, tolerance and cooperation. It sets new aims before school. Traditional and academic curricula cannot respond to those demands. The school needs to accomplish a specific school climate which will make a supportive surrounding for such development. During 20th century many free and democratic schools evolved throughout the world. They proved it possible to create such a school climate. With different work ethics, organisation and pedagogic approach those schools showed the alternative to traditional school, and the alternative that can be successful. This paper examines the example of such a school, and analyses its organisational, educational and curricular distinctions that contribute developing social and emotional competences needed in contemporary education. It is Harmony school in Bloomington, Indiana, in the USA. The findings of the author are based on systematic observing of regular school days, PTA meetings, extracurricular activities and decision making in the school during spring school semester in 2014.

Keywords: free and democratic schools; alternative schools; Harmony school; school climate; social and emotional competences.

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The author conducted this research during her stay at Indiana University in USA funded by Fulbright Foundation and supported by the US Embassy in Belgrade.

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Urban Subcultures in Advertising Imagery

Iasmina PETROVICI¹

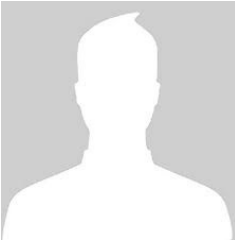
Abstract

The aim of this study consists in an interdisciplinary analysis regarding the presence of the urban subcultures in advertising imagery. Using of qualitative research methods specific for cultural studies, sociology, aesthetics and communication sciences, we shall reveal the role of the presence of different aspects of urban subcultures in post 2010 European advertising imagery. The presence of urban subcultures in advertising imagery, beyond the demands of product marketing and promotion, constitutes an important factor in socio-cultural and aesthetic reconfiguration of advertisement. In this regard, different aspects of the urban subcultures present in advertising, does not only express cultural diversity and the affiliation to a certain socio-cultural group, but also novel style trends and aesthetic values. We mention that our analysis will be strictly focused on the advertisement depictions of different urban subcultures that proclaim themselves out of cultural-artistic genres; thus, deviant or delinquent subcultures will not be featured in our study. In the first part of the study, we aim to reveal the articulations of the urban subculture concept, referring it to the socio-cultural and methodological context of the following concepts: mainstream culture, multiculturalism, interculturality, counterculture, cultural identity, cultural minority, youth subculture. Forwards, we shall distinguish different urban subculture types present in advertising imagery, such as: goth subculture, hipster subculture, neo-bohemian, etc. After the distinguishing of different types of urban subcultures, we shall highlight their importance in advertising images. We will complete the article with formulating a few conclusive appreciations pertinent to the discussed subject.

Keywords: Urban subcultures; advertising imagery; cultural diversity; stylistic trends; aesthetic value.

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Karl Marx – From Marxianism to Marxism

Pompiliu ALEXANDRU¹, Cristina DINU²

Abstract

In the first place, this paper will define the two main concepts from the title - Marxianism and Marxism, because one of them, more precisely Marxism is a term frequently met in the writings about Marx, while the other, namely Marxianism designates the effective work of Marx. In the second place, the main objective of this paper is to observe the difference between the two terms with examples from Marx's work, his theories and the way they were applied by his followers, more accurate the twentieth century communisms. And to narrow the application domain we will refer only how the marxianism was interpreted in Stalin's regime. We will see to what extent Marx's ideas were respected in their practical application. We will see in our research that we can talk about a degradation of Marx's ideas and that this degradation occurred gradually. They have been degraded with the passage of time and going through the minds of others who changed his ideology so as to fold on their own interests and ideas, as Stalin's ideology did. Regarding the results we expect from our research, we want to see if nowadays Marx can be held responsible for the extreme forms of twentieth century communism and if not what happened to the theory of Marx and most important how was it changed.

Keywords: Marxism, marxianism, The communist Manifesto, Stalin's ideology.

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The Influence Moral Values on Athletes Performance

Veronica POPESCU¹

Abstract

Physical education and sport is generating and stimulating environment training and conduct of the event, able to exploit the full repertoire of skills, talent and human attitudes. In this sense, the purpose of education is one of major importance in the lives of athletes who practice sports. We intend to demonstrate that implementation of moral values in life athletes from an early age and continue their education throughout life sport, it leads to appropriate conduct in the spirit of fair-play both on land / gyms and in life social. Subjects undergoing observation are athletes from different sports: sports games and individual sports (football, rugby, volleyball, handball, athletics, etc.). From the research conducted, we conclude that the ideal human personality can only result from the harmonization of the physical with the intellectual and moral, joining what later became the basic stimulus for the activation and cultivation skills resources.

Keywords: Education - Moral values – Performance – Sport

Biodata



Veronica POPESCU

I'm teaching to Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Faculty of Physical Education and Sport. The most relevant domains of interest and publication are scientific activities of motor skills in physical education, performance sports, sport for all, physiotherapy, pedagogical sciences. My preoccupation in this domain is for publications, projects, organization and participation to conferences.

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Analysis of the Influence of Sensorimotor Coordination Development on Floor Acrobatic Training in Women's Artistic Gymnastics

Vladimir POTOP¹, Ion CARP²

Abstract

This paper aims to highlight the influence of sensorimotor coordination development on floor acrobatic training in Women's Artistic Gymnastics. This scientific approach entailed the organization of an experimental study, as part of a postdoctoral research conducted from 2012 to 2014. The following methods were used to achieve the goal and objectives of the research: analysis of specialized literature; method of pedagogical observation; method of pedagogical experiment; method of tests; video computerized method of biomechanical analysis; statistical-mathematical method and method of graphical representation. A number of 3 tests of evaluation of sensorimotor coordination were used during this study: test 1 – standstill landing; test 2 – "Briuk" test and test 3 – static-kinematic stability. The biomechanical analysis was made by means of Physics ToolKit Version 6.0 program, monitoring the key elements of sports technique used in double back somersault on floor. The study findings show the level of sensorimotor coordination development in terms of spatial-temporal orientation, vestibular coordination and balance, kinematic and dynamic analysis of sports technique key elements regarding body segments trajectories, angular speeds and force momentum during double back somersault on floor. There are also presented the dynamics of sports performances achieved in competitions, score D, E and final score. Regarding the correlation between sensorimotor coordination indicators and score D for technical execution on floor, we notice significant differences at $P < 0.01$ and $P < 0.001$, which confirms the influence sensorimotor coordination upon technical training on floor in Women's Artistic

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Gymnastics. Also, the evaluation of sensorimotor coordination consistent with the biomechanical analysis of sports technique of floor acrobatic elements in the case of junior gymnasts aged 12 to 15 highlights their influence on the technical training and performances achieved in competitions.

Keywords: Biomechanical analysis, sensorimotor coordination, gymnastics, technical training, performance.

Acknowledgement

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.

Biodata



Vladimir POTOP

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

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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.

Eugeniu Speranția on the Role of Logic in Understanding the Philosophy of Law

Teodora PRELIPCEAN¹

Abstract

Since Ancient times, *logic*, understood as an *instrument of thought*, has been a part of the group of *liberal arts* and has been shown a major interest in the development of human personality. Its main goal has always been the cultivation of coherence, clarity and rigour in the articulation of discourse or, in other words, recognising and avoiding logical fallacies, an indispensable condition for the progress of knowledge. Moreover, the role of the *philosophy of law* in the shaping of a “genuine culture” has been emphasized by many specialists of the field. However, although autonomous, these two disciplines are linked by a very close relationship. In the philosophy of law, scholars focus mainly on the various ways of conceiving and understanding the theories, principles and general finalities of law. Or, in the absence of the principles and rules of logic, it is impossible to achieve a better understanding of the philosophical constructs specific to the legal field. This is also clearly articulated in Eugeniu Speranția’s writings on the philosophy of law. The thinker emphasizes the relationship between *justice*, *order*, and *logical consistency*: the former cannot be present in a society in the absence of the latter. What is more, when it approaches the connection between the *philosophy of spirit* and the *philosophy of law*, the scholar’s discourse abounds in phrases such as “contradiction error”, “universal norms”, “rational norms”, or the “imperative of non-contradiction”. In addition, his conclusion is that the “administration of justice is first of all a form of logical analysis”. And correct logical analyses cannot be carried out in the absence of the principles of logic, the relations between concepts or valid reasoning mechanisms. We therefore deduce the role played by logic in the correct understanding of issues pertaining to the philosophy of law: it is a guide, a necessary tool, and an example of the intertwining between logical theory and concrete analysis.

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Keywords: logic, philosophy of law, order, coherence, clarity, critical sense.

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The Influence of Classical Psychodrama on Self Evaluation Institutionalized Youth

Ramona RĂDUCAN¹

Abstract

As numerous studies show, the institutionalization of youth is associated with a number of personality characteristics and dysfunctions within social networking and solving simple problems of life outside the institution. The study shows for the first time, the influence of 12 classical psychodrama sessions on self-esteem of participants image. Objective: Analysis of the classical psychodrama influence on self-acceptance dimension and self-esteem sources of institutionalized youth. Assumptions: 1. Participation in 12 sessions of classical psychodrama increases the self-acceptance level of youth beneficiaries of residential care services. 2. Participation in 12 sessions of classical psychodrama decreases the importance of external sources and increases the importance of the internal sources of self-esteem of young beneficiaries of residential care services. Research Methodology: To test the hypothesis it was called the experimental method, same group being used. The measuring of the variables was performed before and after the introduction of the independent variable. The research was conducted during November 2016 - January 2017 on a study group consisting of 12 subjects, aged between 17 and 25, of which 4 females and 8 males. Psychometric techniques were used: Self-Acceptance Scale and Self-Esteem Scale Sources. Conclusion: Classical psychodrama sessions greatly enhances self acceptance subjects ($p < .000$), lower importance of external sources of self-esteem "Family Support" ($p < .000$) and "Love of God" ($p < .000$) but decreases the importance of internal source "Physical Appearance" ($p < .000$) and increases the importance of the external source of self-esteem: "Approval From Others" ($p < .000$).

Keywords: classical psychodrama; youth institutionalized; selfevaluation

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Black Sea Marine Biology, Seashore bio-diversity and Coastal Environment an International Politics and Cooperation

Victorita RADULESCU¹

Abstract

The present paper refers at present situation along the Black Sea-shore. During the last decades, the Black Sea was confronted with an unexpected increase of small deep water earthquakes and changes of the seashore, followed by uncontrolled erosion and several collapses of the cliffs, sometimes more than 10m. Also was observed that marine currents have changed their directions, the pollution has increased consistently, the sand shoals are moving and the coastal area is continuously modifying. All these aspects have as immediate results a permanent change of the local marine bio-systems equilibrium, leading to a continuously bio-degradation. Large areas were affected. Almost each year massive quantities of dead fish and jellyfish have appeared on the sea surface followed by a high amount of destroyed marine vegetation. The beaches were impossible to be used in 2005 and 2007 especially for more then three weeks, due huge amount of dead seafood. The same problems appeared onto the coastal area of the Republics of Bulgaria. The paper present an actual cooperation, connected to UE laws, concerning rehabilitation of international characteristics of see waters having as main purpose the coastal bio-remediation. Some conclusions and references are also presented.

Keywords: Seashore changes; Bio-degradation; Coastal environment; Marine currents; International Environment.

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- 38 Articles published and communicated in International Congresses
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UE Expert Evaluation, FP7- Domains: Energy; Renewable Resources ; Energetic efficiency

Member European Society of Physics, Member of Romanian Association of Physics, Member WCE (World Council of Energy), CNE (National Council of Energy), Expert Audit EPSO since 2009, Technical Expert: INTERREG

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National and International projects: Director on 32 National research contracts: CEEX, Grants CNCSIS and at 3 International project cooperation 2-Greece and 1- United Kingdom

National expert in evaluation ANCS, UEFISCDI

Management and Risks in rehabilitation of Dams realized from Local Materials

Victorita RADULESCU¹

Abstract

The present paper presents a case study of inefficient management of the total volume of hydro-power lakes, confronted with infiltration and erosion appeared into lateral sides of channels for two dams realized by local materials situated into Cris rivers area. The paper is structured into four parts. First are mentioned the local conditions responsible to generate inadequate water level management: the geographic conditions, the climatic parameters, the soils characteristics and some geologic considerations. In the second part are presented the hydro-graphic network involved in the case study and the exploitation conditions of the hydro-power systems, having as main effect the infiltration and erosion of dams. Further is mentioned the used mathematical model, referring of infiltration theory through porous media with different sizes, the permanent groundwater flow and erosion, management of water and finally the obtained results. There is also presented the proposed and tested solutions to reduce the erosion and infiltration, as to optimize the lakes management. Some conclusions and references are also presented.

Keywords: Water management, Soils granulometry; Hydrographic Network, Groundwater flows; Numerical modeling.

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Educational Responsibility in Efficient Implementation of the EU Policy concerning Energy Market

Victorita RADULESCU¹

Abstract

The present paper structured in five parts is based mainly on Report of High Level Reflection Group of the Energy Community and the Romanian national authority permanent feed-back answers, transformed into concepts capable to be transmitted to students from Faculty of Energy. In the beginning is evoked the importance of creating of a Pan-European energy market, especially into actual political situation, connected to some general remarks. Achieving a pan-European energy market should be a scope for all countries that wish to join the EC, which should be made even more attractive for it's prospective. Further are presented some proposals for the near future and the main implementation rules as to be actually in a more efficient manner, connected to actual Romanian free Energy Market. Two dimensions of flexibility need to be addressed: first the EU acquis needs to be better adapted to the socio-economic situation of the Contracting Parties and at the same time, creativity and homogeneity need to be well-balanced in each individual case. EU Regulations, are presented directly to be applicable within Contracting Parties once part of the EC. The HLRG believes that a refurbishment of the institutional architecture is necessary, in particular to enable the enforcement of the far-reaching commitments. In part four are mentioned some investments for citizens' benefits and in part five the Romanian answers as being a part for the European Energetic Community. The EC may negotiate framework implementation or host government agreements in order to provide further comfort to the guarantors. ECREF will act as a complement to other initiatives such as Action Plan for Growth in Central and South Eastern part of Europe. One of its roles will be to provide a "one-stop-shop" for the mobilization of finance directed at priority projects. Finally some conclusions and main references are presented.

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Keywords: HLRG - High Level Reflexion Group; PHLG – Permanent high Level Group; MMR-Monthly Market Report; EC-Energy Community; ECREF- EC Risk Enhancement Facility.

The Impact of Social Media Engagement Metrics on Purchase Intention

Zoha RAHMAN¹, Sedigheh MOGHAVVEMI², Kumaran SUBERAMANIAN³

Abstract

Research on the impact of social media users' engagement action on purchase intention still remains in its infancy. It is necessary for a company to gauge whether or not its efforts to stimulate user activity on its fan pages are successful in generating output. The main aim of this study is to identify the impact of users' engagement actions of fan pages (e.g., Like, share, read, comment, post) on followers purchase behaviour among the followers of the selected engaged fan pages. This study utilized the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM) as a foundation to explore the social media engagement actions and examined the effect of users' engagement actions alongside their purchase intention. An online survey was carried out and a total of 307 questionnaires were collected and analysed. Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) was utilised to test the model with the data collected from Facebook fan pages' followers of five Malaysian companies. The findings indicated a significant relationship between fan page engagement and Purchase intension. The results will help e-commerce marketers identify the importance of social media engagement on sales, while guiding e-marketers on their decision pertaining to e-marketing tools, particularly for engagement metrics in increasing sales. The study will also provide marketers with a descriptive idea on users' activities. Overall, the study serves as a basic fundamental guideline for academicians and researchers to interpret the concept of engagement metrics and its effect on purchase intention, as well

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opening a vast area of unexplored researches on the subject of social media.

Keywords: Social Media Marketing, Social Media Engagement, Engagement Metrics. Facebook Fan Page, Purchase Intention.

Acknowledgement

This research is funded and supported by UMRG [University Malaya Research Grant-(Project no: RP 024A-15HNE and RP024C-15HNE)] Program of University of Malaya, Malaysia. We would like to give our special thanks and gratitude to the University of Malaya Research Grant Program for injecting financial support to have necessary research equipment, research-workers, research assistants associated with this research.

Biodata


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Zoha Rahman is currently enrolling PhD and working as Research Assistant at Faculty of Computer Sciences and Information Technology, University of Malaya, Malaysia. She has completed BBA and MBA from University of Dhaka with distinction and the major area of study in her graduation and post-graduation was Marketing. She has 9 years' professional experiences on social media networking and online marketing. Previously she was engaged as faculty of Bangladesh University, Prime University and Victoria University. She has published several ISI and SCOPUS indexed articles on Social Media networking and communication tools. She is professionally trained on Social Networking Analysis, Social Media Content Analysis, data Mining, Structured Equation Modeling, and Emotion mining.


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Flective-Relateme of Determinative Article Type in Romanian Language

Diana-Maria ROMAN¹

Abstract

The present work is a study of grammar of contemporary Romanian language and aims to open discussion regarding flective-relateme of common nouns determined defined and undefined when they rank structural position of the type part of sentence and syntactic function in the absence of the preposition-relateme. In Romanian language, the noun can be subordinated by only two subtypes of relatemes, that mutually exclude each other: preposition-relateme vs flective-relateme of case. When preposition-relateme is missing, common nouns are either determined defined or determined undefined or undetermined. Outside determination, common nouns are solely reduced to flective-desinence in which two syncretic grammatical categories are updated: case and number. In this way, the flective-desinence becomes flective-relateme of case of a syntactic function. With the advent of determination, flective is reorganized, becoming bimorphemic, with few exceptions of substitution, aspect that draws attention to flective-relateme in such contexts.

Keywords: flective-desinence, flective-determinative article, flective-relateme, flective-relateme of case, preposition-relateme, structural position.

Biodata



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Converter Status of Case and Number Article in Romanian Language

Diana-Maria ROMAN¹

Abstract

The present work is a study of grammar of contemporary Romanian language and aims to demonstrate that, in certain circumstances, the change of grammatical value of certain parts of speech cannot also imply realization of opposition determination, as would happen in general circumstances. In every contemporary compendium of grammar, conversion of different lexical-grammatical classes, for example, adjectives, pronouns, numerals, adverbs, into nouns is achieved, among other means, through the two members of the determination class - the definite and indefinite article as a common note. This phenomenon that is very common in Romanian language, in addition to changing the grammatical value it updates, forces those words that have been transformed into a noun, to achieve above mentioned opposition. In that situation, definite and indefinite articles accumulate two roles simultaneously becoming both expression of conversion and expression of determination. A very specific situation, refers to adjectives themselves, in vocative case, accompanied by possessive adjectives as adjectival attributes, without a center group noun, contexts in which they become substantivized words, having articulated form. In those circumstances, the expression of grammatical value change of these adjectives coincide, in fact, with case and number article, and not with that of definite article.

Keywords: conversion, converter, determinative article, case and number article, substantivized word.

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Towards a New Pedagogy of Primary Education: The *NPPE* Model

Marioara ROTARU¹

Abstract

Our study is focused on building an ideal model of Primary Education Pedagogy determined epistemological and social aspects.

From the *perspective of epistemological*, construction of an ideal model requires:

1. Identifying and determining the specific position of primary education pedagogy in Science education system;
2. Clarify the status of autonomous scientific pedagogy of primary education on the level of the subject of specific research, specific research methodology, specific normativity.

From a *social perspective*, construction of an ideal model of Pedagogy of primary education is necessary because of the importance of the psychological age of Young children in the training and development of his/her personality at:

1. Acquisition of a new stage of process of socialization, by adjusting to the school environment - *secondary socialization*;
2. Preparing to jump in value from specific cognitive operations based learning to *formal learning based on cognitive operations*;
3. Providing *the instrumental general culture* to the conditions required by an information society based on knowledge;
4. *Educational and vocational school-guidance*, engaged in case of *special skills*, arts and sports, which must / can be identified at this time.

Linking the two perspectives allows the design of a ***New Pedagogy of Primary Education (NPPE)***, the value stabilized at an epistemological and social level opened - to numerous sources and resources of all training and self-improvement of all " education stakeholders " involved in the field of reference (teachers for primary education, specialized inspectors, parents, students, speech therapists teachers, counselors teachers, school managers / officials of teachers

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methodological commissions etc.). Stabilization epistemological value in primary education pedagogy involves scientific substantiation of a special agreement with *Curriculum Paradigm* requirements .

Keywords: Pedagogy of Primary Education, The NPPE Model, Epistemological and social perspective opening, Science Education System, Curriculum Paradigm.

Biodata



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An Alternative to Transhumanism: the Neo-humanism. The Argument of Consciousness Singularity

Viorel ROTILĂ¹

Abstract

Given the developments of science we are in a situation of complex interventions in the area of nature but we can still identify the inflection point from which the artificial created by the natural man becomes natural. This can be another strong sense of singularity, Consciousness Singularity (CS) being the key moment of this transformation. By CS we define the ability of a consciousness to understand what consciousness is. It is „to know” in the sense of science, that arises the prediction, namely the ability to create a consciousness, finishing the creator status of human. There are several possible definitions of CS concept, with a variety of possible consequences. Prediction of the CS consequences is impossible. Instead of the presumed jump of technological singularity the main challenge is the "revolution of conscience", generated by the new understanding of humanity that CS brings. The study of human consciousness changes inevitably both the image of man and society, finally leading to the redefinition of humanity. For the moment there is a significant distance between what we know and what we are willing to accept. A social caution still places the understanding of human in the old cognitive contexts, imagining the overcome of them rather like a rupture than a form of a natural evolution. Not the posthumanism, but new humanism it is the socio-moral objective of consciousness research results. The main feature of the human is the further-human: the tendency of people to remain inside of humanity whatever of the behaviors severity.

Keywords: Consciousness Singularity; consciousness revolution; transhumanism; neo-humanism.

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My areas of interest include: mind philosophy, social philosophy, postmodernism, bioethics, law philosophy, work sociology, medical sociology, labour law, human resources, migration.

I published 6 books and 20 articles in Philosophy, 14 study in Sociology and more than 10 articles in Sociology and Juridical Science.

Social Effects of Consciousness Theory: Redefinition of Responsibility by Free Will Presence

Viorel ROTILĂ¹

Abstract

The hypothesis of the dependence between our actions and the biological structure of the brain, a large part of the illegal and immoral actions being explained by biological or physiological abnormalities, is likely to blow up both doctrine of free will and the justification for punishment. The whole system of norms seems to be built on a misleading of the self, the presumption of others free will being based on an incorrect understanding of the self. Evidence emerged that questions the causal power of consciousness in our actions. Science is likely to demolish the old social rules, bringing into question the need for strong readjustment of the various social sciences according to new discoveries, like morality and law. If the guilt definition is dependent on the possibilities of science then the absence of social diligence in favour of science constitutes a blame of society. But to put a society in a good relationship with science requires prudence. The major problem of scientific interventions in the social complexity is the inability to predict their effects, supposing the assumption inherent risks of exit from safety that generate traditional social solutions. Posthuman, transhuman, superman are all bringing fright at the address of a humanity who made from human rationality the ultimate point of morality orientation and from the equality one of the ordering principles of activity. Into the question is revolutionizing the social design by research on consciousness, the rethinking of human and social; this meaning a new humanism.

Keywords: Theory of consciousness; new humanism; free will; responsibility; transhumanism.

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Volunteering: Interest or Altruism?

Delia Elena RUSU¹

Abstract

This paper focuses on how volunteering is seen by youth with ages between 18 and 26 years, from Iasi, Romania. Is volunteering 100% how its simple definition sustains (such as a non-mandatory type of work that comes into supporting a part of society's needs through helping organizations in their activities) or is it a mask of a most specific interest (such as gaining experience for ones field of study, making friends or developing abilities)? Either way, we may conclude that perhaps no matter the reasons why volunteering is practiced – it brings value to a society's endeavour to motivate its youth to persevere in its activities and for them to involve as much as possible in order for its demarche to be uphold to progress. A micro-research-study (with data collected and analyzed from 5 focus-groups) has been conducted for disclosure the main reasons of volunteering for youth from the present time. This micro-study is incorporated in a larger and more complex research that is still ongoing.

Keywords: volunteering; interest; altruism; organization and society development.

Biodata



Delia Elena RUSU

I participated, so far, at several International Conferences such as: *International Conference Dezvoltare Internationala si Democratizare*, organized by “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iasi, Romania, 9th – 10th of December 2016; *International Interdisciplinary Doctoral Conference*, organized by The Romanian Association of Young Scholars, Bucharest, Romania, 30th September – 1st October 2016 and *The 4th International Virtual*

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Conference on Advanced Scientific Results, organized by Zilina University, Slovakia, 6th – 10th of June 2016 with two papers where I also published them. Most relevant domains of interest are: volunteering; personal, organizational and societal development; youth; international volunteering stages; social constructionism.

Farm-based Education: A Comparative Study of Romania and Ukraine

Elena-Mirela SAMFIRA¹, Hasan ARSLAN², Viktor VUS³

Abstract

Farm-based education represent a relatively new concept for educational research domain. There are many countries where farm-based education activities are well organised, and the results are appreciated by children and by adults. The aim of this paper is to present the results of a survey, applied to 303 university student from two universities from Romania and Ukraine relating to farm-based education. The students' majors from both countries were: Agriculture, Environmental Protection, and Agricultural Management, because they are in strong relationship with this concept. As variables were used age, environment, year of study and major. The analysis was realised with SPSS software, and the results reflect that there are not significant differences between students from Romania and Ukraine relating to age, year of study and environment. This aspect of the research may reflect that, even there are two countries with different cultural models, relating to this concept they think similarly, maybe is one of the consequence of globalization. Using ANOVA multiple comparisons, the result present that mean for major Environmental protection is significant different from mean for Agricultural Management. The results may reflect the open-mind of future specialist from these domains to farm education activities, which encourage learning for children with different behaviours and mentalities.

Keywords: Farm education; agronomy students; cultural differences; majors.

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Beyond Technological Singularity-the Posthuman Condition

Antonio SANDU¹, Loredana TEREC VLAD²

Abstract

In the cross modern context, trans-humanism appears as a new paradigm with a centripetal tendency, which proposes the reinventing of human being by overcoming the current biological limitations with the help of the new technologies, a so-called human improvement. The transiency of all or part of the onto-anthropological limits that defines the human condition, leads to an existential condition, known in the literature as – post-human condition. We call this condition existential onto anthropological singularity by analogy with the technological singularity concept, a concept drawn from the spatial singularity concept, in a cosmological sense, a region of space where the laws of physics become inoperable due to the action of huge gravitational forces. Thus, the anthropological singularity may be understood as a moment in human evolution, regularities that define the very existence of the human condition become inoperable due to human technological creativity action that changes - almost irreversible - the human being condition. In the present paper, we want to bring into question in a speculative way, the possibility of the posthuman individual in biological and moral (self) transcending conditions. We will discuss three technologies capable of irreversibly alter the human condition, putting the humanity in a trans-human or post-human condition: virtualization technologies of social space, which allows the transcendence limiting space of the human condition as being localized, contained within clear limits, by opening through communication and the becoming alive in a non-topological space, possible discharge of the consciousness in electronic media, which would allow to become alive in a non-topological space, independently

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of their own physicality and alleged indefinite life extension technologies, which takes out the human being from existential horizon of temporality and from what Heidegger calls "being around death".

Keywords: trans-humanism, technological singularity, onto-anthropological, non-topological space, posthuman condition.

Biodata



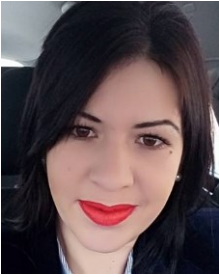
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The original contributions of the author’s scientific activities start from the social construction of reality and social constructionism as seen from a semiological perspective. He analyses the social construction of reality by developing his very 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.



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Gender Differences in Teenagers' Perceptions and Attitudes toward Science

Elena Ancuța SANTI¹, Gabriel GORGHIU²

Abstract

The adolescence represents a significant period in the life of an individual, characterized by rapid transformations and evolutions, where new experiences are faced and lived - practically, the most complex stage on the road to maturity. In general, the dynamics of this age is marked by deep crisis, by internal and external conflicts, emerged in the attempts to discover the *self-identity*. Studies on gender differences in adolescence are focused on issues concerning the formation of *self-identity*, *self-esteem*, appearance of *crisis* that marks this stage and ways to overcome them on educational performance and school success, but also on the existed options of choosing a *career* or crystalizing the *future profession*. Differences in the perception and attitude of male and female adolescents are important in terms of discovering the mechanisms that favor to achieve outstanding results, which may generate interest for major topics and motivational support for specific activities. But when Science area (even in the traditional format of Physics-Chemistry-Biology) is presented to adolescences, it seems that it cannot be said that Science peak their interest, being qualified as having rather a negative image for most of them. In this sense, the aim of the paper is to highlight the teen-agers' perception and their attitude towards scientific activities, taking into account the *gender* variable, considering the designing of appropriate learning opportunities in relation to students' interests and particularities. The analysis was performed following the feed-back expressed by 185 high-school students (11th and 12th grades), before the classroom interventions of inquire-based science teaching modules designed in the frame of the European FP7 Project entitled: "PROFILES -

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Professional Reflection Oriented Focus on Inquiry-based Learning and Education through Science”.

Keywords: adolescents, perception, attitude, Science; students’ feedback; PROFILES project.

Acknowledgement

This work was funded through the Seventh Framework Programme “PROFILES - *Professional Reflection Oriented Focus on Inquiry-based Learning and Education through Science*” no. 5.2.2.1 - SiS-2010-2.2.1, Grant Agreement No. 266589, Supporting and coordinating actions on innovative methods in Science education: teacher training on inquiry based teaching methods on a large scale in Europe. The support offered by the European Commission as well as the Community Research and Development Information Service as responsible for the management of EU’s programmes in the fields of research and innovation, through the project mentioned above, is gratefully acknowledged.

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**Gabriel GORGHIU:**

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The Relationship of Body Composition and Aerobic Exercise Capacity

Cristian Florian SAVU¹, Constantin PEHOIU², Silviu Andrei BADEA³

Abstract

Determining multifactorial phenomenon, the physical heritage also depends on hereditary and environmental conditions, in particular economic and social. To this body it is very responsive and therefore physical development can be regarded as an accurate indicator of health. Today, the food supply occur frequently too extensive consequences such overload the body with fat and overweight installation. Also in the modern world it is confused with the new aesthetic conceptions, new trends in fashion, with frequent exposure to stress and bad habits (smoking, alcohol, drugs). In this context it may occur body homeostasis disorders or abnormal weight decrease or counterclockwise, bulimia and body fat overload.

Regulation of body weight requires permanent control of the main constituents of body lean mass and fat mass, which is dependent evolution of nutrition and physical activity. Keeping an optimum composition is one means of improving and maintaining health.

The aerobic capacity is an important component of physical fitness because it reflects the overall capacity of the respiratory and cardiovascular systems to cope with a prolonged and vigorous exercise. In terms of health, the high level of cardiorespiratory fitness is associated with decreased risk for certain diseases such as hypertension, coronary heart disease, obesity, diabetes, certain malignancies etc. Fight against nutritional disorders can not be achieved only under physiological adaptation mechanisms of the body.

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Adaptation theory is based on physiological reasoning. Thus, we believe that differences between individuals arise from mutations or adaptations to particular climatic or geographic conditions that influenced survival at a time.

Keywords: weight, adjustment, nutrition, physical effort, aerobic, consumption.

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Pornography in Transhumanism – Towards a Sexuality of Singularity

Aura-Elena SCHUSSLER¹

Abstract

The accelerated development of the technological field and technologies in early 21st century brings into question, increasingly more often, the concept of transhuman and Transhumanist philosophy. The desire for the augmentation of cognitive, bodily or mental capacities of human nature, through technology and the principles of extropy from Transhumanist philosophy doesn't only occur on scientific or medical level, but also at intimate – sexual level. Here, this non-performant, deficient sexuality, influenced by emotions, of the Humanist man, is undermined by technologized pornography, which eliminates all physical, mental or cultural obstacles towards a sexuality of singularity. The general objective follows the transcoding mechanism of sexuality towards a pornographic functionalism and materialism, by eliminating emotions, as legacies of the ontological dimension of the Being. The theoretical objective is aimed at following pornography and humans nature process of becoming, by transgressing gender or sex limits, towards a transsexuality and postgender, which bring into question a technologization of sexuality around artificial intelligence and singularity. The methodology used is Nietzschean argumentation, Deleuzian deconstruction and Max More's philosophy of Extropy, not only through the death of metaphysics, but also with the Being's loss of authenticity and the reduction of human nature to a sterile physicalism, which also brings the cancelling of natural sexuality in favor of singularitarian artificial pornography.

Keywords: Transhumanism; pornography; sexuality; singularity; extropianism.

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The Evolution of Regional Disparities in the Central and Eastern European Countries of European Union

Adrian Liviu SCUTARIU¹

Abstract

The problem of development gaps was the in EU attention since decades. Given that the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, that joined the EU since 2004, included regions that had a low level of development, the disparities become more pronounced in the EU. Therefore, the regional policy took on greater importance and have been allocated to increasing funding. Regional disparities exist not only between eastern and western EU, but also between regions of the same country. In this article we want to analyse how these disparities have evolved in Central and Eastern Europe countries of the EU. We relate at the same time at the EU average. We will use the values of GDP/capita expressed in PPS, indicator also used by the EU in allocating funds for regional policy. Usually, the region that includes the capital registers values significantly higher than the other regions, reaching above the EU28 average and the differences among the region containing the capital and the others remain. In most cases, the values of GDP/capita at regional level tend to approach the EU28 average, but the development gaps remain high and the years 2013 and 2014 have witnessed insignificant increases.

Keywords: Regional disparities; European Union; regional policy; GDP per capita expressed in PPS; Central and Eastern Europe countries.

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Deconstructing Roth's *The Plot Against America*: The Making of the President Donald Trump

Majid SHIRVANI¹

Abstract

This article deals with deconstructing both Philip Roth and Donald Trump's rhetoric in an attempt to self-performance by reproducing the fundamental history and knowledge within the multicultural *Plot Against America*. It also seeks to examine Roth's too-true vision on Trump's rise as a product of the American heritage of racism, sexism, and to uncover the alternate history as a way to self-manifestation, while concurrently subverting its validity by showing how such an approach is inadequate in reaching the self-making. By historicizing the anti-Semitic discourse, Roth doubts and influences the "traps of history", mainly when dealing with the Jewish minority, as well as Trump does by his anti-immigrant and racist positions (xenophobia), in order to generate a transgressive space for his fictional Lindbergh. Moreover, "economic anxiety" has become a notorious term for articulating Trump's discourse; even when his campaigns clear call to racism are acknowledged; it was accepted that this racism is caused by economics rather than by a revival of white nationalism. In spite of the explicit racism and nationalism that has always been the milestone of Trump's campaign, within Roth's novel, it isn't just the media that distorts the essence of Lindbergh's appeal to the public; most of the Jews disavows that virulent anti-Semitism has taken hold of the United States.

Keywords: alternate history; ethnicity; subjectivity; eliminationist rhetoric; nationalism.

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“Yes They Can?” - An empirical Study on the Effect of Slogans in Brand Awareness

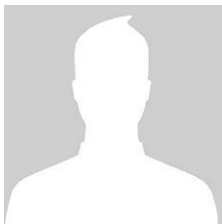
Paulo SILVEIRA¹, Susana GALVÃO², Graça PENTEADO³

Abstract

Slogans are a verbal or written expression of the brand marketing positioning and, consequently, should aim to benefit the brand. The brand equity concept includes several dimensions, and those might be developed or reinforced by each branding marketing action. Brand awareness is a component of brand equity and, therefore, might be influenced by marketing communications, which includes the slogan. This paper main research question addressed in this paper is to analyze if slogans might influence brand awareness. To achieve that goal, an empirical quantitative study was conducted among a sample of three hundred and seventy mobile telecom services consumers, gathering primary data with an on-line questionnaire. The variables considered were slogan recall, slogan recognition and spontaneous brand awareness for three different mobile telecom brands. The results obtained reveal a positive association between slogan recall and brand awareness in two of the brands in study. The results also show that those two brands were the ones with the highest awareness levels.

Keywords: Slogans; Branding; Brand Awareness.

Biodata



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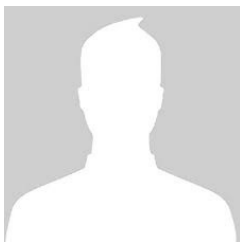
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“Vaporization” of Family and De-Familialisation of Society

Martin SMUTEK¹

Abstract

The paper focuses on the so called “erosion” of family as the basic primary institution in late-modern family. The author prefers to use even the term “vaporization” of family. The goal of the paper is to comment critically the process of “vaporization” of family. There are main factors influencing the process of “vaporization” discussed especially in context of erosion of coherence of society and dominance of labour market needs over the needs of families in late-modern society. There are main comments on the process of so called “de-familialisation” of society in the second part of the paper according to the G. Esping-Andersen’s comments. The process of de-familialisation is may be considered as a way for the future because of permanent need of sustainable growth of market economies of the western civilisation kind.

Keywords: Family; De-familialisation; “Vaporisation” of Family; Primary Institution; Welfare State.

Biodata



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changes in late modern era and de-familialisation processes. As a main researcher he participated on the topics such as: „Industrialization of social work services and changes in social work professiography“, „Welfare state in so called post-industrial era and flexibilization of work“, „Europeisation of social work“ or comparative research „European municipalities and social services“. He is oriented on qualitative/interpretative research methods and is interested in social philosophy and tries to catch the intersubjective nature of social reality into the theory using modification of Alfred Shutz theory of action. The key problem of several last years is industrialisation process of modern society for him. The object of his critic is the ongoing process of standardisation of work in late modern societies which has deep impact on service sector including social services and causes „robotisation“ of work and flow production of services which leads to fade of human nature even in human services.

The Perceptions of Well-Being and the Importance of Regulations on the Work Safety of Teachers

Alina STAN¹, Ana-Rodica STAICULESCU²

Abstract

In the first part of the article we will establish a general framework to discuss the prevalence of causes and forms of burnout in organizational climate, focusing on the cases of teachers working in the department of Constanta, Romania. The study is based on a series of interviews that focuses on the consequences of prevailing workload, work precarity, organizational climate and occupational well-being related health problems, aiming to provide a more appropriate understanding of the vulnerabilities and the blockages experienced by teachers. Different responses are captured here in a model of stress and coping that focuses on the reflection of their perceived psychological well-being. Secondly, we will seek to identify a concrete manner, how the faults in the public education system have led to an increased pressure regarding the psychological strain of work, taking into account the multiple levels of the phenomenon. From inadequate school buildings and equipment, to unrealistic quality of education benchmarks, to struggling with limited resources, to an unpleasant work environment, to class sizes and noise levels, we seek to offer a closer exploration for teachers psychological well-being and the experienced dissatisfaction with the work. Using the grounded theory, we explore the reality of psychological health aspects from the teacher's perspective as revealed in a series of interviews. As education policies undergo annual changes and as school managers try to achieve efficiency while managing budget cutbacks and profession turnover, this study tries to reflect on the occupational health issues that are reported by respondents. Finally, by offering a closer examination the respondents' well-being, another direction of the article focuses on the limitations of current psychosocial hazards regulations and the

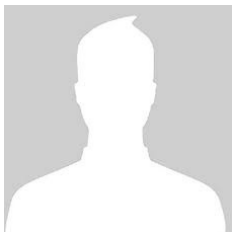
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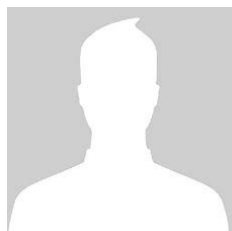
perceptions of the efficacy of safety at work risk assessment processes, in order to reduce all the dimensions of burnout.

Keywords: psychological hazards; burnout; organizational climate; occupational well-being.

Biodata

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Alina STAN is a co-joint PhD student at the University of Lille, France and at University of Bucharest, Romania. Since 2010 she has been involved in research projects, first regarding the quality of education and at present on the comparative study of local autonomy in Europe. She has published a number of articles in international academic journals on the research area related to the subject of her PhD thesis, mobbing and discrimination in the public sector. Her scientific interest is in the field of social sciences, public law, comparative law and public policies.

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Students' Perceptions Concerning their Involvement in Sciences Lessons Learning Activities

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Luminița Mihaela DRĂGHICESCU³

Abstract

In the contemporary educational settings, it becomes a priority to have a qualitative education, taking into consideration the students' real needs and placing them in the center of the educational process. In this context, it is obvious that the learning process represents a complex one, framed in an educational system which has to support significant changes, transforming the student from a passive, mechanic, extrinsically motivated learning to an active and proactive, profound and intrinsically motivated learning, considering learning a difficult process, which aims to achieve important gains and positive transformations in the ways of student's thinking, feeling and acting. To achieve effective learning is extremely important for the teacher to create opportunities for each student in the process of experiencing successful learning, being interesting how students relates to learning outcomes and what are their opinions about the learning activity. In this respect, the paper aims to investigate the upper secondary school students' perceptions considering their learning process in relation to Sciences lessons. For this purpose, in the context of the FP7 PROFILES project, we pursued an analysis based on the feed-back offered by 529 students to a questionnaire, built with predefined responses placed on a Likert scale with seven steps. The questions were oriented on important issues related to the learning activity, like the manifestation of their skills within the Sciences lessons subjects, perception concerning the difficulty/ease of learning new things, thoughts about the difficulty of school tasks and perception regarding

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their academic performance, associated with success or failure in the proposed learning activity.

Keywords: learning process; Sciences lessons; effective learning; students' perceptions; PROFILES Project.

Acknowledgement

This work was funded through the Seventh Framework Programme “PROFILES - *Professional Reflection Oriented Focus on Inquiry-based Learning and Education through Science*” no. 5.2.2.1 - SiS-2010-2.2.1, Grant Agreement No. 266589, Supporting and coordinating actions on innovative methods in Science education: teacher training on inquiry based teaching methods on a large scale in Europe. The support offered by the European Commission as well as the Community Research and Development Information Service as responsible for the management of EU's programmes in the fields of research and innovation, through the project mentioned above, is gratefully acknowledged.

Biodata



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Public Choice and Civic Participation in the Romanian Enactment Process – Theoretical Milestones

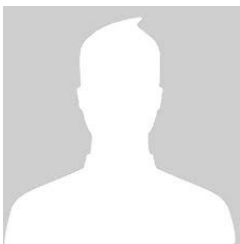
Lucian-Sorin STĂNESCU¹, Marcela SLUSARCIUC²

Abstract

In the last decades, in the frame of the theoretical multiple approaches of the new shapes of democracy and constitutionalism, the public participation is a topic of increasing interest, both in scientific and empirical planes. The present paper, as part of a larger scientific endeavour, has as aim to review the theories linked with public choice and participation and to analyse the Romanian legal rules that facilitate the involvement of the citizens in the public decision process. This step is compulsory for shaping further a model that gives the main flags of an efficient and genuine democratic legislative process, where people feel involved and their input is adequate for the community ruling.

Keywords: civic participation; public choice; legislative process; law efficiency; participative democracy.

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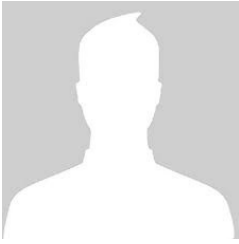


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The Importance of the European Funds for Romania – Comparing the Opinions of Two Antagonistic Groups of Romanians

Maria Livia STEFĂNESCU¹

Abstract

Our statistical analysis is oriented on the opinions of Romanians regarding the importance of European funds for Romania. The data we used was collected by the project “Inclusiv-Activ-Eficient” promoted in the 2015 year (<http://inclusivactiv.ro/en/>). The Romanian respondents were split into two disjoint groups : the group GI where everyone individual was involved in the last five years as a member of an European project and the group GU containing only the uninvolved persons which are not directly implied in an EU grant. We will study the Romanians’ answers at the following subject Q1:

A1. The current European programs are the main source for Romania’s social and economic development.

A2. The European funds are correctly distributed by the European Union.

A3. The European funds are correctly used by Romania.

A4. The European funds contribute to the reduction of poverty in Romania

A5. The European funds solve Romania’s important problems.

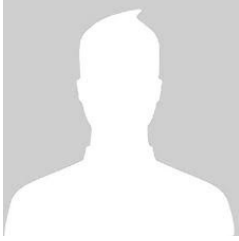
If we apply the known chi-square test we reveal some statistical differences between the groups GI and GU referring to their opinions about the subject Q1. But using the classic stochastic order relation we finally found a very similar structure for the responses of the individuals belonging to the groups GI and GU. So, the entire Romanian people have a very positive opinion regarding the necessity to access EU funds. On the other hand, the majority of persons are circumspect about the correct usage of these funds in Romania. We

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also proposed the new indicator PSA to measure the level of trust given by the population to the assertions A1-A5.

Keywords: European funds; public opinion; stochastic order; statistical indicators.

Biodata



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Maria Livia Stefanescu has a doctoral degree in sociology and two bachelor degrees in mathematics and sociology. She is a researcher at the Romanian Academy, Research Institute for Quality of Life. Most of her work is dedicated to data processing and statistical analysis in social

sciences.

The Role of Transport Infrastructure in Regional Development Strategies

Mihaela STET¹

Abstract

In the context of regional development the role of the modernization of transport infrastructure becomes significant, representing key to expanding economic relations. As a result, the expansion of road, railway and airport of the region, in response to a growing demand for both passenger and freight, is a prerequisite for increased visibility of that region.

Keywords: development; infrastructure; transport; regional.

Biodata



Mihaela STET

She is lecturer at North Centre of Baia Mare, Technical University of Cluj Napoca, Romania, Romania. With double specialization in Transportation Engineering and Management, she obtained PhD in Transport from the University Politehnica of Bucharest UPB and she is, also, doctor in Accountning. Her principal fields of interest are logistics, transportation, accounting and electrical engineering. She is member of professional bodies Romanian Association of Engineers AGIR, Romanian Association of Logistics ARILOG and Body of Expert and Licensed Accountants of Romania CECCAR.

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Strategies for Growth of the Number of Urban Transport Passengers in Areas with High Density of Car Ownership

Mihaela STET¹

Abstract

The paper highlights the evolution of urban public transport in Romania and the elements that led to changes in the structure and size of urban public transport market. In this context there are presented some possible strategies to increase the number of passengers of urban transport companies, especially in regions where the number of vehicle owners has increased significantly.

Keywords: transport; urban; passengers; public.

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The Self-efficacy of the Emerging Adult, Student or Graduate

Mihaela STOMFF¹, Dan VASILIU²

Abstract

The research had as purpose to bring into evidence a model of self-efficacy in relation emerging adults (ages 18/20 – 30 years). We selected a sample of 191 participants, students and graduates. We followed up in order to identify the optimum period of intervention to prevent the abandon and capitalization of the latent abilities of these young people. According to a report of the NASOR (2015), the rate of university studies abandon is of 40 per cent. At the same time there is a significant number of students or graduates who do not succeed to secure a position suitable to their academic training, losing thus the opportunity of enhancing the development area closest to them. Between the ages of 18 and 26 we noticed a decrease of the records of the perceived self-efficacy, with a minimum between 25 and 26 years. The reasons could be some artefacts coming from their adolescence period, the changing of the paradigm linked to the educational system (different in the academic environment), the tendency towards independence and the confrontation with difficulties in ensuring adequate material conditions, the low perception of the practical utility of the accumulated knowledge. We identified a peak of the high scores of self-efficacy, statistically significant, around the age of 27. The explanation may be due to positive changes, as: the first professional achievements, followed by the emergence of new career opportunities, the future oriented perspective regarding the foundation of a family. We did not ascertain gender regarding differences.

Keywords: self-efficacy; age; gender; emerging adult; abandon.

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Competence (2016); Introduction in Social Psychology. Lecture Notes (2011). Author of over 10 book chapters and 17 articles among which: *The Effects of the Growth Environment and the Adolescent’s Self-esteem, General Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence; Some Aspects of the Motivation for Learning in Preadolescent Students: Emphatic Psycho Behaviour of Psychology Students; The Dimensions of Personality and Emphatic Behaviour of Psychology Students.*



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Properties for The Dispositional Resilience Scale DRS15; Psychometric Properties for the General Self-Efficacy Scale SES; Psychometric Properties for the Sense of Coherence Scale SOC13; The Model of Interaction between Optimism, Locus of Control and Hardiness; Correlations between Self-Efficacy and Sense of Coherence; Correlations between Locus of Control and Hardiness; Correlations between Hardiness and Sense of Coherence; Sense of Coherence and Personality Disorders.

Incidence of Poverty among Large Households and the Alleviating Effects of the Guaranteed Minimum Income in Romania

Cristina STROE¹, Silvia-Florina COJANU²

Abstract

Studies show that large households are a vulnerable category, faced with high rates of relative and severe poverty. The most vulnerable to the risk of poverty and its extreme forms are the households with many children, those that, besides children, have inactive or unemployed members, persons that are employed but gain low incomes, or single parent families with children, and so on. To reduce poverty and its extreme forms, the guaranteed minimum income was established in 2002 as a measure to prevent and alleviate poverty and social exclusion among families and single persons in difficulty. In this paper we analyze the poverty reducing effects of this social benefit for large households. As a contribution to the knowledge development of the area related to poverty and social action, we estimated the guaranteed minimum income impact on relative poverty, calculated at the 60% of median income per equivalent adult, and on severe poverty defined at threshold of 40%, in dynamics, for large households. Methodologically, for highlighting the guaranteed minimum income benefit's effects, the rates of relative and severe poverty were simulated, including or not including this type of social support in the disposable income of people in the households and, by subtraction, we assessed the guaranteed minimum income contribution to poverty reduction for the large households. Results show that although the guaranteed minimum income has a positive effect, reducing the relative and severe poverty among large households, these households are still facing high poverty, even in the presence of this social support.

Keywords: Poverty and severe poverty; guaranteed minimum income; large households; impact; simulation.

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Biodata



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Cristina Stroe is senior researcher at INCSMPS. In over 23 years, the main activities consisted in implementation of numerous studies, in collaboration and coordination, for national and international beneficiaries. Research interests are social indicators, standard of living, poverty, marginalization and social exclusion, social assistance and policy, particularly on vulnerable segments of the population (poor, elderly, youth, disabled, etc.). The main contributions: participation in some national strategic documents, some groundwork contributions in social policy development, etc. Some results are presented in publications in national and international journals (ISI/ISI Proceedings, and other databases). Some results were disseminated at national and international conferences.



Silvia-Florina COJANU

Silvia-Florina Cojanu works as a researcher in the field of social policy at the National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection in Bucharest. She holds a PhD in economics from the Bucharest University of Economic Studies and has previously studied psychology at the University of Bucharest. Her research interests include poverty, social exclusion, occupational stress, work satisfaction, organizational culture and workers' perceptions, social and occupational inclusion of persons from disadvantaged groups, approaching phenomena from the economic and psychological perspective. She published research studies in national and international research journals and volumes and participated to national and international conferences.

The Development of the Innovative Potential in the Academic Environment of the Republic of Moldova - a Wish or a Necessity?

Alina SUSLENCO¹

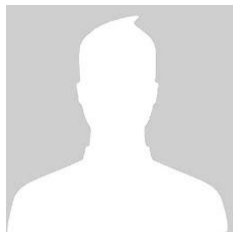
Abstract

In this paper we made a theoretical and applied insight regarding the concept of innovative potential, creativity and we also tried to explain the need to develop the creativity in universities of the Republic of Moldova. Therefore, in order to be competitive, universities need to develop and create ideas, innovative products by capitalizing teachers' and students' potential towards the emergence of new inventions, innovative products. The university environment is characterized by creation of a favourable atmosphere for innovation. Nowadays, the universities are in fierce competition, and must demonstrate competence, exceptional abilities of the impressive capacity to capitalize the innovative potential. Only by assuming these values, universities will become real vectors of knowledge and will walk with firm steps on the path of sustainable competitiveness. The present paper was focused on the use the following methods: qualitative research, analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, scientific abstraction. In conclusion, we can mention that the university environment must capitalize the academics' innovative potential. It must also capitalize students' potential in order to be competitive and achieve a high students' employability in the labour market by forming special skills and abilities.

Keywords: creativity; creative potential; innovative potential; university; students.

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Creative Tourism in Portugal. CREATOUR Project – Exchanging Knowledge between Research and Practice

Miroslav TAŞCU-STAVRE¹

Abstract

Tourism is an important part of the economic environment in many parts of the world. Despite the reduction of income generated by the industry in the post-crisis years, it is still an essential provider for the GDP of many countries (UNWTO, 2009). The post-crisis situation led to an increase in competition between countries or even regions, in a race for tourists. To win, every player in the industry had to upgrade its services and meet more demands. Their success depends on customer satisfaction, so the players kept evolving the products and developing new services. **Creative tourism** is one of the new services that emerged from this competition and gained more and more during the past few years. It offers the visitors „*the opportunity to develop their creative potential*” (Raymond and Richards, 2000). Born as a reaction to mass cultural tourism (Richards and Wilson, 2006), it became an answer to diverse demands of people who try to combine travel experience with the development of self creative potential. Our analysis will focus on the evolution of this particular type of tourism and its current stage of development in Portugal. In its core, the paper is trying to identify the intersection between the creative industry and the creative tourism industry, by establishing the concerns of the actors involved in the development of this type of tourism. A particular point of analysis will be the introduction of the CREATOUR project that tries to bring together theorists and practitioners in the field of creative tourism. The stake of the project is to enhance the knowledge and the ability to develop creative tourism in rural areas and small communities.

Keywords: creative tourism; CREATOUR project; tourism development; rural area; experience economy.

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Biodata



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PhD, is a Researcher and former Programme Director of the "Save Vama Veche" movement. He is a Post-Doctoral Researcher of a major research project on creative tourism, "CREATOR: Creative Tourism Destination Development in Small Cities and Rural Areas"

(2016-2019). His research focuses on sustainability, cultural tourism and local communities in touristic areas.

He is also a Senior Lecturer at the University of Bucharest, Faculty of Letters, Department of Cultural Studies (Romania), teaching seminars and laboratories concerning Methodology for Social Research, Cultural Policies in European Context, European Institution, Transition and Democracy.

He holds a doctorate, and wrote his PhD thesis on *Institutional Approaches of Romanian Transition. An analysis of Institutional Change in Vama Veche and 2 Mai*. His research was focused on the evolution of local communities in the context of touristic development of the area.

Consideration Regarding the Celebration of Dragobete and Saint Valentine in the Oltenia Region

Bianca-Mădălina TEODORESCU¹, Oprea-Valentin BUȘU²,
Răzvan-Alexandru CĂLIN³

Abstract

This article is an analysis of two celebrations, Saint Valentine and Dragobete, who have the same meaning in celebrating the love. The main of this article is to explain how these two celebrations are celebrated in Romania nowadays, especially in Oltenia region. We resorted to different types of researched methods as: participative observation, questionnaires, interviews and meta-analytical method to prove which of these two celebrations are considered more important in our society. In the last years, Saint Valentine has become an important celebration for Romania's society and it almost took over the real meaning of Dragobete, which is our traditional celebration of love. Based on our research, we wanted to understand better this phenomenon of how an imported celebration as Saint Valentine has created its own rituals in the Romania's culture. Romanian celebration of love is still considering Dragobete, but it doesn't have the same intensity as it had in the past. From our research, we discovered that both Saint Valentine and Dragobete are receiving almost the same attention from the people, but the first one is celebrated more in the cities than in the countryside. People from the countryside are less exposed to the influence of Saint Valentine, so it is celebrated in a few villages in Oltenia. However, the Oltenia villages are closer from the anthropology's perspective to Dragobete and they are more aware of the importance of the Romanian tradition. Also, we found out that in a few villages from the Oltenia region, neither Saint Valentin nor Dragobete are celebrated.

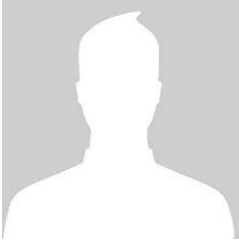
Keywords: anthropology; celebrations; rituals; Saint Valentine; Dragobete.

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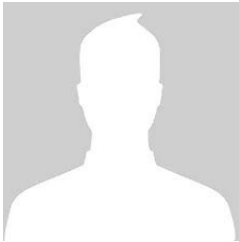
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Bianca-Mădălina TEODORESCU

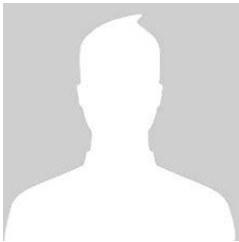
She is a graduate of the Faculty of Letters of Craiova, University of Craiova (Romania), and currently is a PhD Candidate at the same faculty. She has published several articles in scientific journals in Romania, Poland and Australia and is author and co-author of two books published in

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Oprea-Valentin BUȘU

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Răzvan-Alexandru CĂLIN

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The Future of Relationships in Transhumanism

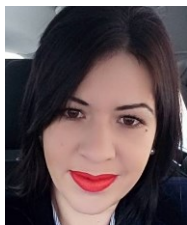
Loredana TEREC-VLAD¹

Abstract

The development of techniques and technologies nowadays offers multiple options on how we wish to live our lives, to improve the unwanted aspects of our bodies, to edit our genes in order our offsprings to be more resistant to diseases or to prolongue our lives by loading our consciousness into a digital device. In our paper we wish to analyse the transformations that might take place in the family considering the new scientific discoveries in reproduction in the transhumanist context. One of the scenarios who sparked controversies is the fact that due to the new medical technologies, there might be possible to create individuals from cells harvested from two persons of the same sex, but also to create embryos from the cells of the same person (solo-reproduction). Aside from the bioethics and moral implications this type of actions involves, we wish to bring to the fore the principle of responsibility towards the human non-presence or the non-human presence, while the creation of improved individuals or the possibility of having children created from the cells of a single individual are aspects that raise multiple questions referring to the way in which conception has evolved.

Keywords: Transhumanist; Family; sex; reproduction; bioethical dilemmas.

Biodata



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Loredana Terec-Vlad has graduated from the Faculty of Political and Administrative Sciences (Petre Andrei Univeristy) and also Faculty of History and Geography within Ștefan cel Mare Univeristy of Suceava. She is an expert in Organizational Ethics and Ethical Auditing. She has published various scientific papers in field such as bioethics, transhumanism, philosophy and organizational sociology.

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Persuasive Technologies: There is an Ethic of Robots' Designers?

Loredana TEREĆ-VLAD¹

Abstract

Our work aims to analyze the ethics upon robots' designer's morality. As you know, at the moment there is no self-aware robot, but the techno-optimists speculate that the singularity is not far away. Nowadays, new technologies designers turn their attention to two directions: on the one hand, they offer alternatives to a number of problems facing humanity, to meet the needs of a larger number of consumers; on the other hand, change the individual human behavior, by orienting it in one direction or another. In the present paper, we want to analyze whether there is an ethic of robots' designers. We are starting from the concept of duty - particular to modernity, and later on, we are discussing postmodern and trans-modern ethic's perspectives - especially accountability.

Keywords: persuasive technologies, duty, responsibility, post / transmodernism, AI.

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Adaptation to the Students' Educative Requirements by Developing Teacher's Creativity

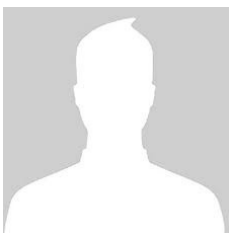
Rodica ȚOCU¹

Abstract

Most times the cultivation of creativity in education has been seen as a unilateral process by which they have sought to develop pupils' creativity by using different methods and techniques. This article emphasizes the importance of developing teacher's creativity as part of a bilateral process, in which both student and teacher must adapt to new socio-cultural requirements.

Keywords: creativity, personality, knowledge, creative teaching.

Biodata



Rodica ȚOCU

Rodica Țocu is a Lecturer at the Teacher Training Department, "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati. PhD. in Psychology. Fields of interests: child development, the psychology of play, parent-child relationships, career management.

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Meanings of the Expression „Internet as Fifth Estate”

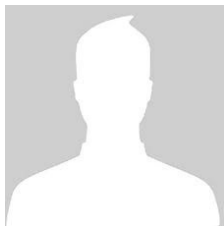
Ioan Mircea TURCULEȚ¹

Abstract

We live in a world dominated by communicative technologies and softwares. Internet used daily is a habit for millions of people. Due to this large number of users internet is described as the fifth power after press and classical state powers. But what kind of power is internet? From some scholars internet and web.2.0 are just another form of state or commercial surveillance for social safety or power maintenance or economical growth. For others internet creates a new power class called netocracy. For others internet is just a new form of the forth estate- the press. The internet, especially social media is seen as a tool for revolutions in authoritarian regimes and democratization. Nevertheless internet may be seen as a new form of technology of the self as seen by Michel Foucault and used by the political or economical power for different ends.

Keywords: internet, fifth estate, surveillance, revolutions, social media.

Biodata:



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Supervision of Social Work Services for Family and Child

Elena UNGURU¹

Abstract

Supervision is found in all welfare practice of all professions such as psychotherapy, coaching, personal development, counseling, etc. and it is considered an almost mandatory step in professional's development. The process of supervision in social services for family and child, gradually develops the supervision and control of professional activities to professional and personal development, while increasing service quality. In Romania, the supervision of social services for family and child is required by 288/2006 Order, but in practice overlaps with the organization's management. Effective supervision, external or internal, with hired supervisors is quite rare.

Keywords: supervision, supervisor, social services, family, child.

Biodata



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A Simplified Approach to Soft System Design: Adapting Soft System Methodology for Use by Ordinary People

Lukas VALEK¹

Abstract

Designing or analysing a system is a complex task and to study all elements of a system, its inputs and outputs is usually work of a systems engineer. Nevertheless, systems thinking should be present in most of serious activities of human life as a part of a holistic approach. That includes not only well defined “hard systems”, but mostly, so called, “soft systems”, which are systems composed mostly of human element. There are many tools for systems design and analysis of hard systems, but very few for soft ones. One of approaches aimed to deal with soft systems is Soft Systems Methodology (SSM) by Peter Checkland, which is in use for more than 30 years. SSM tends to be an universal tool for system analysis and problem solving in environment of soft systems. At the first glance, it seems very straightforward in its use of 7 basic steps, use of so called rich pictures for drawing a systemic situation; it creates an illusion of simplicity. But its universality requires also awareness of many points of view on a system, which we study. And that again makes it a tool for systems engineers, rather than for common people. In theory, with proper adaptation it could be used also as an approach for problem-solving, and systems analysis, and design in non-profit, business or governmental sphere accessible to any manager, employee or a citizen, who would like to take a systemic point of view of a situation. In previous research by author SSM was used to break down and re-design a system of complementary economy called Time Bank.

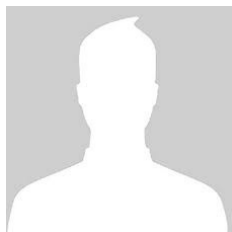
During many iterations of the process a simplified approach was designed. The approach could be used universally to aid in systemic changes throughout sectors. The simplification is mainly in proposal of a template for rich pictures that also include connection to next steps. Such as, making it simple to draw and simple to observe

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transformation process with its inputs and outputs. Therefore, in result, a person who would like to have an overview on a system (any system that includes people including project management issues), and who would like to see what enters system and what are outputs, what are systemic elements and flows, can use it. Origins of specific field of Time Banking, is based on Time Banks taxonomy. The taxonomy illustrates complexity of approaches, an allowed to isolate main repetitive tasks done by SSM, which are actually enough to gain as complete overview on a systemic situation as possible. This overview allows isolation of main elements, and possible re-design of a system. The final result is very similar to what was proposed in original SSM, but simplified enough to be used by general public, which brings new added value especially to smaller organizations who cannot afford own systems engineering department, but would like choose a way of holistic approach towards their activities.

Keywords: Soft system methodology, time bank, systems approach.

Biodata



Lukas VALEK

Lukas Valek completed his bachelor's degree in financial management in 2006 at University of Hradec Kralove, Czech Republic and master's degree in corporate finance and business in 2009 at Brno University of technology, Czech Republic.

Later on, he progressed to non-profit sphere and gained more experience in the area in following years later working as a trainer in non-formal learning approaches. After is appointment in a board of one of major voluntary organizations in Prague he found his own NGO in the city of Hradec Kalove in 2012. On parallel he begun a research in the field of complementary economy systems again at University of Hradec Kralove. At this moment he is assistant professor on Institute of Social Work of the University of Hradec Kralove as researcher, lecturer and developing international relations.

Reintegration of Schizophrenia Diagnosed Patients in Social Environment Through Art-Therapy- a Pilot Study

Octavian VASILIU¹

Abstract

Art-therapy is considered a somewhat controversial method of treatment in the field of psychotic disorders. While randomized trials with various comparators reported few if any benefits from this method in schizophrenia diagnosed patients, case reports are more enthusiastic in this regard. Our objective was to construct a pilot study for a clinical trial focused on patients with schizophrenia, stabilized on pharmacological treatment, who participate in a form of structured, 10-session, once a week, art-therapy sessions. A group of 5 patients diagnosed with schizophrenia according to DSM IV TR criteria, stabilized on atypical antipsychotics, were included in an art-therapy program, with weekly individual sessions, focused on the relation between self and social environment. Themes like “meeting a school colleague”, “at the cinema”, “a dinner out”, “improve your neighborhood appeal” and “making new friends” were approached during the 10 weeks of the program. All art-therapy sessions included cognitive restructuring and role play, as augmentation strategies for the experiential processing of emotions. A 10-points a visual analogic scale (VAS) recording overall patients satisfaction within social relationships was applied at each visit. Patients reported improvements on VAS with 35% after 10 weeks. The overall number of social contacts initiated by patients increased with 20% reported to baseline. Caregivers reported a better collaboration with the patients in the domain of daily chores and a decrease of expressed aggressivity. In conclusion, art-therapy could be useful in improving psychotic stabilized patients frequency of interpersonal contacts, decreased aggressivity and improved their involvement in daily activities.

Keywords: art-therapy, schizophrenia, atypical antipsychotics, social reintegration, social environment.

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Senior psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, psychotherapist.

PhD in Medicine (2016) at University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Carol Davila” Bucharest, with a dissertation on quality of life in old-age depression, and PhD in Clinical Psychology at University of Bucharest (2010), with a dissertation on drug-induced disorders risk factors.

First author or co-author of more than 100 papers presented in national and international conferences, 30 papers published in BDI journals and 11 books focused on psychopharmacology of anxiety disorders, psychotherapy in depressive disorders, and general psychopathology. Currently involved in research targeting pharmacological treatment of schizophrenia and acute psychoses, bipolar disorders, and Alzheimer Dementia.

Improving Quality of Life in Caregivers of Alzheimer Dementia Patients – a Stepwise Approach

Octavian VASILIU¹

Abstract

Caregivers' burden could have serious impact over social and professional functioning in adult and active population. Quality of life in Alzheimer Disease (AD) patients' caregivers should be monitored as an important indicator of their well-being and functional resources. The main objectives of this research are to formulate a plan for evaluation of the quality of life in AD patients' caregivers, and to recommend adequate therapeutic interventions. Regarding the methodology, the first step includes an evaluation using SF-36, EuroQoL, Zarit Burden Interview (BI), Global Assessment of Functioning Scale (GAF), and Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI). A composite score (cs) is calculated, and 3 classes of risk are defined: low (cs=1-9), medium (cs=10-19), and high (cs \geq 20). Appropriate measures are recommended according to these risk classes. The second step consists in monitoring every three months caregivers' status using the same instruments, and to quantify the impact of specific medical or psychological measures that were applied. It is expected that applying this algorithm would decrease the functional impact of the AD burden over caregivers, while increasing their quality of life. Learning new ways to cope with stress, a better management of their own time and engaging in changing coping methods with peers during group therapy sessions are expected to have a significant impact over caregivers overall psychological status. In conclusion, a better care should be provided for AD patients' caregivers, in order to increase their functionality and quality of life. An integrated and structured approach for evaluation and intervention is considered necessary for attaining these objectives.

Keywords: quality of life, caregivers' burden, Alzheimer Dementia, resources management, therapeutic interventions.

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Ways to Decrease Social Stigma in Schizophrenia- Toward a Social Policy Project

Octavian VASILIU¹

Abstract

Social stigma in patients diagnosed with schizophrenia is a worldwide challenge, with significant impact over psychiatric addressability, occupational, familial and social re-integration, treatment acceptance and willingness of patients to participate in monitoring visits etc. The main objective is to identify key domains of action for improving the social perception of patients diagnosed with schizophrenia. Secondary objective is the construction of a social policy project for this specific problem. We analyzed mass-media coverage of schizophrenia cases and social health policies toward social stigma decreasing during 2010-2017 interval in electronic mass-media using keywords “schizophrenia”, and “chronic psychosis”, combined with “social policy”, “social perception”, “social reinsertion policies”, and “reintegration”. Identified domains of action for improving social perception of this problem are: (1) social education regarding the manifestations of the disease, in order to avoid their misattribution to “lack of will”, “malevolence” etc, (2) increase of patients’ chances for social and professional reintegration using occupational therapy and group therapy, and (3) involving mental health resources in a post-hospitalization active monitoring of the patients in order to avoid long periods of psychotic decompensation. Proposals for a project addressing these domains were focused on increasing awareness of population to the neurobiology of the disorder, diversifying social reintegration methods, and stimulating health networking. In conclusion, social stigma in patients with schizophrenia is a domain of high importance, which can affect evolution and prognosis of this vulnerable population. Several key domains of action for decreasing social stigma were identified and a plan for these domains has been formulated.

Keywords: social stigma, schizophrenia, social policies, reintegration, health networking.

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Social Factors for Major Depressive Disorder Negative Prognosis in Young Patients

Octavian VASILIU¹

Abstract

Young patients are vulnerable to major depressive disorder (MDD) due to various identifiable environmental stressors. Knowing the overall participation of these factors in the development and/or maintaining depressive symptoms is very important when establishing a patient's prognosis. The main objectives of this research were to define the most important social factors for negative prognosis in young patients diagnosed with MDD and formulate a plan for approaching these factors during psychotherapy sessions. Methodology was based on searching medical databases (Pubmed, Medscape, Cochrane, EMBASE, PsychINFO) for informations regarding negative prognosis factors in young patients with MDD and evidence based recommendation for processing these factors using psychotherapy. After applying inclusion and exclusion criteria for the review, we retained 9 papers that could be relevant to the paper's objectives. The most relevant negative factors for prognosis in the targeted population are tensions in familial relationships, including emotional or sexual abuse, parents divorce during early childhood, loss of a parent, loss of employment, loss of a close friend, alcohol use in his/her immediate environment, urban residence, cultural modelling of the feeling expression and willingness to seek treatment. Regarding the approach of these factors in psychotherapy data are more limited, and evidence based recommendations are still lacking. Therefore, we proposed an inclusive plan addressing most of the above mentioned factors. In conclusion, while several clinical and epidemiological data regarding negative prognosis factors in young patients MDD have been identified, more research in the field of how to deal in psychotherapy with these factors is needed.

Keywords: major depressive disorder, social risk factors, young population, psychotherapy, negative prognosis factors.

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The Influence of Immanuel Kant's Scientific Researches on the Causes of Natural Disasters in the Process of Secularization in the 18th Century

Elena VELESCU¹

Abstract

The studies of Immanuel Kant constitute the foundations of the research for earthquakes from a geo-scientific point of view, through his reflections which favor the quantitative relationships of the search for causes. So, the current of secularization in the representation of the natural disaster is established in the eighteenth century by a speech influenced by the physical and natural sciences. Kant endeavors to propose explanations and to find the natural causes of the disaster, which, thanks to his argument, gain strongly in credibility compared with the moral, theological and philosophical formulations. The disaster becomes a peculiarity, which triggers fear, because it cannot be classified and explained. Kant reminds once again the humility, when he affirms that he is "niemals etwas mehr als ein Mensch", the image of the great discrepancy between the technical audacity of man and his technical capacities. Through all his scientific texts that we have analyzed, Kant announces the change of paradigm in the apprehension of the natural catastrophe. It will be analyzed as a natural phenomenon, and not according to the perspective of a "coup de destin". He exceeds the status of preacher to become a philosopher of Nature, because the reason of the evil does not lie in the order of Nature but in the excesses and the ignorance of the people. In his work, "Der einzig mögliche Beweisgrund zu einer Demonstration des Daseyns Gottes", published seven years later, Kant makes a clear distinction between the natural causes and the moral causes, stemming from the faults of people, which do not cause misfortune as natural disasters.

Keywords: Immanuel Kant; secularization; natural disaster; nature; God.

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Elena Velescu is PhD Assistant the University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine "Ion Ionescu de la Brad" from Iasi and doctor in philology of Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (La Sorbonne) in Paris. Her PhD thesis was « The representation of natural disasters in literature and painting in the French and German cultural space between the second half of the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century ». She has the following principal areas of interest: comparative literature, European culture and civilization, history of ideas, traductology, German and French literature. She has published articles and specialized studies in magazines and collective volumes, such as “Feminin-Masculin, Povestiri de carieră-viață”, at Institutul European (2016) and coordinated “Le français à l’usage des vétérinaires et des zootechniciens” (2016).

Relevant Aspects of Romanian Constitutional Jurisprudence on the Protection of the Personal Data

Crina Mihaela VERGA¹

Abstract

The topic approached has a particular importance given that the criminal activity relating to information technology is continuously increasing and it can be placed under effective control with difficulty due to the expansion and the development more and more rapid in this area. The paper outlines first the notions of "cybercrime" and "personal data". It presents, then, some relevant decisions of informatics technology pronounced by the Romanian Constitutional Court. Some aspects of the Constitutional instance vision of the subject area to research are highlighted. The issue under discussion is very current, because by two decisions of the Constitutional Court two laws (Law no.289/2008 and Law no.82/2012) had been declared entirely unconstitutional and had not been replaced with an appropriate legislation until the time of this study. The study achieved appears thus as being particularly useful for the Romanian legislator to appropriate the views expressed by the Constitutional Court and to adopt an adequate legislation, corresponding to the them and to the European legislative framework in the field.

Keywords: personal data, Constitutional Court, Romania.

Biodata



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I have graduated the Law Faculty from The University Al.I.Cuza Iasi and also the master (specialisation public and private law).

During 2002-2003 I attended graduate studies at the International Faculty of Comparative Law of the University "Robert Schuman" in Strasbourg (France). In October 2014 I held my thesis in public session at the Faculty of Law from the University of Bucharest.

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I have written and taught specialized courses for civil servants in training programs organized by the Continuing Education Center for civil servants subordinated to the County Council from Iasi and other training providers.

I have participated to national and international conferences.

The most relevant domains of interest are: European Union Law, Constitutional Law, Administrative Law and Comparative Law.

I have published different articles on legal matters in the journals and specialized papers such as: *La participation des citoyens au gouvernement – aspects roumains*, *La libre circulation des personnes et de la force de travail dans l'Union Européenne*, *The National Sovereignty in the Context of the Integration of States in the European Union*, *The role of European Parliament According to the Lisbon Treaty*, *The Criminal Liability of a Republic's President*.

I have also published three articles ISI Proceedings: *Aspects Concerning the Relationships between the Head of State and the Constitutional Jurisdiction in Romania and France*, *Aspects of Romania's Representation at the European Council* and *Aspects of state practice concerning the relationships between the President and the Government in the member states of the European Union*.

The Symbolic Significance of Architecture

Inna VERSHININA¹

Abstract

Cities can tell their history because many buildings reflect the ideas of their era. The symbols of the cities in the 13th century were cathedrals, in the 16th century they were replaced by palaces and at the end of the 19th century skyscrapers became the symbols of engineering thought triumph. The change of historical periods implies the reconstruction of the urban space, there is a construction of symbols of a new era. Political changes inevitably lead to the transformation of urban space. The new government creates its own “places of memory”. Cities are the keepers of history and culture, the buildings reflects the ideas of their era. The buildings of capital cities have the most serious semantic load. Some political leaders begin to create a history from the foundation of the capital city. Washington, Brasilia, Canberra, Ottawa, New Delhi are examples of new capitals. The new capital of the Russian Empire was St. Petersburg. The Soviet power transferred the capital back to Moscow which was being seriously reconstructed. Transformation of the capital is common practice for a new government or a new political leader. Many try to leave a memory of themselves for a long time, creating monumental architectural structures. Reconstruction of Bucharest by Ceausescu is one of the examples of large-scale transformations. Ceausescu wanted to create a new story, and indeed, Bucharest keeps a memory of it. The value of many architectural structures is controversial, but the capital of Romania can tell us a lot about its history via its buildings from different historical periods.

Keywords: City; capital; places of memory; Moscow; Bucharest.

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Assessment on Upper Body Strenght using the Alpha Fit Battery of Tests of the Romanian Young Population Aged between 19-29 Years Old

Teodora WESSELLY¹, Mihaela NETOLITZCHI², Nicoleta LEONTE³,
Camelia BRANET⁴, Ofelia POPESCU⁵

Abstract

We all know that general fitness is a reliable indicator for the health of young people and is a predictor of health in later life, which is a main concern for The Council of Europe. There are several battery tests for the assessment of the physical fitness but in the current literature we haven't found a data base for upper body strength for the population aged 19-29 years old. This paper work aims, on the one hand to find out the level of the upper body strength of the young population from Romania and on the other hand to create a data base for the segment of population aged 19-29 years old, on which future studies can relate or compar. In this study we applied the modified push-up from Alpha Fit battery test to assess the strength and endurance component of musculoskeletal fitness. The experiment was conducted for a period of five months, between 15.10.2016- 15.02.2017 on a sample of 620 subject, 350 mail subjects(56, 77%) and 268 female subjects (43,23%) aged between 19-29 years old, of Romanian nationality, students at Polytechnic University of Bucharest. To analyze the data obtained for male and female subjects we divided the results into 4 quartiles (poorest quartile, second quartile, third quartile, best quartile) according to the Alpha test existing table of reference values.

Keywords: Alpha fit test; young population; upper body strength; Romania.

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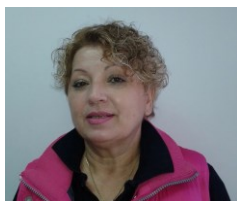
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Competence areas: human motricity, physical education and sport – theory and methodology, specialist in tennis and volleyball.

The scientific activity materialized through studies and articles published in speciality journals and in the volumes of national and international scientific sessions.



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Graduate University of Physical Education and Sport – Bucharest. Ph.D in Physical Education and Sport domain.

The work experience in the domain is 28 years in higher education activity.

Competence areas: human motricity, physical education and sport – theory and methodology, specialist in basketball.

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The work experience in the domain is 17 years, 9 of them are in performance sport domain and the other 8 are in higher education activity.

The relevance and the impact of scientific results has been concluded in articles published in specialities journals and in proceedings of some national and international scientific conferences.

Competence areas: human Motricity, physical education and sport – theory and methodology, didactics of physical education and sport, the theory of sport training, fitness, the management of physical education and sport.



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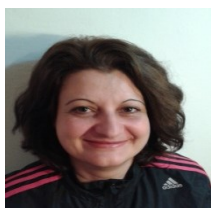
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Competence areas: track and field, human Motricity, physical education and sport – theory and methodology, didactics of physical education and sport, the theory of sport training, fitness.



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The work experience in the domain is 15 years, 12 of them are in Kinetotherapy and Sport domain and the other 3 are in higher education activity.

The relevance and the impact of scientific results has been concluded in articles published in specialities journals and in proceedings of some national and international scientific conferences.

Competence areas: human motricity, physical education and sport – theory and methodology, didactics of physical education and sport, Kinetotherapy, the management of physical education and sport.

Perceptions and Attitudes of Turkish Youth Studying at Hungarian Universities – A Quantitative and Qualitative Approach

Abdulkerim YAVUZASLAN¹

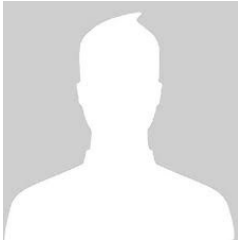
Abstract

In recent years, one could observe a visible increase in the number of Turkish nationals studying in Hungary both on the basis of short-term (one semester) or long-term scholarship programs. Contrarily to the 1990's and early 2000's when Turks have opted for Hungary as they were unable to enter Turkish higher education institutions due to a discriminatory entrance policy in vigor in Turkey, nowadays, they tend to choose the Central European nation for various other reasons. The main goal of our present paper is to discover some of the motivations Turkish students might have and to describe an average Turkish student pursuing his or her studies in Hungary in terms of interest, education strategy and orientation for future career, and of course, the possibilities of research provided by Hungarian actors of the field. Our preconception is that the major issues to deal with while examining the Turkish youth learning in Hungary are that the country is located both physically and culturally closer to Turkey than many other European nations; most Turks strongly believe in the common origin of Turks and Hungarians and develop an interest in the shared past of the two ethnic groups; Hungary provides a high quality higher education in a variety of foreign languages and a European experience for a reasonable price; and finally, the Hungarian government offers a state scholarship for the Turks since 2014. Turkish students studying in Hungary constitute an important bridge between the two countries linked by common values and history and can refresh the developing relationship of Ankara and Budapest.

Keywords: Education, Study Abroad, Hungary, Turkey

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Abdulkerim YAVUZASLAN

My interest lies in the research of the area of management, career management, the impacts of labour market characteristics (e.g., education, employability, unemployment, immigration and asylums problems) on students' careers (now dealing Turkish students) and career perceptions.

Publication in Journal:

Yavuzaslan, A. (2015). The reasons for increasing employment demand in the public sector in Turkey. *Studia Mundi-Economica* 2(2), 176-185.

Yavuzaslan, A., Barışçıl, A., & Fekete-Farkas, M. (2016). Stress and Future Career Aspirations Among University Students in Turkey. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanity Studies*, 8(1), 233–250.

Duel Scene in Sergio Leone's Dollar Trilogy Films

Gurkan YILMAZ¹

Abstract

This essay is about duel scenes in Sergio Leone's Dollar Trilogy films. This essay's aims are, searching aesthetically duels scenes in cinema history and how did it evaluate today? Because Leone found and used new technique and camera angles in this films. Which are never used in Hollywood cinema. Sergio Leone, a film director, created a true milestone of culture following his contribution to film. Sergio Leone introduced a genre, spaghetti films that embrace the existing issues combined with an impeccable sense of art. This essay aims to show particular scenes in those films.

Keywords: Duel Scene; Dollar trilogy; Sergio Leone; The good, The bad and ugly; A Fistful of Dollars; For a Few Dollars More.

Biodata



Gurkan YILMAZ

I was born in 03 July 1986 in Istanbul. My BA was in Theatre school at Dramatic Writing Department. I am studying in Eotvos Lorand university at Films Studies, Budapest, Hungary.

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(In)Equality of Opportunities on the Labour Market: the Case of Romania

Ana-Maria ZAMFIR¹, Cristina MOCANU²

Abstract

In the recent years, social inequalities have become a topic of great interest for many researchers in the world. One of the most relevant dimension of the (in)equality existing in a given society is represented by the participation of individuals to the labour market. Usually, exploring the distribution of opportunities on the labour market aims to assess the volume of inequalities characterising a specific area or country, by taking into consideration various outcomes such as employment, wages, occupational prestige, job satisfaction, etc. Another strand of research in this field is related to the assessment of the impact of variables related to characteristics given to individuals by birth (gender, race, ethnicity, etc.) and characteristics related to their efforts (education and training) on the labour participation outcomes. According to Roemer (1998), equality in opportunity is ensured when the obtained outcomes are similar among individuals with similar efforts, irrespective of their origin or other birth characteristics. This paper aims to explore (in)equality of opportunities on the Romanian labour market. We analyse census data on employment across various groups of individuals. Our results show that both gender and area of residence are important sources of employment inequalities in the Romanian context.

Keywords: employment; inequality; vulnerabilities.

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**Cristina MOCANU**

Sociologist and Ph.D. candidate in sociology, having as main research interests matching labour market needs with educational supply, school-to-work transition, education and employment among ethnic minorities, intersectional studies.

Evaluation of Music Education: Musical Competences and Self-confidence in Teaching

Stefanija Leshkova ZELENKOVKA¹, Aida ISLAM²

Abstract

This paper refers to the influence of the music curriculum upon music education of the future teachers at the Faculty of Pedagogy in Skopje, R. Macedonia. The academy program is very important for developing musical competences, thereby self-confidence as essential for self-efficacy in teaching. Given that studying music need more time and continuous practice, the aim was to perceive if the current course provides generalists the necessary knowledge and skills. A research was conducted among the students (N 42) who had finished the internship (2015/16). The questionnaire was designed to perceive their previous music activities, attitude toward music education, and the music experience in class teaching. According to the responses, gender, musical background and the attitude don't affect the music competences ($t=1,141, df(40) p>0.05$), ($F=0,453, df(40) p>0.05$). The acquired musical skills turned out to be the most important ($\beta = 0,894, p <0,01$) in influencing the confidence ($R^2=0,79, F(1,146)=580,815, p<0,01$). Due to the results, students have the justified need for longer lasting music studying and the longer internship in schools. The recommendation is reviewing the curriculum according to useful student insights also as one of the postulates of EU higher education concept.

Keywords: Future teachers; higher education; musical competences; teaching music.

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Biodata


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Professor of musicology in the Music Academy University “Goce Delchev” Shtip, R. Macedonia. Graduated at the Faculty of Music in Skopje. PhD in Music science. Major research interest: Music education, musicology, music tradition, sociology of music. Author of two books. Participated in many international scientific conferences in London, Nice, Vienna, Boston, Prague, Roma, Istanbul etc. Some of the published manuscripts in the international journals are: *Socology Study*, *Journal of Academic Studies*, *Asian Social Science*, *Review of European Studies*, *Musicological Annual*, *Grove Music Dictionary* etc.


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Workshop | **Strategic Highlights of Psychosocial Intervention for Children and Youth**

Main Organizer Institution | State Pedagogical University „Ion Creanga” from Chisinau

Co-organizers | LUMEN Research Center in Social & Humanistic Sciences, Romania & Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, Stefan cel Mare University from Suceava, Romania

Chair | PhD **Tatiana FOCSA**, PhD Candidate, Lecturer, Department of Social Work, Faculty of Psychology and Special Psychopedagogy, State Pedagogical University „Ion Creanga” from Chisinau

Overview | This workshop is dedicated to a large topic related with psychosocial intervention for children and youth. Especially it will be discussed the problem of loneliness, protection and intervention, about the culture work development in pupils with special educational needs, the formation of personality tolerance at senior pupils, stress resistance as diminution factor of inclination to addictive behavior in adolescents and some aspects of the role of public administration in Child's Protection in Republic of Moldova. The aim of workshop is to highlight the most frequent problems of children and young people and propose the solution to solve it.

Topics | Psychology and Social work

Room | **C407** | 15:00 – 17:00

Language of Presentation | Romanian

Relationship between Self-Actualization and Loneliness in Young Adults

Carolina PERJAN¹, Sergiu SANDULEAC², Victoria PLĂMĂDEALĂ³

Abstract

The present study tested the relationship between loneliness and self-actualization in young adults. Three different instruments of loneliness investigation for a total 8 scale were completed by a sample of young adults, based on a Moldovan university-student sample of 304 participants aged 20 to 25 years ($m=22.59$, $SD=2.07$). The integrated research of phenomenon of loneliness uses the benefits one-dimensional scales as well as the benefits of the multidimensional scales with the reference to the type of the loneliness. To make an emphasis on the integrated approach of the loneliness in research it was used both, one-dimensional and multidimensional scales. One-dimensional scale UCLA correlated with self actualization factors: time ration, self regard, human values, spontaneity, sociability, nature of man, flexibility. Subscales of multidimensional Smidt - Sermat Differential Loneliness Scale scale correlated with the following self actualization factors: time ratio, self regard, spontaneity, nature of man, sociability, human values, self acceptance and human nature. All the scales of the Korchagina's loneliness scale correlated with: time ratio, human nature, cognitive ratio, self acceptance, self - regard. General indicators of loneliness: UCLA, Smidt - Sermat Differential Loneliness Scale scale, Korchagina's loneliness scale correlated with general self actualization indicator. Though weak self-actualization has a direct influence on the probability of the appearance of the loneliness. This research indicated that loneliness in different context of manifestation has relationship between self actualization factors. This study suggests developing and implementing a psychosocial

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intervention program in order to self actualization growing in order to diminish loneliness in young adults.

Keywords: loneliness, self-actualization, young adults, multidimensional approach, integrative approach.

Biodata



Perjan CAROLINA is an Associate Professor, Ph.D in Psychology, Dean of the Faculty of Psychology and Special Psychopedagogy, at the State Pedagogical University „Ion Creanga” from Chisinau in the Republic of Moldova. She is the member of the editorial board of scientific journal „Psychology. Special Pedagogy. Social Work” from Republic of Moldova.

Mrs. Perjan teaches courses as: Social Psychology, The Organization of Psychological Service Family psychology (first cycle – license) and Psycho Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing Method, Family therapy, Group psychology and crowd, Political psychology, Personal development training (second cycle – master). Mrs. Perjan is the author of diverse publications including a handbook for students, methodical teaching papers and over 100 scientific articles. She actively has participated in international projects.



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Plămădeală VICTORIA is a member of the Social Assistance Chair within the Faculty of Psychology and Special Psychopedagogy, State Pedagogical University „Ion Creangă” from Chisinau, the last 5 years on the position of senior lecturer. She is Ph.D candidate at the Psychology Department at the same university. She is interested in research of loneliness in young adults. She has thought courses: Anatomy and physiology of the central nervous system; Physiology of ages; Social work in mental health; Adoption and foster care; Ethics and deontology of social assistance; Social assistance for people with disabilities. Mrs. Plămădeală is the co-author of the compendiums to the “Anatomy of CNS” and “Social assistance in the domain of mental health” and over 20 scientific publications.

The Institutions of Public Administration of Child's Protection of Republic of Moldova

Andrei SMOCHINĂ¹, Tatiana FOCȘA²

Abstract

The state has a fundamental responsibility towards the destiny of every citizen, especially towards children that represent the future of the country. The state contribution to the activity of child protection is manifested by guaranteeing the functioning of institutions, services and public or private structures, which are responsible for child care and protection. Social protection of people in general and of children in particular represents the key-element of the social reforms and the main direction of the state social policy. As social activity, the public administration fulfils the general interest expressed within the law, accordingly being the activity that organizes and enforces the law till the concrete material fact. The public authorities intervene every time when the child's development, safety or physical and moral integrity are endangered. The research issue consists in determining the institutions of public administration of child's protection and analyzing the competences of these institutions regulated in the European acts, in the normative acts of the Republic of Moldova and in many other acts that are subordinated to the law. The analysis of the national judicial practice shows that in all cases which are related directly or indirectly to the best interest of the child, the presence of the guardianship authority is mandatory. The best interest of the child is the principle that represents the supreme concern in the judicial and extrajudicial procedures with children involvement. Thus, all regulations approved in the field of respecting and promoting the child's rights, as well as any legal act issued or, according to case, concluded within the mentioned field are subordinated with priority to the principle of the best interest of the child. Thus, by the given investigation, the authors tend to reveal which of public authorities is

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involved in the protection of child's rights, as well as to analyze the practices of the European states regarding the subject under discussion.

Keywords: public institution; state administration; protection; safety; child; best interest.

Biodata



Andrei SMOCHINĂ

Habilitated Doctor in Legal Sciences, Professor; he contributed to the research of the following scientific fields: The General Theory of Law and Constitutional Law Branch. The most relevant domains of interest are the competences of central and territorial public authorities regarding the protection of different categories of people in order to enforce the respect for their fundamental rights. The scientific activity is realized within the taught disciplines: *The Universal History of State and Law*, *Constitutional Jurisdiction*, *The Constitutional Law of the Republic of Moldova*. He is the scientific supervisor of many doctoral theses and reviewer of many articles and scientific studies. The professor brought a huge contribution to the legal science in general and to the constitutional law in special.



Tatiana FOCȘA

University lecturer and researcher in Social Work and Law, working on developing a new concept named "Procedure of establishing the child's residence in public law". Scientific activities and interests based on researching and expanding topics as: "Considerations regarding the notions of 'family', 'child', 'minor' in the context of the national and international regulations"; "national and international normative framework of regulating the concepts of family and child's rights"; "The Procedural Practices of Establishing the Child's Residence in the Republic of Moldova"; "Mediation in the cases of establishment the child's residence and the role of foster authorities in these situations", etc. Besides the scientific activity, I'm working as Expert in accrediting the providers of social services.

The Formation of Personality Tolerance at Senior Pupils

Otilia STAMATIN¹, Victoria ADĂSCĂLIȚĂ²

Abstract

This work is authors' expression on essence of tolerance as a personality moral feature, reflecting the attitude of people to the multidimensionality of the world, diversity of cultures and uniqueness of the individual as supreme value and most important condition for the coexistence of people and self-realization of everyone, manifested in understanding the unity of the world and the interdependence of people, in recognizing the principle of complementarity, in recognizing the equality of individuals in society and their right to self-expression, the desire and ability to understand and accept the other, implementing the principles of partnership. We ground the idea that preadolescence is the sensitive age for forming this feature. We introduce outcomes of the tolerance development level study at high-school adolescents and tolerant and non-tolerant people psychological profile. We demonstrate that the central element of tolerance is the understanding and recognition of the value of the diversity of the world and people in all their manifestations, the value of different opinion, view, position, culture. A decisive role in tolerance manifestations is played by subject's attitude to something or someone. Tolerance manifestations also depend on subject's skills, primarily communicative ones. It was revealed that increasing tolerance level is facilitated by the ability to control own emotions, to dose them; flexibility, development, expressiveness of emotions; domination of positive emotions; desire to approach people on an emotional basis; positive self-perception and self-attitude; developed intellect, strong "I", diplomacy, self-sufficiency; moral-business orientation of personality. The work briefly introduces the formative program aimed at a comprehensive impact on students' personality and the outcomes of its implementation, witnessing a significant

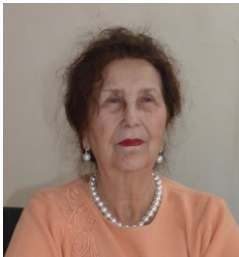
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increase of adolescents' tolerance level, enabling to reach positive changes in the emotional, motivational and value spheres and in the personality of senior pupils in general, contributing to the effective formation of tolerance.

Keywords: tolerance, personality, senior pupils, emotional features, self-attitude, motivation, forming experiment.

Biodata



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Stamatin Otilia, is an Associate Professor, Ph.D in Psychology at the Psychology Chair of the State Pedagogical University "Ion Creangă" in Chisinau, Moldova. Since 2000 – Head of Scientific Research Laboratory in Applied Psychology. Attended 4 contests organized by the Academy of Science of RM and won 4 Republican projects. Nowadays working on "Initial and Continuous training of psychologies in the field of children protection against violence". Teaching courses in leadership psychology, social psychology, psychology of communication; leading researches for Diploma, Master and PhD degree on leadership psychology, education psychology in schools, Army, penitentiaries. Member of the National Council for Attestation and Accreditation and Accreditation Commission for Organizations in sphere of science. Member of the International Movement "Pedagogues for Peace and Understanding", Chairperson of the Republican Movement; participated in numerous international projects aimed at promoting peace in the World and in an USA funded international project aimed at leaders formation in public education of Moldova. Over 150 scientific works and a monograph; coordinator of 5 volumes of scientific publications and 3 manuals for teachers and students. Twice awarded with the Title Professor Emeritus of the Academy of Public Administration by President of RM. Awarded with the medals "Meritul Civic" and "Om emerit" of RM.



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Stress Resistance as Diminution Factor of Inclination to Addictive Behavior in Adolescents

Otilia STAMATIN¹, Larisa SINIȚARU²

Abstract

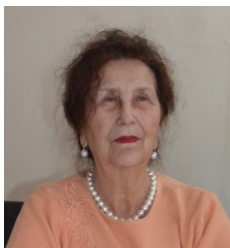
The given work substantiates the idea, that the age of adolescence is characterized by emotional instability, weak stress resistance, personal immaturity, combined with the desire to be accepted by the others, the fact very often causing deviant and later on addictive forms of behavior. Taking into consideration the connection between the adolescent stress resistance and their inclination to addictive behavior we worked out and tested the program aimed at lowering the dependence index through the raise of stress resistance level in adolescents. The analysis of the data received showed that the majority of adolescents aged 13-15 demonstrate low level of stress resistance (62.2%). Girls are less stress resistant than boys (75% and 52.7% respectively). The results of the method on revealing the dependence inclination showed that the most problematic are the 14 year old adolescents. Their index of food, alcohol, tv and computer dependence is the highest. Compared with girls boys demonstrate greater behavioral dependences both on medium and high levels. The statistical analysis confirmed the connection between adolescent stress resistance and their inclination to addictive behavior. That made possible to work out and test the program (its principles and essence are stated in brief in the article) aimed at the raise of stress resistance level thus lowering the inclination to addictive behavior. The comparative analysis of the data received in the test and experimental groups before and after the program confirmed our assumption about the connection between two mentioned above variables and the efficiency of the intervention worked out by us and aimed at the lowering the level of the addictive behavior.

Keywords: stress resistance, forms of deviant behavior.

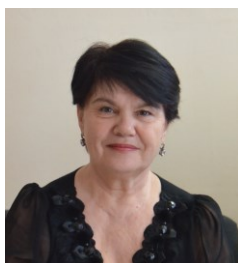
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Training of Pedagogic Model Work Culture to Students with Special Educational Needs

Valentina STRATAN¹, Viorica CERNEAVSCHI²

Abstract

The research was focused on the fact that certain conditions may contribute to the formation pedagogical work culture for students with special educational needs, unsatisfactory quality through its effects on labor activity in one desirable. In this context, we consider it essential to increase the knowledge, skills and attitude of service of emotional-value to labor activity to students with special educational needs. This goal was achieved in the research done by developing and implementing a model of pedagogical training to students in grades primary. In a general sense, the model is a system of means, methods, processes and techniques that aims, through common activity "subject-matter", to guide students in developing the skills of its general and individual and emotional development and values, to strengthen and expand to them the knowledge, skills General to facilitate increased levels of employment and contribute to the formation of emotional-value attitude to work, and its results. The work culture pedagogical training to students with special educational needs has three essential blocks: block cognitive, practical and action-place-block emotional value.

Keywords: special educational needs, special educational model, work culture, processes and techniques.

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Biodata



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Viorica CERNEAVSCHI is a member of the Social Assistance Chair within the Department of Psychology and Special Psychopedagogy from Chişinău State Pedagogical University „Ion Creangă”, senior lecturer. She is Ph.D candidate at the Department of Special Pedagogy at the same university. She is interested in the rehabilitation for children with special educational needs. She teaches courses as: Communication and counseling. Psychosociology Victim and Rehabilitation Services. Third Age People Social Assistance. Social assistance in school. Mrs. Cerneavschi is the co-author of the compendiums to the “Third Age People Social Assistance” and over 20 scientific articles.

Dimensions of Psychopedagogic Preparation of the Child with Severe Seeing Deficiency for School

Angela VERDEȘ¹, Maria VÎRLAN², Oleseă FRUNZE³

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to establish specifics of preparation for school of children with blindness, and designing a correctional complex program - experimentally based on psychopedagogical models for preparing children with blindness for school. After evaluating these pedagogical models it is confirmed its effectiveness for the balanced development of the training process for school. The survey data confirm the indisputable importance of psychopedagogical models for training for school. In a new approach was experimentally investigated the level of school readiness for children with blindness. As a result has been diagnosed the level of readiness of preschool blind children through various techniques and methods developed or adapted and there were determined new components of preparing blind children for school, under the restructuring of the special education system in our republic (implementation of integrated education). The present article brings key information to national research in the field of pedagogy (meanings related with educational practices) which can be used in the initial and continuous training of psychopedagogues, educators, parents and other actors concerned about the development of preschool blind child, also the results can be included in various trainings, courses and other educational resources. This study is determined by the contradiction which shows, on one hand, insufficient studies about the problems of preparation of children with severe impairments of vision, requesting the cognitive activity and personality at the beginning of the school, and on the other,

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the need to develop psychopedagogical models to facilitate school insertion of children with blindness.

Keywords: blindness, blind, visually impaired, preparation for school, intellectual component, social - relational component, psycho-pedagogical model.

Biodata



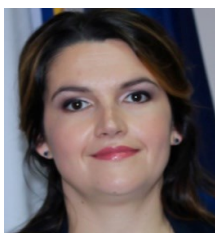
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to Social Work, Problems and Social Policies; Social service system; Psychosociology of poverty; Family and gender equality; Family and child welfare. Mrs. Frunze is the co-author of the compendiums to the “Social assistance of vulnerable groups” and over 25 scientific publications.

Workshop | **Olympic Values in Contemporary Society**

Main Organizer Institution | State University of Physical Education and Sport of Moldova, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova; Faculty of Physical Education and Sports within the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iasi, Romania

Co-organizers | LUMEN Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences & LUMEN Conference Center (LUMEN Association) Iasi, Romania

Chair | Lecturer PhD **Cristian Mihail RUS**, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Faculty of Physical Education and Sport

Aims & Scope | Our aim is to find out if Olympic values are the same or are influenced by the evolution of the society and Olympic movement.

Topics | Ethics, volunteerism, solidarity, tolerance, excellence, justice, Olympics.

The Benefits of Mindfulness Practice for Athletes

Paula DROSESCU¹

Abstract

Achieving athletic performance is based not just on specific training, recovery after effort and adequate medication for effort, but also on managing emotions and mastering the train of thought. There are cases in which hundreds of hours of training don't reflect in the results achieved, because the athlete isn't able to overcome their inner dialogue or is dominated by the emotions he/she feels. However, it is possible to keep these situations, emotions and trains of thought under control. Those who work in the field of mental training know many techniques and methods for achieving this goal. One such possibility is mindfulness, a practice of awareness that arises through cultivating attention and being present in the present moment, non-judgmentally - as defined by Jon Kabat-Zinn. In other words, it can be considered to be anything we do that: (1) systematically regulates attention and energy, (2) thus influencing and possibly even transforming the quality of our experiences, (3) with the purpose of understanding the full range of human nature and (4) of our relations with others and with the world. The practice of mindfulness implies a combination of breathing techniques with an awareness of information coming from the body, non-judgmental and non-critical attention on thought patterns, emotions, feelings, thoughts. The purpose is to cultivate a state of peace and inner calm, that would allow for the use of all our resources to the maximum. The practice of mindfulness has such benefits as: self awareness, self-management, social awareness and the management of our relations with others – in other words, it helps us to be more present, more adapted to the moment, in better resonance with others and to regulate our emotions. The practice of mindfulness is not something that would come as a burden for the already busy life of athletes – on the contrary: it would be a way for them to make full use, to the maximum, of their potential and their work.

Keywords: mindfulness, athletes, performance, practice.

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Biodata

**Paula DRODESCU**

Dr. Paula Drosescu has a PhD in Medicine and is a Professor at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports at "Al. I. Cuza" University of Iasi. Her main interests of study and research are the fields of sports medicine and mental training for top-level athletes. Her publications include: The use of visualization technique in sports (6th European Sports Medicine Congress, 2009), The modification of one's belief system as an important factor in improving athletic performance (2013), A study of the relation between self-esteem and athletic success (co-author, 2013), Building athletic success using techniques borrowed from Coaching (2014), Mindfulness in social context (2016).

Author and co-author of 6 books and over 75 articles published in scientific volumes and journals indexed in national and international databases.

Special Olympic Activities

Pia Simona FĂGĂRAȘ¹

Abstract

Special Olympics encourages social inclusion and active involvement of pupils and teachers from schools in Romania. Through partnerships with these schools, bring the sport and its benefits more closely to community life and for people with intellectual disabilities. “Adapted physical education and Sport” is a international program what aims the following introduction of programs of Special Olympics (SO) in the universities of physical education and sports, physical therapy or special motion by including courses of physical education and sports for persons with intellectual disabilities in the curriculum. Base on that, university students from University of Medicine and Pharmacy from Targu Mures specialization balneofiziokinetotherapy and physical education and sport have participated in various training activities like volunteer for the Special Olympic. The differentes actions organised by them for children from special schools and Foundations have promoted respect, friendship. Children and youngest with intellectual disabilities who participate in different sport activity have a better physical condition and high motor skills.

Keywords: special olympic; fair-play; respect, volunteering, students.

Biodata



Pia Simona FĂGĂRAȘ

Pia Simona Făgăraș, PhD lecturer at University of Medicine and Pharmacy from Târgu Mureș has graduated the licence degree at Faculty of Physical Education and Sport from Iași and a master degree at National Academy of Physical Education and Sport from Bucuresti, Master degree and PhD degree at University ”Transilvania” from Brașov. She attended training sessions organized

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at home. She is author and co-author of 3 books and more 30 articles published in scientific volumes and journals indexed in international data base. Among the areas of interest include: basketball, body posture, anthropometry, biomechanics, quality of life.

Fair Play and Happiness through Sports

FAIRHAP Project - (579709-EPP- 1-2016- 2-EL- SPO-SCP)

Mihai Radu IACOB¹

Abstract

FAIRHAP project seeks to provide the necessary awareness to children about basic human values through sports training. Sports contribute to the improvement of health, to psychological balance, cultivation of ethics and social values. The objective is to instil and teach children, at an age that is most vital to the development of character and personality, all the universal values that are concentrated in the Olympic ideals, through participation in sports activities, using a specially formulated educational material. This will be achieved by a strong partnership between five partners that complement each other with their background, experience and expertise, in related EU and nationally funded projects that aim to fulfill the aims of EU sports policies, either through applications and studies or through their educational work. FAIRHAP will implement a set of activities that realize the project objectives, supported by management and dissemination activities. A research report, which will contain a review of the current status of awareness and sports policies about the FAIRHAP principles, and will eventually form the basis for the development of the educational material and the teaching plans for the sports teachers, will be developed. A group of executive coaches from all partner countries will study and review the material and will mentor sports teachers in their own countries about the principles of FAIRHAP and the methodology of the material they must use for the training of the children. Children will be evaluated before and after the training sessions and results will be formulated in a final report. All outputs shall be accessible on-line, through a website that will hold all relevant material, in all partner languages. Open tournaments shall be held at the end of the project, in order to observe the athletic behavior

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of children in the subjects of the project and to present the outcomes of the project to the public and the relevant stakeholders.

Keywords: Olympic ideals, fair-play, racism, equal chance, violence in sport.

Biodata



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Experience a Year of Preparation for the Olympics

Liviu MIHĂILESCU¹

Abstract

Based on the maximum uttered by Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games, namely "The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, as in life no matter the triumph but the struggle. Essential not to conquer but to fight well. "I thought that the most important thing in my career as a teacher-coach is to prepare an athlete who come to participate in the Olympics. If we take into consideration the definition of sports training included in the dictionary terminology ie "sports training it is a 'pedagogical process conducted systematically and continuously adaptability of the human body to physical effort, technical, tactical and psychological intense, in order to obtain high results in one of the forms of practicing competitive exercise ', we conclude that important sport is primarily to participate in a competition of scale, the Olympics is the biggest sports event, and then get results , resulting in medals, records or how best places in the rankings. I had the honor and pleasure to prepare an athlete to participate in the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, 2016 in the 4x400 meters women relay race of Romania, which was ranked 14. It is important that this relay qualified for this edition, attended by 207 countries, qualification not obținuto than 16 countries.

Keywords: Olympic Games, athletics, race, records, training.

Biodata



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Ancient and Modern History of the Athletic Olympic Games

Liviu MIHĂILESCU¹, Sebastian ENACHE²

Abstract

Ancient Olympic Games, originally called the Olympic Games (Agones Olympiakoi) consisted of a series of athletic competitions taking place in an arena between cities of ancient Greece. They started in 776 BC in Olympia, Greece, and were celebrated until 393, when they were abolished by the Roman emperor Theodosius I. Some sources consider 884 year î.h.r. the probable date of the first Olympic Games, however, historians since 776 î.h.r. There is a chronological sequence of games. After 1,500 years of interruption, the 1896 Athens Olympic Games were resumed. Rebuilding of the tournament was due to Frenchman Pierre de Coubertin. An important role in the revival of the Olympic Games and the Gospel he played Zappa. The number of athletes participating in the Olympic Games has increased from 241 (from 14 countries) at the Olympics in 1896-11400 (from 207 countries) at the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro in 2016. Athletics merges with Olympic history. Historical documents confirm the inclusion of tournaments running, jumping and throwing in all celebrations „, "or „, the games' ancient Greek. Running is carried on a sandy track with a length of about 192 m (600 feet of Hercules), width of approximately 30 m, the track called „, STADIE ". Races scheduled: speed runs on a STADIE (PFM „, dromos "), short jog speed; Speed running long on two stages by avoiding a pole fixed to the end of a STADIE „, "(PFM „, Diaula"); resistance runs short on four stages (hippicos) and resistance runs long, eight to forty-two furlongs (dolichos). The jumps are practiced as the long jump with a jump elk and moose in length, sample the athletic pentathlon and the only throws the discus throw and javelin.

Keywords: Olympic Games, athletics, race, records.

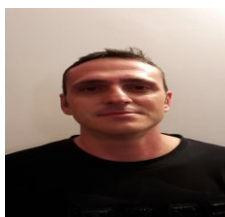
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Basketball – Simply Spectacular

Ionut ONOSE¹

Abstract

Although it appears for the first time in the Summer Olympic Games of 1936, basketball game manages to attract a large number of practitioners in a relatively short time. Its spectacular game, technique and tactics, as well as the regulation creases on the fundamental principles of olympism. From the participation of the American Dream Team in 1992, people have had the opportunity to watch legendary players in the NBA. It was the moment that the game of basketball has become the maximum point of attraction of the Barcelona Olympics. At the last Olympics (Rio 2016) Team USA won its 15th Gold Medal (99-96 vs. Serbia) promoting a fair play, the word in order, demonstrating to the world as the sport put together with different people, different concepts, but are brought together under the same banner: the promotion of education and preserving human dignity.

Keywords: Basketball, NBA, Dream Team, Olympic Games.

Biodata



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Onose Ionut Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport in the Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi, Romania. He was divisional coach (2011) and currently the head coach of the university basketball team, manifest a obvious passion for the game of basketball, discipline that he's

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In the year 2016 was physical trainer at ACS Penicilina a first-division volleyball team and managed to contribute to the subsequent results of the team.

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Leisure Swimming and its Relation with the Olympic Values

Renato Gabriel PETREA¹

Abstract

The Fundamental Principles of Olympics are stated in the Olympic Book and they come down to: Olympics and sports as a right for everyone. Swimming can be considered a mainstream sport due to its large influence on improving the general health and can be practiced at any age, since the first months of life until old age, because of the ease with which one can divide the effort. Thanks to the many changes this sports produces in the body and to the hygienic conditions is practiced in, swimming is one of the most complete sports. Swimming has several effects:

- positive character traits are developed through swimming such as determination, courage, perseverance, patience, willingness to overcome the difficulties;
 - the educational side is developed in the climate of sportsmanship and of the sporting life ethics (getting used to order and discipline and to respecting and helping each other reflects in the educational plan);
 - swimming should be studied as a social phenomenon; it can be a part of leisure that should be exploited to the fullest and well organized .
- Therefore, we should create the right environment for swimming development in modern life. Through regular swimming the child improves their physical condition and self-confidence by gaining new knowledge and physical skills but he also understands what the success and the defeat depend on. Moreover, the results, whether positive or negative, can teach them to control their impulses, prepare them for socializing in the future and help them to make friends from a young age. Therefore, the importance of practicing swimming is not only about the health and spending our free time in a fun way, but it has also beneficial effects on cognitive ability, conscience and moral development, showing the children the importance of rules and fair-play when they win as well as when they lose.

Keywords: swimming, children, Olympic values, sport leisure.

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University, 2007-2010, received the title of PHD graduate in Marketing in 2011.

Teaching subjects: Research Methodology, Support/Training for Dissertation, Swimming, Swimming - Rowing Practice. *Research directions:* sports marketing, institutional visual identity, public relations in sports.

Olympics in the Time of Cold War.

Cristiana Lucretia POP¹

Abstract

The 1950's were marked by the arms race and the fear of a possible nuclear war between the US and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Sports were used as a vehicle for superiority of one political regime over the other. Champion athletes were used for propaganda purposes as models for the supremacy of communism, because their international visibility in sports competitions. In counterpart the USA, after losing the top nation position in favor of Soviet Union in 1956 and 1960, considered winning in Olympic Games a matter of national prestige. The athlete for whom the flag is hoisted and the national anthem is sung, is the bearer of this prestige and his or her image is inevitably associated with the country and system effectiveness. The “sporting Cold War” determined also some excesses and harmful experiments over the social life and health of athletes. In the Olympics arena, the Cold War culminates in the boycott of the 1980 and 1984 Games. The US did not participate at the event held in Moscow, in protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. A further 60 nations supported this position, leaving the Games less competitive and offering the host country the opportunity to dominate the classification. In retaliation, the next Games, held in Los Angeles in 1984 were boycotted by the USSR, who expressed doubts about security measures. Fifteen nations, influenced by the communist power supported the boycott. Changes in the international political landscape since 1989 were reflected in the Olympic Games in Barcelona 1992 participation, when for the first time since 1972, no country boycotted the Olympic competition.

Keywords: Olympic movement, political tensions, boycotts, propaganda, supremacy.

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Promoting Tolerance and Respect for Each Other in Primary Schools through Sports Activities

Ileana-Monica POPOVICI¹

Abstract

Physical activities and sports in primary school have an important role in children's complex development, in their faster adaptation for new educational requirements, contributing to acquiring an active learning context. In addition to this, sports activities lead children to use interpersonal skills, facilitating the easier integration in small groups. This paper should clarify educator's understandings of how the Olympic ideals (in particular, the ideal of tolerance and respect for others in physical activity and sports) can contribute to people's sense of self-worth. The aim of this article is the promotion of tolerance and respect for each other in primary schools, using indoor and outdoors sports activities so that children may develop a tolerant, reflective attitude and social skills. The educators must show children the importance of sports activities and promotion of equality. Also they have to educate children about tolerance and integration in society of citizens of varied genders, races, cultures and religions. They will try to motivate in youngsters the development of good behavior and conduct during the practice of sports. That is to develop the sense of fair-play and respect for the adversary that we wish to be carried on to everyday life.

Keywords: sports activities, Olympic ideals, children, behavior.

Biodata



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from 1996 to 2000 and a master degree *Educational Politics* from 2001 to 2003 at Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences. Also she holds a PhD degree from 2003-2009 granted by "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași, Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences. She followed several educational programs, training courses and was a member in different national and international projects. She obtained a scholarships by Erasmus Plus, Higher Education Staff Mobility for Teaching in Turkey 2011, in Germany 2013 and in Portugal 2017. Author and co-author of ten books and 35 articles published in scientific volumes and journals indexed in international databases, focused on her areas of interest: handball, sports psychology, early education, pedagogy of primary school, educational policy in sports.

Foreign Sport Brands in Communist Romania during the '80s

Alexandru-Rareş PUNI¹

Abstract

During the Communist regime in Romania, similarly to other Eastern countries, all democratic elements were abolished, and the State had complete control upon society. For the common people, those times also meant that the state borders remained closed with/for the non-communist countries. Only a few were those able to move freely beyond the Iron Curtain, and the foreign cultural influences had difficulties reaching the Romanian society. Nevertheless, Romanians knew the lyrics of all Beatles songs, wore bell bottom jeans and did their hair like the Bee Gees. The existing Romanian market for large scale selling contained exclusively local brands and products, or others imported for the other Soviet countries. Food, clothing, electronics or home devices manufactured by West-European or American brands were not at all available in Romania. The companies producing sport equipment or sport clothing made no exception. Their products could not be bought in Romanian stores, and they could only be brought from abroad by foreign students who came here to study or by those who had the permission to travel outside (sailors, various state officials etc.). Our present study aims at analyzing the situation of foreign sport brands (for example Adidas) in Romania during the 80's. Although officially these were not available in Romanian stores, they were highly valued by the youth, and were commonly associated with freedom and democracy. Moreover, they were worn by the Romanian sportsmen during international competitions, and became extremely popular. For instance, the Romanian football team Steaua won the European Champions Cup in 1986 wearing, surprisingly, Adidas equipment. These sport brands, symbols of the democratic world, gradually took over the Romanian market.

Keywords: sport equipment, football, Nicolae Ceausescu, F.C. `Steaua Bucharest`, marketing.

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Olympism in Society Promoted by University Students Olympic Group „Maricica Puica”

Liliana-Elisabeta RADU¹

Abstract

“Excellence, Respect, Friendship” are the most important values promoted by the International Olympic Committee. As part of the Olympic Movement, the University Students Olympic Group “Maricica Puica”(USOG-MP) has the aim to promote Olympism and Olympic ideals through sport in local community at different ages, from kindergarten to university students. The actions of the USOG-MP are to engage youngest population into physical activities and sports activities in order to create a good habits and behaviours. Sports activities such as Olympic day create an Olympic atmosphere with introduction in Olympic principles in all spheres of life. Here it is not important to find out who is the fastest or stronger athlete, important is to respect the rules, teammates, opponents, referees and not in the end coaches, family or spectators. All activities are not just for elite athletes but for all, not for a short time but a permanent style of life, not only for victory but for participation, understanding and cooperation.

Keywords: education; fair-play; values; principles.

Biodata



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Author and co-author of five books and over 50 articles published in scientific volumes and journals indexed in international databases. Among her areas of interest, it is worth noting athletics, body posture, quality of life and physical activity, Olympic education, etc.

Fundamental Values of Olympism Promoted Through the Instructive-Educative Process Content in Primary Schools

Mihaela RUS¹

Abstract

The Olympic phenomenon initially appeared in ancient Greece and became in time, a modern philosophical term, which addresses both issues reason and of physical development. This life philosophy combines the physical, motivational and intellectual qualities of the individual, through the association of sports to the area of culture and education. The fundamental values of Olympics can be found in the general and specific objectives of the topics studies by pupils in primary school and are transposed in the content of accessible learning and they are approached in an interdisciplinary manner. As such, objectives such as the development of the human beings, balanced from a physical, psychological and spiritual point of view as seen from the perspective of ethical and universal fundamental principles, the establishment of the connection between physical education and sports and culture, the creation of a pacifist society through reciprocal understanding, the idea of friendship and fair-play are not just objectives to achieve through the curricula of physical education and sports, but through all the other topics taught in schools. The fundamental values of Olympics are at the basis of all human activity domains.

Keywords: education; planning; lifestyle; healthy future.

Biodata



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Theoretical Particularities of the Teaching Styles and Practical Realities in Physical Education and Sports

Cristian Mihail RUS¹

Abstract

It has been known for ages that Nike's wreath of Laurel leaves, the ancient Greek goddess, which were offered to Olympic Champions, hide plenty of hard work, diligence and at least four years of training. Today, we have a more profound understanding of factors and relations between those factors (age, gender, soma, physiology, geography, pedagogy, education etc.) which open up new horizons of understanding the phenomenon. To add to that, Physical Education and Sports students are the ones which gain the knowledge to be passed on to the future generations. In this context, we know that the teaching style is the one conferring quality to the message. This style is formed while studying and adaptively perfected while performing the activities of teaching. The theoretical basis for teaching today is well highlighted, starting in 1966 by Muska Mosstron in his paper, *Teaching Physical Education*, where he pointed out eleven styles of teaching. In 2008 Sicilia-Camacho Alvaro and David Brown picked up this idea and mentioned wight of these styles. Each situation is well argued, but it is now widely accepted by all scholars in the field of teaching, that while forming the future Physical education and Sports teacher it is necessary to focus the attention on two clear tasks: individualised learning and the cognitive process. As such, the reality of this research field's future is a goal achieved through a homogeneous mixture of literature specialised on this field, the elements o the curricula and the practical activities. Perhaps the scholarly literature and the practical activites should be brought closer to each other and analysed critically. The future Physical Education and Sports Teacher should be able to go beyond the technical level and become the professional that brings his experiences to class together with his identity in order to support the development of his career.

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Keywords: algorithmisation, predictability, synchronisation, perspectives, applicability.

Biodata

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Human Rights and the Olympics between Desiderate and Reality

Oana RUSU¹

Abstract

Sport and politics are two areas that are intermingled. The huge potential of sport has been exploited by politics, becoming an instrument of foreign policy of a nation. At the same time, decisions on sport structures were politicized in order to ensure continuity and to raise interest in participation. International sport is a constitutive element of international relations between states. Sport without barriers is a fundamental human right, a principle included in the Olympic Charter. Together with tolerance, equality, fair play, solidarity and peace, non-discrimination is a core goal of the Olympic Movement and other international organizations which defend the interests of the individual. Olympics is the biggest multi-sport event ever, regarded a tool to promote international peace, respecting human dignity. Throughout time, the modern Olympics have faced with a range of events that reveal reverse of the medal - many forms of discrimination of individuals and / or groups as a result of the politicization of sport. Human rights infringements aimed at both direct actors involved (athletes, officials) and host community members or spectators at sporting events. Supported by the growing interest of media, but also of society manifested sensitivity to this issue, the Olympics can be a meeting point for human rights activism, but also the most peaceful solving way of political disagreements between states.

Keywords: human rights, politics, Olympic Movement, Olympics, values.

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Sport for All - Health and Leisure

Ilie-Cătălin ȘTIRBU¹, Cătălina Mihaela ȘTIRBU²

Abstract

Sport for All is understood today by International Olympic Committee (C.I.O.) as a whole sports activities accessible to all, even to the children, adolescents, adults, the elderly, the strong and the weak, the healthy or disabled people. Sport for All is one of the socio-cultural aspects society and at the same time an element of quantification of the state of development of a nation. The diversity of physical activities they offer make it accessible all as a means of leisure activities that:

- Ensure each physical and mental development, his attorney dynamic balance and health;
- Helps everyone to meet the need for participation (environmental integration exercise responsibility) of communication (human relations) and expression;
- Allow compensation everyday stress;
- Allow the best conditions taking tasks professional and social role of individuals.

Sport for All is the compartment diversified practicing physical exercises very heterogeneous in regarding its entirety and the centrifugal influence realistic. Sport for All should be considered as a huge aggression means of social prophylaxis noise pollution, agitation and simultaneously as an important area of the basic culture of the individual. For many people sport activity is the best diversion in the world, for some the most important thing in the world. One reason for the participation to sport activity for many people is that nothing else combines individual and team performances with the fun of the game and exercises in such pleasant and sociable way. In people opinion sport is healthy, but only if an individually tailored choice and “dose” of training contributes to an overall combination of fitness,

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well-being and health. The right recipe for each participant to sport activities must be found, checked and individually adjusted on the basis of scientifically based experience.

Keywords: attractive; wellness; Training; human performance.

Biodata



Ilie-Cătălin ȘTIRBU

FEFS Iasi teaches on the following courses: Volleyball, Water Activities recreational winter sports and Methodology prevent athletic injuries. Doctor in Educational Sciences since 2005. Coach - Coach Master category - Volleyball specialization. He was coach of volleyball teams Penicillina Iasi, Unic Piatra Neamt (First Romanian Volleyball League) and the

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Workshop | **Nonpolar World as a New Global Challenge to
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Co-organizers | LUMEN Research Center in Social & Humanistic Sciences, Romania & Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, Stefan cel Mare University from Suceava, Romania

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Topics | legal education

Features of Legal Regulation of Tax Incentives for Small Business in Post-socialist Countries

I. BABIN¹, L.VAKARYUK²

Abstract

Small business is one of the main factors of political and social stability and national economy in modern European states. However, small businesses vulnerable to a number of factors (inflation, expensive cost of credits, instability, and complexity of tax law, a burden of public administration and permitting system) and requires government support. In world practice, the state support of small business using a wide range of tools, including targeted government funding, assistance in the formation of seed capital, preferential loans, preferential taxation, leasing, franchising, protectionism in investment and export policy, priority subsidies, information. The most effective tools of state support are financial methods, especially fiscal methods, carried out directly through the tax system. The experience of the application of the instruments of tax incitement in the tax systems of post-socialist countries was been analyzed. Three trends of use of instruments of tax regulation were been revealed. The first is avoiding the use of special tax regimes and a significant reduction of tax preferences. The second is limited use of special tax regimes and the introduction of the complex of incentive tax preferences aimed at reducing the tax load at tax system, creating new workplaces and encouraging research, investment, and innovation activity. The third is the wide use of special tax regimes, joined with provision for small business tax preferences. Recommendations about the adaptation of certain foreign tax technologies and tools to the national tax legislation and practice were been proved.

Keywords: small business, tax system, preferential taxation, special tax regimes, post-socialist countries.

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Anthropo-social Character of Inequality in Law

S. BODAR¹

Abstract

Today, scientific and theoretical developments in the law are primarily aimed at consolidating and declaration or attempts in defining equality in law and problems associated with it. However, the problem of inequality in the law is of primarily enough as a problem of equality in law. It is objectively dictated by the nature of the relationship that the law tries to settle, and the very essence of the human being (antropo-social factors). How paradoxically it could have seemed at the first sight, one can try to ensure equality in the law only by parallel (and sometimes – immediate) way of solution the problem of inequality in the law. So far as it is impossible to determine artificially created phenomenon, ignoring associated with it objectively existent.

Keywords: equality, inequality, equality in law, inequality in law, forms of inequality.

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Labour Legislation of Social Partnership in Ukraine and International Labour Norms

N. HETMANTSEVA¹

Abstract

The production of the required goods lies work, method and tools. An essential component of production, except labour, is of course the capital. The victory of one of them leads to the destruction of the economy. Therefore, a compromise between labor and capital is objectively necessary. Such a compromise is social partnership, which at the present stage is a really existing social phenomenon and is regarded as an innovative direction in social policy of the state, which pursues the main objective of humanization of labor relations. This is especially important in conditions when the country has chosen the course towards European integration. The idea of social partnership enshrined in many constitutions and laws of many countries in the West, but because it is implemented at all levels of legal regulation - from the individual enterprise to the national level.

Keywords: social partnership, state, social dialogue, employment, labour relations, workers, tripartism.

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"The Crisis of Classical – Academic and Normativistic – Models of Legal Education"

Dmytro KOSTYA¹

Abstract

This paper considers the historical, social, economic, cultural, political and institutional roots and various manifestations of the crisis of modern academic and normativistic models of legal education. By examining their main deficiencies and predominantly knowledge-based approach to education of future lawyers we set them against the benefits of skill-based educational model. The analysis of the crisis phenomena, conducted from the broad anthroposociocultural and philosophical perspectives, seeks to find out how the doctrine of legal positivism and strong etatist ideology, corresponding social mentality and values influenced the development of particular standards and methods of legal education. It is separately claimed that the theories of multiplicity of legal orders and pluralistic normativity should be among the key ideological tools used for changing the system and content of legal education moving it from rather state-oriented models towards more human-based and practical patterns of training lawyers as well as reconciling them with the real needs of modern legal services market.

Keywords: crisis, legal education, model of education, anthroposociocultural approach, legal positivism, multiplicity of legal orders, normativity.

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Transitivity of Cross-border Cooperation Law

S. MELENKO¹

Abstract

Based on the modern methodology of the philosophical-legal analysis, the article under discussion deals with the problem of transitivity of Cross-Border Cooperation Law. Particular emphasis has been laid on the necessity of introducing certain qualitative changes into the sphere of Ukrainian Administrative and Labor Law because of the development of the cross-border cooperation between Ukraine, Romania and Moldova. The author of the article points at the existence of some negative component in the field of the Moldavian-Ukrainian relations on one hand, and the positive dynamics in the development of the Romanian-Ukrainian trans-border ties in the paradigm of transitivity – on the other. Besides, much attention has been paid to the necessity of strengthening and unifying the normative-regulatory acts in Ukrainian, Moldavian and Romanian legislature in the field of cross-border cooperation. According to the article under discussion, the approximation of Romanian, Moldavian and Ukrainian legislature in the field of trans-border cooperation is an extraordinarily important condition for strengthening the integration processes between our states. This will produce a positive affect not only in the sphere of further introduction of the trans-border cooperation processes between our countries, but will also raise the level of their cooperation in various fields of inter-state relations (particularly, in the field of human rights protection). The author of the article suggests efficient strengthening of cooperation between Romania, Moldova and Ukraine in not only the above-mentioned sphere on the inter-state level, but also within scientific, cultural, individual and other social branches.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, transitivity of law, Administrative Law, Labor Law, international relations, social ties.

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Implementation of International Experience in the Construction of Categorical Apparatus of the Legal Behavior Institute

Ivanna Anatoliivna POLONKA¹

Abstract

Nowadays the relevant issue is the interpretation of such terms as “legal behavior”, “behavior that conforms to social norms and values”, “deviant behavior”, “abuse of rights” and “objectively aberrant behavior”. In the doctrine of law theory they have been thoroughly developed by such scientists as S. S. Alekseev, V. M. Kudriavtsev, V. V. Oksamytnyi, I. A. Minnikes, O. F. Skakun, A. M. Shulga, A. S. Shaburov. However, studying the Ukrainian legal framework, we can conclude that these concepts are used but without an explanation of their meaning, and therefore without any specific rule of definition. However, for the systemic unity of legal terminology both in theory and practice it is necessary for the legislator to define clearly definitions of these categories, which are common to cover all sectors of legislation. The underlying concepts have a big impact on the provision of law and rule of legality in the state and its effective prosperity according to European standards. In addition, their legal consolidation will help to apply equally their understanding into practice by all entities and interpret correctly in different situations. We propose to apply to international law entities, to the experience of successful foreign countries, including Romania, as the country-member of the European Union to address this problem.

Keywords: international experience, categorical apparatus, legal behaviour.

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Open Gate as an Anthroposociocultural Code of Cross-border Cooperation Law

M. K. ROHOVEI¹

Abstract

This article addresses the issue of cross-border cooperation, of its fundamental code, conditions and principles. The relevance of this topic stems from the fact that cross-border cooperation is aimed at creating links and contractual relations between the border territories of different countries in order to find solutions of common and identical problems. Cross-border cooperation is not possible to investigate without the understanding of the term "border". By opening the main functions of borders we can understand their importance and their influence on the process of cooperation between communities that live in the border areas of neighboring states. Taking into account the modern globalization and integration processes, which involve almost every country in the world, borders lose their features of a barrier. Borders begin to be perceived as a kind of metaphorical "fence with open gates". "Open Gate" is the fundamental anthroposociocultural code of the cross-border cooperation. The aim of these "open gates" is to satisfy common needs of people that live on both sides of the borders, through networking and joining their forces in solving common important problems.

Keywords: border, cross-border cooperation, "open gate", Ukraine, principles of cross-border cooperation.

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Prevention of Judicial Errors in Civil Proceedings of Ukraine

Nelia SAVCHYN¹

Abstract

The article reveals the essence and importance of measures to prevent judicial errors, different kinds of measures are analyzed. It is determined that under the procedural measures to prevent an error of justice in civil proceedings, one should understand the implementation of certain provisions of the Civil Procedure Act which prevent the occurrence of judicial errors. It is noted that the legal and quick overcome of gaps through the application of law by analogy or based on general principles of law prevents judicial errors. Such forms of increase of qualification of judges have been highlighted: self-learning; constant seminars and scientific-practical conferences of judges; training; learning and increasing of qualification in the National School of Judges of Ukraine. It is noted that the creation of effective means of preventing system corruption in the judiciary, the development of comprehensive measures for counteraction to this phenomenon, identifying and overcoming of social conditions and its consequences is one of the main priorities of the country. It is claimed that in order to prevent an error of justice it is necessary to improve civil procedural law by specification and the addition of amendments to certain provisions of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine.

Keywords: prevention, judicial error, analogy, increase of qualification, improvement of legislation.

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Trends of Institute of Mass-Media Law in Ukraine (Based on International Experience)

Olha SELEZNOVA¹

Abstract

Unstable political situation in Ukraine, conduct military operations on its territory and the overall difficult economic situation in the country pose new challenges for democratic media and the role they perform in covering the events in building the information society, even in such difficult conditions that exist today. Ukrainian legislation in recent years has been expanded and improved regulation of the issue of the legal status of journalists. However, this is not and can not be complete regulatory basis for the development of the institution of mass-media law, which is now actively studied by scientists from different sides of science. Development of theoretical foundations of this institute and its fixing in the regulatory ambit by applicable laws is an urgent task of the scientific community and the Parliament. We believe that in order to adequately understand the institution of mass media law and develop its industrial structure is necessary to study foreign experience of European countries (including Romania) for the purpose of implementation of legal experience in the regulation of relations connected with the mass-media.

Keywords: mass-media, law, Ukraine.

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Innovative Models of Providing Human Resource Potential of Cross-border Cooperation

I.TORONCHUK¹

Abstract

The research deals with the problem of provision of the trans-border cooperation with proper legal and human resources. The thorough analysis of the Ukrainian legislature and various scientific investigations has shown that the issue of training the experts, who would be able to work out and implement different projects of the trans-border cooperation, is not sufficiently and properly regulated in our country. That is why the problem of providing the trans-border cooperation with human resources, as well as its promotion onto the higher level of activity, has to be solved by the legislative bodies of state power, with the account of foreign experience. This will enable the trans-border cooperation to become the object of the national policy. Taking into consideration the above-mentioned factors, the primary steps of the national policy on providing the properly-trained human resources for the trans-border cooperation should be: the foundation of special centers that would train the experts for the trans-border cooperation; the financing of these centers should be provided by the state budget or by different grant programs; the extension of the range of the subjects of the trans-border cooperation; the compulsory improvement of the qualification level of the representatives of the bodies of executive power and bodies of local power who work in such centers; the establishment of a special national expert basis that would be engaged with the work of the trans-border cooperation.

Keywords: trans-border cooperation; legislature; provision with human resources; local bodies of government; bodies of executive power.

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The Concept and Nature of the Crime of Aggression in Modern International Law

O. VOLOSCHUK¹

Abstract

This article describes the problems of a definition of aggression in modern international law, describes the essence, the nature of the international crime of aggression in accordance with applicable international law and international legal practice. Analyzed current international law provisions aimed at combating aggression. Particular attention is given to the documents of international law banning the use of force in international relations that have been developed and adopted in the period after the events of World War I and World War II. Analyzed the role and importance of current definitions of aggression in combating this international crime. The author concluded that today there is an actual problem for adoption the international crime of aggression definition on the universal conventional level. The adoption of such a definition will contribute to preventing international crime of aggression and the efficiency of international law to combat it.

Keywords: aggression, crime of aggression, international crime, international law, international relations, the definition of aggression, effectiveness of aggression combating.

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Development of Cross-border Cooperation as a Factor of Providing of Human Rights

V. YAREMCHUK¹

Abstract

The purpose of the article is to review, study and summarise aspects of cross-border cooperation in the way for supporting of human rights. That is realised through organising mutual programs, for instance supporting for economic and social development in regions on both sides of common borders. Mentioned activity also consists of solving common problems in areas such as environmental protection, public health and the fight against organised crime. Transboundary activity in the context of providing of human rights includes freedom of movement, dignified life, family support etc. A special place takes collaboration in the field of education, namely the creation of centres for scientific research. Cross-border cooperation is essential for stability in Europe and continues to play a central role in promoting the fundamental European values: democracy, rule of law and human rights. Currently, there is a need to take into account more the specific needs of border residents in local and sectoral policies (economy, employment, culture, transport, health, local development and other).

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, support, human rights, freedom, stability.

¹ Assistant of laboratory of European standards of lawyer's training.

Margin of Appreciation: the Interaction of International Public Order with Public Order of National Legal Systems

S. ZADOROZHNA¹

Abstract

The article examines the actual problem of international law concerning the interpretation of international law in the practice of the ECHR. The doctrinal views on the issue of judicial discretion ECHR in cases from the ECHR are researching. The doctrine of judicial discretion is now a topical issue because of the debate about the limits of judicial activism and limitation during the evolutionary interpreting of the fundamental rights and liberties enshrined by the ECHR. Finding such a European consensus is determinative in solving the problem of interaction between international and domestic public order and between Strasbourg system and national legal systems. Most active monitoring of compliance with the foundations of national legal systems for compliance with international standards reveal in the practice of the ECHR, which aims not to intended to solve problems attributed to domestic policy but to control these decisions in accordance with the standards (principles) enshrined in the ECHR. To resolve the contradictions in the national jurisdiction of states based on the principle of sovereignty and compliance with human rights standards Court developed the concept of margin of appreciation, which provides discretion of the national authorities under the requirements of the ECHR. ECHR control effectiveness of such states duties as an international guarantor under its jurisdiction. This correlation of national and international jurisdiction based on the principle of subsidiarity. Within the framework of the doctrine of the margin of appreciation provided the principle of equity in the balance of interests of the individual, society and state in the area of human rights through the principle of proportionality. The amount of appreciation of States in human rights depends on unity in the

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common European positions on specific issues, and what the unity is less, then greater discretion is given to the state.

Keywords: evolutionary interpretation, the European consensus, a margin of application, international public policy, national public policy, the principle of subsidiarity.

Cooperation of States in Combating of Transnational Organised Crime: Directions and Forms

H. ZHAROVSKA¹

Abstract

The publication deals with the cooperation of States in the fight against transnational crimes. Weak potential of any single country in combating transnational crimes transforms in a general weakness of the international cooperation regime in criminal justice. Nowadays, international community considers the cooperation of States in criminal cases as an urgent necessity. This requires a national effort in order to maintain new international standards, to promote harmonization and compatibility of national legislation, to carry out complex procedural reforms, to develop a powerful potential in criminal investigation and prosecution at the national level and to increase the capacity in the field of cooperation at the international level. Despite the fact that in recent years there were made significant steps in uniting countries into a single anticriminal front, the international cooperation in this area remains on the stage of formation. On the present-day agenda is the issue of development of the international anticriminal unified policy, which includes not only international legal mechanisms, but also a wide range of measures preventing transnational crime manifestations. The modern world has to understand these new realities, has to abandon the concept of "combating" transnational crime and to create a fundamentally new concept of dealing with this phenomenon aimed at its maximally possible destruction.

Keywords: transnational crime, cooperation of states, anticriminal policy, prosecution, crime prevention.

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Commercial disputes resolution in Ukraine

Andriy BUTYRSKYI¹

Abstract

The existence of commercial disputes is a reality that cannot be ignored. Commercial disputes existed, exist and will exist even in the most prosperous, on the economic side, state. Above all, it is caused by the complexity of business legal relations and the influence of economic processes in the world of a single country economy. The article is devoted to the investigation of problems of commercial dispute definition, its features and ways of resolution in Ukraine. The court system of Ukraine and powers of economic courts of Ukraine are analyzed. The leading role of court in commercial dispute resolution in Ukraine is noted.

Keywords: commercial dispute, economic court, disputes resolution, Ukraine, commercial justice, court system.

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System of Bankruptcy in Ukraine

Iryna BUTYRSKA¹

Abstract

Bankruptcy institute is an inherent part of the market economy, designed to influence the economically weak entrepreneurs. Article is devoted to the investigation of the proceedings in the bankruptcy case in Ukraine. Legal regulation of bankruptcy proceedings is analyzed. World systems of insolvency are investigated. The conditions and procedure for restoration of debtor's solvency or declaring a debtor bankrupt and application of the liquidation procedure, and full or partial satisfaction of creditors' claims are investigated. The legal status of participants of the proceedings in the bankruptcy case in Ukraine is characterized. Court proceedings applicable to the debtor in bankruptcy case in Ukraine are investigated.

Keywords: bankruptcy, insolvency, debtor, creditor, arbitration manager.

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Integration of Civil Procedural Legislation of European Countries

O. V. GETMANTSEV

Abstract

Any legal reform must be based on planned law program, which should be: a vital, socially adequate and therefore the extent and level of development of the state and society; scientifically sound, i.e. meet the highest scientific level; practically necessary, that is, to predict the legal consequences of legal reform in the sphere of judicial system and legal proceedings. In the state ensuring the rights and freedoms of man the main role of the judicial protection. In terms of reform processes in the sphere of judicial system and legal proceedings European countries, integration has an important role. It will promote uniformity, the unity of judicial protection, community justice systems. This approach will allow to solve the issue of improving the civil process and civil procedural law from the point of view of its unified unity. From this point of view will be achieved harmonization of the legislation in the sphere of judicial system and legal proceedings shown its adequacy to the needs of society and, therefore, the requirements of judicial practice. Integration will facilitate the harmonization of civil procedure in the countries of common and continental law, will bring the judicial system in the future and will ensure the formation of the joint directions of development of judicial system and civil proceedings under the state community.

Keywords: legal protection, integration, civil litigation, civil procedure law, the direction of European integration.

Prevention of judicial errors in civil proceedings of Ukraine

Nelia SAVCHYN¹

Abstract

The article reveals the essence and importance of measures to prevent judicial errors, different kinds of measures are analyzed. It is determined that under the procedural measures to prevent an error of justice in civil proceedings, one should understand the implementation of certain provisions of the Civil Procedure Act which prevent the occurrence of judicial errors. It is noted that the legal and quick overcome of gaps through the application of law by analogy or based on general principles of law prevents judicial errors. Such forms of increase of qualification of judges have been highlighted: self-learning; constant seminars and scientific-practical conferences of judges; training; learning and increasing of qualification in the National School of Judges of Ukraine. It is noted that the creation of effective means of preventing system corruption in the judiciary, the development of comprehensive measures for counteraction to this phenomenon, identifying and overcoming of social conditions and its consequences is one of the main priorities of the country. It is claimed that in order to prevent an error of justice it is necessary to improve civil procedural law by specification and the addition of amendments to certain provisions of the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine.

Keywords: prevention, judicial error, analogy, increase of qualification, improvement of legislation.

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Protection of human rights by the Constitutional Court: the experience of Romania and Ukraine

Oksana SHCHERBANIUK¹

Abstract

The article is devoted to the defining the role of constitutional courts in protecting the fundamental human rights of individuals, by relating the importance of constitutional judicial review and the established international standards related to the way it is performed. The article also provides an in-depth analysis of the mechanism of implementation of the constitutional complaint in Ukraine, the role of constitutional complaint in the mechanism of human rights protection. A comparative analysis of functioning of Constitutional Court of Ukraine and Constitutional Court of Romania is done. The author concludes that activity of Constitutional Court serve as safeguards that strengthen the role of the court in promoting individuals' human rights.

Keywords: Constitutional Court, human rights, rule of law, court protection, constitutional complaint.

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**International Conference Legal and Administrative
Challenges in Cross-Border Cooperation
(LSCCC 2017) | April 6th, 2017 |
Cernivtsi, Ukraine**

International
Conference

6th of April 2017
Chernivtsi, Ukraine

Legal and Administrative Challenges
in
Cross-border Cooperation

Venue | Yuriï Fedkovich University, Chernivtsi, Ukraine

Main Organizer Institution | Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, Ștefan cel Mare University from Suceava (ROMANIA)
Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University (UKRAINE)

Co-organizers | LUMEN Research Center in Social & Humanistic Sciences (ROMANIA)

Overview and topic |

The Conference aims to highlight the challenges and perspectives of cross-border cooperation between Romania and Ukraine, mainly from the perspective of the normative framework and the administrative systems from both countries. There are expected papers in topics such as:

– internal law of the two countries; public/private international law; administrative sciences; political sciences and international relationships; public services and policies in the two countries; applied ethics; the economy of cross-border cooperation; European programs and cross-border cooperation; European studies; Security studies; history of Bucovina.

Comparative Analysis in Public Administration between Romania and EU Countries

Mădălina ALBU¹

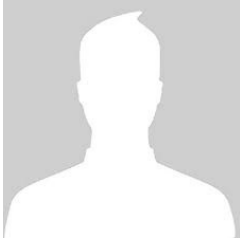
Abstract

In the majority of European Union countries substantiation government is the constitutional rules specific to those countries. Following the entry into force of the European agreement according to which Romania became associated with the European Community and its Member States of the European Union has started a process through legislation, institutions and economy have become compatible with those of the European Community area. Romania's transformation into a democratic state meant the transition to an economy based on free enterprise, the spirit of competition and therefore the public administration reform was necessary to adapt to new requirements of the market economy. At the level of EU countries there are a number of laws governing local and regional government. Both at European level and in our country, in order to conduct business in an efficient public administration in terms of services offered and the administrative system is needed to implement a public management that is based on efficiency and performance activities conducted. The totality trends in management in public administration, applied globally, must underpin the achievement of new objectives in the management of public administration in Romania. In this work are presented the main features of government from European Union countries and provides a comparative analysis of public administration between Romania and European Union countries. Public institutions adapting to a market economy requires major changes in the management of activities. The success of these issues requires an efficient public management. Adapting specific global public administration to public administration in Romania is of great importance, a priority and a challenge for all public managers.

Keywords: Public administration, public management, European.

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Biodata



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What is the Law Applicable to the Formal Conditions of the Promise of Marriage (Engagement) Considering that the Provisions of the Romanian Civil Code do not Offer any Regulation in this Regard?

Nadia -Cerasela ANIȚEI¹

Abstract

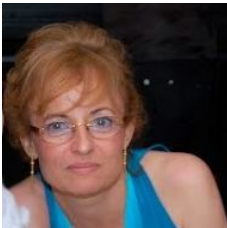
Civil Code, in the provisions of Article 2585 Civil Code regulates paragraph (1) "substantive conditions required for concluding the promise of marriage" and in paragraph (2) "the effects of the promise of marriage and the consequences of breaching it." Given that the promise of marriage can be concluded either abroad by two Romanian citizens or in Romania by a Roman citizen and one foreign national either in Romania by two foreign citizens or in Romania by stateless citizens, we notice that institution of the promise of marriage (engagement) by the foreign element includes knowing the institution of engagement in different legal systems, namely the substantive and formal conditions that must be fulfilled by the engagements (promise of marriage) so that two future fiancés can conclude such an engagement (promise of marriage) from the perspective of Romanian private international law. The article is dedicated to studying the law applicable to the formal conditions of the promise of marriage where Article 2585 of the Civil Code contains no provision to that effect. In preparing the article we will leave from the primary qualification of the concept of formal conditions of engagement. We will show that we cannot qualify primarily the notion of formal conditions of the promise of marriage because none of Articles 266-270 of the Civil Code contains provisions regarding the formalities of engagement and we will continue to analyze the legal nature of engagement based on Romanian and foreign research literature. We will continue our research showing the law applicable to the formal conditions of the promise of marriage (engagement) from the perspective of the Romanian Private International law novel perspective and concluding

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with Romanian law as the law applicable to the formal conditions of the promise of marriage (engagement).

Keywords: primary qualification of the concept of formal conditions of the promise of marriage; Engagement concept; the legal nature of the promise of marriage; the law applicable to formal conditions required for the conclusion of the promise of marriage; Romanian Civil Code; Romanian private international law.

Biodata



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She is an university professor at the Faculty of Juridical, Social and Political Sciences, „Dunarea de Jos” University of Galați, Romania, where she carries out her professional and scientific activity.

In 2007, she defended her Ph.D. thesis entitled *Property Relations between Spouses in International*

Private Law at the Institute of Juridical Research "Andrei Rădulescu" of the Romanian Academy.

She teaches the following courses: *international private law, family law, civil law, international protection of human rights (since 2013) and financial law.*

Since 1999 until present she has published 38 books: 19 courses, 19 monographs and 148 scientific articles.

Throughout her entire academic and scientific activity she has participated with various scientific communications in 67 ***international and national conferences*** organized abroad and at home.

Her most important scientific, professional and academic achievements are:

- Editor and reviewer of the *Journal of Legal Studies* rated BDI; organizer of various international and national conferences at the Faculty of Law and member of scientific committees of various international and national conferences organized by the Faculty of Law;
- reviewer of the following magazines: *Revista Românească pentru Educație Multidimensională* (Romanian Journal of Multidimensional Education), *Postmodern Openings* magazine, Lumen Publishing House, Iasi; reviewer “Bibliotheca”, “Valahia” University Publishing

House Targoviște; founder of the “Juridical Collection” section, Lumen Publishing House, Iași;

- reviewer of the following magazines: *Revista Moldovenească de Drept Internațional și Relații Internaționale* (Moldavian Journal of International Law and International Relations), International Association of the Republic of Moldova; reviewer of the Editorial Groups Science Journal Publication: International Scientific Journals, International Research Journal of Management and Business, Journal of Peace, Gender and Development Studies, Educational Research, edited in the U.S.
- Lawyer in the Bar Association of Iasi; trainer at the UNBR regional Center attached to the Bar Association of Iasi; founder and president of THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LAW AND RELATED SCIENCES (AIDSC/IALRS); member of the European Center for Human Rights, Iasi; scientific director of Lumen Association; ARACIS evaluator since March 2011; member of the selection committee for higher education teaching positions at “Valahia” University; member of scientific committees of international conferences at the Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, “Valahia” University; member of the Romanian Society of Authors and Editors of Scientific Works (PERGAM);

She is an organizer of various international and national conferences of Lumen Association.

The Features of Adopting the Sentence in Contentious Repression on International Charges

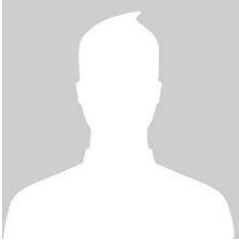
Denisa BARBU¹

Abstract

Because of the specific aspects of the universal jurisdiction repression, the procedure of adopting the sentences and other decisions, assume a special shade of the characteristic function of prevention and repression of international crime. Today, the universal repression jurisdiction is represented by the International Criminal Court. The specific drafting technique to the sentences by the International Criminal Court may not just be summarized at the deliberation stage and its drafting, as opposed to the interstate or contentious jurisdictions or of human rights, because it involves certain similarities with the criminal procedure correspondent to the internal law. The importance distinctive of the international act is conditioned by its content, which determines the specificity of the legal institution. In this regard, the content of an international jurisdictional act presents the complexity peculiarity and versatile features, being closely related to the competence of the Court, issuing the information concerning the Chamber which delivered the decision, magistrates that formed the Panel of the Court, the date of delivering the Act, the object of the dispute, litigants, plenipotentiary representatives of the parties, intervenient, procedure of settlement of the hindquarter, the date and location of the hearings, in fact, the reasoning in law of the parties' arguments, the dispositive part, the reparative clause, depending on the case, the final reasoning, the degree and nature of the sanctions imposed, the responsibility of the parties, dissenting and/or separate and concurrent opinions, the provisions relating to the entry into force of the Act, the Registrar and the magistrates signatures, the authentic language (s) of the text. Regardless of its nature, the international legal department is characterized by a specific procedure for the adoption, which most often involves distinct rules and complex deliberative procedures of different duration.

Keywords: universal repression, sentence, deliberation, penalties.

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The Variety of the International Acts according to Certain Typologies

Florin Octavian BARBU ¹

Abstract

The variety of the existence of the clause is determined first of all by a variety of prominent international jurisdictions, responsible and competent to issue such documents. The diversity of the international courts is dictated by the specific features of the international courts which are seized. For the purposes of the international law, the international legal Department identifies with international dispute, which involves two basic elements: the claim of a party and challenging them on the other side. For the formation of the dispute it does not matter if the claim is expressed or implied, and the contestation is express or tacit. Important for the establishment of a contentious is meeting the two divergent positions. Instead, the “international” mark attributed to a dispute is not so easy to determine to learn in international courts. To identify international laws, we can use the material or formal criteria. Thus, a dispute will be international if the material will contain a foreign element, which in turn may result in the personal or spatial criteria, what we are coming to private international law. The situation is different if we accept the formal criteria because of the personal space or approaches are irrelevant, all that matter being the form of the settlement of the dispute. Thus a dispute placed entirely and springing up in the territory of a single state can be international. It is the case of appropriate resolutions in the field of human rights. Moreover, at present, the international legal department includes categories of litigation in which the States are not parties, but which are considered of international jurisdictions, such as disputes between international organizations or even interesting, contentious public function (United Nations Administrative Tribunal) and contentious International Criminal Court of International repression, etc.), both jurisdictions placing individuals and international organizations in opposing positions.

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Keywords: juridical acts, formal criteria, material criterion, dispute, international organizations.

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On the Future of Human Rights in Europe

Aurora CIUCĂ¹

Abstract

The alarming increase in the number of ECHR cases, followed by reforms but, at the same time, by issues related to the execution of judgments by some states, the difficulties in the EU's accession process to the European Convention and, not least, the unknown consequences of BREXIT on human rights are some of the themes of reflection put forward by this paper.

Keywords: European Court of Human Rights, EU accession to the European Convention, Brexit consequences, Human Rights.

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Applying the Multidimensional Theory for the Romanian Political Parties in Austrian Bukovina (Last Decade of 19th Century – Second Decade of 20th Century)

Vlad GAFIȚA¹

Abstract

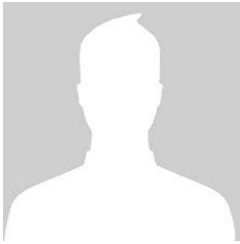
Along with liberalism, the nationalism is among the greatest ideologies that have configured, redefined and transformed the European society at the turn of the XVIIIth and the XIXth centuries. The national ideology too knew a high terminological complexity and acquires various metamorphoses, conditions, interactions, diversifications. Retaining a number of fundamental and immutable principles, the nationalism is multiplied in various facets, forms, particularities. It is very hard to put it into inflexible patterns or rigid classifications. Presently, in academic circles, the scholars are talking about various types of liberalism (ideological, political, economical, English, French, German, etc.) instead of a single form of liberalism. They do not discuss about a single nationalism, but many types of nationalism (cultural and political) and even about many fascisms (Italian, German, political, economical, clerical). The Romanians also have witnessed several versions of nationalism depending on the specific historical situation or the appartenance on various empires in which they were living on (Russian Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire). In the last decades of the 19th century, the Romanian national movement from Austrian Bukovina turned from cultural stage into political phase. Initially, Romanian political organizations were included into federalist or autonomist currents from Austro-Hungarian Empire. Politically, according to multidimensional theory, Romanian parties belong to the cleavage entitled Center/ Periphery, but also Church-State and Employers-Workers cleavages. Indigenous political formations have often collaborated with allogenic parties in national, social, economic, political or cultural matters. Relating to one-dimensional theory of parties, Romanian political groups may be encountered both in the center-right and center-left wings. On 28 of November 1918, the

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Romanian national movement of emancipation attended the goal of unification with the Romanian Kingdom. After this point, the Romanian political parties from Bukovina had to integrate into the political scene of Great Romania. Some suppressed themselves, others were assimilated into other parties from Old Romanian Kingdom.

Keywords: nationalism; multidimensional theory; one-dimensional theory; political parties; Romanians.

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Dositei Herescu – a Noteworthy Ecclesiastic Diplomat of Bucovina

Vasile M. DEMCIUC¹, Lucian MOCREI REBREAN²

Abstract

Dositei Herescu (b. 1710, Northern Moldavia – d. 22 January 1789, Cernauti) was a Romanian Orthodox cleric, who served as a bishop of Radauti (1750-1783) and afterwards, after the annexation of the north of Moldavia by the Austrian Empire, as an exempt bishop of Bucovina (1783-1789). He had the residence in Cernauti, being inhumed in the Horecea Cemetery in Cernauti. He was born around the year of 1710, into a family of boyars from the north of Moldavia. He took vows at the Putna Monastery, being named abbot in 1747. On the 13th of November 1750 he was chosen and installed as bishop of Radauti. In the year of 1775, the Austrian Empire annexed the northern part of Moldavia, known throughout history as Bucovina. On the 12th of December 1781, the seat of the Episcopate of Radauti (the sole episcopate of Moldavia on the territory occupied by Austrians) was moved to Cernauti. Bishop Dosiftei Herescu was installed at Cernauti on the 30th of January/10th of February 1782. On the 4th of July 1783, he received the title of “exempt bishop of Bucovina”. Among the achievements of bishop Dositei Herescu the following are to be mentioned in the present paper: 1. in 1783 he managed to obtain the approval of emperor Joseph the Second of Austria (1780-1790) for the return of the relics of St. John the New of Suceava to the old metropolitan cathedral of Moldavia the church of St. George belonging to the St. John the New Monastery from Suceava. These had been taken from there in the year of 1686 by the armies of the Polish king John Sobieski and brought, together with metropolitan Dosoftei of Moldavia, in the city of Zolkiew in former Galicia. The relics arrived in Suceava on the feast of The Exaltation of the Holy Cross, on the 14th of September 1783; 2. the founding of

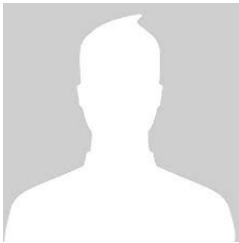
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several wooden churches: at Vadul Vladicii, by Radauti (1773), Holy Trinity from Cernauti (1774), at Vicovul de Jos (1777), as well as the belfry of the episcopal church of St. Nicolas from Radauti (1781); 3. the reorganization of the Diocese of Bucovina in 1786, this being placed under the jurisdiction of the Serbian Orthodox Metropolitan in Carlovitz; 4. the defense of Romanian rights and traditions.

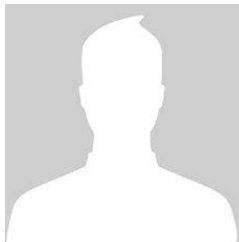
Keywords: unity, tradition, religion, faith.

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Explanation, Causality and Causal Inferences

Andreea Elena MATIC¹

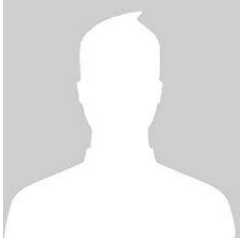
Abstract

One of our main activities, as human beings, consists of the attempt to explain and to understand what is not known (yet) by what is already known and familiar. Our explanations are often causal which is why often it is considered that to explain a phenomenon means to describe its causes. But we must keep in mind the idea that explaining what is new and we do not know yet through known notions is a complex and risky process. Some of the most common risks consist of the fact that sometimes, through such explanation we don't succeed to bring any extra knowledge and other times we fail to grasp the real causal connections between the phenomena, which lacks our judgments of truth value. The modifications of the concept of causality due to the new discoveries of physics added to our tendency to invent causal explanations is confusing in science as well as in philosophy. In the case of the judicial philosophy for instance, the manner in which the relations and social phenomena are understood and explained have direct influence over the legal regulation, making the law enforcement more or less efficient. In this paper we intend to analyze to what extent our willingness to provide explanations for everything that happens affects the concept of causation and whether these difficulties can be relating to causal inference. In classical logic are analyzed the causal inferences and the logical rules implied in order to achieve reliable conclusions and we will refer to them with the purpose of avoiding errors.

Keywords: causality, quantum physics, causal inferences, explanation, error, juridical philosophy.

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**International Conference Legal and Administrative
Challenges in Cross-Border Cooperation
(LSCCC 2017) | April 6th, 2017 |
Cernivtsi, Ukraine**

International
Conference

6th of April 2017
Cernivtsi, Ukraine

Legal and Administrative Challenges
in
Cross-border Cooperation

Venue | Yurii Fedkovich University, Chernivtsi, Ukraine

Main Organizer Institution | Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, Stefan cel Mare University from Suceava (ROMANIA)
Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University (UKRAINE)

Co-organizers | LUMEN Research Center in Social & Humanistic Sciences (ROMANIA)

Overview and topic |

The Conference aims to highlight the challenges and perspectives of cross-border cooperation between Romania and Ukraine, mainly from the perspective of the normative framework and the administrative systems from both countries. There are expected papers in topics such as:

– internal law of the two countries; public/private international law; administrative sciences; political sciences and international relationships; public services and policies in the two countries; applied ethics; the economy of cross-border cooperation; European programs and cross-border cooperation; European studies; Security studies; history of Bucovina.

The Moral-volatile Education through Martial Arts

Doru GALAN¹

Abstract

Introduction: Approached from the beginning as a combat system, the martial art walked a sinuous road. For example, the ancient Japanese discipline *Sumo* was used in the religious rituals to please the gods and to achieve rich harvests. The evolution of the martial phenomenon was constantly improved and diversified, reaching a therapeutic purpose as well. *Objectives:* In what follows, we propose ourselves to underline the most accessible influencing paths towards the moral-volatile qualities of the individual through martial methods. *Methods:* Corroborating the traditional methods of martial arts with the modern consecrated methods of psychology, we aim to underline a possible path towards education in what regards the moral-volatile qualities through martial methods. *Results and Conclusions:* Our editorial step will be reified by elaborating some directive lines, possibly used within the educational activities of the young generation.

Keywords: moral-volatile education, martial arts, methods.

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Applications of the Principle of Good Governance

Liana-Teodora PASCARIU¹

Abstract

The article analyses, from the general principles (access to information and access to documents; effective remedy; equal treatment and non-discrimination, good administration, motivation, legal certainty, legality, legitimate expectations, proportionality, rule of law, transparency) the principle of good governance and its application in Romania.

Keywords: good administration, good governance, Union's administration.

Biodata



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Social Construction of Probation. A Qualitative Analysis in Romania and Republic of Moldova

Antonio SANDU¹, Elena UNGURU²

Abstract

The purpose of this article is to develop an interpretative model regarding the institutional and instrumental frameworks of the social construction of the profession of probation counsellor in N.E. Romania and the Republic of Moldova. The research was conducted after a major penal reform in both countries, which significantly changed the function of the probation system, which is very new. The research was conducted through individual and group interviews with the probation counsellors and other people involved in applying non-custodial punishments. The data analysis starts from the Grounded Theory method. The most important results have targeted the modifications of the regulatory frameworks of probation, a fact which leads to a series of problems related especially to the inadequacies between the different normative frameworks applied, the case overloads and the partial inadequacy of the models of practice based on the experience of other states (especially the U.K. and Norway) to the Romanian and Moldavian reality. The research highlights a mixed model of probation with elements of restorative justice, which interferes with the retributive model, and with the model of justice centred on human rights.

Keywords: probation; institutions; social construction; rehabilitation of criminals; non-custodial measures.

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**International Conference Ethical and Social Dimensions
on Public Administration and Law
(ESDPAL 2017) | April 6th, 2017 |
Suceava, Romania**

International
Conference

April 7-8th 2017
Suceava, Romania

Ethical & Social Dimensions

— on —

Public Administration & Law

Venue | Stefan cel Mare University from Suceava, Romania

Main Organizer | Department of Law and Public Administration,
Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, Stefan cel Mare
University of Suceava, Romania

Co-organizers | Suceava City Hall; Asociatia Stiintifica de Drept si
Administratie Publica; Yuriy Fedkovich National University,
Chernevtsi, Ukraine; LUMEN Conference Center

Aims & Topics | The purpose of the International Conference on
Ethical and Social Dimensions of Public Administration & Law aims
to bring together in scientific debates the national and international
academic community, and young researchers interested in the
issue of ethics in the public administration, but also of social
dimensions of public administration and law.

We want this associated event to be a catalyst for debates in
contemporary ethics on legal and administrative fields. We expect
both empirical and theoretical papers, the practical contributions
being encouraged.

Ethics Adviser Role in Public Administration

Mădălina ALBU¹

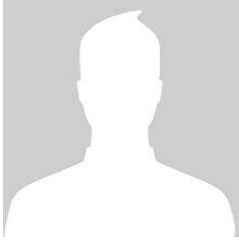
Abstract

The paper presents a series of national considerations regarding ethics adviser role in ensuring integrity in public administration in Romania. Across all public authorities in Romania must be a constant concern to be identified causes of breaches of conduct by public officials. Accurate and timely identification of all causes of the breaches of conduct can lead to identifying the most appropriate ways to prevent violations of rules of conduct, namely the adoption of the most effective strategies and measures to reduce these cases. It is also indispensable as professional and efficient exercise of the function of ethics advice each institution and public authorities. To be assured ethics in public administration at each designated institutions and public authorities is a public officer to monitor compliance with the rules of conduct and to provide advice on issues of ethics of civil servants from the institution. The notion of ethics counselor was introduced into Romanian legislation in 2007 at the initiative of National Training Agency. Pregnancy ethics counselor is to improve the work climate and ethical respective institutions by preventing breaches of conduct. In this way ensures quality of service and relations with citizens, institutional image and prestige. As a result, the activity of the officials responsible for monitoring compliance with rules of conduct and for providing advice on ethical issues - ethics advisers - can play in this context is particularly relevant and responsible authorities should combine their efforts to ensure counselor ethics best framework to allow taking active, responsible and implementation of duties provided by law.

Keywords: Ethic, public administration, ethics adviser, legislation, public authorities.

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Legal Medicine and Jurisprudence

Lacramioara BALAN¹

Abstract

This article introduces the field of expertise in which the law and medical science interface: legal medicine. Enormous opportunities exist in this relatively little known but burgeoning scientific area. However, the sacrifices necessary to become an expert in legal medicine are considerable. To be truly qualified, a person must earn degrees in a scientific specialty and law. The picture is not, however, bleak. Substantial and satisfying rewards accrue to the successful practitioner. The medico-legal expert will be increasingly in the forefront as society grapples with the wide multiplicity of new problems encompassed by this discipline. Only with the combined knowledge of the medical and legal professions can these problems be solved.

Keywords: legal medicine, law, medicolegal expert, the jurisdiction, medicolegal investigation.

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Brief Presentation on Environmental Criminal Liability

Florin Octavian BARBU¹

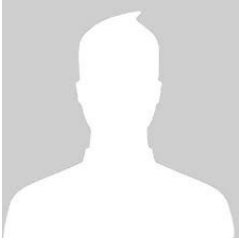
Abstract

Along with recognizing and guaranteeing the constitutional fundamental right of humans to the environment, and especially with the move to the right to a healthy environment, regulated in Romania's revised Constitution (as well as in the Constitutions of many States), and the right to a healthy and ecologically balanced environment and with the general guarantees and specific warranties, we believe a wave of revival certainly contained the issues of liability and damages caused to the environment. Moreover, the consequences of the climate change and their ubiquitous increasingly aggressive over human rights, not only emphasized the importance of the insurance and guarantee of the human rights, but also the light and other rights, such as the recognition of the right to a favourable climate. Certainly, recognizing and guaranteeing the right to a healthy environment generates a series of implications for legal responsibility in all its forms (civil, criminal, offence) as pollution damages the factors of the environment (air, soil, water, etc.), but also of all movable and immovable property, flora and fauna, as well as the environmental problems may arise also in the field of Commerce, contracts and investment, etc., what attracts the liability under its various forms.

Keywords: healthy environment, ecological damage, liability, crime, environmental protection.

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The Features of Adopting the Judgment in the Contentious of the Human Rights Jurisdiction

Florin Octavian BARBU¹

Abstract

The contentious procedure of the human rights is a complex procedure with particular traits resulting from the position of individuals in the international relations related to the exercise of protection for fundamental rights and freedoms. The legal framework of the protection of the individual rights and freedoms recognised in the Council of Europe is ECHR, which, inter alia, is governing the procedural aspects relating to the setting up, adoption and implementation of the judicial act decided by the European Court of the Human Rights. The doctrine concerning the procedure of drawing up the laws of the European Court is quite modest, unlike the one that refers to the principles and methods for the context of the European Convention by the Strasbourg magistrates making use. Unlike the International Court of Justice, the procedure concerning the deliberations and voting under the ECHR is regulated only by its rules. Right from the start, since the adoption of the first regulation, the judges have instituted several principles governing the deliberations over decisions, among which we mention the rule of confidentiality. It is what provides the current Regulation art. 22: “the deliberations of the Court shall remain secret”.

Keywords: deliberations, debates, voting, drafting the ruling, human rights.

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Reflections Concerning the Litigation of the Length of the Criminal Process

Denisa BARBU¹

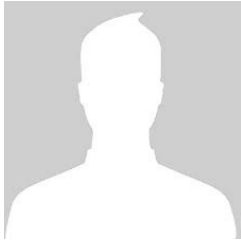
Abstract

In the Romanian criminal system has been introduced in special proceedings, the litigation relating to reasonable length of the proceedings, in order to harmonize the national legislation with the requirements of respect for the right to a fair trial, the European Court of Human Rights emphasizing consistently this item. It should be noted that this procedure applies only to criminal trials which began after the entry into force of the code of the criminal procedure, according to art. 105 of the Law no. 255/2013. Under art. 488¹, paragraph 1 of the Code of Criminal Proceeding, it can be done by requiring the review of *speeding up the procedure*, if the prosecution or judgement is not achieved within a reasonable duration, hence we can deduce that in our system of law is envisaged only “*the opposition in acceleration*”, and not for compensation, which is supposed to be cumulative in their national legislation, according to the practice of the European Court of Human Rights. The compensation appears only *a posteriori*, (following a violation of the right to due process guaranteed by the European Convention) and may not be talking about this contribution to preventing violations of the right to a fair trial in a reasonable time. The right to a fair trial is one of the basic principles of the criminal process, and the phenomenon of “belated justice” is a cruel reality not only in Romania, but also in other Council of Europe Member States, if our country fits in this context. The beneficiaries of this right are, besides the one charged with the Commission of an offence and the injured party, the civil side, to the same extent that they are entitled to a fair trial or reasonable duration to resolve the civil side within a reasonable time.

Keywords: litigation in acceleration, reasonable time, fair trial, abuse of right, remedy.

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Activity: Assistant Professor in „Valahia” University of Targoviste, Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences; lawyer, Dambovita Bar (2002); member of the Romanian Association of Criminal Sciences (2011- present); member of Romanian Society of European Law (2014); over 25 published articles in the domain of International Criminal Law, International Litigations, Criminal Procession Law, for example: „The Main Role of the International Tribunal in Accordance with Preventing and Repressing International Crimes”, Oradea, „Responsibility of States for not Enforcing the International Jurisdiction Act” Targu-Mures, „Techniques of Enforcements of International Jurisdiction Acts”, Targu-Mures, „The Agreement on the Recognition of Guilt”, Romanian Academy.

Recognition of Foreign Decisions in Order to Produce Effects Other than Those in Detention Execution of Sentences

Denisa BARBU¹

Abstract

A number of discussions were born in jurisprudence with respect to the acknowledgement of foreign judicial authorities, in order to produce legal effects, other than the execution of the sentence of incarceration. The recognition of these categories of decisions can be made, both on the main path, incidentally, or in a criminal trial in course, by the Prosecutor, in the phase of criminal prosecution or trial court on the role which lies the cause towards problem solving. The lack of a treaty will not prevent the acknowledgement of foreign court mainly, and incidentally, if the Romanian court finds that recognition is required to solve criminal case or may contribute to the improvement of the situation of the accused or the convicted person or to his/her integration. This study would like to underline the problems which arise in the case of the material competence concerning the acknowledgement of foreign decisions in order to produce other effects than in execution of the sentence of incarceration. In doctrine, was praised as a situation that would generate apparently controversy about the Court's competence which would be related to promoting an application for amalgamation by requesting and recognizing one of the criminal decisions, which are to be merged with the punishments applied by the courts, as well as a corresponding deduction of the time. According to article 47 paragraph (4) reported to the paragraph (1) of the C.C.P. pursuant to article 140¹ para. (2) of Law No. 302/2004 on judicial cooperation in criminal matters, the International Criminal Court is not competence to recognize the material issues, such acknowledgement of the foreign court about circumstantial being performed only if they produce legal effects other than the execution of the sentence of incarceration. Even if the recognition would be produced in the main way, according to article 140¹, paragraph (1), of the Law no. 302/2004 by the District

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Court in whose jurisdiction the latter domiciles, at the request of the Prosecutor, this recognition refers to all other effects than in execution of the sentence of incarceration..

Keywords: acknowledgement of foreign criminal decisions, competency, effects, incidental way, the main way.

The Optimal Decentralization Theorem Applied to Public Services in Romania

Irina BILOUSEAC¹

Abstract

Starting from the application of the optimal decentralization theorem, extrapolated to public services, the article attempts to demonstrate that the decentralization reaches the maximum value if public services are carried out at the administrative level closest to the citizen. Starting from the theorem formulated by W.E. Oates, this issue is taken up and discussed in the specialized literature in Romania, the various doctrinal views being indicated in this article. In order to illustrate this theorem it was analyzed the decentralization of the heating service, by transferring the attribution of establishing the price of the gigacalorie at the local level, since 2007. The conclusions of our analysis have identified positive but also negative aspects of implementing the decentralization process, on the basis of the optimal decentralization theorem.

Keywords: decentralization theory, deconcentration, subsidiarity, decentralization, public services.

Biodata



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About the academic and professional background, the author has almost seventeen years of academic experience, master degree and doctoral degree in the field of management of public services. The author has written two books and more than 30 articles published in scientific journals and conferences volumes. The author conducts courses and seminars at the disciplines: Public services, Decentralization of local public administration, European governance and local development. Her fields of research interest are local public services and administrative decentralization.

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The Local Police Service. Accomplishments and Perspectives

Irina BILOUSEAC¹

Abstract

The article identifies the doctrinaire and legislative controversies existing in the organization and workings of the local police service. We intend to study how the principle of decentralization is applied within the local police service, as the service having an important impact in the social life of the community. Public order and citizen safety are currently provided, locally, by Local Police, an administrative decentralized structure, under the authority of the mayor. The necessity of establishing the local police service is justified by the existence of a general need, common to the all human community or to a certain community.

Keywords: Local Police service, public services, local community, public order and citizen safety;

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From Theory to Practice in Reducing the Manifestly Excessive Penalty Clause. Jurisprudential Marks 5 Years after the Entry into Force of the New Romanian Civil Code.

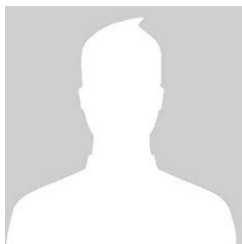
Maria DUMITRU-NICA¹

Abstract

The provisions of art. 1548 (1) b) of the Romanian Civil Code acknowledged the court's power to reduce the manifestly excessive penalty clause. In the 5 years since the entry into force of the Civil Code the courts have been asked to rule in numerous such cases, therefore, we aim to analyze if and in what manner the court's verdicts can define marks in interpreting and applying the aforementioned provision by reference to the main controversies raised by doctrine.

Keywords: penalty clause; reducing the manifestly excessive penalty clause; damages.

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Impact of Brexit on British Juridical Order

Elena IFTIME¹

Abstract

This paper presents a current problem, appeared in the community space once the Great Britain exit from European Union. Comparatively we will analyse the effects of Great Britain accession to European Economic Committee upon British law system by the appearance of some law sources. We underline the practical consequences that Great Britain exit from EU will determine upon the same juridical system. We will take into consideration the particular notes presented by the British sources from before the accession, after the acquisition the community state status, after the Great Britain exit from European Union.

Keywords: Brexit, EU member state, common-law.

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The Limits of Whistle-Blower Protection and its Legal Consequences

Camelia IGNĂTESCU¹, Gabriel-Bogdan CHIHAI²

Abstract

The notion of „whistleblowing in public interest” was introduced in Romania in 2004 through law 571. Although it still isn’t subjected to thorough research from the legal doctrine in Romania, whistleblowing in public interest represents both a legal instrument for the fight against corruption and bad practice, but also a necessary instrument in maintaining social balance in a participatory democracy. But, by taking the social dimensions of the qualities of a whistleblower into consideration, an incursion in the different ways it is approached in different states and courts, is absolutely necessary. The aim of this article is to highlight the importance of both a favorable regulation regarding whistleblowers and the social effect that it creates.

Keywords: Whistle-blower, privilege, social right, whistleblowing in public interest.

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Bureaucratization Measures Aimed at Stimulating Business Environment

Alunica MORARIU¹

Abstract

Our research lately let us say that, together with fiscal relaxation, de-bureaucratization is almost as important for doing business. Leaning towards the main sources (reports of institutions / organizations involved in these tasks, regulations, publications of other researchers, etc.), we try to render synthetically a characterization of the current situation at national level in this regard. We also express some personal views, drawing the necessary conclusions and making some proposals in the sense of bringing improvements.

Keywords: SMEs, administrative barriers, permits/approvals, Commercial Register, ANAF.

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Local Police Institution (LP), further Guarantee of the Raising of Public Security in the Administrative-Territorial Units (ATU)

Alunica MORARIU¹

Abstract

Following the model of other states civilized into Romanian public management was enacted the establishment of the institution Local Police (LP). With the right to be established in municipalities, that institution is designed to conduct a wide selection of activities with direct effects on the level of safety and public order. Beyond the fact that there are targeted subjects that violate the rules in this field, particularly those set by administrative acts of local authorities, the activity of the institution in question is geared towards combating of illegal activities in areas such as road traffic, environment, urban planning, trade street, person records etc. Although by way of regulating the organization and functioning of Local Police premises were secured to improve services provided by local government authorities in the areas shown, there are still significant reserves in this plan. Therefore we propose that after an analysis in this paper, focusing on the strengths and weaknesses of the system, to make some recommendations.

Keywords: institutional history, local police / public official/personal contractual, duties of Local Police, legal action.

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Consideration Concerning the Human Personality's Rights - *Image Rights*

Gabriela NEMȚOI¹

Abstract

The personality rights are part of the category of personal non-patrimonial rights. They are placed within the sub-category of rights concerning the human person's existence and integrity, as stated by our doctrine. The right to private life may, however, suffer limitations that are justified by the necessity of ensuring a balance with other rights (such as for example the freedom of expression), or by the preeminence of certain public interests (especially those imposed by the necessity of a proper administration of justice), or by the existence of the express or presumed consent of the person. Our jurisprudence has made use of the principles establishing the civil misdemeanours' liability in order to protect the human person's honour, public image or physical integrity. The article represents a brief overview of the regulation of the right to one's image and the limits to the use of a natural person's image, especially by contrast with the right to free speech. The present study discusses various issues related to the image rights, such as: using a person's image exclusively for the purpose of the determined consent, the prohibition of publishing pictures of a person in a public place without the permission, the problem of collages and assemblies photographic and cinematographic or the use of a picture published without consent for commercial gain or use the image in social networks Facebook without the consent of the person concerned.

Keywords: personality rights, respect right, personal non-patrimonial rights respect right vowed to one's private life, image rights.

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The role of Supreme Audit Institutions in Promoting and Strengthening Ethics and Integrity in the Public Sector. Possible Models and Tools to Follow

Vasile Cosmin NICULA¹, Bogdan Narcis FÎRȚESCU²

Abstract

This paper intends to provide an overview of the main concepts and issues concerning ethics infrastructure and associated components integrated into the internal management control, and of the role of SAIs in strengthening ethics and integrity, specific valuation models and tools of ethics and integrity in public entities. It also reflects the good practice and punctual approach of several relevant supreme audit institutions that managed to innovate in the field of analysis and assessment of risks and vulnerabilities specific to ethics and integrity in the public sector. As research methods used in this paper we mention: logical method, analysis and synthesis, as well as the documentary studies, especially developed and promoted by institutions and major organizations worldwide (United Nations - the UN, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - OECD, World Bank, International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions - INTOSAI, relevant supreme audit institutions, etc. The novelty of this paper is the highlight on the importance of ethics and integrity of public sector entities, trying to raise the awareness about the need for a functional ethical infrastructure and the illustration of possible approaches, models and tools that can be used by external public audit institutions in evaluating ethics and integrity.

Keywords: ethics; integrity; ethics infrastructure; supreme audit institution; ethics audit; IntoSAI.

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The Enforcement Order. Internal and European Issues

Liana-Teodora PASCARIU¹

Abstract

At the European Union level, two ways exist to seek enforcement abroad of a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument. A creditor seeking enforcement abroad of a judgment, court settlement or authentic instrument can choose to obtain a European Enforcement Order in the Member State or to obtain a declaration of enforceability in the Member State where enforcement is sought, pursuant to the exequatur procedure laid down in Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 on jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. When a creditor makes his choice between the two ways to seek enforcement abroad, he should consider that the European Enforcement Order enables him to obtain quick and efficient enforcement without involving the courts in the Member State of enforcement. In Romania, the Code of Civil Procedure establishes special rules in matters of executorial title, rules recently changed. The present article aims to identify those different notes between internal and European procedures.

Keywords: enforcement order, Law of Administrative Procedure, European Enforcement Order.

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Analysis of the Legal Nature of the Administrative Appeal in Romania

Liana-Teodora PASCARIU¹

Abstract

An appeal to the administrative court is currently a remedy that ensures only reviews the legality of the judgment under appeal, and this is the conclusion arising from the linking of the Civil Procedure Code and the Administrative Litigation Law. The article examines whether the new conception of appeal in matters of administrative disputes should not be reconfirmed by the High Court of Cassation and Justice, in the procedure regulated by art. 519-521 of the New Code of Civil Procedure, by a judgment of law interpretation.

Keywords: judgment of law interpretation, Law of Administrative Procedure, judgment of law interpretation.

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An Analysis of Salary Public Policy from the Ethical and Legal Principles Perspective

Viorel ROTILĂ¹, Traian PALADE²

Abstract

Given the fact that, at this moment, there is a high level of uncertainty about the essential stipulations of payment law project, the study indicates alternative scenarios according to some essential variables and anticipated solutions. Some of the relevant methodological aspects taken into consideration to minimize a potential negative social impact are: a) The project should avoid effects like unwanted consequences law using pilot studies. The unitary payment law of public system employees has a character of public policy. Every public policy takes the risk to be mistaken with the unintended consequences law, especially the Cobra effect (good intention of governors has the opposite effect); b) The proof based actions. The interventions must be funded on previous studies and political decision must be preceded by technical analyze. The lack of technical analysis represents one of the major suffer of this political initiative, already being visible some aspects which of inadequacy to reality. c) The rules of entire project construction must be previously defined. In other words, the construction must be based on principles and clear rules, capable to generate reasonable predictions for its consequences. Regarding to those aspects, the research presents impact alternatives for medical staff: doctors, nurses and auxiliary staff and for non-medical staff also. The unitary payment law project impact is analyzed also from the perspective of additional benefits to the base salary: meal tickets, food norms, vouchers and salary additions, analyzing the risks of replacing or limiting these stimulants.

Keywords: public politics; remuneration law; public healthcare system; payment hierarchy principles; equitable remuneration.

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I published 6 books and 20 articles in Philosophy, 14 study in Sociology and more than 10 articles in Sociology and Juridical Science.


Traian PALADE

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Various Approaches of the Decision - Instrument in the Activity of Public Administration

Petronela SCUTARIU¹

Abstract

Essential component in directing the activities of any organization, the decision is at the center of the concerns of many specialists, in an attempt to give it a comprehensive explanation. In such a way, the space of this article is dedicated to exposure to the various approaches that the administrative decision knows on the stage of the literature for explaining its significance and for emphasizing the role that it plays in the conducting the public administration activities. Beyond the variety of the approach perspectives analyzed, we have identified nuances that together allow the clarifying of the significance of the administrative decision, for which can be accepted the explanation of motor element, targeting instrument, of projection of what it needs to be done in the administrative activity. The research carried out shows that without consistent and effective decisions, the public administration is unable to satisfy the public needs as completely as possible. Only by adopting and implementing the most appropriate decision one will contribute to ensuring the effectiveness of the public administration activities with direct impact on the satisfaction of the public interest.

Keywords: Administrative decision; directing instrument; projection of what it needs to be done; course of action; decision-making process; public administration.

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Historical and Conceptual Approaches of Sovereignty

Maria STOIAN-MUSTEAȚĂ¹

Abstract

The definitions of the word sovereignty had various concepts during time depending on historical moments, ideology, schools of thought, national interest or interests of international organizations. As an essential attribute of the state power, state sovereignty appeared the same time the state did, but the views and ideas of sovereignty arise much later, in the late Middle Ages. During this period, the great authors of international law such as Alberico Gentile, Francesco Suarez, Francesco de Vittoria emphasize the different theories about "extended sovereignty" and the independence of states. The first to use the term sovereignty as an absolute, indivisible and inalienable power of a republic, was Jean Bodin. He, who is also one of the founders of the of the natural law theory, supports the idea that the power and force of law is the sovereignty, where the law is the one to limit the absolute power of the monarch. Later, this principle will constitute the base of modern conception of sovereignty in Europe. Among the most contemporary approaches of sovereignty is that of Stephen Krasner, a professor at Stanford University, who talks about a systematization of previous understandings and specifies four conceptions of sovereignty in international relations: internal sovereignty, external (or international) sovereignty, westphalian sovereignty and interdependence sovereignty. As for the study on the notion of sovereignty made by Professor Quentin Skinner, it starts with the analysis of the origin of state concept. The author highlights the various interpretations given to the concept of state, considering the fact that is rather difficult to determine its essence and limits. Skinner refers to Jean Bodin's conception on the state, seen as a union of individuals placed under the same sovereignty of the government, and though he accepts the fact that sovereign power can be held by people, he prefers, however, monarchy, where people swear faithful

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allegiance to one monarch as head of state (which Skinners defines as the 'absolutist theory')

Keywords: sovereignty, state sovereignty, internal sovereignty external.

Biodata



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Social Impact of Chronic Diseases - Ethics Conformity and Legal Protection in Digestive Diseases

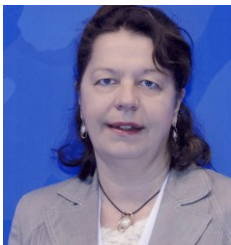
Elena TOADER¹

Abstract

The complexity and diversity of digestive pathology require approach and deep analysis, extended beyond of the theory and practice. Thus unification and modeling information from the social dimension of digestive diseases associated ethical issues creates common views on the level of which can be viewed health problems and their impact in the community and society. Highlight that adding the social component adds value in shaping the true meaning of digestive disease and the involvement of ethics by focusing on all those in pain suffering caused by various digestive diseases, extend the concept disease - health, from a personal matter based on the quality and safety of care, to promote and protect the right to health to the highest standard. In this context, ethical issues identified in the field of digestive diseases beyond the standards of clinical practice justify the unitary approach to ethical principles and values along with moral norms of society.

Keywords: social impact, legal protection, ethics, digestive disease.

Biodata



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Liability for Environmental Damage

Ciprian UNGUREANU¹

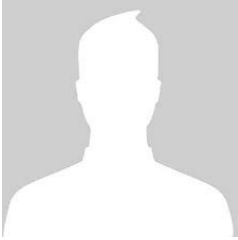
Abstract

Civil responsibility in the area of the environment is regulated by environmental legislation. As such, the requirements for environment protection, when there is the danger of pollution, presuppose reasonable (necessary and sufficient) carefulness in the exertion of rights and obligations concerning the sustainable usage of the environment. In this study, we wish to discuss and find an answer to the multiple aspects specific to civil liability for ecological damage. In environmental law, there is a tendency to institute objective civil liability supported by the idea of risk, as separate from guilt. The institution of legal liability for environmental damage in Romanian law is increasingly more present due to the impact of environmental damage both nationally and globally. Industrial development, application of high technologies and irrational exploitation of resources have caused environmental damage often difficult to quantify. In Romanian law environmental liability is based on a framework legislative dedicated these phenomena. In this sense remembering Government Emergency Ordinance no. 195/2005 on environmental protection and in Government Emergency Ordinance no. 68/2007 which transposed Directive 2004/35/EC and Directive 2008/99/CE transposed in Romanian Law by Law no. 101/2001. Legal liability for environmental damage takes the form of civil liability, contravention liability and criminal liability

Keywords: criminal liability, environmental damage, contravention liability, civil liability, environmental damage.

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Conflicts of a Constitutional Nature between the Government of Romania and the Judicial Authority – the Superior Council of Magistracy

Razvan VIORESCU¹

Abstract

Decisions of the Constitutional Court are when: ruling on the constitutionality of laws, before promulgation, treaties or other international agreements before their ratification by Parliament and Parliament regulations, decide on objections of unconstitutionality of laws and ordinances and the complaints that the constitutionality of a political party and solve legal disputes of a constitutional nature between public authorities. Decisions are pronounced in the name of the law, are generally binding and have effective only for the future. With regard to the legal conflict of a constitutional nature between the Executive authority - the Romanian Government, and the Legislative authority - the Romanian Parliament, this study will note, according to the definition given by the Constitutional Court to a legal conflict of a constitutional nature between public authorities in its Decision no. 53/2005, that such definition has also circumscribed the hypothesis when one authority has assumed powers, tasks or competencies entrusted to another public authority, without an effective constitutional empowerment. It is precisely the assumption which underlies the enactment of Emergency Ordinance no.13/2017 by the Romanian Government in spite of the fact that constitutional requirements with regard to "extraordinary situations whose regulation cannot be postponed" have been met or not.

Keywords: Decision, the Constitutional Court, effects erga omnes, legal conflict of a constitutional nature.

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