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Anyone for a Meat Pie? From Blood Libel to Accidental Cannibalism in Romanian Urban Legends
Oana VOICHICI
Ethics between Human and Digital

Roxana-Ionela ACHIRICESEI¹, Mihaela BOBOC²

Abstract

Humans, as individuals, live in a society where interaction between human and digital represents something normal. The use of new forms of technology on a large scale without knowing the negative effects represents a real danger. Technology is a field that is still relatively young and not so well-known so we could base on unconditionally in it. Virtual space is one of the most important technology fields. Around it take life other ideas that slowly lay the foundations of technology. The virtual space created a place where people interconnect, through which they choose their digital identity -they live digital live- separated on the identity of and the physical space from which they come. Thus, simply because humans expose their ideas in such an area, contribute to the development of a digital system, well designed and structured, which becomes a digital entity, all created using information gathered from human subjects worldwide. Considering that this virtual space is created by humans, and they are different, good or bad intended, and like any other system that is in its infancy and has leaks, which reached in wrong directions can have negative effects, must have an ethics. Therefore it is required drawing a line between human and digital and try to insert ethics into a space where it is genuinely in need given the abuses - intended and or unintended – that humans make as users of technology.

Keywords: ethics; human; digital; technology; virtual space.

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Transhumanism, Singularity and Humanity
Roxana-Ionela ACHIRICESEI

Abstract

In all fields are recorded significant discoveries, and ideas which in the past were classified as being ridiculous or absurd, are considered to be nowadays universally valid. Transhumanism manifests itself in all areas, from scientific conferences to virtual space, but even if it has become so popular, many people still do not know what it is, what it suppose. From the point of view of the transhumanists, we can assert that transhumanism is in favor of improving human organism, being convinced that the technology and its evolution will change humanity. The singularity comes to complete the transhumanism through the implementation of the idea of super-human, equipped with artificial intelligence, which will radically change humanity that we knew so far. Humanity has evolved differently based on the geographic area, culture, of interest in novelty or interest in conservation inherited values, of customs. Therefore, a choice entails a huge responsibility, whether it is choosing to remain faithful to traditional, whether it is to embrace the new technologies.

Keywords: transhumanism; singularity; humanity; artificial intelligence; technology.

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Preoccupation with Ethics Management in Romanian Hospitals. Extended Pilot Study in North-Eastern Romania

Daniela Tatiana AGHEORGHIESEI (CORODEANU)¹, Vladimir POROCH²

Abstract

There has been an increase in the preoccupations with ethical issues in the management of Romanian hospitals in recent years, in reply to the growing pressure of the general public and the current international trends. Nevertheless, the changes and improvements in this field focused on the top-down legal enforcement of a set of singular and isolated action tools, which are not integrated as part of an ethics management system. Moreover, these tools have not been implemented based on a diagnosis analysis of the ethical culture of those institutions. Our paper tackles the findings of an extended pilot study on ethical management in the hospitals in North-Eastern Romania, which relied on the extension of the sample of hospitals in a larger geographical area of a similar research that had been previously conducted by the authors. Our research features the current actual status of the ethical preoccupations in the hospitals in our country, as reflected by the survey taken among the managerial staff in these institutions.

Keywords: ethics management; hospital; North-Eastern Romania.

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Storytelling in Ethics Management in the Health System

Daniela Tatiana AGHEORGHIESEI (CORODEANU)¹, Vladimir POROCH²

Abstract

*Storytelling* has become increasingly important in hospital management, starting with the narratives on a particular topic, in which the employees tell one another stories about their positive or negative work experiences (which are important components of the organizational culture in which they work), and ending with communication within/between the system and the patients and their families, and also in the marketing activity. Beyond the art, storytelling requires the application of clear narrative principles and formulas, the observance of which ensures its effectiveness and efficiency in the achievement of its goals. Our paper dwells on the findings of a qualitative research, based on the analysis of several narratives on the functioning of the healthcare system in Romania, covered by the Romanian mass media. Our analysis focused on the specific content and structure components of the story, on organizational ethics and management topics.

**Keywords:** storytelling; management; hospitals; patients.

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National Culture Dimensions and Preoccupation for Ethics in Romanian Hospitals. Possible Connections

Daniela Tatiana AGHEORGHIESEI (CORODEANU)\textsuperscript{1},
Vladimir POROC\textsuperscript{2}

\textbf{Abstract}

The numerous ethical dilemmas arising in the Romanian healthcare system (related to healthcare quality, patient treatment, human resources management, public resources management, corruption cases, informal payments, etc.) has permanently generated public debates and controversies, which have sometimes forced the competent bodies to enforce “hasty” and often baseless (and even unrealistic) measures and regulations in the cause-effect relation, which have proven more or less effective and efficient. Our paper consists of an analysis of these dilemmas and responses from the viewpoint of the national culture dimensions.

\textbf{Keywords:} national culture dimensions; ethical dilemmas; hospital; Romania.

\textbf{Acknowledgement}

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\textsuperscript{2} Lecturer, PhD, University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Gr.T.Pop” Iasi, Romania, vlader2000@yahoo.com, +40723271972
Ethnic Profile of the Romanians in the Vision of Foreign Travelers. Alcohol and the Morels of Romanians in the XVIIth – XVIIIth Centuries

Carmen ALEXANDRACHE

Abstract

Contemporary historiography is increasingly oriented towards the exploitation of foreign travellers writings in reconstitution and explanation of the Romanian history. Of course, there are also many critical warnings about the value of these writings. However, these warnings were unable to prevent the use unreservedly of texts of foreign travellers as historical sources. This paper starts from the interest of foreign travellers for the ethnic characteristics of Romanians. Within those characteristic are detaches the images of Romanians like as heavy alcohol drinkers, especially wine drinkers. The paper does not answer the question if the Romans were or not the alcoholics, but also it offers examples of interpretation of the texts foreign travellers in the XVIIth – XVIIIth centuries. This paper proposes a perspective of analyzing texts on ethnic characteristics of the Romans and invite the use with big reserves the texts of the foreign travellers.

Keywords: history; critical interpretation; foreign travelers; ethnic representations; pre-modernity.

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Relationship between the Mentor – the Person Mentoring in the Development of Professional Competencies. Guidelines and Optimization Tools for Teaching Trainer

Carmen ALEXANDRACHE1

Abstract

Teaching training and development of didactical competencies are a process of professional training which is strongly influenced by the intervention of the mentor. The specialized literature have granted a high interested to this issue, but it was more theoretical interested, with too few practical examples. These concerns have been in the form of recommendations, tasks and obligations, the rights which have the mentors. This paper is a part of these concerns but it offers a practical perspective by proposing the guidelines and tools to assist in the optimizing the relationship between the mentor and the person mentoring (student or trainee). These guidelines and tools are based on the data obtained by systematic observations and discussions with two groups: one of students who were preparing for a teaching career in the social and humanistic sciences, the other of trainees in this area, and, of course, with their mentors. Our paper, the comments made and proposed instruments, is a real support for those who are interested to have a successful career in education and for their mentors.

Keywords: education; mentoring; professional training; didactical instruments;

Biodata

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Middle Ages.
Equestrian Tourism Valorization in Romania

Violeta Andreea ANDREIANA¹, Lucreţia Mariana CONSTANTINESCU², Maria Cristina STEFAN³

Abstract

Our argument to achieve this work that took into account the medical recommendations for this tourism product that is providing for tourists the treatment possibility of major medical conditions (e.g. autism, depression, squeals of poliomyelitis, encephalitis, neurological disorders, behavioural disorders, stress) and also the first herds of horses in Romania are documentary tested since 1870 (www.hergheiliidestat.ro/inainte-de-anul-1989.html). Romania has a recognized potential to develop this tourism product, due to natural setting that offers multiple opportunities to Romanian and foreign tourists for equestrian tourism practice with multiple benefits for them. Our work presents a portfolio of tourism marketing strategies with positive results for equestrian tourism promote from Romania and the increasing local attractiveness of regions/areas/localities from our country with potential in equestrian tourism development.

Keywords: equestrian tourism; sustainable development; marketing strategy in equestrian tourism; local attractiveness.

Biodata

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As a Ph. D. in Management and lecturer with a professional experience of 9 years I published one book, 5 articles proceeding ISI, more 16 articles indexed in international databases and 7 works at national and international conferences. As a member of Economic Research Center in Management and

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Marketing within Faculty of Economics of Targoviste has been involved in several national and international research projects. She is Management-Marketing Council Department council member and Faculty of Economics Council. Among the subjects taught include: marketing, services marketing, services economy, ecotourism and rural tourism, tourism economy, and the number of coordinated work to present students at graduation exam and scientific communications sessions.

Lucreția Mariana CONSTANTINESCU
She is graduated from Faculty in International Business and Economics in Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Ph. D. degree in economy of same university. Main didactic and scientific research activities focus to PMEs marketing, services economy, hospitality and tourism industry, business administration, green marketing, strategic marketing and Total Quality management. She has published more 173 papers in journals, international conference proceedings and seven books within interest areas. Her works have been published in several referred international and Romanian journals and books in these areas. As member of the Economic Research Center in Management and Marketing within Faculty of Economics of Targoviste and also of Centre de Développement International et Mouvements Économiques et Sociaux (CEDIMES) from Paris (France) has been involved in several national and international research projects. Also she is member of General Association of Economists of Romania; Association des Economistes de Langue Française (AIELF); Balkan Environment Association (B.EN.A.) of Greece; Tiers Monde Association of Nancy, France and Humanitarian, Cultural and Scientific Association Vasile Pogor of Iasi, Romania.

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She received Ph. D. degree in economy from the National Institute of Economic Researches of Romanian Academy after management courses in the Faculty of Economics, Valahia University of Targoviste. After the graduation, she reached to the
Faculty of Economics of Targoviste as director of Management-Marketing department and board member of the Faculty Counsel. Main activities and responsibilities: didactic and scientific research focus to microeconomics, macroeconomics, regional development, local development, SMEs management and business administration areas and published 11 books and more 60 papers. Also she is researcher member of the Centre for Research in Management and Marketing of Targoviste and the CEDIMES Institute of Paris, France where she has been involved in numerous research projects, the European Association for Evolutionary Political Economy (EAEPE) and Association des Economistes de Langue Française (AIELF).
The Effects of Romanian Healthcare Financing Based on the Diagnosis - Related Group Payment System (DRG)

Valentin Marian ANTOHI

Abstract

Starting with 1983, when the DRG payment system was introduced in the United States as a control system of healthcare costs, the medical community expressed concern related to the impact this will have on the quality of medical assistance. Nevertheless, it is remarkable that a convergence was created between a payment pattern for hospitals and the efficient execution of medical services, by introducing the DRG payment system. Thus, through the DRG payment system, patients can be classified simultaneously based on their illness and based on the care costs, which ensures the possibility of associating types of patients with realised healthcare expenses.

Keywords: health economics; payment systems; diagnosis-related groups (DRGs); healthcare spending.

Biodata

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Psychological Approaches to Humor Study

Lorena ANTONOVICI

Abstract

The current study intends to clarify the use of humor in interpersonal relationships and individual’s health by answering a series of questions. We already know that humor was at first a philosophical topic, later extended by psychologists. Nevertheless, on that point are still facets of humor that need to be clarified or on which specialists have not yet reached an agreement. But what is the significance of humor from a psychological point of view? What are the main theories underlying the psychological experimentation of humor? How exactly does humor act in our interpersonal relationships and impacts our mental health? We will attempt to answer these questions and bring more clarity to the subject of humor, which can be useful for specialists from many fields.

Keywords: Humor; interpersonal relationships; mental health; psychological approaches.

Biodata

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I’m a PhD student in Psychology. My PhD thesis focuses on humor in intimate relationships. My interest and publishing areas refer particularly to humor, mental health and couple relationships. As a participant or co-chair in conferences / congresses at a national and international level, and also as an author of publications, I managed to extend the knowledge in the humor research field. I have also supported seminars in various disciplines as an Associate Teaching Assistant at the ”Al. I. Cuza University of Iasi”. I was a member of the research project: "Through doctoral scholarships to a new generation of researchers elite" POSDRU/187/1.5/S/155397 and I am a member of the Psychological Research Center of UAIC, in the Research Laboratory: "Wellbeing, stress and resilience at an individual, family and dyadic level".

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Intimacy in Romanian Couples. Implications for the Psychological Health of the Family

Milka Nicoleta APOSTU¹, Maria Nicoleta TURLIUC²

Abstract

In the variety of processes that shape a healthy couple relationship, intimacy plays a leading role as a determiner of commitment. The issue of understanding intimacy is even more up to date considering the increased number of separations during the past years and also the increased interest for therapy. The present study aims at investigating intimacy in 32 Romanian couples, the connection it has to positive emotions, dyadic satisfaction and commitment to the relationship. The main method used in the present study is a daily electronic diary, completed by each partner of the couple in the course of a week. The diary was developed on the basis of several validated instruments and transformed in an electronic, user-friendly variant. The collected data encapsulates information relevant for the understanding of the dynamics of Romanian couples. Using SPSS Pearson Correlations, the responses of the participants were analysed in order to estimate the possible connection among intimacy, commitment and dyadic satisfaction, in the beginning and at the end of the study. The connection between satisfaction, which is a strong marker of a healthy relationship, and commitment has been positive for both genders. Moreover, daily correlations including intimacy, communication, and positive emotions were conducted showing a strong link among these variables. The daily discussion subjects and other “fill-in” data that have been gathered on a daily basis, portrait the map of discussions and interests in Romanian couples, very important details regarding intimacy, self-disclosure and emotions within the couple that lead to the strong, positive bond of a healthy family.

Keywords: intimacy; satisfaction; psychological health; communication; commitment.

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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.
The Two Values of Infidelity

Iulian APOSTU

Abstract

Although having different conceptual meanings, the sociologist see the contemporary individualism as being a consequence of the crisis of social connections. The level of fusion between the partners decreases and the solidarity also asks for its right to re-conceptualization because the fusion between the partners is more and more influenced by the individual values and advantages, rather than those of the conjugal group. In this context, even the claim of fidelity requires to be re-analysed. The ethics of fidelity seems to be more about the claim of the other’s minimum morality, while the personal escapades appear as simple, inherent experiences. The study aims to analyse the motivations for infidelity, identifying, at the same time, the other’s personal opinions on infidelity. Therefore, we start from the premise that modernity today is more concentrated on the individual, and this orientation creates a model of society based on the triad autonomy – authenticity – individuality (Sandu, 2015, p. 59). In this regard, the social norm matters only in placing the other within the moral parameters of social ethics, while own morality doesn’t wish to be subject to social control, nor private laws (Dubar, 2001). The study is based on a sociological survey, based on a qualitative research, the research instrument being the semi-structured interview.

Keywords: Fidelity; Infidelity; Modernity; Individualism; Conjugal ethics.

Biodata

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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,

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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.
A Novel Protagonist in Search of Virtues: Blandina, the Main Character of the Novel Bearing the Same Name by Margareta Miller-Verghy

Mihaela BACALI¹

Abstract

Margareta Miller-Verghy (1865-1953) is a writer that has been completely ignored by literary histories. Her profile is presented only in recent dictionaries and the bibliographical references regarding her activity are limited only to a few dozen titles. In the writer’s biography there are still unexplored aspects and sometimes even flaws. Nevertheless, her life was dedicated to cultural values and her literary activity was rewarded with the Alina Ştirbey prize and with the Academy’s award, which she received three times. The novel Blandina, written in French and having the subtitle Une âme s’ouvre à la vie (A Soul Opens to Life), came out in 1980, thirty years after the writer’s death, being translated by Emilia Şt. Milicescu. An autobiographical novel, a Bildungsroman that restores the life line, the experiences connected to her intellectual and spiritual formation, and her burning passion for work, Blandina remained, just like the author’s other novels, unknown to the public, as well as to the chroniclers of those times. The protagonist crosses a path of self-knowledge, doubled by the achievement of virtues. The path to wisdom is sprinkled, just like in fairytales or in initiatory stories, with tasks that she must accomplish by fighting instincts or vices. Thus, writing becomes a place of searching for one’s identity and the ethical dimension is one of the main keys of reading.

Keywords: path, ethical values, the lesson of pain, the tyranny of duty, wisdom.

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Mihaela Bacali graduated The Faculty of Letters, University of Bucharest, with a double specialization: Romanian Language and Literature – French Language and Literature. She has been a French teacher since 1984, the year of her graduation, in two high-schools in Bucharest and starting with 1990 she is a full professor at the Bilingual High-School Central School, Bucharest. In 2011 she returned to the University and started working on a PhD thesis on Romanian Literature, under the coordination of Professor Elena Zaharia-Filipaș – a thesis which she presented in 2014. It was entitled Lucian Blaga in the Literary and Cultural Context of the Periodical “Gândirea” and this year (2015) it was published in two volumes: the first bearing the title mentioned above, and the second one entitled Lucian Blaga. Friendships and Enmities. After finishing the thesis, missing the environment of intellectual efforts and the research, she decided to renew her writing experience, this time in French. She started working on a new PhD thesis, concentrated on the Romanian feminine francophone literature. At present she is a third year student at the Doctoral School “Literary and Cultural Studies” of the University of Bucharest.
Conceptual Events: an Analyse of a PR Project in a Tourism Company

Simona BADER¹

Abstract

The classic methods used for communication in public relations prove sometimes to be insufficient or without expected results on targeted campaigns. Even small companies need to rethink and invent new strategies so that their products and services have the desired impact to customers. The purpose of this paper is to make an analysis of a communication strategy which is less used in public relation: conceptual events (thematic evenings) having as main items locations for possible cultural, gastronomic or recreational tourism. This paper is a retrospective study on a number of 15 events which took place during last two years being designed in order to facilitate and spread specific cultural and touristic values from different parts of the world to the public. I made a multifactorial analysis taking as landmarks the number of participants, sociological distribution on age and professions, formal and informal impact of these thematic events. We discuss the outcomes, on medium and long term reflected on oral and written feedback from customers. My own contribution is represented by the concept, design, logistic and realization of these conceptual events and the analysis of the feedback taking into account different criteria. The results and the conclusions of these 15 conceptual events are detailed in the text with tables and graphics which reflect the socio-professional distribution of participants and show the interest to cultural tourism in the west part of Romania.

Keywords: public relation; conceptual events; communication strategy; tourism; feed-back.

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Simona Bader currently works as Assistant Professor of Communication, Mass Media and Public Relations at the West University of Timisoara (Romania). She received her PhD from the West University of Timisoara in 2014 with a thesis about the art of performance in Timiș cultural press. Her main research interests include communication, journalism, public relations. She has published a number of papers in Romanian and international communication journals (Applied Social Sciences. Communication Studies, Revista Română de Jurnalism și Comunicare, Journal of Romanian Literary Studies, etc) and she has participated in many international and national conferences. She is the author of the book *Arta spectacolului în presa culturală timișeană.*
Managing Interpersonal Relationships

Raluka BĂLĂITĂ

Abstract

At the core of the new approaches to verbal interaction lies the idea of intersubjectivity placing a great emphasis on the creation of social relations. Interaction implies not only following particular conventional principles or some discursive strategies, but also adopting certain social behaviours. In 1975 Grice mentioned in his article *Logic and Conversation* about the existence of moral, aesthetic and social rules which all fall into the principle of politeness: “Be polite!” Brown & Levinson (*Politeness. Some Universals in Language Usage*, 1987) developed a theory of politeness having as starting point Gofman’s concept of the face (*The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*, 1956). The interactants have to spare or to protect the positive and/or negative faces within the verbal communication, since the presence of FTA (Face Threatening Acts) leads to the application of certain strategies in order to avoid this threat. The Facework consists of a series of procedures at the interactants’ disposal meant to save these faces. Interactants resort to different indirect forms of expressions that can help the process of conversation. Having in mind that the non-verbal aspects and the social context are essential in defining the Facework, we try in our paper to show that certain linguistic phenomena (such as Indirect Speech Acts, the apologies, the implicit, etc) are tightly connected with the management of interpersonal relationships.

Keywords: interaction; speech act; interpersonal relationship; intersubjectivity, social behaviour.

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-Author of Le discours théâtral d’Eugène Ionesco. L’énonciation entravée (Institutul European Publishing House, Iaşi, 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
The Matters to which the Prosecutor should be Convened with the Closing Solution
Denisa BARBU¹

Abstract
The closing is the solution of not sending to Court ordered by a Prosecutor’s judgment when it finds the existence of an impediment to the implementation of criminal action or movement of the exercise provided for in art. 16 C.C.P., regarding the criminal material verification. The closing is ordered, whether by a Decree, whether concerned was willing or not continuing to carry out criminal prosecution in relation to the suspect or whether it was or not put in motion the criminal proceedings, either by indictment, when for some of the facts there must be suing, and for another/other the closing. There are situations when the Prosecutor who is referred to the proposal by the closing of criminal investigation, handed back the cause of the criminal investigation to continue carrying out the prosecution, when he finds that the legal conditions are not fulfilled, ordered the closing or when ordered the closing and separated the cause. Through the act of ordering the closing, then the Prosecutor must decide lifting the measures taken to ensure that insurers sentence or fine precautionary measures relating to the maintenance and civil repairs and restoring the previous situation as regarding crime, restitution of property raised, seizing the appeal judge of preliminary chamber making the measure of special confiscation, to refer to the Judge of the Preliminary Chamber with the proposal for total or partial split-up of a registered or proposing of taking or where appropriate, confirmation, termination or replacement of safety measures, of compulsory medical treatment or medical hospital, but also with regard to the judicial expenses.

Keywords: closing; lifting the precautionary measures; restitution of property raised; security measures; the abolition of an inscribed.

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The Civil Liability for the Environmental Damage

Florin BARBU¹

Abstract

The Romanian legislator held the legal framework regarding the environmental protection, the State recognizing besides other duties stipulated by the Constitution, and the right of every person to a healthy and balanced environment correlative with the obligation of persons and legal entities to protect the environment. The damage to the environment giving rise to liability are: the environmental damage, the damage on the protected species and natural habitats, and to any imminent threat of such damage, the environmental damage or an imminent threat of such damage caused by diffuse pollution, until it can determine causal connection. If for the civil liability in the common law, the damage must be direct and certain, this is different in the field of the environment, because otherwise the damage can be removed and consist in a chronic pollution build-up or diffuse, hence the interest of specialists in this field to classify the various claims of pollution in several categories, namely: ecological isolated damage, ecological collective damage, ecological damage caused to the planet. In order for the civil liability to be held on in tort is necessary to meet the following cumulative conditions: the existence of injury, wrongful acts, causal link between the injury and the illegal act, the existence of the guilt of the one who has caused the damage, but art. 95 para. 1 of G.O. No. 195/2005 provides that the liability for the environmental damages is objective, without fault and solitary in case of the plurality of the authors. The repair of the damage as result of Annex 2 of G.O. No. 68/2007 can be achieved through three ways: primary repair, complementary repair, and compensatory repair.

Keywords: ecological damage; civil liability; primary repair; damage; environmental protection.

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Can International Students and Syrian Migrants Create a Chance to Establish a Multi-Cultural Education System?

Emrah BAŞARAN

Abstract

The 21th century, we live in, does not surprise us by technological developments rose rapidly while prompting novel and unpredictable sociological phenomena and terms. On the other hand, the contemporary age with full of novelty put gave rise to many problems at the macro-level. As a result of this rapid change, education level is on the rise alongside with the increase in life standards, human rights and democracy that have enabled people to step over sociological strata much more enthusiastically and express themselves with ease. In this respect, that society became multi-cultural paralleled with developments over the discussion whether education must be redesigned on a multicultural basis or not. In this context, the present study aims at investigating the recent developments such as Syrian migrants and the case of international students, though it is still at the beginning and their likely effects in context with establishing a social capital as a pretext to create a multi-cultural education system in line with the global developments.

Keywords: Education; Multiculturalism; Migration.

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Therapeutic Tales and Psychotrauma in the State of Mourning to Children

Oprea Valentin BUŞU¹, Bianca TEODORESCU²

Abstract

Death is the only certainty that we have in our life. The period of mourning that occurs after the death's apparition, it is marking both adults and children. Nevertheless, the children are rarely taught about the significance of the death, the adults are not wanting to expose them in front of the mourning event. Thus, the children can reach to teenage, having some dramas about the fact that they didn't manage to say goodbye to their beloveds who passed away. By the unawareness of the signification of the death since childhood, the children who now are teenagers are realizing that they didn't have the possibility to accept the death of their beloveds because when they were children; they thought that the deceased person was gone just for a moment and he will return soon. By losing their beloveds, the children reach to isolate and to pass through different state of sadness, accentuated depression, and having attachment problems. In the moment when a child is finding the fact that he was lied about the death of a beloved, he may reach to have some sequelae. The child can pass by these traumas with help of the psychotherapy through stories. Therapeutic tales can help the child to aware better the death and to have the possibility to look the period of mourning as an acceptance of the situation. By participating in this modality of, the child is introduced in a story where he reaches to say goodbye to his beloved and to overcome the mourning, continuing his life.

Keywords: death; mourning; psychotrauma; therapeutic tales; psychotherapy; emotional management.

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Bianca TEODORESCU

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Managing a Dental Practice and How to Deal with the Patient’s Emotions

Oprea Valentin BUŞU¹, Elena Cristina ANDREI²

Abstract

Managing a dental practice is not strictly limited to good administration, but also the efficient management of patient emotions. Therefore, in a contemporary society, a successful dental practice is one that manages to harmoniously combine the standard work of the medical staff with the help of a psychotherapist. Signing a cooperation agreement between the dentist and the psychotherapist does not only represent a managerial strategy but also a necessity. There are frequent situations when the dentist is faced with complex psychological pathologies that prevent performing the dental act correctly. In this case, the aid of a psychotherapist is mandatory. It is assumed that most individuals present anxiety over certain dental procedures. The psychotherapist is an authorized person that knows and is able to apply various methods which help in combating the fear of dentist. The dentist will use the art of communication and the development of a doctor-patient relationship, based on the affective component. In the case of the doctor-patient relationship, the patient’s ability to tolerate pain will increase if their connection is a compatible one, based on empathy, respect and sincerity and affection. The psychotherapist plays a major role in the case of the patients dealing with anxieties caused by the dentist due to traumatic experiences. The psychotherapist is not only responsible of finding out the cause that led to the outbreak of this state but also of using an adequate approach in order to prevent the patient from ending up in a situation to deteriorate his/her health.

Keywords: dental practice; traumatic experiences; managing; psychotherapy; cooperation agreement.

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Violence in Guatemala 20 Years after the Peace Accords: the Continuity of a Dramatic Paradigm

David CABALLERO MARISCAL

Abstract

The sign of the Peace Accords in 1996 opened a new stage in the history of Guatemala, after an extended Armed Conflict, prolonged for 36 years. In any case, after two decades, we must affirm that the road ahead is completely full of obstacles for peace, and we can be considered Guatemala as a country characterized by instability, violence and deep social problems. Violence has turned into the utmost concern in the denominated “North Triangle” of Central America, including Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. This whole region suffered from bloody conflicts in recent decades, and due to many endogenous and exogenous circumstances, their current societies are marked by the continuity of the growing violence. Despite these social and historical causes, on the basis of this current situation we can find a cumulative number of complex reasons which can explain the unbearable situation, among them, the same violence of the state. The main focus of this paper is to describe and reflect on violence in Guatemala twenty years after the Armed Conflict, and in a context of a worrying spiral of violence. For this proposal, after reflecting on reasons, ways and the diverse manifestations of violence, we administered a survey to measure people’s on general situation, the role of the government and its policies, and the perception of the general context. We came to the conclusion that violence, impunity and inefficient policies are the most striking issues for Guatemalans, in an ever more hostile context.

Keywords: violence; peace accord; Guatemala.

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- Ethnic Relations between the Quechí and Poqomchi of Guatemala: Preservation, Transculturation and Mutual Influence.
- Future Teacher’s Attitudes Towards Cultural Diversity, Minorities and Gender Violence
- Escisión social y modos de etnocentrismo en Guatemala
Aspects on Assessment Deontology of Teachers

Viorica - Torii CACIUC

Abstract

In the context of the increase in the quality of the didactic act, the research on the report between the causes and the results which are activating the educational context, the reductionalist temptations and the ways of avoiding them, constitute a priority of the educational sciences. 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. Thus some of the moral principles and values are reflected in the style of teaching, in „the personal equation of the teacher”, as a sign of subjectivism, from the act of evaluation, in the typology of the relationships he/she has with the pupils, with the parents or with the academic community that he/she belongs to. 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.

Keywords: Assessment deontology; subjectivism; ethics; teachers; subjectivity.

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Metacognition and Learning: School Mathematics Perspective
Daniela CĂPRIOARĂ

Abstract

Among the variables that makes the success of the learning process and, in particular, learning mathematics, along with the cognitive processes involved, metacognition and affectivity of the pupil occupies a primordial position. In school practice, however, this role is not absolutely recognized and therefore it is not valued as far as it could form important premises of school success. So, valuable resources that math teacher could use for improving the teaching act are lost. Research on how to increase school success rate and to reduce school failure have included also metacognitive and affective dimensions of learning (metacognitive knowledge, self-management of mental activity, attitude, emotions, motivation, self-confidence etc.), and also ways to integrate them in the development of learning. Starting from these considerations, we want to make a synthesis of the most relevant results of these researches, to provide the math teacher a valuable instrument for making the learning process more efficient. There were pursued both theoretical aspects and, especially, practical-Applied results that can be used as a reference in designing, performing and evaluating the didactical act. Studied scientific literature highlighted the practical models and teaching materials that can be used in developing the teaching strategy for math class. The register of the math teacher’s didactic skills must include also elements of metacognitive and affective order, their effectiveness being, however, strongly influenced by its reflexive capacities.

Keywords: metacognition, affectivity, learning process, didactic strategy. Mathematics.

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Assistant Professor at Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania; Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences (Vice dean since 2012); Department for Teacher Training; Responsible of Centre for psycho-pedagogical and social research and assessment.
Fields of interest: Didactics; Didactics of Mathematics (from preschool to university level); psychology of mathematical education; initial and continuous teacher training; methodology of research in science of education domain; mental management.
Transfer: Condition or Result of School Mathematics Learning?

Daniela CĂPRIOARĂ

Abstract

Rethinking the entire educational process, implicitly the mathematics education, in terms of skills training, requires identification of learning strategies to support this goal. The teacher's role requires the ability to instrument the student with such means to facilitate learning and contribute to a sustainable and effective learning. Correlative to the notion of competence is the transfer learning, approached on the one hand, as a facilitating learning strategy, helping to build a coherent and logical mathematical knowledge, and on the other hand, as the purpose of learning. Mathematical competence, translated by the ability to mobilize knowledge to practical problem solving situations involves transfer of knowledge. The present study aims to highlight the importance of the transfer in the learning of mathematics at secondary school, which is the forming stage in mathematics component of the general culture of any individual. The research focused on two directions: a theoretical direction, making capital out of the most significant results of studies conducted on transfer in learning, and the empirical one, focused on investigating directly by questionnaire secondary school students’ opinions on strategies for learning mathematics. Although strategies for implementing the transfer of learning should be explained in the classroom, it leaves most times up to student always unprepared in this respect and therefore it is carried out sporadically and to a very small extent compared to its importance. Without this transfer, mathematical knowledge remains isolated, not integrated into the student's field of knowledge, deprived of flexibility, operationality and functionality.

Keywords: transfer; learning strategy; mathematical competence.

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Constatative Study on the Self Perceived Level of Teachers Professional Development Correlated with the Attitude Toward the Continuous Training

Horațiu CATALANO

Abstract

In the study which we initiated, we probed the opinion of a nonprobabilistic sample consisting of 120 teachers from school education with the basic function on schools in urban and rural areas about their capacity to correlate the level of professional training with the attitude toward the need for continuous training in their career. Quantitative method which we used it was the investigation on the basis of the questionnaire through which we tried to find out not only the ability to self-evaluation-reported at the level of the training, but also the motivations, attitudes and their expectations on the need for education on the development in their career. The questions of opinion captures the aspects which emphasize its own perception of each participant to the investigation, perception that gives information about their internal nature. Therefore sometimes these items involve difficulties in the accuracy of the provided answers, in the correspondance of the real opinions and those expressed by the good or bad answers, true or false.

Keywords: teachers professional; continuous training; self-evaluation; professional training; quantitative method.

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I have graduate the University of Bucharest, Faculty of Pedagogy, Faculty. I’m a PhD in Educational Sciences. I’ve got teaching experience of 20 years and 12 years in managerial and university education, performing the functions of chief inspector and at

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County School Inspectorate, Bistrița Năsăud, member in the University Senate and director of academic extensions Târgu Mureș, Năsăud, Vatra-Dorna. I’ve coordinated 15 national conferences and 20 volumes like single coordinator or with contributors. We published in various journals and books ISI and BDI indexed articles (60 specialized studies in specific areas of expertise: Foundations of Pedagogy, Theory and Methodology of Instruction, Alternative Educations).
East-European Space in the Context of the New Geopolitical Architecture Configuration

Svetlana CEBOTARI¹, Ion SERJANT²

Abstract

Studying the geopolitical architecture of the East-European space we can say that this part of the globe is in the process of formation as a result of relations among geopolitical actors – power centers – the West represented by the US, NATO and EU on one hand and on the other hand the Russian Federation. Carefully analyzing the ongoing transformations in East-European space, we see that the content of geopolitics centered on the ability of states to divide geographical space has rapidly changed. This article analyzes for the first time the subject of the “new configuration of East-European geopolitical architecture”. Integration processes like the EU and NATO eastward extension, as well as those of integration / disintegration from post-Soviet space, the events in eastern Ukraine that resulted in the annexation of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol by the Russian Federation have had a significant influence on the creation of the new geopolitical architecture of the East-European space.

Keywords: geopolitical architecture; East-European space; interest; power center; influence; state; border.

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Ethics and values in contemporary education

Felicia CEAUŞU

Abstract

Constraints are imposed by formal laws, but as long as the individual can escape or be hoped that these rules it will not be legally sanctioned, restrictions are perceived as arbitrary and exterior forms of coercion. Finally the man appears as a unique and absolute master of alternatives without ethical restrictions. Public education institution is in the best position to balance the social imaginary field, and can be a source of socially desirable behavior patterns. The family is responsible for the school results in mostly. As an institution, the family has undergone profound changes which have direct implications on the social capital and as an inevitable consequence on the ability of the family to provide an alternative of ethical training of young people. Ignoring or underestimating ethical issues in school and the wrong approach to the problem of moral education tend to become hot issues of the contemporary public education. Increasingly frequent cases of offenses committed in school between pupils is given a serious warning of the reality of public education and a serious argument in favor of an approach of the pattern. Lack of resources and the intention of the school to propose a viable ethical model has the main effect that students become a social segment that builds ethics without moral guidelines, everything being possible. In Romania phenomenon has the same characteristics in the development of ethical behavior.

Keywords: Rules; school; education; patterns; ethical behavior.

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The Early Recognition of the Schizophrenia Onset

Gabriela Elena CHELE¹, Simona Irina DAMIAN², Cristinel STEFANESCU³

Abstract

Schizophrenia represents one of the major public health problems, having a great social and economy impact. The prodromal stage early produces functional impairment and related social consequences. Hence, early intervention is of great public health relevance. The onset at young ages is generating one increased rate of school abandon and a poor employment rate. Starting from the data gathered from the specialty literature, at the Institute of Psychiatry Socola Iasi, a retrospective study was conducted. The objective was the development of a screening instrument for early recognition of schizophrenia, instrument designed for usage in the family medicine, counseling services and school medicine consultations. The study group comprised 34 patients which fulfilled the DSM IV TR criteria for schizophrenia. The results obtained from this study confirmed that: 1. The data from the specialty literature regarding the symptomatology spectrum of schizophrenia is accurate; 2. The inclusion criteria for high-risk for the development of schizophrenia group are: at risk age (between 16 and 30 years old), family history (at least one first degree relative with schizophrenia), schizotypal personality and history of obstetrical complications, attenuated psychotic symptoms, a decrease of at least 30 points on the GAF scale; 3. The importance of the time interval between the onset of prodromal symptoms and the diagnostic of schizophrenia, as prognostic factor in the later outcome of the disorder: the increased duration of this interval contributes to a poor outcome.

Keywords: Schizophrenia; early recognition; factors.

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workshops, (press) conferences1, and public events in order to enhance knowledge relating to Internet Addiction among both the scientific and wider public.
Entrepreneurship in Master Degree Programs
Suzana Carmen CISMAS

Abstract

The increasingly numerous master programs in Romanian post graduate education have enhanced the entrepreneur component in point of both theoretical and practical input, in response to the demands of the job market. Best practice in the field inspired sets of skills to be implemented in group activities. Such actions are successful if they imply extensive cultivation of leadership, initiative, and innovation in newly designed business engineering frameworks. The entrepreneurs of the global economy should prove further assets, such as effective team-building and management competences. Entrepreneurship may result in new industries and in new combinations of currently existing inputs when someone with a vision identifies a niche and deliberately allocates resources to exploit such opportunities in order to maximize the financial return. Dealing with uncertainty is everyday work for entrepreneurs, and innate talents, character traits and individual temperament might help, if organized by effective education put in practice. In fact, the entrepreneur is a multi-tasking professional, seeking equilibrium on a competitive market.

Keywords: entrepreneur education; master programs; best practice; leadership; management.

Biodata

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testing for business engineering. She held the quality of invited professor at Coventry University UK and at Universite Libre de Bruxelles. She is the author of eleven books and 156 articles. Proficient in English, Spanish, Italian, and French, she has benefited from numerous scholarships in London University libraries, free schools and didactic material centers in Denmark, at the Sorbonne, François Mitterand National Library, Centre Pompidou and Centre 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.
Abstract

Entrepreneurs attempt to stay in control of business initiatives by directing the human and financial factors as well as the available resources for exploiting opportunities. Hence they act as leaders and managers to oversee the launch and growth of the company. Entrepreneurship is a process facilitated by teamwork. The exploitation of emerging opportunities may include actions such as developing a business plan, hiring the staff, acquiring financial and material resources, providing leadership, and being responsible for the success or failure of the respective venture. Entrepreneurs’ roles in economy imply alteration and creation: they launch innovations that simultaneously destroy old industries and generate new ones with fresh approaches. The innovating entrepreneurs are common and vital for a healthy economy where they bring new ideas and design business processes. Management skills and strong team building abilities are perceived as essential leadership attributes for successful entrepreneurs. Any entrepreneur is willing to put own career and financial security on the line and take risks for an idea, spending time as well as capital on an uncertain venture.

Keywords: best practice; leadership; business engineering; entrepreneurship education.

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Entrepreneur Culture

Suzana Carmen CISMAS

Abstract

Entrepreneurship is how and why individuals or teams identify opportunities, assess them as viable, and decide to exploit them, when others around do not. Thus they develop new products or services, launch new firms or even new industries, and create wealth. This repeated process generates a culture of hard work and initiative, where perseverance is a valuable character feature. Entrepreneurs organize and manage business enterprises with considerable initiative and risk. Rather than working as employees, they run spin-offs and SMEs taking the risk and reward of a given venture, idea, product or service sold. This entrepreneur culture is for leaders and innovators who perceive challenging business opportunities and find new horizons and market needs. Entrepreneurship is evident in new, small, for-profit start-ups, but entrepreneur behavior can be found in small, medium and large companies, new and old, for-profit and non-profit organizations, including voluntary sector groups, charity organizations and government; thus the social entrepreneurship combines business activities with humanitarian, environmental or community goals.

Keywords: entrepreneur culture; corporate culture; profit versus non-profit organisations.

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Leadership and Influence in e-Environments
Suzana Carmen CISMAS

Abstract
Globalization means working with increasingly diverse groups, with values, attributes and practices of leadership viewed from multiple cultural perspectives. It is a fact that western leadership theory and practice predominate, but it does not adequately fit in, represent or expand the richness of leadership wisdom that exists and is practiced in multiple parts of the world. Models of global leadership are emerging and today’s managers seem to lack practical guidance for multicultural e-environments. It relates to what can be learned from understanding and appreciating the ways in which culture influences leadership effectiveness, as well as the nuances of the various leadership styles found throughout the world. It is important to explore new thinking and ideas that will advance leadership development initiatives.

Keywords: leadership; influence; multicultural; e-environments.

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Romanian Contributions to the Development of International Law- V.V.Pella

Aurora CIUCĂ

Abstract

The idea of creating the International Criminal Court is undeniably linked to the visionary spirit of the Romanian lawyer. But less is known about his involvement in the European construction, about supporting the need to punish the international terrorism or about his participation in drafting the Genocide Convention. The present paper is focused on these issues in an attempt to take them out of the shadow cone of the history of International Law.

Keywords: international law development; history of European unification; V.V. Pella.

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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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The Legal Schengen and the Unity of the European Community

Liviu-Bogdan CIUCĂ

Abstract

The attempt to achieve a European Civil Code, always doomed to fail or become a suspended step, challenges us to raise a number of questions that aims the value of national legal traditions from the perspective of the need for Community unity. The recent European event, called generic, Brexit is another example that underlines the vulnerability of the European project in terms of intra community connection bridges and once again confirms the rule that sharp differences of cultural, economic and especially of legal nature between EU states are unmanageable. In our analysis, based on the example of hypothetical European Civil Code, unrealized chiefly because of disguised pride under the motivation of preservation of the national legal culture, we try to design the possibility of managing national legislative policy in harmony with Community law proposing to achieve such phased harmonization starting from the fundamental law, respectively the Civil Code, the Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. We believe that this approach will be staged from the perspective of EU countries that adhere to this project, thus realizing a genuine "European legal Schengen space" nucleus of Community harmonization.

Keywords: European; Schengen; civil; challenges; code.

Biodata

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Clusters as Development Drivers in Bucharest-Ilfov Region, Romania
Ana Maria Raluca COJOCARU

Abstract

The current paper deals with the analysis of the main challenges regarding the Bucharest-Ilfov based clusters and the contribution of these business structures to regional development and innovation processes throughout the mentioned area; as a step to identify the regional specialization vectors which are fundamentally viewed as pillars to further develop the growth potential of the region. A cluster represents a group of enterprises, universities and research institutions situated within geographical proximity, as well as government and non-governmental organizations that have productivity advantages due to their localization and the mutual interactions between the structures. As a general statement, the cluster represents a fundamental organizational framework, which often is identified as a triple helix structure, relevant for regional economies and economic development strategies. The clustering phenomenon is seen as a paradox and two main issues are arising- which are the causes that determine some regional clusters to externalize their activities beyond the borders of the country of origins? And why clusters are considered a growth catalyst, specific to a region’s development. Globalization has brought to the attention of decision makers all over the world the thriving relevance of clusters to the development process. Nowadays, companies have a huge variety of possibilities to carry out their activities, and they tend to localize in regions that have the most appropriate business environments in order to operate their activities. As the global markets become more interconnected, small and medium enterprises or multinational companies are expected to move their operations to the most attractive regions in terms of economic setting, thus consolidating the importance of clusters and regional specialization.

Keywords: Cluster; development; specialization; business; growth.

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The Impact of Online Marketing Campaigns Conducted Through Blogs

Iuliana CONSTANTIN¹, Victor-George CONSTANTINESCU², Cătălina Gabriela CUREA³

Abstract

A blog is a communication canal for people with same interests as the author. For corporations a blog is a more efficient way to collect feedback from customers than the offline obtaining procedure. A blog is also an interaction canal through which the company communicates and attracts potential customers and also can inform existing clients of promotional offers, and about launching new products. The authors of this study will explain why and in what circumstances businesses, no matter of their size or targeted market should use blogs as a communication channel with their customers. In order for advertising agencies respectively companies to use the blogs in an efficient way, in one of the chapters there will be presented the pros and cons of blogging and also some situations that must be avoided. In this article is presented the impact of blogs on a world wide scale and in particular on Romania. So far the traditional mass-media was considered to be the most reliable source of information but in the last decade the traditional mass-media is being overtaken and replaced by blogs. The power of blogging was a surprise for a lot of individuals because of the influence over the behavior and mentality of the readers.

Keywords: blog; communication; impact; blogging.

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

**Victor-George CONSTANTINESCU**
Currently a PhD Student in the third year, having the theme of research the field of tourism, with the theme "The strategies to promote used in marketing in tourism", I graduated The Faculty of Marketing after which I followed two Master’s programs: Market Research and Entrepreneurship, Management and Business Engineering. I am the manager of a travel agency (a social economic structure) which promotes the Romanian tourism offer. Also, I am pleased to be an associated professor and a PhD student at the Academy of Economic Studies, teaching subjects such as: Marketing, Tourism Marketing etc.

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

Abstract

It is natural to wonder what are the ways, methods and means of achieving top performance and use global best practices of countries with tradition and valuable results in these athletic events for our athletes optimize performance. We believe the results of global and European samples throws as eloquent expression of early preparation, conduct a technical training course at a young age in order to exploit the learning ability of simple and complex motor skills they have children at age 8 10 years.

Keywords: athletics throwing; technical training; international events.

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Promotion Strategies in Online Marketing

Victor-George CONSTANTINESCU¹, Iuliana CONSTANTIN², Cătălina Gabriela CUREA³

Abstract

In this paper, the authors present the importance of online promotion in marketing. The article includes a theoretical part in which the main types of electronic business are presented but also practical ways through which we can ensure online presence. The article also includes a set of techniques of promotion through online advertising campaigns. Due to a continuous growth rate of Internet users and also due to the increasing value of transactions made online, e-commerce is present in all market fields. Promotional policy in an online business, that offers services, is the key element of the marketing mix, being the decisive factor of maintaining a long-term customer relationship. It also suggests the multitude of actions that are made in order for services to penetrate the markets worldwide. If the promotional policy is correct the consequence is an increase in sales and revenue. Providing integrated communication services has proved a successful key factor. It is essential that the messages that are transmitted through the promotional campaign to be concise, plausible, attractive and to be understood by all stakeholders. The campaigns must be understood by the targeted customers in order to influence the customer behavior and make a decisional difference among clients.

Keywords: promotional; marketing; internet; communication; strategy.

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The Impact of Using Case Management in Child Protection System

Ecaterina CROITOR

Abstract:

Research problem: Social policies on family and child protection include case management in the category of methods of coordinating services and accountability in social services. The goal of case management is on the one hand ensuring that beneficiaries receive the services, treatment, care and opportunities to which they are entitled, and on the other hand ensure efficient use of community resources, so in the end we can talk about the development and sustainability of social services, the increased quality of life of beneficiaries.

Methodology: For the target group, case management involves diagnosis, intervention and evaluation - issues on which we will watch over in this paper starting from analyzing the state of vulnerability and needs of the customer, identifying community resources, planning and achieving the desired outcomes after intervention, evaluation of social practice undertaken within the framework of the event, the organization and effectiveness of teamwork, collaboration with stakeholders in solving the client’s problem, family and individual education, and undertaking advocacy campaigns. Originality: Beyond the impact of technical and operational considerations on case management systems, we will take into consideration the responsibility to other good the case management induce to - defining the constitutive structure of Human being – the only one which can be ontological established. Conclusion: Using case management can generate a positive impact on improving the quality of life of beneficiaries of the child welfare system and indirectly on their families and community and can also be an effective way of assuming social responsibility. Meanwhile, it presupposes a cumbersome process, whose quality / cost not justified, if during the tasks and processes that this method involve it is not taken into account the philosophy of service,

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its objectives, professional values, roles and functions of specialists involved.

**Keywords:** case management; child protection system; social services; responsibility.

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Directions in the Development of Romanian Philosophy

Marius Constantin CUCU¹, Oana Elena LENŢA²

Abstract

In the Romanian space, we can talk about setting up a proper philosophy relatively late, because a lengthy process was separating philosophy from the religious dogma. In this paper, we will highlight the influences underwent by the philosophical conceptions of the Romanian spirituality in the political and religious context that marked the history of the Romanian people. Although as concerns the first written philosophical attitudes, the historical moment is the one before the chroniclers Grigore Ureche and Miron Costin, about clear concepts and systems to approach metaphysically the existence of the human we can talk about – in the Romanian space – very late, by reference to the historical evolution of the nation. Thus, it will consider ways in which were expressed the conceptions about the human and his lifestyle in the Fifteenth to Sixteenth century, about developing the secular vision of the world in the Sixteenth to Seventeenth century, about the asserting of enlightenment and rationalism in the Eighteenth to Nineteenth century, about the materialistic current of thinking of the late Nineteenth century and early Twentieth century and theories developed in the philosophy of history – the one of “historical series” A.D. Xenopol-, about C. Radulescu Motru’s attempt to conjugate personalism with energitism, etc. Will be submitted the philosophical visions of pioneers and founders of schools that marked the development of Romanian philosophy.

Keywords: philosophy of culture; philosophy of history; philosophy of law.

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**Marius CUCU**

Marius Cucu, graduate of the Faculty of Philosophy, with a master’s degree in Interpretative theories and practices and PhD in philosophy with the thesis Atemporality in Emil Cioran’s thinking, all these degrees being granted by the Al.1 Cuza University of Iaşi in the period from 1996 to 2005. Since 2007 he has been working as an assistant professor, respectively a lecturer at the Ştefan cel Mare University of Suceava. Published works: Eclipsa orizontului (The eclipse of the horizon), Junimea, Iaşi, 2003, Cioran şi exodul spre veşnicie (Cioran and the exodus towards eternity), Junimea, Iaşi, 2007, Pendulări în abstract (Oscillations in abstract), Institutul European, Iaşi, 2008, Transcendenţa activă (The active transcendence), Institutul European, Iaşi, 2010, Repere introductive în fenomenologie (Introductive references to phenomenology), Junimea, Iaşi, 2010. He coordinates the collective scientific volume titled Humanist paradigms, USV, 2013, he is a member of editorial boards of specialty publications, the co-editor of internationally indexed specialty publications, he participated in national and international conferences. He is also the author of several texts published in specialty journals and works.

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Oana Elena Lenţa holds a Bachelor degree in Psychology, a Master’s in Social Auditing and she is currently a PhD candidate in Moral Philosophy at “Ştefan cel Mare” University of Suceava. She works as research assistant at "Ştefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Department of Human, Social and Political Sciences, where she also leads various seminars. Her publications include in the last years about 30 scholarly articles as author or co-author published in collective volumes in Romania or abroad. From the approached subject matters and topics of interest we name but a few, such as the ethics of nonviolence, new models in educating social actors to prevent abuse of vulnerable groups, human development, deviant behaviour, the impact of new technologies in education etc.
Vasile Gherasim’s View on Mihai Eminescu’s Life and Work

Marius Constantin CUCU¹, Oana Elena LENŢA²

Abstract

The image that Eminescu left in the Romanian culture is different, depending on the type of analysis and perspective of the person who explores the subject of the research, or if the attention falls on the poetry, on the work as a whole or the thinker’s life. Vasile Gherasim – Bukovinean writer – is one of those trying to combine the psychoanalytic hermeneutics of his work with the psycho-biography. Thus, he fights the thesis according to which Eminescu could be declared a Schopenhaurian pessimist, analyzing not only the poetry, but also other ways of intellectual manifestation. In this regard, we will present some of the comparative analyses undertaken by him concerning the Schopenhauerian and oriental influences, on the socio-cultural environment in which Eminescu was formed and beyond, advocating, in the present work, the importance of openness to new approaches in the analysis and interpretation.

Keywords: pessimistic view; romantic view; cultural influences.

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Physical Education and Sports Opportunities to Lead Positive Social Change

Ionela Alina CUCUI¹, Gheorghe Gabriel CUCUI²

Abstract

Physical education and sport have a significant impact on the development indivdului. Changes can be seen both as a motor, emotional and psychosocial. Sports activities are necessary for early development of children and youth, through the purchases acquired during their practice, knowing that physical education and sports contributes to the holistic development of the individual. By sport individual accumulates a set of values, such as honesty, cooperation, fairness, self-respect for opponents, and respect the rules, which will lead to moral and social development of a child. Involving children in sports cultivates the spirit of competitiveness, helps to maintain optimal health and form the habit of practicing exercise. To achieve the overall objectives in education and development, sports programs should focus on developing the individual and not only sports skills development. While the physical benefits of participation in sport are well known and supported by large volumes of empirical evidence, sport and physical activity can also have positive benefits on education. Physical education activity seeks to promote and develop complementary aspects of education, such as school attendance and reduce absenteeism. The literature stresses the vital role of physical education teachers and providers of sports as determinants of educational experiences of individuals. This shows the positive relationship between involvement in sports activities and psycho-social development of the individual.

Keywords: physical education; students; involvement.

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Alina Ionela CUCUI

Gheorghe Gabriel CUCUI
Morpheme and Marker
Daiana CUIBUS

Abstract

The modern academic grammar – ”Gramatica de bază a limbii române” (GBLR) – is meant to represent a ‘sophisticated’ theoretical description of the contemporary Romanian language. Its deliberate modernity – in both conception and themes – implies nevertheless the terminology. We will discuss some of the terminological innovations in GBLR, in particular those regarding the morphology and the syntax. On one hand, there are new terms for new concepts, and, on the other hand, some of the traditional concepts are being renamed. One of the most interesting aspects regards the term / concept of ‘marker’. The marker is defined as ” any element on the level of expression (of the word’s form) constantly associated with a certain grammatical meaning and which serves to the recognition of that meaning.” (GBLR, p.8). Still, the term ‘marker’ is used not only with the meaning of ‘morpheme’, but it also stands for ‘class of words’. Therefore, our observations regard the necessity and / or accuracy of the term, and, also, its coherent use (in strict relationship with the grammatical concept implied). As a preliminary conclusion, we argue that the new terminology used to describe the Romanian language is rather heterogeneous – both from the point of view of being adequate to the linguistic reality, and from that of its precision.

Keywords: marker; morpheme; class of words; morphology; syntax.

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 teaching, both for the

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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.
Why do We Need to Talk about Research Co-Authorship?
Daniela CUTAS

Abstract

Co-authorship is very common in some research areas (such as biomedical research) and very uncommon in others (such as philosophy); it is regulated in some and not in others; it is positively valued in some and not in others. Practices and expectations vary greatly, and for a variety of reasons, from the specificity of the research area to cultural differences or tacit conventions within research units, disciplines, and geographical areas. Increased internationalisation, cross-disciplinary collaboration and migration of researchers increase the vulnerability of researchers subjected to this variety of practices. As authorship of research publications is the most important merit in the competition for funding, employment and promotion in the research world, it is essential that the practice and evaluation of research co-authorship are transparent and just. In this talk, I look at some of the problematic aspects of current regulations and practices of research co-authorship. I focus on the importance of awareness of the pitfalls of co-authorship and the associated costs and benefits of various practices.

Keywords: publication ethics; research co-authorship; honorary authorship; guest authorship; ghost authorship; research independence; evaluation of research.

Biodata

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Daniela Cutas’ current work focuses on the ethics of close personal relationships, reproduction and parenting, and more broadly on bioethics and research ethics. She has published in these research areas in journals such as Bioethics, Cambridge Quarterly of Health Care Ethics, Human Fertility, Reproductive

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Previously, she worked at Maastricht University in a project on the ethics of developing human gametes in vitro, at Karolinska Institutet where she taught research ethics, and at the University of Manchester in a project on pitfalls of legal definitions of the concept of research. In Romania, she co-authored in 2005 the ‘Academic ethics: what it is and what it should be. Research and ethics code’ report funded by the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (in Romanian, available [here](#)); she has published in 2007 the volume ‘GenEtica Reproducerii’; and she occasionally authors brief articles for platforms such as TOTB ([here](#)). Daniela Cutas’ personal webpage is [here](#).
The Principle of Collectivism in the Totalitarian Educational Systems

Dan Ioan DASCĂLU

Abstract

Totalitarian societies, either fascist or communist, share a number of common characteristics that include their specific modality of considering the educational systems. These systems are completely politicized, ideologized and subordinated to the Party-State and have as a main goal the shaping of the new man that the totalitarian regimes require. Collectivism is one of the common elements to any totalitarian ideology. It has the role of a basic principle in the totalitarian educational systems. Education within and through the collective is considered fundamental. The collectivist vision has to direct the content of education. The formation of collectivist spirit is an educational ideal. The new man of totalitarian societies should have been imbued with the collectivist spirit not only in his/her vision on society, but also he/she should have manifested it in daily behaviours. The aim of this paper is to uncover a few similarities between fascism and communism in the ways they both organize their educational systems and the central place these systems assign to the principle of collectivism using the comparative method. This is another argument to support the idea that totalitarianisms are two regimes of the same nature, irrespective of their underlying and legitimizing ideologies.

Keywords: educational systems; fascism; communism; collectivism.

Biodata

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Social and Political Science. He is licensed in sociology at the University of Bucharest, Faculty of History and Philosophy and has received his PhD in psychology at the “Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi in 2001. His research focuses are on totalitarianism, political social psychology and the dimensions of contemporary individualism. His publications include the 2002 volume „Totalitarian personality”, the 2007 volume “Consumer behavior”, and the 2006 collective volume “Violence in sports”.
The Professional/IT Sentence Loan-Translations in Romanian Language

Dana Camelia DIACONU

Abstract

In the present study we are aiming to explain the mechanism of forming, receiving meanings and the relation between languages of IT Romanian loan-translations, the loan-translations consisting in integral (full sentence loan-translation) or partial (partial sentence loan-translation) of some sentence units in other languages. As this represents a meaning loan, whereby the word from their receiver’s language enriches the content under the influence of the correspondent/the synonym) from a foreign language, through sentence loan-translation are translated, most of the times, the so-called common combinations, mostly scientific terms, or from specialized languages, in this case in the field of informatics. The category belonging to those sentence units are: expressions and set expressions, common combinations, as well as formulas and international clichés. Of course, in this respect, under etymologic aspect, many sentence loan-translations from computer science are explained by “copying” some English phraseological combinations. In order to distinguish between the loan-translation and the mere translation, this study is taking into account the “fidelity” to the foreign model. In the case of loan-translation, it shall comply with the structure, both as model and the meaning, whereas the translation seeks exclusively meaning transposition. We can, however, refer, sometimes, to the same phenomenon of giving some new meanings (Radu-Nicolae Trif, 2006, p. 149.), strictly technical, to common words, only that here the new meaning is transmitted in more words with a structure of its own, which together have acquired this effect, resulting a sentence unit: ROM. natural language processing < engl. natural language processing; ROM. automatic data processing < engl. automatic data processing; ROM computer architecture < engl. computer architecture, etc.

Keywords: IT language; loan-translation; translation; loan; sentence combinations.

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Diversity of Education and Professional Development – Important Factors for Increasing the Chances of Employment and Reducing the Risk of Dismissals

Luminița DIMA

Abstract

Over the past decade, European labour market has met a series of serious challenges: restructuring of businesses involving massive dismissals followed by increase of the unemployment rate and significant decrease of the of vacant job positions. While the compensation packages and other means of protection of the employees dismissed were always modalities of attenuating the immediate effects of losing the jobs, it was necessary to find other measures that do not only involve costs for the employers and state budgets, but are also useful for the respective individuals to create value for themselves and also for the business and contribute to restarting the economic development. This study is aiming to assess to which extent the diversity of education and professional development were and continue to be valuable measures to be considered in order to avoid dismissals and increase the chances for both individuals and businesses’ future development. From a methodological perspective, it was useful to identify, analyze and compare the policies promoted at the European level, the Romanian legislative measures and practice of the labour relations. The personal contribution of the author resides in the screening and analysis of the various situations met in practice when assisting various companies on the occasion of implementing restructuring procedures. This analysis has revealed various measures taken by the employers that underline the role and importance of the diversity of education and professional development and built the conclusion that such measures offer increased protection to the employees by avoiding dismissals, finding easier a new job or identifying other opportunities in their professional life.

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Keywords: restructuring; dismissals; education; professional development; job opportunities.

Biodata

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Luminița Dima is Associate Professor at the Law Faculty, Bucharest University, teaching Labour Law, Social Security Law and Labour and Industrial Relations within EU. She is PhD in Law and has been involved in various scientific research projects, including in the elaboration of several studies for the European Commission assessing the Romanian legislation and its conformity with EU requirements. She has published numerous books and articles in the area of labour law. Ms Dima is also a lawyer with 19 years of professional experience in employment and labour law. Currently, Ms. Dima is the Partner coordinating the Employment and Labour Practice within NNDKP Law Office and she is since 2009 ranked 1 in Chambers Europe (the most valued Global Guide of Best Lawyers) - Section of Employment Law in Romania.
A Young Nation in Turmoil: Domestic Conflicts and International Mediation Efforts in the Republic of South Sudan

Lucian Dumitru DîRDALĂ¹

Abstract

Five years after the proclamation of independence, the Republic of South Sudan is in danger of slipping into a bloody civil war, due to the failure of the main political and military factions to observe the power-sharing agreement achieved with international mediation. Starting from the theoretical insights provided by the literature on state-building in Sub-Saharan Africa and on the potential of regional and sub-regional international organizations, this paper explores the perspectives of improving the current peacekeeping mechanisms in South Sudan, pointing to the need to build upon previous patterns of cooperation between the United Nations, the African Union, and various other stake-holders. To restore the political process and alleviate the humanitarian crisis, the peace-enforcement mechanism that has recently been added to the initial mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan must be accepted by all factions. However, the costs of non-compliance do not seem to be high enough so as to dissuade efforts by domestic actors to obtain political advantage from the current institutional deadlock. The ability to cooperate in order to raise the costs of non-compliance is the main challenge for the international community. If the African Union is to fulfill its political and security role on the continent, a failure in South Sudan might prove a major setback.

Keywords: state-building; civil war; failed state; peace-keeping; international organizations.

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

Tatiana DOBRESCU

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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Some Educational Landmarks of Sacred Art in a Humanistic Perspective

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

Abstract

The incidence of Sacred Art in human life gives the opportunity to notice some common and specific nuances common to its forms of expression and reception, in time and space. Humanistic education through Sacred Art can convey, through different creative manifestations, those ethical and aesthetical values which can transform them into landmarks based on sublimations, models of realization in several fields. The authors of this paper have chosen some visual, literary and synchrectic examples, to illustrate the specific nature of the ethical, aesthetic and heritage aspects of some artistic landmarks from the Romanian and neighbouring Orthodox context of Sacred Art.

Introduction. Continuously present in time, Sacred Art has already covered millenia in art history; it is not only a special section of artistic and religious expression, sometimes polarized spaceailly and temporarily in space and time, but also a substantial resource of aesthetic values, with an importantat ethical fund and impact, a heritage one included.

Aim. The role of Sacred Art lies in its potential to change humanistic, visually-artistic education today. This role should not be neglected.

Objective. The knowledge and study of the values of Sacred Art can facilitate the infusion of ethical and aesthetical principles which should lead to an appreciation of cultural-religious commodities and to the involvement in their protection, whether they are seen as heritage values or not.

Means and resources. Content of the paper.

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Conclusions. Is Sacred Art still relevant for the young generations today? How is new artwork seen as compared to heritage values? What kind of ethical and aesthetical landmarks can one find in Sacred Art and humanist education? These and other questions have generated some observations and suggestions included in this multidisciplinary study.

Keywords: Sacred Art; educational landmarks; humanistic perspective; ethical; aesthetic and heritage aspects; Orthodox context.

Biodata

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NBR Monetary Policy Guidelines in the Current Macroeconomic Environment
Violeta Elena DRĂGOI¹, Larisa Elena PREDA²

Abstract
The main objective of the Romanian economy is to increase the standard of living of the population by maintaining the prices stable. Because, during the last few years, in Romania, a generalized increase of the prices has been recorded, which has led to the emergence of the inflationist phenomenon, the Romanian National Bank (BNR) has acted by means of monetary policies meant to eliminate the distortions on the level of the prices and to stop the process of erosion of the economy. So, an anti-cyclical conduct has been adopted, both before and after the emergence of the global financial crisis, a process aiming to maintain the financial stability and assure an optimal framework for re-establishing the economic equilibriums. This paper would like to offer to all the people interested the possibility to know and understand as well as possible the macroeconomic analysis framework and implicitly the fundaments of the monetary policy decisions adopted by BNR to assure and maintain the stability of the prices. In this context, the present research would like to determine the optimal degree of involvement of the monetary authorities in the economy, concentrating in this approach on the in-depth study of the monetary policy transmission mechanisms and on the complex processes assuring the transit of the monetary policy decisions’ effects towards the macroeconomic variables envisioned.

Keywords: monetary policy; sustainable economic growth; mandatory reserve; economic policy mix; the interest rate.

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Improving the Sciences Teaching Strategies through Curriculum Materials Designed in the Frame of “ENGAGE” Project

Crinela DUMITRESCU¹, Laura Monica GORGHIU², Ana Maria Aurelia PETRESCU³

Abstract

The main goal of “ENGAGE” project (www.engagingscience.eu) is focused on the training of next generation of students by changing the way of teaching and learning Science. 14 institutions from 13 countries put in common their efforts to make Science lessons more attractive, by promoting different interactive - participatory teaching strategies, based on investigation of reality, identifying and testing alternative solutions, which teach students to think and apply their knowledge and take responsible decisions based on the received information. In order to achieve these goals on students’ level the partnership has designed continuous development programs for teachers, organized through face to face workshops or on-line courses, where are introduced interactive - participatory teaching strategies and examples of applying these strategies through ENGAGE curriculum materials. This paper point out some aspects related with the improving of Sciences teaching strategies using pedagogical tools based of inquiry-based methodology. Curriculum materials designed in the frame of the project make use of the following instruments: productive dilemma, group discussion, problem solving, and conversation. Study was made on over 170 Romanian science teachers who adopted / implemented those curriculum materials in Sciences teaching.

Keywords: curriculum materials; Science teaching; ENGAGE project.

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Mrs. Ana Maria Aurelia Petrescu is lecturer at Teacher Training Department, Valahia University Targoviste. She graduated Pedagogy at Faculty of Psychology, Sociology, Pedagogy, University of Bucharest in 1997. She holds a Master degree in Public Policy and Administration, with specialization in Information and Career Counseling, obtained at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Bucharest, in 2001. She has also a PhD in Education at the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, State University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, with a thesis in Sociology of Education, entitled: Evolution of Fundamental Paradigms in Sociology of Education. She is accredited trainer in several training programs in secondary education, teacher and author of numerous articles and studies published both in Romania and abroad. The areas of scientific interest are, predominantly, the following: general pedagogy, sociology of education, educational and vocational counseling and guidance, learning theory, curriculum theory, educational psychology etc.
Eating Healthy of just Feeling Good? Food Commercials and the Romanian Market

Elena – Maria EMANDI

Abstract

The present paper aims to approach food and drink commercials running on Romanian TV channels with a view to establish the message sent to viewers of different ages. The method of work is semiotic and stylistic analysis, thus revealing linguistic, paralinguistic and stylistic devices used by advertisers in order to get everyone’s attention. The interaction of text and context, the combination of images, language, symbols - all these elements are directed to a precise goal, that of making the commercial emotional in one way or another (irrespective of the correctness of the message from an ethical point of view) and enticing the potential consumers to buy food and drinks which are not all the time good for health.

Keywords: Romanian food commercials; semiotic and stylistic approach; ethic; message.

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Elena Maria Emandi is a lecturer at the “Stefan cel Mare” University of Suceava. After an M. A. in Media Studies, she completed the doctoral studies in the field of applied linguistics. Her doctoral thesis is entitled “The Style of the Gothic Novel” and her scientific preoccupations include literary stylistics, semiotic studies, gender studies, advertising and Gothic literature.

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The Importance of Documentary Research for Defining the Future Career

Agnes Terezia ERICH\textsuperscript{1}
Laura Monica GORGHIU\textsuperscript{2}

Abstract

The unprecedented development of the means dedicated to access the information imposed a new type of training, oriented on \textit{documentary research}, which is found nowadays in the center of the global movement related to the formation of an \textit{information culture}, aiming to a better using and understanding of the tools and techniques of information and documentation. The documentary research formation intends to improve the documentation abilities till the moment of reaching the full informational independence of users. Under the big pressure of \textit{being documented} which is felt mainly from the growing sphere of the Internet (together with a variety of information techniques), the need to assess the resources, required more than ever, the organizing of training courses for acquiring the documentary research necessary skills. It is also a strong need for a theoretical framework designed to help establishing a relationship between the user and information or between the user and document. To achieve such a theoretical framework, that approach should start from the both ends of communication channel: from the user to document and from the document to user - the totality of the documentation research activities designed to indicate the existence of a document and its information content. The documentary research formation is important for the students not just for helping them to retrieve and structure the information, but also on finding relevant and proper information in the process of defining of their future career. In this respect, the paper tries to make known the feedback of 185 high-school students, from the 11\textsuperscript{th} and 12\textsuperscript{th} forms, related

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to the needs and importance of documentary research for being well informed and oriented on their future career.

**Keywords:** document; documentary research; information literacy; 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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She graduated the University of Bucharest, Faculty of Letters, Department of Library and Information Science; Valahia University Targoviste, Faculty of Law; Postgraduate Studies of Computer Science; Master of European Public Administration. From 2005 obtained the title of Ph.D in History at the Valahia University Targoviste. At present, she is Professor at the Faculty of Letters, Journalism and Political Sciences, Valahia University Targoviste, and Director of the “I. H. Rădulescu” Dâmboviţa Public Library. She participated at various improvement stages in the country and abroad, to scientific conferences and events on the topics related to the field of Communication and Information sciences.
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She has long experience in academic management, projects management and coordination of the quality management system implementation at university level. She was coordinator or team member in 38 research contracts and international/national projects in the areas of ICT in education and chemistry, she has published as author / co-author over 300 scientific papers published in ISI journals, magazines of international peer-reviewed (indexed in international databases), proceedings of national and international conferences and 34 books / university courses / laboratory guided handbooks (28 with ISBN).
Freedom as Gift and Human Responsibility from the Christian Teaching Perspective

Ştefan FLOREA

Abstract

This article presents the Christian teaching on freedom and realizes delineations and conceptual definitions from the divine revelation perspective. Freedom is an ontological gift and a human responsibility, being related to God and strictly related to doing good and the virtues. In human liberty is embedded the Creator’s divine image, the believer having the duty to carry this image to an ever deeper likeness of God. In this sense, human responsibility is double, on the one hand, its consequence is responsibility for the actions committed, and, on the other hand, it relates man to the obtaining of God’s likeness, unto deification and sanctification.

Keywords: freedom; responsibility; free will; deification; sanctification.

Biodata

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Evaluation of the Torso Flexibility for the Young Population of Romania Using Eurofit Tests Battery for Adults

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Abstract

Creating a data base for the population aged 20-29 is an element of actuality, generated by the need of permanent enrichment of the knowledge platform in accordance to the newest trends of the modern process of training and education at the academic level. The performed research is the first one of that kind in Romania aiming to initiate important researches with the intention to implement and asses the concept of Health Related Fitness (HRF) as well as for evaluating different fitness branches in accordance to the recommendations of the Committee for sports development of the European Council. Within this context, the aim of this research is to evaluate the torso flexibility for the young population of Romania using EUROFIT tests battery for adults. The research was performed with the participation of a number of 1469 young people aged between 20-29 years. Among them, 927 (63%) were male subjects and 542 (37%) were female subjects. In order to evaluate the torso flexibility, an element of the musculoskeletal fitness, we used the Sit-and-reach test, part of the Eurofit tests battery for adults. As a result of analyzing and comparing the results in the test of torso flexibility to the standards set by the Committee for sports development of the European Council for the tests in the Eurofit tests battery for adults one can observe differences at a level of +5% and -7.5%. For instance, male subjects in Romania revealed results 5%

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higher in the inferior quintile (20th). The torso flexibility for most of the tested subjects is lower than the one of the reference population by 2.5% to 5% for the medium quintiles (40th and 60th) and by 7.5% for the superior quintile (80th). As a conclusion, the results of this study confirm that the direction we are heading to is the correct one. The comparison to the population of Sweden is important because it is a known fact that this country has one of the most performant systems of education in Europe. By the dimensions of the tested sample, the results of this study can represent values of reference for the torso flexibility tested by the Sit-and-reach test amongst Romanian people aged between 20-29 years.

Keywords: flexibility; young adults; Eurofit; Romania; sit and reach test.

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Learning Motivation to Contemporary Students

Nadejda GAGEA¹

Abstract

Today we cannot imagine our lives without learning. It determines both our evolution and development, we become better, more capable and versatile owing to it. Our multilateral development offers us opportunities to perceive life better and see it more beautiful as well as facing new challenges easily, finding exceptional and quick solution to ordinary and awkward tasks in any environment. Normally the process of learning undergoes according to a well pre-established simple vector which consists of action, both inner and acquired competences, the way the individual perceives the situation, sometimes even its intuition and intrinsic motivation in order to achieve as fast as possible goals. Attitude towards learning and especially its objective had suffered a great number of changes lately, the desire to know a lot and in depth began to be replaced by fast integration within the society mainly in the modern one which changes rapidly. Possessing academic skills and blended with acquired training ones eases the path to achieving social adaptation and practical application of knowledge. As a consequence, it results that inner motivation aims for success not only in academia but also outside it, acts positively on effective personality development by enhancing the value of internal support with the help of external one. The purpose of this paper is to study what leads students to learn the basic challenging materials, which require a considerable effort of motivation; about the relation between motivation; about the importance of engaging students in teaching and learning; and the link between studying hard materials and their use in professional practice.

Keywords: Learning motivation; students; intrinsic motivation; internal support; fast integration; academic skills; personality development.

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Brancusi is *Ours* or *Mine*? Publicity and Manipulation in Contemporary Public Space

Cristina GELAN¹

Abstract

The paper provides a number of issues concerning one of the most creative communication tools - publicity. The purpose of this paper is to highlight how, by appealing to sensitiveness, publicity directs our perception and reporting to immediate reality, which directs and invests with several meanings. The practical part of the paper refers to the publicity campaign conducted to sensitize Romanian citizens to participate in the acquisition of Romanian sculpture "Cumințenia Pământului" ["Earth Wisdom"], one of the most important works of art of Romanian sculptor Constantin Brancusi. The context is one in which the Romanian government announced publicly its intention to acquire the sculpture through a joint effort of the state and its citizens, launching official with the Ministry of Culture, a sustained campaign of national subscription for acquisition this works of art, campaign that was held from May to September 2016. The campaign aimed to attract contributions of Romanians interested in the recovery of national treasures. The analysis conducted in this respect concerns the two publicity spots made during the campaign: the spot conducted by GMP Group, selected by the Ministry of Culture in April 2016 to coordinate the national campaign to purchase the works of Constantin Brancusi and the spot conducted by Papaya Advertising Agency, in August 2016 in a campaign independently of the official with the stated aim of helping the government approach. The paper analyzes the discursive and iconic strategies that the two publicity spots have used in order to determine the impact that they had on the Romanian citizen.

**Keywords:** Publicity; national subscription; discursive strategies; iconic strategies; public space.

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Religious Identity and Multicultural Dialogue in Contemporary Europe
Ionut Adrian GHIBANU

Abstract

The study wants to emphasize the relationship between religious identity, mainly Christian in Europe, and multicultural dialogue through the new challenges of contemporary society, as migration, globalization and secularization. We are witnessing a transformation of the world as I knew it before. This article aims to analyze which are the main foundations of European religious identity, as the Europeans are found today within this paradigm, and as I mentioned above. I underlined here the role that inter-religious and inter-Christian dialogue plays in the European project on the long term. As a novelty I bring here the Romanian Orthodox vision, emphasizing the need of dialogue and meeting, starting from the premise that multiculturalism is not a failure, but the way it was conceived ideological, especially socio-political concept, led to the European blockages. Common European project is viable, but must be boosted and this should be taken into account from the religious perspective, not just from the economic, political and military one. When we are building the concept of European civilization and cultural, religious identity was an important contribution. Article advocates for an ideology policy and for an emphasis of the role of religion in Europe, especially the idea that the inter-religious and ecumenical dialogue is a European creation, and the freedom, tolerance, respect of otherness and the dignity for others are also concepts with strong European footprint, and why not Christian one.

Keywords: multicultural; dialogue; identity; new challenges; Christianity.

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Metadiscourse Markers in Science Schoolbooks as Facilitators for Metacognitive Regulation of Learning

Adina GLAVA

Abstract

The level of competence students have for the metacognitive control and regulation of own learning is constantly associated in recent literature with the effectiveness of their learning. The strategic learning and metacognitive control skills can be acquired in the school specific mediated learning situations given the adequate support from the teacher. The present paper underlines the importance of supporting students’ metacognitive regulation of learning through specific prompts and signs that can be used in the construction of the teaching discourse. 

In the study we conducted we focused on the written didactic discourse of the school text books which we considered a particular source of knowledge and a specific form of didactic discourse. We analyzed the metadiscourse markers in two sets of secondary school Science textbooks in terms of types and frequencies of their occurrence and we discussed their implications for supporting the metacognitive regulation and control of students’ learning. Generally, the literature states the importance of metadiscourse elements as features of rhetorical writing that support the reader in constructing the meaning of the message conveyed. Yet, there is little research that analyses the role of the metadiscourse markers included in didactic texts for creating a supportive connection between the author of the text and the students and for helping learners to strategically approach the contents included in the schoolbook. Our exploratory study aims at identifying principles according to which the metadiscourse components can be employed into the written didactic texts in order to support students’ autonomous and metacognitive learning.

Keywords: Metadiscourse markers; metacognition; science learning.

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Adina Glava is associate professor at Babeș - Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca. She works in Department of Educational Sciences being involved in the initial and in-service teacher training programmes. She is specialized in the field of curriculum and effective learning and published studies related to the curriculum development for early learning and school levels of education, being a dedicated promoter of cognitive training and experiential learning. She is involved in exploring the factors and processes that influence future teacher students’ professional beliefs and theories regarding schooling and academic learning.
The Failure of the Teachers Training Policies in Romania Today

Cătălin GLAVA\(^1\)

**Abstract**

The public policies concerning the teachers training have made their debut in Romania starting with 1996, by the creation, through the Ministry Order No 4356 from 7.11.1996, of the Teacher Training Departments situated in a limited number of universities in the country. Up to the year 2007, the time of the” Presidential Commission Report for the analysis and policy development in the fields of education and research”, called "Romania of education, Romania of research ", the concerns on the training of future teacher students were marginal, the only perceptible change being the introduction, together with the Bologna System, of Level II of the Teacher Training Programme, and thus the completion of the Bachelor-level training with a Master-level preparation. After the issuing of the National Educational Law in January 3, 2011, teacher training has become a subject of major interest for the universities in the context of the significant decrease of student population and the reduction of the budgetary resources. Today we can speak of a failure of vocational teacher training policies, and in this paper, we intend to capture the steps which have led to this failure.

**Keywords:** Educational policies; educational system; policy decision making; teacher training.

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communication technologies on the teaching and learning processes and on the way teachers and students relate to knowledge. His interest fields are the educational use of ICT, computer-assisted learning, educational policies, educational marketing.
The Organizational Culture in the Extension of the General Procedure "Target Costing"

Ioana Raluca GOLDBACH¹, Constantin Aurelian IONESCU²

Abstract

“Target Costing” method - means an instrument for the management of the cost which allows you to reduce the total cost of a product throughout the life cycle of its integration due to a close link between the production departments, research - development, marketing, accounting and quality. The organizational culture is a success factor for the extension of the general procedure "Target costing". On the basis of the investigations on the organization may be shaped several models which provide a framework for more in-depth analysis of the concept of organizational culture and a means of identification of the implications of its practical effects. When the organization is focused around a leader, the organization depends from the point of view of efficiency on trust and empathy and from the point of view of the communication depends on intuition and interpersonal communication. The climate in the organization is very cold, the use of the relationship power and of the signal power causes a fluctuation of the employees that don’t survive in a frame so competitive dominated by informal rules. Organizations with this type of culture are in the form of concentric networks that focuses on the source of the central power but with influences facing outward. The purpose of this work is to present the role, the place and the importance of the organizational culture in the extension of the general procedure "Target costing".

Keywords: “Target Costing” method; cost; organizational culture; interpersonal communication; adaptability; organizational management.

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Constantin Aurelian IONESCU
I started my research career in 2008 while completing my BSc Diploma, specialty: Accounting and Management Information Systems and continuing with Master’s Degree, specialty: Accounting, at Valahia University of Targoviste. I am PhD. student in Economic studies and I had finished my Phd. thesis on september 2016.
The Organizational Culture in the Extension of the General Procedure "Target Costing"

Ioana Raluca GOLDBACH¹, Constantin Aurelian IONESCU²

Abstract

“Target Costing” method means an instrument for the management of the cost which allows you to reduce the total cost of a product throughout the life cycle of its integration due to a close link between the production departments, research - development, marketing, accounting and quality. The organizational culture is a success factor for the extension of the general procedure "Target costing". On the basis of the investigations on the organization may be shaped several models which provide a framework for more in-depth analysis of the concept of organizational culture and a means of identification of the implications of its practical effects. When the organization is focused around a leader, the organization depends from the point of view of efficiency on trust and empathy and from the point of view of the communication depends on intuition and interpersonal communication. The climate in the organization is very cold, the use of the relationship power and of the signal power causes a fluctuation of the employees that don’t survive in a frame so competitive dominated by informal rules. Organizations with this type of culture are in the form of concentric networks that focuses on the source of the central power but with influences facing outward. The purpose of this work is to present the role, the place and the importance of the organizational culture in the extension of the general procedure "Target costing".

Keywords: “Target Costing” method; cost; organizational culture; interpersonal communication; adaptability; organizational management.

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Language Teaching Resources and Quality Assurance in Higher Technical Education
Anca GRECULESCU¹, Liliana-Luminița TODORESCU²

Abstract
In the light of the new paradigm for the study of languages, teaching resources play a key role in ensuring the quality of the didactic process since they facilitate the learning of languages and also streamline and develop communicative competence, comprehension and evaluation of applied language pedagogy. The current research tackles the quality of these teaching materials in view of fostering engineering students’ professional development and thus increasing their insertion into the multicultural labour market nowadays. Moreover, the research is a comparative study between two Romanian prestigious technical universities: University “Politehnica” of Timișoara and University “Politehnica” of Bucharest and also extended to « Nicolae Ciorănescu » Technical College in Târgoviște. The present study poses some queries related to the characteristics of these resources likely to assure the quality of the language teaching process. Hence, when in the process of designing/studying the teaching materials, any foreign language teacher/learner should raise the question: are the language resources enough, available, fit for didactic purpose, useful, clearly structured, interesting and original enough? Will they assist in achieving my professional goals? The research was initially based on and empiric study and then carried out by means of a questionnaire. All in all, initial assessment of the teaching resources becomes compulsory and will sustain the language teacher and engineering students’ endeavor for quality assurance and professional development.

Keywords: Teaching resources; quality assurance; higher technical education; languages.

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Biodata

**Anca GRECULESCU**

Anca GRECULESCU (born in 1978) earned her PhD in Education Sciences from University of Bucharest and pursues a career in technical higher education as a Lecturer for the Department of Communication in Modern Languages, University “Politehnica” of Bucharest and as a communication advisor for EPS (European Project Semester), [http://www.europeanprojectsemester.eu/providers/Bucharest](http://www.europeanprojectsemester.eu/providers/Bucharest). Main research areas: linguistic/professional communication, ESP (English for Specific Purposes); EST (English for Science and Technology); quality assurance in technical higher education, organizational communication. Amongst the latest works published: *The Quality Paradigm. The Study of English in Technical Higher Education*, Transversal Publishing House, Bucharest; *Mechanical Transmissions Based on One Step Reducer (Design Guidebook)* – in collaboration, Politehnica Press, Bucharest, 2013.

**Liliana-Luminiţa TODORESCU**

Beyond the Implications of the Global Technological Risks

Viorel GULICIUC

Abstract

From a multi-disciplinary approach of the risks, this study will gradually focus on the definition and taxonomy of the global risks. The short presentations of several contemporary global technological risks – de-extinction, synthetic biology, nanotechnology and artificial intelligence – will ignite a discussion around the different implications of the global technological risks. The conclusion underlines the necessity of a trans-disciplinary perspective in the study of the global technological risks, under the lead of philosophy, for an appropriate understanding of all theirs dimensions and implications.

Keywords: Global Technological Risks; De-Extinction; Synthetic Biology; Nanotechnology; Artificial Intelligence.

Biodata

Viorel GULICIUC

He introduced the contemporary non-generic universality perspective in the understanding of the Being.

He inaugurated the integrated semiotic study of the philosophical discourse and introduced the idea of semiotic expressivity.

He introduced the theme of the European Philosophical Databases System (EUPHIDAS), the (copyrighted!) concept of the Romanian Online Philosophical Encyclopaedia, created the first Romanian Philosophy Internet Database System (ROPIDAS) – a Romanian Academy funded project, discontinued now and wrote about the impact of TIC on philosophical research, on university teaching, on social work, on human security, on local public administration a.o.

1 Professor PhD, "Stefan cel Mare" University Suceava, Romania, viorel.guliciuc.1958@gmail.com, +40-761961870.
He created / co-created the 2nd, 3rd & 4th exclusively online Romanian philosophical journals (among the first in CEE): ROPHIR, ROSLIR & ROCSR (1998-2008 – discontinued now).

Under topics related to Human Being & Technology, he organized / co-organized several Round Tables during the last two World Congresses of Philosophy (Athens, 2013; Seoul, 2008) and various conferences: PHEADE & EPHES conferences (2009-2015: Suceava; Pune - India; online); Technological Singularity (Suceava, 2009 - first in CEE); Human Being in the Contemporary Society (UNESCO’s high patronage - Volgograd, 2007).

During various international conferences (India, Jordan, Korea, Mexic, Russia a.o.) he was a key and/or a plenary speaker.

He teaches courses in Philosophy and Social Sciences at „Ştefan cel Mare” University from Suceava, Romania and supervise doctoral students interested in Philosophy & Technoethics.

Informally, he is the team leader of the EPHES (Ethics Philosophy and Engineering in Society) Research Centre from this university.

He is member of several international professional associations and founding President of the, unique in EU, Romanian Society for Philosophy Engineering and Technoethics.

He is member of various editorial boards of international journals.

He had various ERASMUS teaching assignments in EU (Portugal, Italy, Greece).

His activity has also several other dimensions: Fractal Art Creator (probably the best known from Romania), Travel Vlogger (first exclusively 360°), Poet and Inventor.

Current research interests: interactions between complexity, information, Human Being and technology.

Plenary speech: “Beyond the implications of the Global Technological Risks”.
Social Fear or Non-Assertive Situational Behaviour of Parents with Disabled Children

Svetlana HARAZ

Abstract

Every day, the social situations are normal and common for most people, but there are individuals for whom these social situations are difficult to accomplish. The concerned persons develop a social fear, a non-assertive situational behavior, expressed by the inability to act in a constructive manner of decent interest, as well as inability to show their emotional feelings in an appropriate manner. The persons, who fail to show an assertive behavior, manifest a distinctive lack of assertive behavior skills (Lazarus 1973) as: the ability to say "No"; the ability to seek favours or make to make requests; the ability to express positive or negative feelings; the ability to start, to have and to finish a conversation. Lack of these skills results in an inefficient functioning of interpersonal relations in society. In case of parents with disabled children, we observe an avoidant behavior pattern, attempts to come up with various reasons in a way to abandon the social relations, not to get involved in solving daily social situations, to use the child's disability as a "standard" or a shield with which they unconstructively defend, an approach which impedes the social inclusion of children with disabilities. The behavior of parents with disabled children is developed after their living social negative experiences: the acceptance of child disability (by self and by social group) is a issue submitted by 115 parents engaged in this research, which enlighten the causes of social exclusion of parents with disabled children. Certainly, according to several authors (E. Zamfir, B. Bilet, R. Teodorescu, S. Chelcea etc.) the causality of social fear is convoluted and circular, and is required to be analyzed by theories which will explain and understand the human behavior and its major processes related to individual behavior and group behavior.

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Keywords: nonassertive situational behavior; assertive behavior; social negative experiences; social fear; social relations; avoidant behaviors; parents with disabled children.

Biodata

Svetlana HARAZ

University lecturer and researcher in Social Psychology and Social Work, working on the research regarding the prevention, of social exclusion of parents caring for children with special needs. Scientific activities and interests based on researching and expanding topics as: ”Child’s disability as a factor that places the family at risk of social exclusion”, „Inclusive education”, „Social unadaptation and social inclusion”, „Diagnosing and solving social problems”. Expert in child protection; National Expert in accreditation of social services; Author and co-author of publications (5 book chapters, 3 guides, 6 booklets and 30 referred articles in national and international journals.) and training curricula.
Abuse of Law of the Judge in Civil Trial

Camelia IGNĂTESCU

Abstract

The rules of the Civil procedure code gives the judge the opportunity to lead the trial with various legal instruments. The manner in which the judge applies procedural sanctions sometimes takes the form of an abuse, in the context of subjective interpretation of legal norms that confer this power. Therewith, the prerogative of reducing attorney or expert fees has been transformed by the new regulation in a real discretionary power conferred to the court, which may be exercised including ex officio. The reduction is justified by taking into account of any circumstances of the case, thus can also occur as a veritable punitive measure. In taking all the measures, the judge enjoys full freedom both in appreciation of all circumstances of the case and in determining the amount of fees, which sometimes leads to the expression of an abuse of law.

Keywords: judge; abusive; sanction; reduction; attorney fee.

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Elections at the Superior Council of the Magistracy. Expectations and Controversies
Steluța IONESCU

Abstract

The Superior Council of Magistracy is an entity with tradition in Romania. Established in 1909, the institution has a history as winding as it is long, including crisis situations. Thus, after more than four decades of absence (1947-1991), the Constitution of 1991 reactivated it, its return to Romanian judiciary and legal landscape being appreciated at that time as a great institutional victory attributed equally to: the magistrates, the political class, the civil society, the entire Romanian society. In the current configuration, regulated by the provisions of the Constitution revised in 2003 and by a framework law (Law no. 317 of 2004), the Superior Council of Magistracy is part of the judiciary, along with the courts and prosecutor's offices attached to them, being a guarantor of the independence of magistrates, composed of 19 members, elected for a term of 6 years. During all these years, the enthusiasm for its revival was to be regarded with moderation and even scepticism, many of magistrates’ expectations remaining without response in the manner in which it manifested its prerogatives. In the present context – new elections this winter – this study brings into attention once again the fundamental importance of this decisional entity, emphasizes the attributes that should define it and draws attention to the risks to which it subjects itself by ignoring the real expectations of those in consideration of which it was meant to exist.

Keywords: Superior Council of the Magistracy; magistrate; mandate; elections.

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Biodata

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Main fields of interest: Organization of Judiciary System and Juridical Professions; Elements of Civil and Criminal Procedure; European and International Jurisdictions. Current Position: University Lecturer at Valahia University of Targoviste, Dambovita County, Romania since 2003, Ph.D. in Law since 2007. Scientific publications (in which appears as single author or as co-author, as indicated below): Justitie si jurisprudenta in statul de drept (Universul Juridic, Bucharest, 2008, single author); Principiile procedurii judiciare (Universul Juridic, Bucharest, 2010, single author); Jurisdictii internationale si europene (Pro Universitaria, Bucharest, 2014, co-author); over 40 articles and studies in specialized publications and national and international scientific conferences proceedings.
Public Hospital Vs Private Hospital

Cristina IORGĂ¹, Șerban ANDREI²

Abstract

This article aims to analyze the advantages and disadvantages from the perspective of public hospitals and private health care beneficiaries. The research instrument used was the questionnaire that we effectively managed both independent persons (healthy) and addicts (with small affections). The main objective of the questionnaire is to identify the reasons why they choose a public or private institute, when they need medical care. Following this analysis it has been found that regardless of age, medical act is a necessity and the choosing of the institution to give them medical care differs according to the status that they have in the society and how they are treated / informed by health professionals. Data from the people questioned have led us to identify some positive / negative elements, which we found both in public hospitals and private hospitals. We emphasize that the Romanian health system could improve its might if it takes into account the opinion of medical professionals and patients. It is important to find a balance between the two institutions in order for every person requiring hospitalization or treatment to receive medical care.

Keywords: public hospital; private hospital; patients; health care beneficiaries.

Biodata

Cristina IORGĂ

I am a PhD at Bucharest University of Economic Studies, in the third year, Domain: Management and I am nurse and I have been a medical instructor for future nurses in a Sanitary Post – Highschool. I realised research papers, especially in medical domain, but also in management and

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Şerban ANDREI

I am a PhD at Bucharest University of Economic Studies, in the third year, Domain: Management and I have been teaching as an assistant in the Bucharest University of Economic Studies. I realised research papers in management and educational domains.

Motivational Process in Romanian Hospitals

Cristina IORGA

Abstract

The article aims to identify the desire of middle level health professionals to practice in the country or abroad. The paper analyses the motivational process at hospitals in Romania. This initiative was made possible by using investigative questionnaire applied both individually and online on certain social groups with nurses as members. Instrumental research (questionnaire) had the following objectives: identifying the reasons why they chose the profession of nurse, investigating opinion on colleagues’ exodus of Romanian health system and identify the degree of satisfaction on the Romanian health system; The research was conducted nationwide so they could highlight with greater certainty the elements that influence health professionals to conduct business environments in both health systems in the country and abroad. It should be noted that there are certain imbalances between those who want to practice in their home country and those who want to work abroad, both sides being conditioned by certain minor or major circumstances. Analysis carried me to rise to the solutions for improving Romanian health system by fulfilling some important pillars in order to increase the granting of medical care.

Keywords: motivational process; nurse; medical staff; sanitation.

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Axiological Peculiarities of Military Students

Iulia IURCHEVICI

Abstract

This article aims to elaborate on axiological aspect of military education content. The empirical study focuses on the research of the content value orientations of students within military training and education. Military education efficiency analysis regarding the influence on the formation of student’s values is presented from the perspective of the two educational poles: students and teachers. Axiological peculiarities of military students are highlighted by comparing the results of the two samples: research (students of Military Academy „Alexandru cel Bun”) and control (students of the Free International University of Moldova). Our hypothesis that the degree of assimilation of relevant values of the military education content by military students would be higher in comparison with civilian students was confirmed. The article analyzes the causes of these differences. The article reveals as well the role of teachers (who most of them are retired officers) in developing of the identity of orientations values content to military students. The conclusions of the study can be used as basis for designing and enhancing the content and forms of military education.

Keywords: military education; axiological component of educational content; core value; guidelines values; relevant values to military education; terminal values and instrumental values.

Biodata

Iulia IURCHEVICI

Iulia Iurchevici has argued in 2006 PhD thesis in sociology on "The problems of the student family in Moldavian society, as compared to Romania" at "Babes - Bolyai” University from Cluj-Napoca, Romania. In present she is PhD, Associate professor at the Free International University of Moldova, iulia.iurchevici@gmail.com, +37369078252.
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She was involved in projects at national and international scale. She is author of about 40 publications, one monography, two manuals and guidelines, articles in journals and collections. She participated in several national and international scientific meetings. Research interests: social psychology, *family psychosociology, communication psychology*, etc.
Analysis of the Dimensions of the Destination Image of Bukovina Touristic Village

Ariadna Ioana JURAVLE (GAVRA)¹

Abstract

The aim of this article is to identify the dimensions of the destination image of the Bukovina Touristic Village. In order to achieve this aim, we established three objectives. First, to identify the cognitive dimensions of the destination image of the Bukovina Touristic Village; second, to identify the affective dimensions of the destination image of the Bukovina Touristic Village, and third, to identify the conative dimensions of the same destination. Based on our studies of the specialised literature from this field, we suggested three main working hypotheses and three secondary working hypotheses. In this article we performed quantitative research, and the used research method was the survey. The selected research instrument was the questionnaire, which was designed for online media via an internet platform. The dimensions of the destination image were measured via twenty three items, and the hypotheses were tested via SPSS.

Keywords: cognitive dimensions; conative dimensions; affective dimensions; destination image.

Biodata

Ariadna-Ioana GAVRA JURAVLE

Ariadna-Ioana Gavra Juravle graduated from the Faculty of Geography, the Department of Tourism Geography within Babes Bolyai University of Cluj Napoca and from the Master of Business Administration in Tourism, Trade and Services, the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration within Babes Bolyai University. She is an expert in tourism marketing and tourism promotion. She has published scientific articles mostly from an inter-disciplinary perspective in the areas of Marketing, Tourism and

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Religion. She is currently a PhD student within the Doctoral School of Economics and Business Administration, *Alexandru Ioan Cuza* University.
Christian Meditation Groups as Communities

Miroslav KAPPL¹, Ondřej ŠTĚCH²

Abstract

The article analyzes spiritual groups in the context of community work. It starts from the observation of low social capital within many communities in western societies, and hence the need to support community life. The spiritual groups the article analyzes are following John Main’s Christian meditation tradition. The core features of this tradition is silent meditation using some sort of mantra, very little hierarchy and openness to all people. We surveyed all such groups which existed at the time in Czech Republic (5) by means of qualitative survey. The main conclusion is that meditation is primarily meeting with God, and community building is not encouraged within these groups during their meeting. On the other hand, there are subtle hints showing how such an activity might support social ties.

Keywords: Community; community work; Christian meditation; spirituality.

Acknowledgement

This paper was written with support from research grant SPEV “Benefits of Mindfulness Training” at the Institute of Social Work of University Hradec Králové.

Biodata

Miroslav KAPPL

Miroslav Kappl research covers community work and its relevance for social work, questions related to social work with minorities and informal pedagogy in youth clubs. He teaches theories of social work, theory of minorities and ethics in social work and community work at the University of Hradec Králové.

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Ondřej ŠTĚCH

Ondřej Štěch research interest cover social philosophical and sociological theories of secularization, as well as sociology of religion. He also studied theoretically and empirically the phenomenon of community. He teaches sociology and research methods for social workers at the University Hradec Králové.
Argumentative Virtues

Artur KARIMOV

Abstract

One of the aims of good education is to develop critical thinking skills. One of the modern approaches to doing this is virtue epistemology. From the position that knowledge is an intellectually virtuous belief (Sosa, 2007, 2010, Roberts and Wood, 2007), education is aimed at cultivating virtues (Baehr, 2015). Among different intellectual virtues pertinent to education are named, usually, love of knowledge, open-mindedness, intellectual autonomy, intellectual humility, intellectual courage, etc. Of special interest are virtues important in argumentative discourse (Aberdeen, 2009). This paper examines key intellectual virtues which are important for good argumentation: willingness to engage in argumentation, willingness to listen to others, willingness to change one’s point of view. We also analyse key modern theories of argumentation: pragma-dialectic, rhetoric and logical theories to determine which of them is best suited as promoting argumentative virtues. By considering advantages and disadvantages of different theories of argumentation from a virtue point of view, we will show that a certain combination of all of these theories is necessary for an intellectually virtuous argument. We then go on to show that analysing arguments is an important part of modern education. In this aspect we compare educational standards in USA (e.g. Common Core) and Federal educational standards in Russia. We offer some proposals to make educational standards better in respect to cultivating intellectual virtues, necessary for a good argument.

Keywords: virtue epistemology; intellectual virtue; theory of argumentation; argumentative discourse, educational standards.

Acknowledgement

This paper is prepared with support from Kazan Federal University, Russia.

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Problem-Specific Educational Program: a Model of Socio-Cognitive Upbringing of Students-Researchers in the Cultural Reality of the Knowledge Society

Alexander O. KARPOV

Abstract

The author develops a fundamental concept of the research education theory – the problem-specific educational program, which is a model of socio-cognitive upbringing and a type of implementation of cognitive interests both for an individual student-researcher and for research community. The challenge is to study a scientific-type investigative behavior as a decisive factor in evolution of cultural reality of knowledge society. Objectives of the study: 1) generalization of experience in finding scientific and educational paths for students-researchers; 2) conceptualization of a socio-cognitive type of student development through scientific research methods in obtaining knowledge. The study uses methods of pedagogical experiments, generalization of social and pedagogical work with creative students, a structural-functional and cognitive analysis of educational activities, and educational and cognitive practices. The methodology is based on 25-year experience in the Russian "Step into the Future" programme for scientific training of young researchers, which currently involves more than 150 thousand participants. As shown, the problem-specific educational program articulates the logic of spiritual values of personal growth. It diagnoses the cognitive vocation in cultural reality of knowledge society. The last is ethically predisposed to social distribution of people depending on their abilities to operate with knowledge. Methodological principles of drawing up a problem-specific educational program are formulated; components of cognitive capacities are defined; examples from teaching practice are presented. Research methods in obtaining knowledge give students and teachers an effective tool for practical application of discipline knowledge and

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linking them with specific professional areas, achievement of cognitive outcomes having social values.

**Keywords:** education; science; research; knowledge; personality; development.

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**Biodata**

**Alexander O. KARPOV**

Alexander O. Karpov was born on 1959 in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg). He was educated at Bauman University and at Lomonosov University; Candidate of Science (Physics and Mathematics, 1989), Doctor of Science (Philosophy, 2015). Since 1984, he has been working at the Bauman University. In 1995-1999, he acted as the Assistant Chairman of the Education & Science Committee in the Russian State Duma. In 1996, A.O. Karpov was appointed as the National Organizer of the European Union Contest for Young Scientists. A.O. Karpov was awarded the Prize of President of the Russian Federation in the field of education. The author published 237 scientific works.
Child Endangered Social Networks in the Context of Social Work
Daniela KVETENSKA¹, Katerina JECHOVA²

Abstract
Social networks are currently the most important means of communication for children and youth. Within social networks are entrusted with personal problems, establish virtual contacts and friendships. These social networks are also a means of blackmail, bullying and other pathological phenomena whose victims are often the children. This paper aims to map and assess the risk of pathological behavior on social networks. This will especially be the mapping of crimes against children through social networks. The social work, endangered child, social networks paper will focus on the modern phenomenon - a vice crimes committed via the Internet. A partial aim of this paper is to define the role of social work in a multidisciplinary approach to child victims of crimes committed in cyberspace. At the end of the field will be determined by further research and recommendations for practice.

Keywords: social work; endangered child; social networks.

Biodata

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PhDr. Daniela Kvetenska, Ph. D. teaches at the Department of Social Work, University of Hradec Králové in the Czech Republic. She specializes in the topics focused on social work with children at risk of domestic violence, help victims of crime and forensic social work.

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Multidisciplinary Cooperation for the Benefit of Endangered Child

Daniela KVETENSKA¹, Karel MYSKA²

Abstract

Multidisciplinary cooperation is developing in many sectors helping professions. This trend is also true in the field of social work with vulnerable children. In working with the vulnerable child requires the cooperation of government agencies and nongovernmental organizations. The paper focuses on the possibilities and forms of multidisciplinary collaboration in working with endangered children. They defined the role of the various institutions involved in cooperative teams striving for effective cooperation. This paper aims to map and evaluate the effectiveness of multidisciplinary cooperation for the benefit of endangered child, especially the child as a victim of crime. Used the analysis of documents and interviews with experts in the field. The partial aim is to define the role of each operator in multidisciplinary cooperation for the benefit of endangered child. At the end of the field will be determined by further research and recommendations for practice.

Keywords: social work; endangered child; multidisciplinary cooperation.

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Karel MYSKA

Karel Myska was born in Humpolec, Czech Republic in 1973, he obtained master degree in education of mathematics, chemistry and computer science in 1998 and doctor degree in theory of education in chemistry in 2002.

He worked 13 years as master of mathematics, chemistry and computer science on several primary and secondary schools. He works as assistant professor on University of Hradec Kralove from 2000.
Aggression and Violence, Corrosive Factors of Humanity

Oana Elena LENȚA¹, Viorica-Cristina CORMOS²

Abstract

Human evolution also carries proliferation of violence. Human violence is on the one hand an innate characteristic resulting from hereditary conditions, and on the other hand is a learned characteristic, determined by individual experience. It is the result of temporal interconnections between biological and social factors; it occurred in a biological context and was expressed in a social environment where the behavior of individuals formed. The instruments of state social control involve coercive factors that were aimed to discourage, prevent or stop these types of behavior; however, controlling such behaviors has succeeded as a result of the education level of population, the internalization of norms respectively, because of the specific culture, quality of life and last but not least, due to transgenerational influences. Even if nowadays violence is still used to meet one’s needs, for survival, or emerging from egocentrism, etc., it is now clear that violence has taken other forms, impelled by socio-cultural development. In other words, modernity and changes occurred within the social, educational and cultural dimensions do not stop violence, but alter its forms and manner of expression. This paper highlights the importance of rehabilitating social norms and social control, and the need for specific methods to particularly target early intercultural education.

Keywords: Aggression; violence; social norms; communication; culture.

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Biodata

Oana Elena LENTA
Oana Elena LENȚA holds a Bachelor degree in Psychology, a Master’s in Social Auditing and she is currently a PhD candidate in Moral Philosophy at “Stefan cel Mare” University of Suceava. She works as research assistant at "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Department of Human, Social and Political Sciences, where she also leads various seminars. Her publications include in the last years about 30 scholarly articles as author or co-author published in collective volumes in Romania or abroad. From the approached subject matters and topics of interest we name but a few, such as the ethics of nonviolence, new models in educating social actors to prevent abuse of vulnerable groups, human development, deviant behaviour, the impact of new technologies in education etc.

Viorica-Cristina Cormoș
Lecturer. Dr. Viorica-Cristina Cormoș. Graduate of the Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Social Assistance, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi, Master "Social Management and Community Development", "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi, PhD - Domain Sociology, with the theme "Identity, Collective and Individual Change as a Result of International Migration", "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi. Currently activating as university lecturer at the "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Department of Human and Socio-political Sciences. Among the most representative publications – the book Migration and Identity, "Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava Publishing, 2011 and the papers - (1) "Social devide and symbolic violence in the Digital Age" (authors: Cristina Cormoș, Oana Lenta), published in the European Journal of Science and Theology, Vol 10, No.4. Indexed Scopus by Elsevier Bibliographic Databases, 2014; (2) "Vulnerability and Violence. Social Economy as a form of Social Responsibility" (authors: Elena Oana Lenta, Cristina Cormoș), published in the Annals of the" Stefan cel Mare" University of Suceava, Philosophy and Socio-Human Sciences Series, Vol II, 2012; (3)" Social representation of Romanian
people abroad and identity references" - article published in the Annals of the Faculty of Sociology and Psychology, West University, Timisoara (2011)
Personalized Intervention Plan for Children with Special Educational Needs/ ADHD

Florentina Ionela LINCĂ¹, Mirela Ştefania HRIŢCU²

Abstract

In this paper, we aim to bring into question a subject that has been addressed over the years by many professionals from the field of educational sciences, which consists in adapting the methods of teaching-learning to the educational needs of the student, in particular, those with attention-deficit and hyperactivity disorder. The Custom Intervention Program lies at the core of the inclusive education of the student with ADHD and promotes the idea of a personalized and differentiated teaching method. In the past years, there have been adopted more personalized intervention programs based on behavior change regarding children with ADHD in the school environment, without significant results. Nevertheless, we pored over one that is being used in health psychology. In order to verify the utility of the program, we examined some relevant studies. The originality of our study lies in our own adaptation of the behavior change program based on the INTEGRATED THEORY OF HEALTH BEHAVIOR CHANGE (ITHBC) to the school environment. The methods that we used are the following: observation, interview, investigation of school documents and case study. We concluded that the problem of children with ADHD is linked to the adaptive behavior to the school environment and, therefore, we consider it necessary to use the above mentioned program. Creating a healthy educational environment implies adopting a functional behavior by the students with special educational needs, more precisely, by those with ADHD.

Keywords: special needs; ADHD; individual educational plan; differentiated teaching; inclusive education.

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Florentina Ionela LINCĂ
Florentina Ionela Lincă is a clinical psychologist, psychotherapist in training in cognitive - behavioral psychotherapy and doctoral student in the Doctoral School, University of Bucharest, Department of Education Sciences. Her domains of interest are: behavioral optimization techniques, advanced clinical research, educational research, evaluation and therapy of speech and language disorders. Florentina Lincă is the author of several articles and book chapters, such as: Mental processes involved in chess, The relationship between the risk decision making and framing effects.

Mirela Ștefania HRIȚCU
Hrițcu Mirela-Ștefania is an itinerant teacher at the school for special educational needs from Botosani and a PhD candidate at University of Bucharest, Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences, Department of Education Sciences (2015). Her primary area of interest is the inclusion of children with SEN in mainstream education. Mirela-Ștefania Hrițcu is the author of the article "The importance of educational software in improving the quality of education for children with special educational needs".
Floating Predicate – Why an Exclusively Academic Approach?
Cipriana-Elena MACAVEIU (married PEICA)¹

Abstract

After 1990, the study of the Romanian language in middle school and high school has suffered many changes; the principle underlying the school curricula and textbooks was to step away from the theorising academicism and turn to the functional practice of the language. Although the teaching/learning of Romanian was meant to respond to a growing number of requirements of real life by improving verbal communication of pupils and students, the reality of recent years, reflected both in the results of academic exams at national level and in the oral and written expression of pupils and students, indicates a clear failure which can be explained, in our view, by the faulty theoretical and practical approach of the Romanian language in school textbooks and auxiliaries. Another drawback is that school textbooks and curricula avoid a number of grammatical problems, some of them considered to be too difficult (e.g. floating predicate), and this often creates confusion, most questions remain unanswered in school textbooks and teaching auxiliaries and, consequently, only a certain type of texts/exercises/tests are approached in school textbooks and teaching auxiliaries. We consider this approach to be wrong because logical arguments can be understood by students at this age, proof of this being their ability to understand, for example, problems and exercises in mathematics, physics, chemistry which have a high degree of difficulty. These are the main reasons why I have decided to address the floating predicate issue in this paper which includes, on the one hand, the theoretical framework, with the authors’ opinions on the floating predicate and the grounds underlying them, in an attempt to shape a general picture of the topic that we are addressing, and on the other hand the manner in which this floating predicate, often so easily and

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wrongly labelled as ‘adverbials of place’, could be theorised and reinstated.

**Keywords:** floating predicate; predicative complement; school grammar; adverbials of place; direct object.

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**Biodata**

**Cipriana–Elena PEICA**

**Date of birth and family:**

Cipriana–Elena PEICA was born on 4 April 1978 in Bucium Șasa, The Alba County, Romania, in a family of teachers (father, Voicu-Ioan Macaveiu, teacher of Romanian Language and Literature, mother, Elena Macaveiu, teacher of Physics and Chemistry).

**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. She has graduated two faculties in Cluj-Napoca, Romania: Faculty of Law, “Dimitrie Cantemir” Christian University - Cluj-Napoca (long-term studies between 1997 and 2001, and further studies “Community Affairs” between 2001 and 2002) and Faculty of Letters, “Babeș-Bolyai” University, Cluj-Napoca (graduate studies between 2009 and 2012, and Masters Degrees from 2012 to 2014).

Since October 2014, Cipriana-Elena PEICA is PhD Student in the Doctoral School of Linguistic and Literary Studies, Department of Romanian Language and General Linguistic, Faculty of Letters, “Babeș-Bolyai” University - Cluj-Napoca, being under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Emeritus G. G. Neamțu.

**Professional:**

After completing the Faculty of Letters “Babeș-Bolyai” University - Cluj-Napoca, Cipriana–Elena PEICA became professor of Romanian Language and Literature. Since September 2012, she started to practice in the High School “George Șincai”, Cluj-Napoca.
Since February 2015, Cipriana-Elena PEICA is PhD University Assistant, Department of Romanian Language and General Linguistic, Babeș-Bolyai University, Faculty of Letters, Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

**Awards and prizes:**
First Prize in The Scientific Session of Students, Masters and PhD Students, Session 2011 organized by Faculty of Letters, Cluj-Napoca, “Babeș-Bolyai” University.
Diploma of Excellence offered by the Management Board of High School “Gheorghe Śincai”, 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.
The Social Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Ukraine

Vladlen MAKOUKH

Abstract

Currently more than 100 thousands of political, scientific, economic, charitable, environmental, educational, military, sport and other non-governmental organizations operate in Ukraine. All leading Ukrainian political parties represented in Parliament and politicians carry out advisory meetings and meetings with public activists and NGOs. During such communication politicians are being informed about aspirations and demands of the people, strategic goals of society development are being defined, political programs are being elaborated. Representatives of non-governmental organizations and reputable civic activists were enrolled in the Commission for re-certification of employees of the newly formed National Police of Ukraine, thus demonstrating the full realization of the principle of public control over the power structures, which is one of the key goals in the democratic world. Achieving of high level by Ukrainian civil society guarantees the realization of rights and freedoms as well as participation of representatives of all nationalities and ethnic minorities living in Ukraine in the process of management and control over the activities of state structures. Accordingly, the Ukrainian authorities in their activities take into account cultural and religious characteristics of all nationalities and ethnic groups of Ukrainian society. Moreover, it assists to create in Ukraine all conditions for the fullest realization of their rights and freedoms.

Keywords: Human Rights; Ukrainian Civil Society; NGO-s; Civic Activists.

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Vladlen MAKOUKH
Vladlen Makoukh graduated from Odessa National University (speciality – international relations) in 1999 and passed Ph.D examination in Political Sciences in the Kiev Institute of International Relations in 2004. Objects of interest: North Africa and Black Sea regions. He has comparatively sufficient skills in English and Arabic languages that help him to make scientific researches on the abovementioned topics. At the moment he has more than 100 articles in Ukrainian and international science editions. Besides, he is an author of the book “Ukraine and the Maghreb Countries” and several monographs. His hobbies: music, cinema. He is fond of cars, bikes, stamps collections and travelling.
Abstract

The existence of a civil society is not a new theme; however, we can still wonder if today one can speak about an international or global civil society. Is there really an international civil society or a western civil society which is centred upon such different social, economic, political and cultural realities? According to some, international civil society may have emerged in 1992; other people, especially those who lay stress on disputing the world economic model, believe that international civil society was clearly born in 1999. International civil society may have evolved from the new nongovernmental organisations which developed pretty much all over the world particularly during the last decades of the 20th century. The concept of civil society is often employed as a global or homogenous category. If international civil society does not exist yet, some of its practices have nowadays gone beyond the stage embryonic formula.

Keywords: Global civil society; globalised market; nongovernmental organizations; information dissemination; representativeness legitimacy; pertinence; citizen consumer; counter-power.

Biodata

Petre MAREŞ


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EU Migration Policy and Ethical Values. Short Critical Considerations

Constanța MĂTUȘESCU

Abstract

The European Union has been based on a number of values that are the common identity of their members: respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, solidarity, rule of law. These values give an ethical dimension to the European project. A series of decisions adopted at European level in recent years, in context of immigration crisis, and individual decisions of some Member States, however, call into question those values. Given that fundamental texts for European construction, such as those governing the Schengen area or regulations in the field of asylum, seem not to exist, the question arises to what extent the European Union can be considered the bearer of values which it proclaims.

Keywords: European Union; refugee crisis; migration policy; asylum; ethical values.

Biodata

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Is Corruption an Inevitable Social Phenomenon in a Changing Society?
Sorin Tudor MAXIM¹

Abstract

Even though it increases as a possibility in the circumstances of a changing society, the perspective of a corruption that would affect the peaks of politics and public service is not inevitable or, at least, this phenomenon can be counteracted and diminished so that it does not become a mass phenomenon. In order to do so, the political reformation must be accompanied by a moral renewal. A social life within the boundaries of normality can only be acquired by means of expanding political participation, of stimulating political organization – as it is a fact that social disorganization remains the main cause for the thrift of corruption – of supporting apolitical organizations s. a. “civil societies” or “pressure groups” that could exercise some control over the power, of encouraging and strengthening the political opposition, and, last but not least, of augmenting the educational efforts to develop a responsible political conscience and a moral and civil spirit of the citizens. The human beings only dispose of education in order to create their own human world and to achieve their humanity, by opposing everything that conspires to de-humanize them. We would like to underline that people are mostly the product of their education. Therefore, education is the connection between morals and responsible politics, and a society that ignores this fact questions its own future and loses it to the recklessness of the present.

Keywords: Education; corruption; communicative rationality and transparency; changing society.

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

Marius MIHĂLĂCHIOIU¹, Dragoș Constantin POPOIAG²

Abstract

In a largely bill constitutes a new stage of the movement which was launched in France in 2008 and takes place in a dynamic common to all EU states under the banner "flexicurității". The two main episodes were earlier adoption of the law of 25 June 2008 "on the modernization of labor markets" and then adopting the law of June 14, 2013 "on securing work." In all three cases, manifest objective is the same: improving labor market functioning and the management of labor in enterprises must promote the creation of jobs by combining flexibility margin expansion and securing career paths. With all these, we have highlighted major changes in the rule.

Keywords: employment; reform; collective agreements at branch level; Labour Code.

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² Faculty of Law, Valahia University from Targoviste, Romania.
Personalized Communication and Perspective in Welfare Services

Nela MIRCICĂ

Abstract

The social transformations of the early third millennium include as well the social policies within the European Union. The current problems faced by national economies have generated unemployment, inflation and even increased poverty. These negative effects have been amplified by the wave of migration from the Arab countries. In these circumstances, it is imperative to develop the system of welfare, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The diversification and improvement of the welfare services imply a consolidated infrastructure, from the material point of view, but presuppose, at the same time, improving the ways of interaction in achieving these services. In general, the assisted persons are vulnerable individuals, fact leading to the necessity of an appropriate work methodology. The status, needs and aspirations of the persons in distress, at a certain time, are modified; acquiring or regaining normality presuppose increased efforts from the social agents who assist such persons, but also from the assisted. Hence the urgent need to study how to better streamline the interactions within the welfare services. We believe that the problem of communication in welfare services requires a particular attention, as it holds a fundamental place in managing these services. The analysis of the behavioural sets and the need to tailor communication to specific situations require efforts to be made by teams composed as well of counselling and therapy specialists. The study aims to investigate and identify the most effective ways of communication in order to eliminate the difficulties arising from the partially compatible communication with the specific situations.

Keywords: personalized intervention; communication; supervision.

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Biodata

Nela Mircică

Nela Mircică graduated from the University of Bucharest in 1999 and holds a Ph.D. in Philosophy (the doctoral dissertation was entitled “The Paradigm of Intentionality in Contemporary French Phenomenology” and it was defended in 2009). Assistant Lecturer (2003-2006) and Senior Lecturer (2006-onwards) at the “Spiru Haret” University of Bucharest. Fields of interest: Phenomenological Philosophy, communication, social politics, specific studies. She published four books (as a unique author), five books as a co-author, and numerous studies included in international databases. She participated in many international conferences, included in international databases. She is quoted in doctoral dissertations and in studies existent in international databases (see Google Academic and World Cat). She is a member of research teams and participates in the implementation of assistance projects for development. She is also a member of scientific committees of national and international magazines/conferences and a member of the Romanian Society of Philosophy.
Online Media Between Semiotics and Rhetoric

Nela MIRCICĂ¹

Abstract

The study aims to address the media existing in the virtual space from a dual perspective, that of persuasive and argumentative rhetoric and that of concise and full of meaning semiotics. Precisely the increasing diversity of the online media allows such an approach. Thus ideas may be concentrated in signs or may be developed into argumentative speeches. We believe that the two features of communication intertwined in viable constructions from the perspective of the intentionality of the transmitters and receivers subjects. In this context, the metalanguage, the concrete situation of communication, the interpretation, the perception etc. play a key role in achieving the goal previously targeted. Since the number of those using online media is growing, we consider that it is necessary to make reference as well to implicit psychological aspects of such a communicational interaction. However, the problem of the message is one that requires a reinterpretation due to the dynamics of the reality and the evolution of language (between which, sometimes, discrepancies can be noticed). The question is in which direction rhetoric is heading to in such a media. If the presence of semiotics in the online media leads to the development and especially the intensification of communication, the rhetoric (adapted to the new realities) should lead to clarity of the sent message. Thus, the inextricable relationship between semiotics and rhetoric in online media is justified.

Keywords: semiotics; message in the media online; persuasion.

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Beliefs and Barriers to Education among Young People not in Employment, Education or Training
Cristina MOCANU

Abstract

Romania is among the EU countries with the highest rates of NEETs 15-24 years old (18.1% in 2015), early school leavers (19.1% in 2015) and youth unemployment (21.6% in 2015). Moreover, none of the above mentioned indicators witness a significant improvement during the last years, even if economy is recovering. Contrary, some indicators continue to depreciate their evolutions, pointing out the multiple difficulties that youth have to face in their transition from school to work, as well as the low effectiveness of policies targeted on youth and their full social inclusion and participation. One of the most important factors increasing the risk to reach the NEET status is early school leaving, thus reasons for which youth do not continue education were widely investigated in the scientific literature. Family, partners, cost of education, education content, lack of professional support for vulnerable people, poor health, poor learning experiences, perceptions with respect to employment opportunities, tradition perceptions with respect to the social roles of men and women are among the reasons mentioned by the literature. But their specific ”melange” among Romanian youth NEET was investigated close to nothing. So, the aim of the paper is to analyse the motivational profile of young people NEET in Romania in terms of reasons for leaving education, as well as their willingness to go back to education. I use the findings of a national survey among 519 NEETs aged 15-24 years old carried out in September 2016 by the INCSMPS Bucharest.

Keywords: youth transitions; youth NEET; education; disengaged youth.

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Biodata

Cristina MOCANU

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, vulnerable groups, education and employment among ethnic minorities, intersectional studies.
Considerations regarding the Civil Medical Responsibility

Livia MOCANU¹

Abstract

Medical responsibility dates back to some of the most ancient times, representing nowadays as well a challenge for both the doctors and jurists. It is a specific type of responsibility, with a legal regime confirmed by the fact that it was individually regulated when the Law No. 95/2006 on the medical care system came in force. In this context, the current study regards the analysis of the relation doctor – patient and aims to determine its legal nature, as well as other relative aspects for the legal ground of medical responsibility.

Keywords: doctor; patient; legal medical relation; medical agreement; medical malpractice.

Biodata

Livia MOCANU

I am the vice-president of the Senate of “Valahia” University from Targoviste. I am a tenure teacher for the study programs of Law and Public Administration: Private Roman Law, Civil Law, Contracts, Environmental Law, Consumer Law, Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development. I am a member of CEDIMES Institute, of the Union of Jurists of Romania and the Romanian Society of European Law. Moreover, I am a member of the editorial office of the magazine “Valahia University – Law Study”, which is registered in international data bases. I am the author of 4 manuals, three synthesis courses for the Bachelor degree’s exam and a monograph. My scientific research activity counts more than 80 articles and scientific works.

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Ethical Norms Perspective for Promotion of Legislative Uniformity in Field of Data Protection

Veronica MOCANU¹

Abstract

The provision of contemporary services involves the creation and large use of numerous databases which contain information about and referring to clients. Much of the processed information represents personal information and the unauthorized accessing to these data can generate considerable interference on the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual. Moreover, the international law is quite different in this respect, but the social relations are becoming increasingly interdependent. Nowadays, it is quite easy to pass a medical examination in Europe, on the basis of it to get a consultation in a clinic from Asia, and to receive a medical prescription on the American continent. But, the existence of such data flow endangers their security. Thus, in this article, we intend to propose as a form of standardization of the international legal framework - ethical regulations, regulations which shall contain provisions with respect to the need of implementing and developing the effective mechanisms of personal data processing.

Keywords: ethical norms; legislative; uniformity; data protection.

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Ethical Value of Life: Competing Models of Value and the Problem of Significance

Lucian MOCREI-REBREAN

Abstract

Given the general and abstract character of our ethical concepts, their active interpretation is essential in order to avoid the risk of impulsive, inconsistent or arbitrary actions. A continuous interpretation of moral responsibility in the particular circumstances of one’s life is also necessary because of the diversity of our individual moral convictions. For this purpose, starting from the premise that the value of an individual life depends on its extrinsic properties, Ronald Dworkin proposes two competing models or metrics for the evaluation of our activities: the impact model and the challenge model. Using the first model involves assessing the contribution that an individual life brings to the objective value in the world, according to agent neutral and global standards. In contrast, the second model is based on the assertion that our personal events, achievements and experiences can have ethical value even when they have no impact beyond the particularity of the life in which they appear. The assessment in this case is based on agent relative and localized standards. The purpose of the article is an analysis of how the two models solve the problem of the significance of our individual lives. If the ethical value of an individual life is the sum of its consequences, therefore to the extent that they have no substantial effects on the world as a hole, human lives are threatened by insignificance. In the second case, it depends only on individual performance as a response to those challenges that we consider important for our own existence within our social context and in accordance with our own moral convictions. Assuming that human achievements have ethical value in this last way forces us to face the objection of a self-indulgent attitude but allows our judgments on life’s significance to be more applicable.

Keywords: ethical value; impact model; challenge model, standards of evaluation, significance.

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The Multidimensional Value of Education Reflected in the Works of Saint Basile the Great and Saint John Chrysostom

Iuliu-Marius MORARIU

Abstract

In this research, the author presents the vision of two important Christian authors, Saint Basil the Great and Saint John Chrysostom. Both of them are in favour of the trandisciplinarity and education in works like *The Homilies at Bible books*, *Hexaemeron*, *About the Holy Spirit* (e.g. Saint Basil) or *Homilies about the Family and Education of the children* (e.g. Saint John). Using methods such as: the inductive one, the deductive one and the analytical one, the author emphasises their conception about this subject and its particularities. Works like the ones mentioned above, but also the researches of the specialised authors on the life and activity of these Saints are analysed there. Then, the paper presents the most important aspects about the way how it is reflected the multidimensional value of education in the works of Saint Basile the Great, the Archbishop of Capadocia and Saint John Chrysostom, the Patriarch of Constantinopol. The actuality of their ideas is reflected in this research, which also highlights the contemporary importance of the ideas of the two Saints of the Orthodox and Catholic Church for the contemporary society.

Keywords: transdiciplinarity, philosophy, homilies, pedagogy, theology, culture.

Biodata

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Iuliu-Marius Morariu (hieromonk Maxim) is a MA in Theology and History, at department of “Pastoral and Psycho-affective Counselling”, Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, and also the department of “South-Eastern Europe History”, Faculty of

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History and Philosophy, "Babeș-Bolyai" University. Iuliu-Marius Morariu developed a dissertation on „The spiritual autobiography of the Swedish diplomat Dag Hammarskjöld (1905-1961) in Theology and one on the Cultural Associations in the Năsăud area between 1850 and 1918, on History. He is concerned with the Modern History of Romania, ecclesiastical history, Dogmatic theology, spirituality. Hieromonk and editor for Renașterea Radio Station (Cluj-Napoca), founding member and editor-in-chief of “Astra Salvensis” magazine (2013-2014, and, from 2014, member of editorial board), edited by the Salva circle of “Astra Salvensis” (BDI indexed in EBSCO, Ulrichsweb, CEEOL, IndexCopernicus, Erih Plus and Scopus), editor of Semănătorul (Tismana), Arhiva Someșană (Năsăud) and Astra Năsăudeană (Năsăud) magazines, and a permanent collaborator of Renașterea (Cluj-Napoca) and Der Unterwald (Sebeș) magazines. Iuliu-Marius Morariu published more than 150 studies and articles of history and theology, 30 reviews in national and international periodic publications, 8 books, being also an active participant in more than 60 national and international lectures.
The Role of Media in the Construction of Moral Panics

Asaad Mustafa Faqe MUHAMED

Abstract

In a society, wherein journalists, detectives, and individuals co-exist within a diverse cultural system, consideration of the relationship between media, society, and criminology is of paramount importance. This article begins by understanding the news-making process, and examining how this process affects the public in perceiving social reality. It also analyzes the interactions between the media and the public, and the role of the media, particularly the news media outlets, in the construction of moral panics with examples of media reporting of moral panics from before the coinage of the term through to more contemporary examples. The term moral panic is a sociological concept which has been adopted broadly both by the mass media and in everyday usage to refer to a magnified reaction to almost all anti-social behaviors. It has recently become a subject of widespread debate since Stanley Cohen’s seminal work *Folk Devils and Moral Panics* where he defines the concept as occasional events which subject society to bouts of moral panics, laying a particular stress on the mass media as an “especially important carrier and producer of moral panics”. These episodes might be relatively trivial or routine but are fashioned, sensationalized, and publicized by the mass media. Such publicity eventually results in the accretion of general anxiety and concern about these episodes. So, this article focuses on moral panic as a magnified reaction to a sort of behavior that is believed to be a social problem.

Keywords: media; moral panics; emo groups; deviant behaviors; deviance.

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Asaad Mustafa Faqe Muhamed is a Senior Lecturer at the University of Polytechnics, Department of English, Sulaimanyah, Iraq. His PhD research focuses on *The Role of Media in the Construction of Moral Panics: Emo Vampire Hysteria in Iraq*. He received his MA in English Literature (2013) from the University of Sydney, Australia. His research interests include cultural studies, journalism, ethics and discourse, epistemology, sociology and ESL. He published various studies in international scientific journals and volumes in these fields.
**Ethics – From Information to Giving Form**

Valentin MUREŞAN

**Abstract**

There are three ways of introducing and actually using ethics in schools: the *informative* one, the *formative* one and the *institutional* one. The first is theoretical teaching ethics. The second refers to character building. The third is related to the creation of “ethical infrastructures”. We shall advocate here for the second form and put it in contrast with the first which is considered today as the only one practicable in Romania. We refuse to admit that the role of the first years of human living is the most important period in the moral constitution of the child. In Romanian schools „character building” is almost nonexistent. The profound root of this situation and the illusion that we did our best to change this state, is our incapacity to distinguish between *giving a moral form* to a human being and *inform* her on moral questions. The implications of adopting this distinction are vast: to reconsider the importance of kindergarten and of the initial learning as having a similar importance as higher education and therefore similar budgets and much more political support; rethinking the universities’ mission and the kind of relations they have with the secondary schools; the role of family, church, schools and local community in the formation of strong moral characters; and most difficult, to assure the convergence of all these factors.

**Keywords:** moral formation; moral information; outdoor pedagogy; ethics management; moral school.

**Biodata**

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Honorary Director of the Research Centre on Applied Ethics of the University of Bucharest. Former Dean of the Faculty. He wrote detailed commentaries to the *Republic*, *Nicomachean Ethics*, *Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals* and *Utilitarianism*. He also wrote the first book in Romania on ethics management. Many books edited, translations from Mill, Hare, Ayer, B. Williams etc. He is one of the most active promoters of analytic philosophy in Romania. He published articles in journals from Romania, Poland, Germany, Japan, Spain, Chile. Books in English: *From Eudaimonia to Happiness*, *A Walk through Aristotle’s Ethics*, *A Commentary to Mill’s Utilitarianism*. 
Analysis of the Possibilities of Using Google Classroom as Moodle Replacement

Karel MYŠKA¹, Lucie SAMKOVÁ²

Abstract

Moodle is the most popular open source e-learning system, which is available for free. In 2015, Moodle had 22.98 % market share. Just for sake of illustration, Blackboard LMS had 34.22 % (iSpring, 2015). Although Moodle is commonly used on all types of schools in the Czech Republic, its complexity and robustness can be a problem for example at primary school. Simply put, it is too complicated in case that we want to use very simple and straightforward e-learning with basic functions. According to the Pareto Principle, 80 % of users need only 20 % of features available in LMS. That’s why Google released in 2014 Google Classroom - a very simple and easy-to-use LMS with elements known from world of social networks. Its market share is rapidly growing (Ronen, 2014) and by now, schools in the Czech Republic use this tool since it is a part of free Google Apps for Education. It is also available for non-profit organisations for free. Google constantly improves this tool. In our research, we focused mainly on following questions: Is Google Classroom ready to replace Moodle? What are advantages and disadvantages of Google Classroom? Is it missing any important features and tools? For comparison, we used well-known methodology by Burgerová, introduced in 2013. This paper introduces Google Classroom and presents first results of comparative study.

Keywords: LMS Moodle; Google Classroom; E-learning; Education; Cloud; Gamification.

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**Biodata**

**Karel MYŠKA**

Karel Myška was born in Humpolec, Czech Republic in 1973, he obtained master degree in education of mathematics, chemistry and computer science in 1998 and doctor degree in theory of education in chemistry in 2002. He worked 13 years as master of mathematics, chemistry and computer science on several primary and secondary schools. He works as assistant professor on University of Hradec Kralove from 2000.

**Lucie SAMKOVÁ**

Lucie Samková is a student of master’s degree in Social Work at the University of Hradec Kralove. Her scientific activities are education, computer modeling in social work.
Opinions of Teacher Candidates about Teacher Roles

K. Funda NAYIR

Abstract

Teaching profession is changed each passing day so today, expectations from teachers is not only limited with school. At the same time they are expected to be open to innovation and contribute to the social changes and need. This means teachers display different roles according to the changes. When the literature is analysed, there are different classifications. In this study, the roles of the teachers classified by Schlechty’s was used. These are teachers as an clinicians, knowledge transmitter and a performer and also leadership is added into this roles. In this situation teacher training is very important. In Turkey, the pedagogic formation programs have been designed for graduates of literature and arts faculties. The purpose of this program is to provide to teacher candidates knowledge of teaching profession. The aim of this study is to explore the perceptions of teacher candidates about teacher roles as clinicians, knowledge transmitters, performers and leaders. For this purpose, answers to the following questions were sought. 1. What are the opinions of teacher candidates about clinicians, knowledge transmitters, performers and leaders roles? 2. Is there a significant difference between the opinions of teacher candidates about these roles according to their gender and department. Method: This is a descriptive survey. The research sample was composed of 150 teacher candidates studied at a university in Turkey. “Teachers Roles” questionnaire was used, developed by Nayir and Çınkır (2015) as a data gathering instrument. The data gathered by questionnaire was analysed by descriptive statistical analysis method. In addition the t-test (according to gender) and the Anova analysis (department) was used. The data analysis is going on.

Keywords: teacher roles; teacher candidates; clinicians; performers; transmitters.

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The Use of Violence against Bistriţa Monastery – Elements of Political Discourse in the Early 16th Century Walachia

Ramona NEACŞA LUPU1, Marian VÎLCIU2

Abstract

This paper analyses the act of violence against Bistriţa Monastery inflicted by Mihnea the Evil in the early sixteen century Walachia. The main contention of this study is that this sacrilegious act was embedded in the struggles between the prince and Wallachian noble groups fighting for power and influence. Thus, by devastating the monastery, Mihnea the Evil, prince of the country, was trying to strengthen his own position, while undermining that of the founder of the monastery, namely the powerful Craioveşti family. Bistriţa monastery was an important symbolical place of power which played an important role in strengthening the religious, social, economic and political position of the ambitious Craioveşti boyars, who were in direct conflict with Mihnea the Evil. As a matter of consequence any act of violence directed against the monastery was actually aimed to its founders. A locus of history and legitimacy, any monastery had a significant capital of symbolic power that could be manipulated, destroyed or, on the contrary, restored. The use of violence against them in the 15th – 16th century Walachia is a complex research issue, for it has not only religious connotations, but also significant political ones: the destruction of churches was part of a political discourse. The purpose of our paper is to identify, within the pages of the chronicles and the princely chancellery documents, all the necessary elements which allow us to reconstruct the political princely discourse behind the violent act against a sacred place such as Bistriţa.

Keywords: Bistriţa Monastery; Mihnea the Evil; Craioveşti family; centers of power; political discourse.

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Bioethics- Connection of Social Policy in the Contemporary Society

Gabriela NEMȚOI

Abstract

Health is multi-dimensional and it can only be carried out through the plurisectorial effort of the society, through the institutions organised on this purpose and through the effective participation of each individual to the creation of an efficient system. Health is not a purpose in itself, but a condition of the quality of life and a means by which the persons may participate in the economic and social, personal and collective development. The company in turn is dependent on the health of those who participate in the productive process and to the social and cultural life. In this respect the specialized literature defines health more and more frequently as „social developer”. Bioethics cannot be seen only from the perspective of medicine and biology, this fact leading to an undeserved limitation regarding the exhaustive nature of the concept. Given the holistic nature of the concept of health, the proposed approach is one from the perspective of the social sciences. This material is like a plea on the usefulness of extending the scope and the awareness of the principles of the bioethics also to the level of the professionals from other fields, but being included in the health care system.

Keywords: system of health; medical bioethics; medical moral values; social policy; health policies.

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New Approaches on Consumer Safety in European and National Programs and Strategies

Manuela NITA

Abstract

Consumer safety is not a new objective for the European and national legislator, the European Union being concerned right from its establishment by the provision and development of an appropriate consumer protection policy. Changes to the market level induced by the appearance of new products and services, evolution of the concept of security and quality for products and services and even the evolution of mentality of the consumer, of his preferences led to the reconsideration of the concept of consumer security through the adoption of the Europe 2020 Strategy and also the Program on consumer protection 2014-2020. In this regard there have been proposed several measures, on which we will focus in our study, showing the degree of reaching the proposed objectives until this moment. They are mainly referring to a greater protection market, an increased involvement of citizens in this area, the education offered to them on early stages better inter-agency cooperation at the national level. The strategies adopted over time have shown that implementation of the policy of consumer protection is one of the factors of maintaining a single European market viable, competitive, given both the relationship professional-consumer, and relationships between professionals, aiming at a healthy competitive environment based on fair competition between them.

Keywords: Security; consumer; markets; products; services.

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Lecturer at the Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences at the University Valahia, I completed doctoral studies in the field of international trade law, focusing especially my scientific research on

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international trade and competition law. My research area of interest also includes public policy sphere, being one of the subjects I teach to my students. Among the results of scientific work carried out, along with studies and articles, I emphasize the monographs: Debt securities as payment instruments (single author), Internal and European competition law (coauthor), Deposit contract and its varieties (coauthor).
A Multidisciplinary Approach Related to Climate Changes in the Format of Non-formal Educational Activities

Radu Lucian OLTEANU¹, Gabriel GORGHIU², Gabriela MĂNTESCU³

Abstract

Scientific findings clearly indicate that a changing climate has - and will continue to have - a significant impact on human life and natural systems. The Climate change has become one of the main threats to the biological diversity of the planet, and is projected to become an increasingly important driver of change in the coming decades. Equally important, the massive changes that humans have made to the environment have reduced the survival options to some species, already under the pressure of the changing climate. Providing children with empowering and relevant education related to climate change can contribute to sustainable development of their communities. This paper points out some aspects and the students feedback collected in non-formal activities, where students are introduced to issues related to global climate change. The activities were developed using the discovery-based learning method, so that students were being involved actively in experiments, debates, bringing arguments on their claims. The students were also activated in investigating or solving community problems, introducing several solutions through group discussion, with proposals for alternatives. At the same time, the proposed activities contributed to the formation of conscious and responsible attitudes toward the environment. All the activities were adapted based on a special unit dedicated to Climate Change, designed in the frame of the EU 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”.

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Keywords: non-formal education; discovery-based learning; climate change; ocean acidification; IRRESISTIBLE project.

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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.

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The Influence on the World and European Factors on Agrifood and Rural Development Policies in Romania

Ioana PANAGORET¹, Dragos PANAGORET²

Abstract

One major concern of the Romanian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is the development and implementation of agrifood policies suitable for its citizens and to support increased agri-food competitiveness and sustainable development of rural areas in safety food conditions and a protected environment. Registering a structural change worldwide process due to the emergence of new global challenges with long-term effect (population large increasingly, global warming, climate change), a Europe with an aging population and of a Romania with the more pronounced structural divisions of land between all EU Member States have led the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development and other factors responsible in achieving in 2015 a Strategy for developing agri-food sector on medium and long term - horizon 2020/2030 which supports agricultural sector progress and rural development in Romania. Compared to rural population size and workforce occupancy rate, agriculture plays an important role (approximately 45.7% of the population lives in rural areas in Romania, compared to approximately 23.6% in EU Member States) and the development of agriculture and provision of public goods in rural areas is therefore essential for Romania's European integration and for achieving social cohesion. So, Romania needs to maximize the fact that global and European trends are favorable for her and to adopt a strategic approach to the challenges and opportunities of scale and maximize the opportunities and benefits that can be achieved by implementing the CAP and by participation in the EU market and third countries. Also, Romania will have to effectively manage internal and main constraints to identify the optimal approaches to external factors such as, for example climate change.

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**Keywords:** strategy; policy factors; agribusiness; agriculture; agrifood.

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Independent Physical Activity- Efficient Mean of Good Health
Florina Liliana PARASCHITA

Abstract

Due to its accessibility, physical education and sports are practiced in many different forms throughout life, having her formative strategies and methods for implementing the objectives for each age category. The purpose of the research is a study on assessing the level of fitness of students and providing a basis for reporting and subsequent revaluation to estimate the effectiveness of measures to be taken. The research is based on the hypothesis that the involvement in a regular program of physical activities has a beneficial impact on the body, emphasized by effects on the functional levels and significantly improves the effort capacity. Ruffier – Dickson test - was described in 1920 and named for its author "assessment test of fitness (fitness)". It is a functional sample cardio-vascular valuable especially for children, untrained people and the elderly, but less valuable for athletes, especially those who practice dynamic efforts. The research was conducted on a total of 81 students from the specialty of kinesiology and special motricity in the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports of the Ecological University of Bucharest. The research aimed to aware the students about the effects of systematic practice of physical exercise within some programs aimed at maintaining and improving health to prevent premature degradation of the body and its functions in general. At the end of the research it will be possible to designed kinetoprofilactic programs to increase endurance of the students.

Keywords: exercise; Ruffier – Dickson test; student; effort capacity; health.

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Research on the Fitness Level of the Students of the Faculty of Deadlock

Florina Liliana PARASCHITA

Abstract

Fitness seeks a tight end, to develop a healthy body, strong, beautiful, with smooth musculature, proportionate and prominently represented. Fitness not only contributes to the development of muscles but also to preserve or improve the silhouette, acquisition or retention of physical condition. The purpose of this study is to detect your fitness level at which students are found to have objective arguments in decisions to be programs for promoting, maintaining or regaining health. The research is based on the hypothesis that the involvement in a regular program of physical activities has a beneficial impact on the body, emphasized by effects on the functional levels and significantly improves the effort capacity. Objective: to evaluate the fitness levels of students deadlock specialization; Creation of data bases as support for information and training of a healthy lifestyle. The study sample was made up of 98 students in Kinesiology specialization and special motion within the Ecological University of Bucharest. To test the appliance myoartrokinetic system apparatus using test Hettinger, have been used 5 exercises to test joint mobility and balance, and 5 for testing the force. The research aimed to identify potential shortages of healthy subjects by testing myoartrokinetic system using appliance test Hettinger. We also wished to acknowledge students about the effects of systematic practice of physical exercise within some programs aimed at maintaining and optimizing health to prevent premature degradation of the body and its functions in general.

Keywords: fitness; distance; health; Hettinger test; level.

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Considerations on the General Principles of European Union Administrative Law

Liana-Teodora PASCARIU

Abstract

The article analyses the general principles, which are related to the right to good administration embedded in Article 41 Charter: 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 - principles included in the European Parliament resolution of January 2013 on a Law of Administrative Procedure of the European Union which should govern the Union's administration.

Keywords: good administration; Law of Administrative Procedure; Union's administration.

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The Importance of the Administration Contract for National Public Health System

Liana-Teodora PASCARIU

Abstract

The management contract was introduced by law no, 95/2006, that reformed public health legislation, and was further regulated by ordinance no 1384/2010, remains actual on the grounds of selection procedure modification proposals. The present paper has the purpose to analyse the management contract from the legal standpoint, according to it’s nature, it’s clauses and the effects of the contract.

Keywords: good administration; management contract; public health system reform.

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Entrepreneurial Ethics – Evidence from GCC
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Abstract

The globalization had a major impact in relocation of the investments across the world. GCC, due to many factors, represent an attractive business environment. Entrepreneurial ethics in GCC is a topic which is almost not covered in specialized literature. This study used purposive sample and aims to analyse the entrepreneurial perspectives from Islamic ethics point of view for three the most representative countries is GCC: UAE, Qatar and Oman. The research methods used in this analysis are in depth interviews and open-ended surveys along with literature review. Ethical standards seems to vary from country to country (in this case, UAE, Qatar and Oman). From our research, it is clear that ethical standards play an integral role in the success of businesses. Entrepreneurs face various challenges in their quest to establish business. In nations that have adopted the Shari’a law, there are basic requirements that the business are required to adhere to so as not to violate the Islamic business standards. One factor that features prominently among the employees is the focus on labour laws. The business owners are required to focus on ways of ensuring that their employees are well remunerated. In terms of the entrepreneurs, the major problem relates to adherence to the regulatory and administrative issues across all three nations under consideration.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship; Islamic ethics; GCC; purposive sample.

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Switzerland. Research interests are, but not limited to, entrepreneurship, SMEs, business performance, innovation management, sustainable development. Among the most recent publications are: Entrepreneurship in Gulf Cooperation Council, a textbook published by Elsevier in August 2016, Innovation and entrepreneurship in Sultanate of Oman – an empirical study, article published in Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues journal in September 2016.
The Fathers of the Church about the Capitalization of Ancient Philosophy in the Education of the Youth

Liviu PETCU¹

Abstract

One of the greatest merits of the Holy Fathers is that of keeping and transmitting to the modern world the antique literature and the spiritual conquests of the ancient world. Having saved what was most precious and useful of its goods and having avoided that humanity start from the beginning the long, tiring experience of a total recivilization with a superfluous immolation, is the merit of Christianity, and mostly that of the Fathers. The patristic culture, appeared and developed at the springs of antique culture, is not a restrictive culture, but a signally selective one (Plato, Aristotle, Porfìrio and Cicero are used with a temperate dosage), guiding itself after this principle: take from others just as the bee takes nectary from flowers, following the memorable words of Saint Basil the Great and Saint Gregory the Theologian. The problems of the patristic culture were numerous and complex: theology, anthropology, education, sociology, cult, history, varied mission, sacred oratory, philokalia, literary art in prose and verse etc., but the controversial and dialogue works are among the most interesting and attractive. Even though they proved fierce adversaries of paganism, the Fathers have still experienced some resemblances between the Christian and the Hellenic doctrines - firstly because the analogies were sometimes astounding and secondly, because of missionary tactics reasons. From the contact of the two cultures, the future of Christianity was clear. If after all the Christian culture thrived, it is first and foremost due to its divine origins.

Keywords: Fathers of the Church; Greek Philosophy; Christian wisdom; Education; youth.

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Why does God allow sickness? The Holy Fathers' response

Liviu PETCU¹

Abstract

Our mind is often troubled by the following question: what is the positive side of suffering? The matter of sufferance is a complex and profound reality which has so numerous and various problems, that is very hard to review them or to find solutions for all of them. Human sufferance is a mystery which one can only comprehend through divine revelation. Theologians admitted on several occasions that sufferance as retribution for sinfulness or virtue remains a mystery for us people. Orthodox Spirituality helps us perceive sufferance in a positive light, as a means of spiritual progress in Christ and not as a meaningless occurrence. The patristic texts launch an exhortation to introspection, to a profound and constant meditation, based on the content of the Holy Scripture, of the Holy Tradition and on the paradigms they offer on the subject of the fragility, the corruptibility, inconstancy and ephemerality of this world. Among us, there have always and there still are blameless, righteous or even impeccable people that suffer. It is a great question and mystery, which is hard to decipher: why do they suffer, too? This is the age-old issue of the sufferance of the righteous. Taking patristic and hagiographic literature as a point of reference, I tried in this article to offer as much as possible a satisfying answer to this burning question, naturally without asserting that I have tuckered completely the issue of the mystery of the sufferance of the righteous.

Keywords: sickness; allow; God; Holy Fathers; response.

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An Ergonomic Perspective Concerning Work Related Early Wear

Viorica PETREANU¹, Raluca Maria IORDACHE²

Abstract

This paper presents some results of a longitudinal study concerning the survey of a group of employees in the power field, in order to identify the possible work related wear phenomena and specific occupational risks. Aims: establishing a system of exposure indicators and biological response to the identified occupational risks and a long term monitoring procedure of the physical and psychophysical capacities and health state; settling measures to maintain the safety and health at work as well as the working capacity all along the working life. The study involved a multidimensional methodology, starting from the premise of the human operator situation in a complex work system whose parts are interconnected and, thus, the influence of work on the health state should be holistically analyzed. The study emphasized the occupational risk factors which can contribute, together with the extra-occupational and individual factors, to the etiological-pathogenesis of the investigated personnel’ possible illnesses and the necessary measures in the OSH organisation policy.

Keywords: ergonomics; early wear; occupational risks.

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influence on work productivity in organisations of Romania), contracts with economic agents; Romanian expert within bilateral Romania-France programmes, PHARE projects, POSDRU Projects (FSE), European projects Topic Center on OSH.

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

Ana Maria Aurelia PETRESCU¹, Gabriela Cătălina CRISTEA², Ioana STÂNCESCU³

Abstract

Starting with the premise which considers that in the curriculum dedicated for the pre-service teacher training there are not included finalities and specific contents for their professional development concerning non-formal education, a series of educational actors have designed and implemented activities organized in non-formal environments. As UNESCO defined the non-formal education as a process of learning “embedded in planned, organised and sustained education activities that are outside formal education institution, responding to education needs for persons of all ages”, the teachers have to come in the front-line of such demarches, being equipped with relevant knowledge and necessary skills in order to perform successful activities, complementing in this way the formal education that their students receive in ordinary settings. This paper tries to make an approach for the defined topic, taking into account two perspectives: (a) a theoretical one - which envisages an overview of the main strategic actions related to non-formal education, and (b) a practical one - that valorizes the teachers’ feedback regarding the modalities used in practice, dedicated to their professional development in this area. Several examples are presented, coming from the activities proposed by the Romanian Community of Learners, set up in the European 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”.

Keywords: forms of education; teachers’ professional development; non-formal education; teachers’ skills; IRRESISTIBLE project.

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Ways of Valorizing the Public Engagement in Responsible Research and Innovation

Ana Maria Aurelia PETRESCU¹, Gabriel GORGHIU², Radu Lucian OLTEANU³

Abstract

In the last period, it was noticed a clear trend in the scientific research, which is oriented on the promotion of responsible research and innovation. Thus, we have identified a growing concern in many countries for: conducting research and innovation based on ethical principles, facilitating the public / open access to results of the research, developing connections between research, education and society etc. As such, the public commitment assumed by those research and innovation activities implies researchers who are concerned to promote their work and results to facilitate the understanding and internalizing of the produced results by the societal actors. In this respect, the paper intends to analyze the public perceptions regarding the ways of its engaging in responsible research and innovation activities. For reaching this purpose, it was designed a questionnaire with ten items, which was administered to a part of the participants in a major event - the European Researcher’s Night - organized in the last Friday of September, in 2016. The questions targeted to a number of issues such as: ways of public involvement in research, methods to enhance the attractiveness of scientific research to the general public, effectiveness of current methods in order to raise the public engagement in research activities. The obtained results allow us to affirm that we are witnessing a process of upgrading the scientific research activities to the general public, due to the policies and contemporary practices of specific scientific research, designed to bring science closer to everyday life and to the people, in general.

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**Keywords:** public engagement; responsible research and innovation; research activities; IRRESISTIBLE project.

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PR and CSR: A Strategic Partnership

Amalia PETROVICI

Abstract

The literature pays special attention to the interaction between public relations (PR) and corporate social responsibility (CSR) (Masuku & Moyo, 2013; Goi & Yong, 2009; Ilieș, 2012), as strategic approach that will serve both the interests of the company and their publics, by building good collaboration and mutual respect. Public relations can act in the public interest to answer the public's expectations and to support companies to be more attentive to social problems (Petrovici, 2015b, p. 77). In turn, the corporate social responsibility is perceived as part of the portfolio of public relations, a technique that establishes efficient relationships with different groups (Theaker, 2008, p.182). The paper reviews the recent definition of public relations and corporate social responsibility and also examines the relationship between the two concepts. Our study will focus on the following research questions: (1) PR can be a mechanism to enable the realization of social goals ? (2) What is CSR ? As methodology, we opted for the questionnaire-based inquiry to a sample of 80 persons, students at Communication and Public Relations to identify the perceptions of a representative segment of public regarding the relationship between public relations and corporate social responsibility. In our opinion, the partnership between PR and CSR can be a reference point for the companies to improve corporate image and reputation and to cultivate collaborative relationships with different categories of publics, stakeholders, customers, shareholders, donors or sponsors.

Keywords: PR; CSR; strategic partnership; companies; categories of publics.

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Amalia PETROVICI
Violence, a Matter of Power, not of the Truth. Or About Evil Behind Good

Rodica POP¹

Abstract

In 2009, Pavel Lunghin directed the film "The Tsar", in which Pyotr Mamonov successfully interprets Ivan the Terrible. The scene most representative for the film and which seems to justify the essence of the tsar’s politics is the one where Ivan visits a prison to see several men convicted for treason. The bishop Phillip of Moscow who accompanied him asked the tsar to show mercy to those criminals and set them free, thus letting God punishes them instead. Ivan’s answer is hallucinating: „God, you say?! God is merciful! But who will be the one to accomplish deeds of blood and sweat? Who will claim revenge for Russia’s having been betrayed? If there is no one else up to this task, then I shall do it!”. These words are representative for what we consider to be a form of violence sophisticatedly justified and which conceals its seeds of evil under the intention of setting things back to their place. Sometimes, just like Ivan the Terrible, man wants to consider himself an extension of the arm of God, the weapon with which he imagines God punishes. Even if Christianity is based on love and pleads for peace, it has problems with enforce of love. We will try to explain how Christianity or another religion uses the violence as justification for one solution towards the good, justice and truth. But is the violence allowed when the cause is holy? Could violence itself, in principle, be a moral means towards just goals?

Keywords: Violence; Christianity; religion; theology; evil.

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Rodica Pop (born in 1973) has a diploma in History (1997), a master’s degree in Anthropology (2005) and a Ph.D. in Philosophy (2010) at “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University from Iasi, Romania, and now she has already finished a postdoctoral program at the same university. She is interested in studying the connection between Greek philosophy and Christian theology, in how religion is reflected in the contemporary public space, and, also, in the image of women in literature, philosophy and religion.

She has published two books (*The Meaning of Marriage in Plato and the Holy Fathers. From Soma to Sharing the Flesh*, Doxologia publishing house, Iaşi, 2012 and *Two WomenFree. About Meanings Search Dostoevsky*, Axis Academic Foundation publishing house, Iaşi, 2012 - both in Romanian) and articles on these topics.
Information Technology in Human Resource Management for Railway
Aida-Maria POPA

Abstract

The paper aims to bring to the forefront the effective organization of human resource in the railway business. The maintenance activity of rolling stock in the CFR Passengers is done seven days with a maximum of seven employees, specialize in solving technical problems, the inspection of rolling stock, etc. Simplified theoretical problem from which we start is generated by the fact that the number of the employees required for each day is different and an employee working 5 consecutive days. Underlying the problem definition will build a random schedule based on which will be assigned the number of employees required for each day. Developed theoretical problem will take into account another factor, specialization CFR Passengers employees. Solving both problems is accomplished by creating a virtual model that will be represented each necessary factor for this analysis. The main purpose of the analysis is finding the optimal number of employees (minimum required) and schedule optimization. For the practical part of the work was done a software application that will automatically generate the necessary results regarding the optimal number of employees required depending on the data entered by the user to the interface or by importing data from an external file. The software application is based on advanced information technologies, object-oriented programming language and data-mining algorithms.

Keywords: Information technology; human resource management; data-mining; rail software application; human resource optimization.

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Newborn Abandonment in Maternity. Measurements that Can Prevent the Abandonment and Reduce the Time Spend in Hospital without the Parents

Rebeca POPESCU

Abstract

The child abandonment was influence by the cultural and historical period. In Romania, historical and political context are interlocked, the communist regime having still the major impact over the idea of child abandonment. The last decades were marked by the interest for deinstitutionalization and promoting alternative measures for each child who is deprived by his own parents protection. However the child abandonment in Romanian hospitals continues to be high. Between 624 and 942 newborn were abandoned in hospitals, since 2008 until 2015, and this is the most vulnerable group age, in terms of emotional recovery and social reintegration. Methodology: Secondary analyses of national data referring to the hospitalized children, available on the Romanian Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection site. Conclusion: The historical and political context has influenced the perception of child abandonment. During the communist regime this phenomenon was raised, according to different studies, and legislative changes in the 2000s have contributed to the reduction in the number of institutionalized children, but did not led to the decreased of the number of abandoned children in maternities. It is necessary to adjust legislation and promote of alternatives at the newborn abandonment. It is also necessary to educate young people and inform them previous and during pregnancy so that no risk abandonment pregnant woman decides to leave her child in maternity.

Keywords: Newborn abandonment; institutionalization; Romania.

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Means Specific to Basketball in Diversifying the Programs for Lordosis Prophylaxis

Ofelia POPESCU¹, Nicoleta LEONTE², Mihaela NETOLITZCHI³, Teodora WESSELLY⁴

Abstract

Even if the written information on movement by therapy, are "only" nearly 5,000 years old, no doubt that human beings had sensed long before the benefits which the motion exercises brought to restore health. Physical exercise, used both for the broad implications it has on the health of the human body in general and on most of its functions in particular, represents the basic means of the physical therapy prophylaxis. Basketball, through its means, can be considered an "associate" of the traditional physical therapy prophylaxis. Thus, one can obtain various physical therapy programs which do away with the monotony, refreshing the traditional means. Remodeling the apparatuses, structures and systems of the human body, according to the laws of growth, and also of the young people, is due to the current social dynamics, to the new lifestyles required to cope with the daily challenges, to become competitive and to integrate professionally. This paper proposes to promote the health and the prophylaxis of the body posture and alignment disorders, such as lordosis, over the lifetime, by diversifying the physical therapy means with various basketball game means.

Keywords: prophylaxis; lordosis; physical therapy; basketball.

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Teaching Technologies for Achievement of Strength Learning Unit at 8th Grade

Vladimir POTOP¹, Valeriu JURAT², Larisa POTOP³

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is the use of didactic technologies in the achievement of strength learning unit by means of circuit method at 8th grade. This scientific approach has led to an experimental study conducted in the Măldăeni Middle School of Teleorman County. The following research methods have been used during the research: bibliographic study of the specialized literature, pedagogic observation, experimental study, method of test events, method of circuit, statistical – mathematical method and graphical representation for data processing and interpretation. The “circuit” methodological procedure, formed of 8 individualized exercises for girls and boys, has been used to achieve the strength learning unit during the physical education class. There have been also applied test events included in the National School System of Assessment of Physical Education and Sports subject for checking up the level of strength development at 8th grade. This study showed that the experimental group managed to have obvious progresses after the application of the circuit method in the class of physical education, acting both on motor skills development indicators and on the harmonious physical development. The large variety of exercises used during the circuit (own body weight, medicine balls, sticks, dumbbells, elastic bands etc.) is a contributory factor for the development of muscles trophicity and tonicity, thus achieving the harmonious development of the body. The interest shown by students to develop strength by working in circuit in different workshops proved that the method of circuit used in the class of physical education is

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highly effective, aspect also demonstrated by the results obtained following up the study conducted.

**Keywords:** Circuit; strength; individualization; techniques; means.

**Acknowledgement**

This study is part of the research plan of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports of the Ecological University of Bucharest. We also express our gratitude to Professor Laura Sima of Măldăeni Middle School of Teleorman County, for her assistance in this study.

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The Discursive Creation of Elite Higher Education in Germany

Robert D. REISZ¹, Alexander MITTERLE², Manfred STOCK³

Abstract

Until recently German higher education was considered not to be vertically structured. There was no rank-order of higher education institutions (Teichler 2007). Their positions reproduced „eine ‘ständische’ Gleichheitsfiktion“ (”a corporative fiction of equality“) (Kreckel 2010: 242). Internationally, Germany was together with the Netherlands and the North European countries part of a group of countries with higher education systems that were considered relatively homogenous (Teichler 2009: 370). The ”excellence initiative“ of the federal government was the first policy measure to set a vertical differentiation in the higher education system. In the mean time, efforts to define specific study programs as having an elite status have emerged (e.g. elite network Bayern). These programs have defined ”excellence“ or ”elite“ according to a series of indicators. ”Excellence“ or ”elite“ are benchmark definitions of the top group. The use of ”elite“ as a concept has as such been based on a transfer of meaning from the classic sense of ”elite“ as ”being chosen“ to ”elite“ as ”being part of the best“. In the private higher education sector the existence of organisations that raise claims for a superiority status is most prominent. The mass media has often considered and labeled these as ”elite“ higher education institutions. The major question of my research is: How different or similar are the meanings of ”elite“ for these organizations compared to the indicator centered construct of the excellence initiative?

Keywords: higher education policy; elite education; discourse.

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An Exploratory Study of Full Range Leadership Model and Nonverbal Sensitivity

Marius Constantin ROMAȘCANU¹, Virgil GHEORGHE², Dan Florin STĂNESCU³

Abstract

The current study aims at investigating the relations between full range leadership model and the nonverbal sensitivity. Specifically, the study is focused on transformational leadership, described as enhancing motivation and positive emotions of the followers, inspiring and creating a vision of the future and raising the awareness for the transcendent collective interests. The study was conducted using a survey method of 103 (30 male and 73 female) master students from a Romanian public university. All participants already had a job when we conducted the research although their work experience was limited. The relevant data were gathered using the Profile of Nonverbal Sensitivity (PONS) and The Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ). The results showed significant positive correlations between transformational leadership and total scores of nonverbal sensitivity, whilst passive leadership style indicates significant negative correlations with total scores of nonverbal sensitivity. No significant correlations were found between transactional leadership and nonverbal sensitivity. Furthermore, the body channel of nonverbal sensitivity was significantly positively related to one outcome of leadership factors measured by the MLQ: leadership effectiveness. The implications with regard to theoretical research and organizational practice are also discussed.

Keywords: full range leadership model; nonverbal sensitivity.

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The Peculiarities of Maternal Identity Formation in the Conditions of Society in Transformation

Svetlana RUSNAC¹, Silvia STROGOTEAN²

Abstract

In the context of fast social changes, one of the most discussed topics in the contemporary scientific investigation represents the identity issue. It was determined by the appearance of the contradiction between the orientation to globalization tendency and desire to maintain the cultural features reflected very often in the family policies. Adding to mentioned above problems the gender issues, the author considered relevant the necessity of studying the maternal identity. The maternity represents a component part of the woman personality, being the imprinted biological side of the feminine essence/nature. But, its manifestation could be influenced by different psycho-social, cultural and medical factors. The last ones were more frequently researched eclipsing the psycho-social dimension. Thus, there is a necessity to study the biggest conflict of the post-industrial society: the dilemma maternity versus professional career. From the perspective of gender theories or academic feminism, the maternity is interpreted as being a factor of woman’s oppression and subordination, or in general the woman is ignored (fact that is contrary to woman essence). Moreover, within some surveys, the compassion, kindness, patience, unconditional love that represent the main features of maternal behavior, are chosen very seldom or, even they are not checked at all. In this context, the given research considers the thorough analysis of existing investigations regarding the maternity state/position in the contemporary age and the emphasis of its structural components as well as the factors that could influence its development.

Keywords: maternal identity; maternity; woman essence; psycho-social factors; contemporary society.

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Patient Delivery of Care within the Ismaili Muslim Tradition: An Exploration and Analysis of Medical Ethics

Noreen SAJWANI

Abstract

This paper will explore the principles proposed in the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) Ismaili Ethical Framework and investigate the role it can play for health care personnel in delivering services to patients. In this way, the points discussed will be two-fold: first, a compare and contrast analysis of the ten outlined ethical principles will be given, which will be followed by a second section to further deepen understanding of these principles in tandem with one another, particular through the use of a case study exploration that assesses the priority of these ethics in context. A personal synthesis and recommendation will support and comment on the application of ethical values, to both serve as a guideline for implementation purposes as well as prompt further discourse on how medical ethics and religion can be practically used in today’s Ismaili Muslim society. As such, this paper will be particularly beneficial for Ismaili health care personnel but also guide the Shia Ismaili Muslim community at large, who can utilize these decision making tools in similar situations across varying professional careers. An adequate discussion of the diversity of perspectives within each of the ethical principles will also demonstrate the ongoing complexity and richness of the Ismaili ethical tradition enveloped in the interpretation and daily application of the belief system’s principles.

Keywords: Ismailism; Islam; medical ethics; health care; values; religion.

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Aspects of Creativity Development at Primary School Children and Preteenagers
Claudia SĂLCEANU¹, Raluca Silvia MATEI²

Abstract
Since ancient times, humankind has been preoccupied with defining what determines the new ideas in someone’s mind, hence manifesting a real interest in studying creativity. The current study is based on the Imagination and Creativity Test adapted by Roco (2001) after Torrance, Osborn, Guilford, Wallach, Kogan and Meunier, composed of 3 figural creativity and 4 verbal creativity tests. The questionnaire focuses on the evaluation of fluidity, flexibility and originality. The study was conducted on 133 preteenagers and primary school children from Constanta. The objectives and the hypotheses of the research are: the identification of the significant differences between the figural and the verbal creativity, depending on gender and age level; the identification of the significant differences on fluidity, flexibility and originality level, depending on gender and age level. There was no record of significant differences between the primary school children and the preteenagers or between girls and boys, from the creativity development point of view; fluidity and flexibility are relatively similar as development level, both for the two age categories and genderwise. We recorded significant differences on the originality level, between the primary school children and the preteenagers. The verbal creativity is more developed, compared to the figural one, for the primary school children and the preteenagers. There was a record of the same significant differences concerning the development of verbal and figural creativity, genderwise. The study offers explanations and arguments for the obtained results, presenting a topical and modern perspective on the approached subject, and it is one of the few studies on this theme that have been conducted in Romania.

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Keywords: Figural creativity; verbal creativity; primary school children; preteenagers.

Biodata

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Conference on Educational Sciences, 05-08 February 2013, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy și publicată în Procedia Social and Behavioral Journal (ISSN: 1877-0428), ScienceDirect, Scopus and Thomson Reuters Conference Proceedings Citation Index (ISI Web of Science), www.wces.info, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.01.848.
Abstract

Staff motivation is a great responsibility of the managers, most of the times making the difference between the performant, and the less performant ones. The article aims to present a possible theoretical model of using the Pyramid of Neurological Levels formulated by Dilts in the construction of the intrinsic motivation of human resource in the postmodern organisations. The Pyramid of Neurological Levels is an extension to the pyramid of needs, being structured by Dilts on the following levels: environment, behaviour and language, abilities, competences and talent, beliefs and values, identity, belonging and spirituality, mission and supreme goal. Each of these levels was attached to a series of motivational practices, more or less used in postmodern organizations.

Keywords: Pyramid of Neurological Levels; Dilts’ Pyramid; motivating staff; human resources; postmodern corporations.

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(Romania), with a thesis entitled „Oriental Philosophy and Modern Physics. A Humanistic Vision on Universe”.
His main areas of interest include ethics, bioethics, social work and social philosophy. He has authored more than 15 books in Social Work, Philosophy, and Applied Ethics, with more than 100 articles in scientific peer-reviewed journals. The original contributions of the author’s scientific activities start from the social construction of reality, and social constructionism seen from a semiological perspective. He analyses the social construction of reality by developing his very own version of social constructionism at the intersection between the constructionist paradigm and the theory of communicative action.
The Practice of Probation centred on Ethical Values

Antonio SANDU

Abstract

The purpose of the research is to identify the ideological and the axiological perspectives that underlie the process of social construction of the probation practice. The research targets the Probation Services in N-E Romania, aiming at the ways in which the theoretical-ideological perspectives that underlie practice become constituents of the discourse of probation counsellors. The research was based on the exploratory qualitative analysis of the discourse of probation counsellors and other specialists involved in implementing probation, the research being based on an inductive methodology of Grounded Theory. The results lead to the construction of a model of probation that integrates restorative elements with the restitutive ones, but also with elements of utilitarian justice, or centred on humanistic values.

Keywords: probation practice; ethical values; social construction; probation counsellors; probation services.

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The Teacher’s Role on Building the High-school Student’s Self-esteem

Elena Anuța SANTI¹, Gabriel GORGHIU²

Abstract
The teacher represents one of the key-persons who can influence the student’s personality in a significant way. Often, the teacher’s mission has been compared with an artist who shapes the own creation, seeing its masterpiece in an ordinary bunch of clay. But being a teacher does not mean just to have scientific expertise in a particular field and pedagogical skills - here, it is also a matter of sacrifice, dedication, passion and consciousness, leading to be a model for the students. More, the teacher’s influence transcends the time and the school space. A good teacher can change the student’s life. Just as a teacher who is not aware of its own role can permanently cut the young wings. This can be happened in a period like the adolescence, when the younger’s self-image is crystallized. In this context, the teacher represents one of the most important modelers who contributes to the perfection of this irreversible process. This present paper tries to highlight the relationship between the actual-self and the ideal-self personality of high-school students and to emphasize on the teacher’s contribution to the building process of student’s proper and realistic self-image. The analysis was based on the feedback of 529 high-school students recorded in a dedicated questionnaire, addressed after the implementation of inquire-based science teaching modules designed in the frame of the European FP7 Project called: “PROFILES - Professional Reflection Oriented Focus on Inquiry-based Learning and Education through Science”.

Keywords: actual-self; ideal-self; self-image; self-esteem; students’ feedback; PROFILES project.

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Minimization of Physical and Chemical Risk Factors in the Department of Disinfection and Sterilization of Medical Equipment

Matiss SMITINS¹, Valentina URBANE², Janis IEVINS³

Abstract

An important role in the medical sector is for employees, who perform processes of manual and semi-manual processing of medical devices (washing and disinfection). Great attention is focused on these processes, in order to satisfy the purity standards which ensure avoiding infection of patients with various diseases during the use of necessary medical devices. Target of this scientific research is to extend, systematize and improve theoretical knowledge as well as to make a research about the influence of physical and chemical risk factors on the health and safety of workers during the manual washing and disinfection processes of medical equipment and to work out suggestions in order to minimize such factors. During the scientific work the following research methods were used: literature analysis, statistical analysis, inquiry, Half Quantitative 9*9 points method for estimation of work environment risks, The Royal Society of Chemistry method and indicative measurements. During estimation workplace risk factors for employees at Department of Disinfection and sterilization of medical equipment, greater focus was made to physical and chemical risk factors, conclusion was made that during open or partly closed processes of medical equipment sterilization usage of chemical substances strongly influence health and safety of workers. Authors made recommendations for chemical and physical work environment risk mitigation, such as - improvements for ventilation systems, installing of adequate air supply and exhaust ventilation systems, integration of automated equipment to ensure immersion and disinfection processes for medical devices, installation of local exhaust systems for employees at medical and medical support structure

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workplace, where chemicals is used. The authors in this scientific research propose recommendations on how to improve the work environment for safe processing of medical devices, regarding air supply and extraction systems, as well as the implementation of automated processes for workplace at medical and medical support structures.

**Keywords:** medical; physical; chemical; medical devices; ventilation systems; risk; risk factors.

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The Guardianship Authority – Participant to the Trial of Family Cases

Andrei SMOCHINĂ¹, Tatiana FOCŞA²

Abstract

The state’s participation in the activity of child protection is manifested by guaranteeing the functioning of institutions, services and public or private organizations that bear the responsibility for child’s care and protection taking into account the rights and obligations of his/her parents, guardian and other persons with responsibilities in the given field. According to the main function of the public administration – to organize and ensure the implementation of laws and other normative acts of the state’s authorities, as well as to execute directly the legal provisions, we would like to emphasize the essential role of the public administration regarding the assurance of respecting the child’s rights. The assistance and protection of child’s rights by parents are realized on the basis of a partnership between family and state within certain socio-legal institutions regulated by law. The public authorities intervene every time when the development, security and physical or moral integrity of the child are endangered. In this order of ideas we have to qualify which concrete public authority would be competent to be involved in the issue of representing and protecting the superior child’s interest in the legal procedures. The research problematics consists in corroborating the acceptations of guardianship authority proposed by the scholars of legal science, with the contents of legislative provisions regarding these public authorities of child’s protection, as well as determining the cases when the law provides the guardianship authority hearing. The juridical practice shows that in all trial procedures where the superior child’s interest is discussed directly or indirectly, the presence of guardianship authorities is mandatory. In this study we are going to analyze the specificity of the procedural attributions as

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guaranties of the child’s protection, as well as the analysis of the community states’ practices regarding the giving subject.

**Keywords:** public authority; guardianship authority; child’s rights; child’s protection; trial participant.

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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.

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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.
Changing Intergenerational Solidarity in the Late-modern Family – Response of Social Services for Families
Martin SMUTEK¹, Lucie SMUTKOVÁ²

Abstract

The paper in the field of intergenerational solidarity focuses on main goal: Is there a response of the system of social services on changing social roles and changing intergenerational solidarity in late-modern family? There are more pressures on both young (parents) and old generation (grandparents) in late-modern families. There are pressures by job and labour market in general, so grandparents are still in pre-retirement age when grandchildren come. Parents are in the „sandwich” pressure by the necessity to take care of children and support to older generation at the same time. The changing face of solidarity is more system based in time (involuntary solidarity guaranteed by the state or local authority). The core background of the paper is the statement, according to the Keller (2009), that existence of solidarity is general premise of functioning of society, even on existence of society itself. In case of complete erosion of solidary relationships in society it leads to collapse of the society and war all people against all. Methods of research: Quantitative survey in the field of social services. Respondents came from social service delivery organisations in the field of social services for families and for elderly in the region of Hradec Králové, Czech Republic.

Keywords: solidarity; intergenerational solidarity; social services.

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Standardisation or Even “Robotisation” in (Social) Services?
Martin SMUTEK

Abstract

The presentation critically focuses on the process of standardisation of the content and processes in human based welfare services. The presentation is hold in the theoretical form and the process of standardisation of services is seen as a risk for the future leading to de-humanisation of services production and delivery. The aim of the presentation is find out the key characteristics of the process and identify symptoms of de-humanisation of services which may cause “robotisation” of services produced by humans. The main idea of the presentation is back grounded and influenced by the philosopher K. Liessmann’s (2008) ideas on industrialisation in services and also general sociological theory on generalisation of relationships.

Keywords: social services; welfare; standardisation; industrialisation; de-humanisation; robotisation.

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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.
Process of Professionalization of Workers in Social-Legal Protection of Children Workers in the Czech Republic

Lucie SMUTKOVÁ1, Martin SMUTEK2

Abstract

The paper focuses on professionalization process of workers in Social-Legal Protection of children in the Czech Republic. There are significant changes in the field last years. These changes are mainly link to the standards of quality introduction into the several fields of social-legal protection of children and they have significant impact on the position of workers in the field of social protection. The goal of the paper is to explore the position of workers from their own perspective and identify characteristics of their professional (expert) position in context of social work with families. The topic concerning professionalization we consider to be a process according to the Freidson (1970). The process is impossible to consider as finished, circumstances are constantly changing. Methods of research: Using of qualitative semi-structured interviews with workers in the field of social-legal protection of children. Interpretation of interviews leads us to describe and analyse aspects of what constitutes the position as professionals (experts). To identify strengths and weaknesses of their position and what (who) is considered to be the real authority they measure the quality of outputs from work.

Keywords: social work with families; social-legal protection of children; professionalization.

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Humor, Food & Fashion. The Use of Humor and Food in Fashion Shows

Arie SOVER¹, Orna BEN-MEIR²

Abstract

The article is based on an analysis of three unique fashion shows whose designer is the American Jeremy Scott; two under the brand that bears his name, and the third as an art director for the Italian brand Moschino. All three shows connect three components: Humor, Food, and Fashion. The connection between laughter and food is ancient. A few days after birth, we can see the buds of a smile on the baby's face, expressing satisfaction with having received the food essential for survival. Smiles and even laughter often occurs throughout a person's life in the context of delicious food. In banquets and social events where food is served, laughter can often be heard accompanying eating. Humor is an integral part of these events. Humor and the resulting laughter have many virtues that are expressed in human interaction. Among its other qualities, humor is used to shatter norms and expand the boundaries of imagination. The uniqueness of the above-mentioned fashion shows is not humor in itself, but rather its combination with the other two components, food and fashion. We argue that this trinity constitutes an important, creative breakthrough in fashion. The connection between these two different worlds, creates an extraordinary, innovative encounter. The third component, humor, is added to this combination as a result of merging the other two components, creating a cognitive challenge for its viewers. The main benefactor of this trinity is, above all, fashion.

Keywords: Humor; fashion Shows; Design; Moschino; Advertisement.

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The Formative Impact of the Career Plan on the Students’ Career Path

Cornelia STAN

Abstract

Acquiring theoretical knowledge and practical skills regarding career choice and management are essential objectives for young people who are in a position to express their career choices at various stages of their formation. In this respect, the development of skills to design effective career plans should begin in school, when the person has the ability to project their future professional role by integrating career in the broader aspect of life planning. The methodology covered by this study is focused on the development of realistic and effective career plans, mainly in relation to developing skills of planning learning, healthy habits and skills relevant to the career, but also to promote an objective self-image in order to achieve professional success. Through the implemented career counseling programs, students will have the opportunity to know the professional outcomes of different training routes, to acquire specific knowledge of professional occupations, to form a positive attitude in relation to the action of exploring educational and career opportunities, by using various sources of information. As such, in this context, self-knowledge of personal skills and characteristics that might define a person's career path should be consistent with the values, attitudes and motivations that underlie their own choices and decisions regarding their career. For this reason, the development and implementation of programs of vocational guidance, with the help of counselors, has a strong relevance in the planning and designing of the career of future workers in the labor market.

Keywords: career management; career design; career path; career plan; career counseling.

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The Importance of Assessment in the Educational Process - The Science Teachers’ Perspective

Ioana STĂNCESCU¹, Luminiţa Mihaela DRĂGHICESCU²

Abstract

The focus of the PROFILES project lies on promoting reflection-oriented teaching, in order to enhance the students’ scientific literacy. The emphasis is oriented on the promotion of the teachers’ scientific and pedagogical competencies, especially on IBSE (as a specific strategy) and related approaches that promote this strategy. From this point of view, Science teachers - Physics, Chemistry, Biology -, as reflective practitioners, should be concerned by the process of assessment, which has to support an important restructuring process. The assessment is not only a final point in the educational process, but it has to become an integral part of the process, able to provide to teachers and students the necessary feedback to improve their activity during the educational process. In this way, the assessment gets a special importance in modern science lessons. The paper aims to investigate the science teachers’ perception concerning the importance of the assessment in the educational process, reported to the following aspects: (a) use a variety of assessment strategies that are designed to measure competencies; (b) undertake a range of formative assessment strategies with one’s own students; (c) provide suitable positive feedback to both “more able” and “weaker” students; (d) assess students’ knowledge and skills according to their portfolios; (e) counting different levels of thinking (different types of questions) in the process of test designing.

Keywords: science teachers; assessment; formative assessment; assessment strategies; PROFILES Project.

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Narrative Mediation Path – an Innovative Tool for Developing the Reflexive Function of Nontraditional Students

Dan Florin STĂNESCU

Abstract

Within the European funded project INSTALL (Innovative Solutions to Acquire Learning to Learn) a qualitative methodology - Narrative Mediation Path (NMP) consisting in a group training process targeted to nontraditional students was developed. Based on the psychological concept of mentalization, this type of intervention combines into one methodology, four discursive modules (metaphoric, iconographic, written and bodily) in order to increase the understanding of the meaning of the university experience and foster the different levels of the reflective process. The use of a “multidimensional” narrative promotes a progressive cognitive and emotional involvement of the student; a gradual evolution from a reconstructive function of the formative experience to a planning function that allows students to act in an effective way in academic settings. The current study aimed at gathering first-hand information related to the lived experience of students involved in this formative experience. Namely, the interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) was used, since it is designed to enable the understanding of the lived experience of the participant. The emerging themes, as identified through the IPA analysis undergone refer to the relational context of the training (common/shared experiences with other colleagues), the change as such (awareness about changes) and the impact of the NMP both in terms of academic and personal life (post training/secondary effects). The results suggest that the use of different discursive modules supports the students in developing their reflexive competence during a formative experience that enables them to better adjust to the university context.

Keywords: narrative mediation path; nontraditional students; reflexivity; IPA.

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Inquiry-Based Education - Focused on Developing Personal and Social Competencies

Přemysl ŠTINDL

Abstract

Article presents partial results of a long-term broader action research focused on implementation of inquiry-based education (IBSE) at secondary school (ISCED 03) and their effect on the development of selected key competencies of pupils. Research is carried out both qualitatively and quantitatively as a case study. The issue is developing personal and social skills of pupils through the implementation of inquiry activities. We assume that this activities develop key competencies, help to develop the skills of cooperation, self-reflection capabilities and can affect interpersonal relationships positively. What is the view of pupils? Are pupils able to plan cooperation and cooperate, ask to anybody for support and help? With whom they prefer to work with? How do they perceive evaluation by others and how much they are capable of self-reflection? What they perceive as difficulty and challenges? How reflects the implementation of IBSE on the interpersonal relationships of stakeholders? We are looking for answers to those questions. Tools for data acquisition was open questions, the questionnaire and long-term observation of reality school practice. The survey shows that IBSE have influence on selected competencies and can affect interpersonal relationships. This research is in the context of pupils' motivation to learn, deepening knowledge, interest to study science and developing key competencies. Benefit of article is the possible use of IBSE to develop personal and social skills and maintain good interpersonal relationships. Ability to work with others and a healthy self-esteem is a prerequisite for developing the other skills (learning competencies) applicable in everyday life.

Keywords: inquiry-based education; key competencies; personal and social skills, interpersonal relationship.

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Television, Public Sphere, and Nation. A theoretical overview
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Abstract
Research on the history of public television from former Socialist states crystallized around the issue of continuity between what was television in the authoritarian regime and what became the television in democracy, after 1990. However, other issues related to the construction of public sphere and nation within the public broadcasting system are also of importance for understanding the media of the last 60 years. The present paper’s aim is to present a literature review on the relationship between public television, public sphere, and nation in the 1956-1990. We will illustrate our discussion with examples taken from the history of the Romanian Public Television. The Public Television had a monopoly position for four decades in Romania, and, in the given period, the ideal of ‘social unity’ was joined to the idea of ‘national construction’. The linking of culture with national culture was given expression in various broadcasting programmes, considered to be the appropriate material for the ‘social cement’ function. The public service was seen as a cultural, moral and educative force for the improvement of general knowledge on society and science, but it also had a clear stated political function (related to the ideal of socialism defined as ‘popular democracy’). However, the manner in which the Socialist public broadcasting came/failed to fulfil its role of independent public sphere is still under debate.

Keywords: public television; nation; public sphere; history; socialist Romania.

Acknowledgement
This research is conducted within the project TNSPE (Télévisions et nations en « semi-périphérie » européenne: comment constituer une identité nationale par la télévision (1958-1980). Etudes de cas: la

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John Locke’s Ethics and Its Present Reading
Emiliya TAYSINA

Abstract
Gnoseology [epistemology] is not purely theoretical; it is always closely connected with ethics and political philosophy, which fact is usually overlooked. On its part, morality and ethics find the basis in rationality and reason. One of the best theories of knowledge, that of John Locke, contains ethics and meta-ethics, the latter being interested in epistemological nature of moral judgments. In his “Essay” Locke analyzes the domain of morality, paying attention not only to love, hope or hatred, but, first and foremost, to the dichotomy of pleasure and pain, as the main axis round which this domain rotates. In this paper, though, the accent is put on the “trichotomy” of Will, Desire, and Freedom, since very often people act against their wishes – according to their own will. The conclusion is given, that control of one’s passions is the true progress on the path of freedom. In order our mind was free to explore any subject, and make a judgment, we must educate our passions. Trained morality turns the unpleasant or indifferent, in a pleasant and welcome, if only people do everything in their power. And Philosophical law is the measure of virtue and vice.

Keywords: Theory of knowledge; ethics; will; desire; freedom.

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The Principle of Responsibility towards the Human Non-Presence or the Non-Human Presence
Loredana TEREC-VLAD

Abstract
Responsibility towards oneself and towards each other was analyzed by philosophers such as Heidegger, Jonas, etc, and is based upon care. If Heidegger brings to the fore the concept of caring for each other, Jonas believes that a prospective ethics based on responsibility should guide the behavior of present individuals for the future generations. In the context of new technologies in genetic engineering, molecular biology, genetic editing, we believe it appropriate to bring into question that a new form of categorical imperative of Kant is required to guide the behavior of all human being, to ensure the worldwide welfare not only of the human generations to come, but also of the non-human.

Keywords: Transhumanism; human and non-human species; prospective ethical principle of responsibility to non-human; the Other.

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Burnout Syndrome among Informal Caregivers for Old People

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Abstract

The article deals with the topic of burnout syndrome within the group of informal carers caring for senior within their household. Burnout syndrome typically affects those people who work within helping professions, whose workload is very large and who receive little appreciation of their work. All of these characteristics often apply to home carers. Our sample (N=484) was distributed by means of snowball sampling among people sharing abovementioned characteristics. The quantitative questionnaire involved Pines’s and Aronson’s standardized Burnout Measure, three inventories focusing on self-sufficiency of the cared for senior, and other related variables. About three fifths of the sample are at least in danger of burnout. It is caused 1) by low self-sufficiency in the most simple and ordinary daily activities (like combing hair), 2) and by social isolation, which means low support from the family or lack of information about social services. The most important mediating variable is the number of hours of daily care.

Keywords: Burnout syndrome; informal care; old people.

Acknowledgement

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The Problem of Face in Postmodernity. A Few Philosophical Remarks Regarding Levinas Face Ethics in Online Social Networking

Ioan Mircea TURCULEŢ

Abstract

In the first part of this paper we are going to discuss the difference between postmodernity and postmodernism. Ethics in postmodernity has a few characteristics described very well by Zygmunt Bauman. Hans Jonas wrote about the necessity of a new ethics regarding the new and various ethical problems given by the new technologies. We oppose this vision to that of prospective ethics that argues that the ethical solution of these problems exists we only need to anticipate the problems given by the use of new technologies. Starting from the existent ethical theories we try to apply Levinas Face ethics to online social networking regarding the responsability for the Face of the Other. Starting from the Levinas philosophy analized in movies and images and knowing that online social networking is about selfies and posting images we try to prove that Levinas philosophy of Face as image cannot be applied in virtual word.

Keywords: Postmodernity; Zymunt Bauman; Face Ethics; Image.

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Ethical and Moral Aspects - The Interface of the Principles of the Bioethics

Ciprian Gabriel UNGUREANU

Abstract

The development of modern medicine is characterized by an increased attention from its ethical and moral problems, based on the inalienable rights of man. Many of these aspects have already been reflected in the literature. Thus, the specialized literature mentions that even since Antiquity, human rights have been designed as natural rights, including the duties and responsibilities of man by its very nature as human being, created after a divine pattern. According to the statements of the representatives of Antiquity, such as Hippocrates, the ideal toward which the doctor should seek, is the wise-doctor. Wisdom includes among others also the aspects of the social, such as: common sense, honesty, simplicity of clothing, esteem for surrounding people, trust, large amounts of knowledge, hatred for money. Medicine, whose task is that of protecting human health, completes itself with the subjects which guarantees freedom of expression and affirmation (legal sciences and ethics). It is well known that ethics, morals and deontology form the main ethic and deontological aspects of the medical activity. Ethics (ethos = standards) studies the moral categories and principles, the rules of conduct as well as the content of their interconnection in the daily life. Morals- reflects the way of application of the ethical principles in everyday life which can be defined as the "science of well-being and human duty". This paper attempts to apprehend the ethical-moral principles underlying bioethics.

Keywords: the principles of ethics; moral ethics; rules of conduct; the protection of human health; bioethical principles.

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The Role of Mathematical Models in the Evaluation of the Knee Bone and Ligament Injuries

Sorin UNGURIANU¹, Doina Clementina COJOCARU², Robert D. NEGRU³

Abstract

The present article studies the effect of mechanical impacts on the knee joint and on tibial plateau, using a mathematical model in AUTOCAD and transposed in COSMOS program. The effects were evaluated at the level of the knee in both supported and unsupported situations. The principle of the mathematical model of the knee joint was to decompose the each joint component in thousands of finite elements. The most important conclusions were obtained when we analyzed the mathematical model of the proximal third of the tibia in lateral impact. The results of the model analysis suggests that if the action of the traumatic agent generates the rupture of the antero-extern cruciate ligament, the effect of the maximum force applied on the knee is dissipating, and there is no longer transmitted to the bone. Ligament injury always occurs before the appearance of the bone fracture. The only exception is fracture-dislocation when the movement of the bone fragments is associated with secondary cruciate ligament injury. The mathematical models can fairly predict the type of the fractures involving the bones of the knee joint.

Keywords: mathematical model of tibia; cruciate ligament; impact speed; mechanical tensioning map.

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Some Ethical Aspects on Supervision in Social Work

Elena UNGURU¹, Antonio SANDU²

Abstract

Supervision, seen as a support method for the professionals that activate in the social services area, has as its main objective to improve the performances at the workplace, by removing the stress that can occur and affect work performance. The supervisor supports and helps in increasing the supervisee’s motivation, develops a performant workplace, following the highest professional and ethical standards of intervention. In this paper we aim to evaluate a series of supervisory practices in terms of ethics, by relating these supervisory practices to the value of respecting and strengthening the autonomy of beneficiary, and the consent’s specific of this category of persons, and its features in the social services. The supervisor must accede to the professional ethics of the social worker. In this respect, should consider the following ethical dimensions of professional practice: ethical standards and values, specialized practice standards, standards for case referral, standards of accessibility for social clients, standards relating to confidentiality, standards relating to supervision and advisory, standards regarding the work environment and procedures, standards of professional development, standards for cultural competencies, standards of private practice, standards related to the use of technology in social work practice.

Keywords: supervision; social work; professional ethics; standards; intervention.

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Determination of Requirements for Ventilation System in Manufacturing of Electronic Products

Valentina URBANE¹, Tatjana TAMBOVCEVA², Janis IEVINS³

Abstract

Nowadays there are more than 170 enterprises working in electrical and electronics industry in Latvia. Ongoing expansion and increasing of production at the enterprises of Latvian electronic industry simultaneously increases the risk of harmful chemical exposure on employees of these enterprises, because of the volume and intensity of the use of health harmful chemicals increases. The aim of the article is to analyze the chemical safety of the electronic industry enterprises. The analysis of the production process of electronic products has been done. It is noted that the basic chemical safety is associated with the processes of soldering electronic components. An analysis of the impact of production volumes on the concentration of harmful substances in the working area was done by the example of one of Latvian electronics industry enterprises. It is noted that the main measure eliminating the harmful effects of lead vapors is the ventilation system. The authors performed the calculation of the concentration of lead vapors in the work area taking into account the increasing production and defined the requirements for the ventilation system.

Keywords: process; soldering of electronic components; chemical safety; lead vapor concentration; ventilation system.

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The Influence of the Management Style and Reduction of the Psychological Risk Factors in the Company K

Valentina URBANE1, Inese VILCANE2, Janis IEVINS3

Abstract

The authors analysed the management style types and principles, their characteristic features and influence on the employees, as well as the influence of the management style on the internal and external activities of the company. As well as he considered the stress factors in the working environment, their classification, as well as the effects caused by the psycho-emotional risk factors both on the human’s health and on the behaviour. The authors have considered the methodological materials on the management style improvement possibilities, using diversity management principles and approaches. He considered the possibility of use of the creativeness idea in the company’s management, as well as general approaches of the reduction of the organizational and psychological stress. He processed the information on the methods and stages of the psycho-emotional working environment risks. The authors analysed the company’s K psycho-emotional working environment, determined the management style in the certain company’s structural unit, compared the economic and psycho-emotional factors before and after the change of the management style. He carried out the survey in several company’s structural units, analysed the results and found out the existing physiological situation and relationships with the managers. He considered the effects caused by the risk factors in the company in the section of several years. Based on the conclusions on the results of the survey and based on the considered examples of the best practice, the author has developed the proposals, how using different management tools, it is possible to improve the psycho-emotional working environment. He developed the methodology, how to achieve the

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proposed goals and to carry out the control of the results after the certain deadline of the implementation of the goal.

**Keywords:** environment; management tools; psycho-emotional factors; risk; risk factors.

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Somatic and Morphofunctional Development of Male Athletes Rowers Competing in Open Category

Sanda URICHIANU TOMA¹, Adrian Ion URICHIANU²

Abstract

Rowing is a cyclical Olympic sport which is characterized by an aerobic effort developed into a 2000m race. To make a training module more efficient which includes the means and methods of modern and most indicated ways the involvement of rowers must be identified through discovering the functional reserves of athletes and also before a competition it is important to know and to have some feeling in forecasting any change. To obtain high performance in rowing, anthropometric parameters are important showing stature and weight requirements. The selection of youth for this sport is subject to exceptional physical skills, data compiled by Romanian Rowing Federation for anthropometric models that facilitate the work of coaches and Methodists selection work. The anthropometric model is part of the biological model's performance and achievement in the growth and development of the individual that creates favorable conditions for achieving high-level results. Measuring the level of somatic development in rowers was done in the study by measuring anthropometric data and was reported in the calculation for the physical and nutritional status of the Basic Guide for establishments sporting Romanian / rowing, INMS 1987 (Model Men's Open). Research methods used are literature study, observation, study specialists, tests and anthropometric measurements, analyzing the results. Comparing the level of somatic, morphological and functional development of rowers competing in open category follows the pattern finding specific physical preparation in accordance with the requirements and effectiveness of the model presented. The need for modern training methods show consistency with the objectives and effort parameter

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characteristics in various stages of preparation and performance of underlying obtain worldwide.

**Keywords:** sports training; athletic performance; efficacy; physical effort; competition.

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I graduated from the Academy of Physical Education and Sport and doctorate in pedagogy at the State University of Physical Education and Sport, Chisinau, Moldova, Ph.D. equivalent in Romania in the field of Physical Education and Sport My professional skills are pupils and students of physical education, adapted sports and recreational sports activities, sports performance. Currently I am assistant at the University Titu Maiorescu, Bucharest where discipline tenured physical education and
sport. I have a total of over 35 scientific publications with articles in journals, scientific conferences and congresses national and international. Scientific research is important for the quality of teachers.
Profiling Factors which Act upon Wellbeing of Young Students Aged 18-25 Years
Sanda URICHIANU TOMA¹, Bogdan Andrei URICHIANU²

Abstract
To obtain a harmonious physical development but also to socialize in good condition with others, young people of childbearing student must have a healthy state of physical, mental, and must prepared to cope with changes in the contemporary modern world. We believe that a poor health can call into question the ability of young people to be actively psychomotor to which we refer to and encourages an unfavorable character trying to cope with various situations challenging for the young generation, oppressing the subjects inclusion in groups or communities in which it participates, even in terms of practicing sport. Sport and physical activity has an important place in the lives of millions of young and not only and is also deeply rooted in modern society. The purpose of this paper is to establish a study based on a questionnaire of sociological factors favoring disadvantaged, but also those that affect the quality of life and wellbeing by improving physical, mental, and social status. The questionnaire was applied to a total of 300 students from Years I-III of the Ecological University of Bucharest. Scientific methods used are: literature review by theoretical analysis, observation, sociological test. The study aims to highlight the outstanding efficiency of practicing physical exercise with recreational, preventive and ameliorative life of young students but also specifying factors that favor the well.

Keywords: fitness; quality of life; student; psychomotor; health.

Acknowledgement
This study is part of the research plan of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sports of the Ecological University of Bucharest.

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Competencies: Research methodology, Methods nautical disciplines, Olympism, Sports Management.
Areas of interest and publication: physical education, recreational sports and sports performance, Olympism.
Career in professional sports: Olympic champion, world champion
President of the Romanian Field Hockey Federation
Member of the Romanian Olympic and Sports Committee, the Romanian Olympic Academy.

Bogdan Andrei URICHIANU
I graduated the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport, Physical Education and Sports of the master and currently a doctoral student in second year at the State University of Physical Education and Sport, Chisinau, Moldova. During the study we published articles in student journals, I attended the scientific sessions of the students, national and international. Study topics are researched in the area of Physical Education field, sports recreation, sports performance and physical therapy. Performance in sports practiced swimming and got many titles and national records. Scientific research in the field of Physical Education and Sport is important because it reveals or confirms ways of efficiency in exercise on human performance and quality of life.
Kronos and Kairos
Anca URSACHE TCACIUC

Abstract
The cultural mark of each nation is mirrored in the myths and the legends that grew up around them since its beginning. Everything is possible in a myth, there is nothing that can happen, that’s why myths around the world and of all time, are similar. It’s mean that their apparent irrationality hides recurrent logical structures. Thus, the cosmogonic act, the phenomenological myth of a cosmic level, gravitates around the major question about human existence, the creation of the world out of the chaos. The myth of the time is not emblematic just through its cyclical conception, an ordered succession, but also through its inexorable separation between the Gods’ time and the humans’ time. Time passing is seen as a vehicle of the decline of human destiny: discrimination, the fundamental distinction, is given by death. Human life time is personified artistically by the personality of Kairos, the opportune moment, the opportunity. The concept of Kairos is closely interrelated and determines the activity of consciousness towards itself and towards reality. This concept can be determined through the adverbial categories “not yet” and “never more”, which denote a dynamic intentionality of consciousness, an internationality, which expresses our taking part in the world. In this article we will underline how History, Art, Myth, Poetry and Philosophy give solace images to the man who sees the fortune of his life, his days wasted, and also we will highlight that time leads naturally to transformation, and the transformation that occurs through metamorphoses defeats time.

Keywords: Time; existence; eternity; kairos; transformations; values.

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Anca Ursache Tcaciuc holds a Bachelor degree in Letters from the Faculty of Philosophy, Kapodistrias University of Athens, and she is currently a PhD student in Ethics and Moral Philosophy at “Stefan cel Mare” University of Suceava. Her doctoral thesis is based on Morality and Temporality, research that explores the personality and scientific work of the philosopher acad. Evangelos Moutsopoulos.
Time Banking as a System Change: Soft Systems Methodology Approach

Lukas VALEK¹

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to explore a possibility of system change in economic paradigm towards community developing system where main focus is on a human being by a sound and tested methodology. The scale of change is to be discussed, if it is applicable to an undefined range of an economic reality, or more focused on a geographic location. The focus is only on an idea of a possible structured change of a soft system based on human beings, not the change itself. There are not many methodologies which would allow to even consider the change mentioned above. As the question for the change cannot be much more unstructured, one methodology might be used. It is so called Soft Systems Methodology, which is discussed in the paper. Other methodology as a soft system version of V-model is also touched, even though it does not show properties flexible enough to achieve the change. Soft System Methodology is considered in its all seven steps and in the conclusion possible ways of use and further research is underlined.

Keywords: Time Banking; Soft System Methodology; Systems Approach.

Acknowledgement

Research support of the Institute of Social work and the collaboration and support of research from Timebanking UK (http://www.timebanking.org/) and hOurworld (http://hourworld.org/) is gratefully acknowledged.

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Lukas Valek is currently working as assistant professor at Institute of Social Work of University of Hradec Kralove and finishing Ph.D. on Faculty of Informatics and Management of the same University in field of systems engineering with focus on complementary economic systems. To the date he published about indexed 20 articles about topic of complementary economies with focus on a socio-economic concept of Time Banking.
A Healthy Mind Makes the Body Healthy – or an Apology for Man’s Mental Health

Florin VÂRLAN

Abstract

We are living times when disease has become a subject as scary as it is obsessive. We hear people talking around us more and more about various forms of cancer – this disease of the century, whose cure is hard to find. Its weight burdens not just the body, ruining it, but also the psychic, disarming the sufferer and isolating him from the others. This is why I consider that, in order to face such a tense and discouraging state, it is necessary to understand what man is and how disease ought to be received. Only understanding man as body and soul and bringing into light the influence of the soul’s integrity on physical health, can one offer to the man of our days the hope of a brighter life, although shadowed by the presence of a merciless disease. Such an attitude relies on faith in God – our Creator and Healer – and is built on the awareness regarding the state of sin darkening the soul, which needs to be freed by repentance. The Church, by its divine services, especially by the Mystery of the Confession of Sins, offers the chance of the meeting of the physically and spiritually ill man with God – “the Doctor of our souls and bodies”, so that by this relation man may receive bodily but especially spiritual healing.

Keywords: psychic; mind; soul; disease; healing.

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- Doctor în Teologie (2010) al Școlii doctorale din cadrul Facultății de Teologie a Universității „Ovidius” din Constanța;

Lucrări publicate:
What Makes Math Lessons More Attractive? - Factors Which Increase the Quality of Learning Mathematics

Georgiana VELICU¹

Abstract

In our contemporary times - the era of the fast developments of all areas, the era in which science is a productive force -, the claim that we cannot live without mathematics is fully justified. Born from practical people’s needs, Mathematics has crystallized as a science by passing the material concrete through the filter of reason and returning theories to support practice development. The culture of Math is the basic element of the culture of modern people. No matter in what field they work, people must have a good Math preparation. Of course, this is not about mathematical deposit, but is about that knowledge which they use and apply in practice. Thus, learning Math is not reduced to the mere assimilation of knowledge, it aims to the formation of a certain way of thinking through permanent mind training. Through the essence of Mathematics, one can form an investigative thinking, but at the same time, a creative one. The “taste” for Mathematics is formed in the first years of school, and the lessons and complementary activities are essential for the acquisition of a mathematical thinking, to develop computing and reasoning skills. The teacher, in the primary grades, has the task to put the foundations of elementary mathematical notions, with whom the child, the future adult, will operate throughout its life. The teacher has the role to make students to get the core mathematical concepts and, also, to insist that their thinking to be stimulated in a wonderful way. Students need to understand that through constant training they enrich their knowledge. The teacher must arouse the interest and love for the study of this beautiful matter. So, what makes Math lessons more attractive? What are the factors that increase the quality of learning mathematics? To these questions we will answer in this paper, in which we present some aspects regarding the Math lessons in primary school in Romania. We talk about some factors that

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influence the quality of the lessons containing Math activities. One of the most important factors is the planning of Math lessons using modern strategies of learning, so we discuss about the use of teaching game, and/or manipulative objects and also talk about interdisciplinary approaches, illustrating the strengths and weaknesses of those strategies. Finally, we present the importance of introducing specific methods and techniques of compounding and solving problems.

Keywords: Math lessons; modern strategies of learning; teaching games; methods and techniques; compounding and solving problems.

Biodata

Georgiana VELICU
She is member of Department of Sciences and Advances Technologies, Faculty of Sciences and Arts, at Valahia University Targoviste, Romania. She has a Ph.D. in Mathematics, at University of Bucharest, Romania, Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics. She graduated the University of Bucharest, Romania, Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics (2000) and she has a Master degree in “Algebra and Number Theory”, at University of Bucharest, Faculty of Mathematics and Informatics (2003). Her areas of interest are: Algebra and Number Theory, Didactics of Mathematics.
Chargeability and Guilt as Features of the Offense
Lavinia Mihaela VLĂDILĂ

Abstract
With the entrance into force of the new Criminal Code, a new perspective on the notion of offence has been promoted. The definition given by Art 15 Para 1 of the Criminal Code now recognizes, at least formally, four features of the offence; among them, two of them drew the attention of the specialists in law due to their redundancy: the guilt and the chargeability. The current study aims to conduct and objective and comparative analysis of these two features of the offence, as well as the necessity of their common existence within the definition of the offence.

Keywords: chargeability; guilt; offence.

Biodata

Lavinia Mihaela VLĂDILĂ
Studies: Bachelor of law (1998), a PhD in Romanian Contemporary History at the Valahia University of Targoviste (2010), Master in Gender Violence and Human Rights at the Castilla La Mancha University, (Spain; 2013-2016). Activity: PhD Associate Professor at the Valahia University of Targoviste, Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences (from October 2015 until present); member of the Romanian Society of European Law (2012); over 40 articles in the area of Criminal Law, International Human Rights, European and international jurisdictions, and 9 books published in the same areas of interest outlined above. I have participated at more than 30 International Conferences in Alba Iulia (2011), Bucharest (2010-2015), Galati (2012), Lumen (2013, 2015, 2016), Sibiu (2006-2007), Targoviste (2002-2016).

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The Influence of Positive Parenting on School Success
Claudia VLAICU¹

Abstract

The present paper reflects the impact of positive parenting on assuring school success. The methodology follows the European models of positive parenting. The main psycho-educational premises are: positive parenting recreates the central position of the child, treating him as a unique personality. Experts in modern education state that the positive parenting approach opens a special communication door with the child, stimulating his intelligence, creativity and self-confidence and last but not least assuring his school success. The originality of the paper is envisioned firstly in the way the programmes of positive parenting are presented as instruments of supporting family education; secondly, in the two principles that the respective programmes are grounded: the best way to favourably influence child development and behaviour is to act on the believes, attitudes and behaviour of parents; being a parent is a learning process, which is continuously practiced and it’s not something that one is born with or inherits. The conclusion argues once more that children are born with the potential of learning new patterns of behaviour but they need a structured environment to learn which ones are the most appropriate in a specific context. Positive discipline develops children life abilities; show them how to behave properly and to face the challenges of life. One of these challenges is school itself. Positive discipline regards developing the competence of the child and his confidence that he will successfully embrace intellectual and social contexts and challenges within the school.

Keywords: positive influence; parenting; school success.

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Branding and Multidimensional Development in Cities; Management Guidance on City Marketing

Omid YOUSEFI

Abstract

Flagship projects, new urban development areas and hosting mega-events are some of activities, which are noticed by urban managers and economics to attract more economical investments. Contemporary changes in urban area economy from industrial approach to de-industrial ones caused strategic changes and defined new developments and civil engineering projects in cities. Marketing is a customary topic for economics but global competition and the necessity of attracting more tourists and investment to cities causes the topic an emerging multidimensional subject for urban design and planning. The key challenge for the topic is how to impose a decent ‘umbrella’ brand which is coherent amongst a range of natural, social and artificial features of city according to the context of the place. Considering these element and features can avoid stereotypical branding companies for cities that may endanger urban identity. The research includes four sections. The first section deals with means, importance and the goal of the study. In the second part a range of key words that are related to the topic are introduced and a brief outline of the main historical episodes in economics are developed as literature review. Special attention is paid on marketing principals efficiency evaluation model and three-dimensional city marketing elements scoring technic as the findings of research. Finally Management Guidance on City Marketing as a topic based guidance is offered. In order to introduce marketing elements on city branding, this study uses a laboratory experiment that happened during Fourth International Conference on Urban and Extra Urban Studies 2013, Amsterdam, The Netherlands and concluded fourteen elements for Amsterdam brand.

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Keywords: City marketing; Global competition; multidimensional development; marketing principals efficiency evaluation model; Amsterdam brand.

Biodata

Omid YOUSEFI

He was born in Karaj, Iran in 1994. He is now a master student in Faculty of Urban Design and Planning, Islamic Azad University, Qazvin, Iran. He received his Bachelor of Art degree in Civil Engineering in 2016. He had a presentation on Branding in Fourth International Conference on Urban and Extra Urban Studies 2013, Amsterdam, The Netherlands and developed his researches on his research interests include evaluation of multidimensional development, City marketing, and sustainable development.
Nascent Managers’ Initiatory Assessment of Divergent Thinking Trait

Iuliana ZAHARIA¹, Adina Magdalena IORGA²

Abstract

This paper is a relatively autonomous piece from the ongoing interdisciplinary research, with educational purpose, “Personality and Weltanschauung”, based on various and complementary investigative tools: two personality questionnaires – an original one (Weltanschauung-Ego Questionnaire) and Smiescheck’s personality questionnaire for tendencies and pronounced predispositions, also a preliminary test on divergent thinking and the projective test DAT. We applied these instruments on 100 matriculates of the Faculty of Management, Economical Engineering in Agriculture and Rural Development within the University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Bucharest (they attended license studies within 2012–2016), aged 19-22, both genders almost in equable distribution. For this paper we used, assessed and approached (descriptive statistical analysis) the data acquired through the test on divergent thinking. Its results indicated that: item 1, the “Nine Dot” problem for flexibility, was solved by 11% of the subjects; the item 2, “The disc of traits” for fluidity, showed 50% subjects with low level, 35% with medium level and 13 % with high level of fluidity; the item 3 showed, on its qualitative scale we designed, 14% subjects with very low level, 31% subjects with low level, 32% subjects with medium level, 16% subjects with high level and 6% subjects with very high scores on originality and re-definition. Concluding, round about 80% of the subjects didn’t obtain scores for a high optimistic prognosis regarding a future role as efficient manager on coordinates which can currently exploit creativity,

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² Lecturer, University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Bucharest – Faculty of Management, Economical Engineering in Agriculture and Rural Development, Bucharest, Romania, iorga_adinam@yahoo.com, +40721649215.
but, probably, a stronger (self) motivation of the subjects will positively change their results.

**Keywords:** divergent thinking test; nascent managers; didactics; educational management.

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**Biodata**

**Iuliana ZAHARIA**

I graduated the Faculty of Philosophy / University of Bucharest (1998) and I obtained PhD (2009) with the *doctoral dissertation* “Moral and Cultural Challenges of Globalization - the Case of Europe and, particularly, of Romania” (Chistiana Publishing, 2010). Graduating the Faculty of Sociology and Psychology / Spiru Haret University (2010), I became accredited for trans- and interdisciplinary approach to research topics of what I note the ongoing research “Personality and *Weltanschauung*”. As academic, I participated in national and international symposia, conferences and I wrote articles for journals indexed in *Thomson Reuters (ISI)* and IDB. Since 2010, I am an associate member of the Committee for Romanian History and Philosophy of Science and Technology within the Romanian Academy.
Workshop | European Union Policies of Health-Care and International Migration (EUHIM)

Main Organizer Institution | Center of Post-Communist Political Studies (CEPOS/ CESPO), Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova
Co-organizers | LUMEN Research Center in Social & Humanistic Sciences, Romania & Valahia University from Targoviste, Romania

Chair | Associate Professor, PhD. Anca Parmena OLIMID – Faculty of Social Sciences, Director of the Center of Post-Communist Political Studies CEPOS/ CESPO, University of Craiova. Contact: Phone: 0729025150. Email: parmena2002@yahoo.com, cepos2013@gmail.com

Overview | CEPOS workshop entitled “European Policies of Health-care and International Migration” will provide a forum of debates on relevant political, legal, social and medical headsets of the European policies and the international migration.

Topics | Policies of health care and international migration
Period | 17 November 2016
Managing Institutional Design and Public Policies in the Field of Health Care Services within EU Governance. A Content Analysis of Online News Coverage

Cătălina Maria GEORGESCU¹

Abstract

Background: Managing institutional design of health care services is dependent on three dimensions: (1) the logistical factor (including budgetary constraints), (2) organizational culture (values, norms, rules, image, communication) and (3) organizational structure. Method: The paper uses media content analysis as research methodology. The paper thus discusses the results of a media analysis aimed at identifying the general themes, trends and patterns in the media coverage of the institutional design of health care services and portrayal of the systemic changes and challenges in the field. Settings: The analysis is thus centered on finding evidence of media bias towards certain issues in the management of institutional design of health care services and as regards the policies of public health. Conclusions: The analysis is founded on measuring both the quantity and quality of media coverage of health care services issues, extended interpretation of the coverage within the overall discussion of institutional design/institution building and public policy-making/policy-implementation in the light of new institutionalism theories and methodology.

Keywords: public policies; public health; management; institution building; new institutionalism.

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Migrants and the Right to Health in European Union Law: 
Listing Legal Trends in EU’s System of Migration 
(LAMAH Analysis)

Lucian Cosmin GHERGHE¹

Abstract

Background: The right to health is a universal right to a minimum standard of health (first pointed by the World Health Organization in 1946) main purviewing a community-centred care that upgrades basic social rights and life satisfaction. Objective(s): The present study lists the main legal aspects of the health legislation within the European Union framework and notes that migrants facing the European community law are genuinely baffled by immigration status and the social security displays across the EU. Methods: A Legal Analysis of the Migrants’ Admittance within EU Health Services (LAMAH) was overseen in the period 2010-2016. Only national legal documents entering into force since December 2009 were comprehended recognizing regular and/ or irregular legal areas. Settings: The LAMAH analysis is based on the national, regional and/ or local settings within the European Union legal provisions covering requirement to access the health card and registration in specific registries, registration stipulation and habitual residence. Main outcomes measures: To improve the migrants’ approach to the right to health, the paper also explores conditionings of the assistance and utilization of preventive services and accessing health services and treatment. Conclusions: The LAMAH analysis showed stately boundaries when collecting legal data on migration legal status and legal monitoring of migration indicators depending on the national measurement tools: national health surveys, national institute of statistics, national health monitors, national/ regional/ local regular surveys on the health and living conditions.

Keywords: right to health; European Union; migration; law; social security.

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Swaying over Medical Services: an Analysis of Courier Delivery Systems and Health Care Services

Silviu Dorin GEORGESCU¹

Abstract

Background and objectives: Courier delivery services have developed from a niche activity into a universal service. Their influence and convenience over health care activities can be measured according to three dimensions: (1) special transports of blood and other samples, national or cross-border, in order to secure the analyses in the safest locations, (2) delivery of medical equipment, and (3) delivery of mail, other items, packages, etc. The main clients of the special deliveries – laboratories, medical clinics and hospitals make use of courier services for their quality in terms of speed, safety, transparency, flexibility and efficiency. Methods: The paper triggers an analysis of the impact courier delivery services share over the health care services industry. Results: The paper presents the results of a complex statistical analysis of the volume of courier deliveries in the medical sector using trend functions based on the time series collected by the author. Conclusions: The analysis is thus focused on pinpointing the dynamics and evolution of the postal and courier market in relation to the health care market and proposing future figures for statistical investigations through trend analysis.

Keywords: health care services; trend analysis; courier services; special service; medical sector.

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He completed his MA degree in the Management of Human Resources at the University of Craiova, Faculty of Economy and Business Administration in 2006. He has a BA degree in Management and Marketing from the Faculty of Economy and Business Administration, University of Craiova, since 2000. He is an entrepreneur in the private sector in the domain of postal and courier services. During 3-28 February 2003 he was a stagiairy of the Robert Schumann Foundation in the European Parliament in Brussels, Belgium. He participated in conferences organised for former stagiaires of the Robert Schumann Foundation. During 2003-2004 Silviu Dorin Georgescu was assistant researcher at the Institute of Agrarian Economies, the Romanian Academy. Author of studies in the field of services management and marketing.
Advancing a Health Care Cross-Regional Model (HCRM) to Conform to EU Formwork and the Inputs Factors of Migration: Shielding the EU Public Opinion

Anca Parmena OLIMID

Abstract

Background: Advancing a Health Care Cross-Regional Model (hereinafter HCRM) and revisiting the European national programmes and policies facing migration can enrich the benefices of EU form wall from the field. This provides social, political and medical conveniences and grants national policy-makers to enlist feasible opportunities within EU. Objective(s): However, the lack of public acknowledgement and of a cross-regional scrutiny from the health care field can enable concurrent (coeval) engagements to new policy headsets. Methods: This study treats with the advancement of a Health Care Cross-Regional Model (HCRM) where a medley of European and national fixings are handled to implement recovers/ rebounds upon EU system breakdown in the field of heath care policies and the inputs factors of migration. Settings: A HCRM model is engaged to maximize the EU’s sectorial earning using the “win-win” approach to the issued shielding the EU public opinion. Main outcomes measures: To study the cross-regional model of heal care policies, the opinions and perceptions on the EU public opinion, an RPQ (regional pilot questionnaire) was assigned to 100 respondents from 10 EU member states with 14 questions including items of the inputs factors of migration, expected conditions of sharing and partaking heath care policies facing migration. Conclusions: Participant respondents were asked and answered what EU health care policies offer less/most opportunities for migrants (multiple choice), the reasons to convivial and share common interests (multiple choice), the interactions/ responses of the EU/national authorities (multiple choice). The responses rate was

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100% and the format and the sequence of the RPQ questions were easily understood.

**Keywords:** health care; migration; European Union (EU); public opinion; care policies.

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**Biodata**

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Associate Professor at the University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences. She holds a B.A. in Law (2003), a B.A. in Political Sciences - University of Craiova (2003), a Ph.D. in Humanities (2008) and a post-doctoral scholarship in the field of Political Sciences (2010-2013). Her specialist subject areas are European politics and participatory governance. One of Professor Olimid’s outstanding achievements is her receipt of Economic and Social Council (WYA), UN, New York for an internship in 2005. Mrs. Olimid has published widely in international databases and is the (co)author of several books, notably: *Politics, Security and Participatory Governance: Key Concepts, Policies and Legislation* (2015); *Research Handbook of Democracy, Institutions and Policy-Making in Communism and Post-Communism* (2016). Editor-in-chief of *Revista de Științe Politice. Revue des Sciences Politiques.*
Symposium | The Mentalities of a Transforming Society

Chair | Associate Professor PhD Svetlana RUSNAC, Free International University of Moldova (ULIM), Faculty of Psychology, Education Sciences and Social Work, director of the Center of Formation and Social Research (ULIM), Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova.

Symposium Description of the Research Problem | Society and individuals are enduring in a process of changing. Values, perceptions, attitudes and ways of thinking, diversify and influence the turnout of contemporary social behaviors. By analyzing the group and individual phenomena could become pretended the understanding of the processes and events that mark regularly the entire ongoing society. Thereby, not pointless the impact of individual experience and social role on the future social dimensions was permanently discussed for meeting the scientific pragmatism, causing in its turn, a fully magnetism for scientific research of contemporary interdisciplinary derivatives.

Topic | The Mentalities of a Transforming Society

Period | 18 of November 2016
Cognitive-Behavioral Approach in Overcoming Teacher’s Occupational Stress and Professional Burnout

Neli BALODE

Abstract

Teacher stress and burnout remains an issue of big concern in many countries and is largely debated at different international scientific forums. Despite the impressive amount of studies related to teacher burnout, little research is done in identifying the effective strategies aimed to prevent and overcome this phenomenon. Our research is an attempt to adopt a more differential approach in dealing with teacher burnout, taking into consideration the three clinical profiles described by B. Farber. Based on his clinical practice he distinguishes Frenetic, Underchallenged and Worn-out Types. We hypothesize that the degree of susceptibility to various psychological and social factors of burnout will vary depending on the type of burnout. Thus, teachers of Frenetic type are more susceptible to personality related factors, while teachers of Underchallenged and Worn-out types are more affected by organizational factors. To ensure their effectiveness the intervention strategies should be tailored to the specific clinical profile of burnout.

An intervention program aimed to prevent and diminish the teacher stress and burnout was applied in a group of 12 high school teachers. The program content was designed based on cognitive behavioral therapeutic strategies. Participants were asked to complete a number of questionnaires before and after the intervention. The pre-test and post-test results were compared. Results show that Frenetic teachers responded better to the intervention therapeutic program, demonstrating a slight, though not significant alleviation as compared to Underchallenged and Worn-out type. Further researches on larger samples of teachers are needed for better scientifically founded conclusions.

Keywords: teacher burnout; differential approach, intervention program, burnout typology, cognitive-behavioral therapy.

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Acknowledgement

Rusnac Svetlana, PhD in psychology, associate professor, the scientific coordinator of my doctorate thesis;
William Divale, Ph.D., Professor of Anthropology, Past President, Society for Cross-Cultural Research, the scientific coordinator of my research under Carnegie research fellowship program.
Ethics Policy: Dimensions, Essence, Values

Radj CARBUNE¹

Abstract

The phrase "political ethics" associated two terms of reference in the area of social and human sciences with high frequency both in current language and in the scientific: the ethics and the politics. Political ethics, wants to be a "practical science" in the sense that gave the term Gustave le Bon when qualify political psychology as a "practical science". The term ethics retains, in other words, meaning even when he appears associated with the adjective "political", it having only role to determine the reference range. Thus, the phrase "political ethics" designate that part of ethics that refers to the political, political life. Is the sense that you might suggest the phrase as "ethical political life" or "ethics policy area". Studying political values or dual valence values, morals and politics, and the impact of that judgment (appreciation) morality has it in politics, it is an important part of research regarding political ethics. Ethics policy has a normative character, ethics. The relationship between ethics and public sector (or ethics of public functions) is based on the idea, generally recognized, the existence of specific responsibilities in the public sector and those working in it. Thus, public sector activities, not only in democratic societies should follow and to subordinate the public interest. If it is true that the current policy no longer serves the public good and the public interest, measures must be taken for it to do though. This assume a change of mentality of the political class and those who make politics a profession.

Keywords: organizational culture; psychosocial context; university team.

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Abstract

Quality enhancement in higher education is one of the priorities of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA). There is a great interest in this topic worldwide. This paper discusses quality enhancement in transnational context at the program of study level - the Tuning approach and its impact. Tuning Educational Structures in Europe is one of the most successful Bologna Process projects in quality enhancement which supposed to provide the necessary tools and support to academics in order to make programs of study comparable in Bologna Process signatory states. The most powerful points offered by the Tuning approach for the improvement of programs of study will be highlighted such as making competences as the basis for design, implementation and delivery of the programs of study; linkage between academic and professional profiles, cycle level descriptors, competences and workload based and time related credits (ECTS) etc. It will be examined how the Tuning methodology helps for implementation of the principles that underpin quality in EHEA: relevance; comparability and compatibility; transparency; mobility and transnational education; attractiveness. The implementation of the Tuning approach in higher education will be analyzed. Has the shift from teacher-centered learning to student-centered learning occurred so far and at what extent? What are successes and difficulties on its way?

Keywords: Quality enhancement; program of study; higher education; the Tuning approach; Bologna Process.

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Dr. Svetlana Chitu is currently Associate professor at Sciences of Education and Modern Languages Department at University of European Political and Economic Studies "Constantin Stere". She teaches courses of Theory and Methodology of Curriculum; European University; Academic and Communication Skills etc. Dr. Chitu held a position of Head of Quality Assurance and Curriculum Development Department at Free International University of Moldova. Her main duties were the coordination of curriculum review process on bachelor and master degree levels; coordination and enhancement of quality of internships on institutional level; services of quality assurance of the educational process. Dr. Chitu is a former Fulbright Visiting Scholar and a former Weiser Fellow at the University of Michigan.
One Century of Research of the Collective/Social Representations

Aliona MELENTIEVA

Abstract

The paper is based on the theoretical research of social representation’s historical background and its development throughout the years. Being mentioned for the first time by the French sociologist Emile Durkheim (1912) as “collective representation”, the concept of “social representation” was (re) discovered and strengthened by the French social psychologist Serge Moscovici in 1961 in his famous PhD thesis regarding the psychoanalysis and its public image. He defined the social representation, shaping its mechanism and functions – he presented a large area for further research of the given social phenomenon. Thus, social representation was placed under the magnifying glace of many scholars such as Jean-Claude Abric, Willem Doise, Pierre Moliner, Claude Flament, Adrian Neculau, Denise Jodelet, etc., that contributed essentially to the investigations of the concept, revealing step by step its components and main features afterwards systematizing this knowledge in logic and coherent schemes and categories. Due to the studies of these authors we have different models and samples of investigating social intergroup view on different issues. As well as we can witness the processes of appearance, anchoring, transformation, etc., of a certain social representation. We consider the concept unique and very helpful in social researches because the society is our context and condition of living, we cannot stay aside – we are united by a common sense of perceiving our social, cultural, political, economic realities at the same time leaving the individual print on this collective “spirit”.

Keywords: Collective representation; social representation; theory of social representation; modern architecture of social representation.

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Aliona Melentieva is the 3rd year student at doctoral cycle (IIIrd) in Social Psychology. The topic of doctoral research is “Social Representation and previsions of the development of forensic psychological expertize in the Republic of Moldova”.

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Psychosocial Context of the University Organizational Culture

Svetlana RUSNAC¹, Ludmila ZMUNCILA²

Abstract

There are a diversity of ways of approaching the organizational culture and various definitions brought to the organizational culture term highlight parts of it. Organizational culture is seen as “all values, beliefs, aspirations, expectations and behaviors shaped over time in each organization, which is prevailing in its domain and is conditioning directly and indirectly its functionality and performance” (Nicolescu O., 2008). Organizational culture is an accumulation of knowledge, experiences, beliefs, attitudes, routines, roles, relationships, concepts acquired by a group of people/organization from individual or group interactions over a certain period of time: “the personality of each organization is created from the people who compose it” (Rusu, 2003). This study aims to determine the psychosocial context of the university organizational culture. The research is conducted on 4 main domains (component parts) of organizational culture with participation of teaching personnel from some universities from Chisinau:

- Relations within the organization (vertical and horizontal) and other groups;
- Organizational rules (rituals, rules, traditions, etc.);
- The feeling of belonging to the group - corporate cohesion;
- Leadership and management.

Used tools designed to assess the key dimensions of organizational culture and will help deal with the situation at the university and make recommendations necessary to improve the performance and efficiency of relations and management of university, and improve the psychological climate in university team.

Keywords: organizational culture; psychosocial context; university team.

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Social Representation of Professional Satisfaction of Academic Staff by the Students

Svetlana RUSNAC¹

Abstract

Job satisfaction of academic staff is subject to a number of variables, due to academics complex functions that they perform. The variables that determine satisfaction / dissatisfaction labour academics enrol factors material, such as working conditions, wages, salaries, conditions of career advancement, workplace organization, psychosocial - organizational culture, communication with colleagues and superiors, team cohesion, quality professional support and supervision, relationships with students or psychological - motivation and interest, ability to cope with the tasks, distribute without limit of time for the related interests of teaching and research. This research aims at identifying social representation of teacher job satisfaction shared by students, the correlation between the content offered representation and appreciation of academics staff. In a larger context, it is considered that performance in research and teaching academics have a considerable impact on student success and image of the university. Therefore, the degree of job satisfaction of academic staff is a prerequisite for the efficient functioning of higher education institutions.

Keywords: Job satisfaction; Social representation; job satisfaction factors; Professional service.

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Psychosocial Skills - an Essential Condition to Adapt Students to Academia

Svetlana RUSNAC¹, Natalia MUSIENCO², Ludmila ZMUNCILA³

Abstract

This research provides an analysis of different theoretical approaches conceptual and empirical resulting from its own model of psychosocial skills necessary adjustment process environment young student and academic demands. The psychosocial skills model has three categories: a) the emotional level - of self-expression and response communication and interpersonal relations; b) cognitive level - design behaviours in different social situations; c) the behavioural level - self-presentation and impression management. Adapting students new social context is measured by assessing the conditions of comfort / discomfort caused by change: 1) macro level (housing, communication, cultural, religious, economic, etc.), identifying the measure to meet the needs socio-communicative, eco-social and socio-economic; 2) mezzo-social - the extent to meet the needs of communication with relatives and friends, college classmates and teachers; 3) Formation of micro-social identity and acceptance of new possibilities for self-esteem, self-value, self-monitoring etc.

Keywords: Psychosocial skills; adapting to the academic environment; macro changes; meso social changes; micro-social changes.

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Workshop | Strategic Highlights of Physical Education and Sports in School for Children & Youth

Main Organizer Institution | Valahia University of Târgoviște
Co-organizers | LUMEN Research Center in Social & Humanistic Sciences, Romania & Valahia University of Târgoviște, Romania

Chair |
Professor PhD. Constantin PEHOIU | “Valahia University” of Târgoviște, Faculty of Humanities, Department of Physical Education and Sports, cpehoiu@yahoo.com
Professor PhD. Adrian Constantin DRAGNEA | “Valahia University” of Târgoviște, Faculty of Humanities, Department of Physical Education and Sports, adriandragnea@gmail.com

Overview |
The workshop aims to develop teaching strategies to initiate and deepen the model driving structures and initial selection for different sports.

Topics | Physical education; sports; management; theory; teaching; evaluation.

Period | November 18, 2016
Highlights and Perspectives of Physical Education at Pre-School Classes

Bianca CHERA - FERRARIO¹

Abstract

Continued development and permanent child is better to proceed with a constant ongoing sports activities, especially at low ages. Research Problem: As we know in theory, apply less in practice, physical education and sport is a vital activity for children's physical and mental health. The issue of research: if we do introspection on physical education teachers engaged in preparatory classes, we can see how much such activity during the weekly program. We believe that through the analysis of physical education at the present time we can see the preparatory perspective on physical education for elementary school. We believe that through the analysis of physical education at the present time we can see the preparatory perspective on physical education for elementary school. Methodology: a questionnaire to 20 teachers. Originality: the observation of the current situation of physical education at the preschool and accurate perspectives on progress. Conclusions: it highlights the fact that physical education classes are conducted in 40%. In some localities physical education is carried out by specialist teachers, around 40%, but elsewhere it is conducted by the teacher. Where physical education lessons are conducted by specialists, there is seriousness and continuity in teaching.

Keywords: development; recreation; physical education; preschool students.

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Selected Books:
• Chera-Ferrario B., Initial selection and training of children in aerobic performance, Târgovişte, Bibliotheca Publisher, 2014
• Chera-Ferrario B, Marinescu S., Basic gymnastics, guide to practical work, Târgovişte, Bibliotheca Publisher, 2014
• Chera-Ferrario B., Defining elements of basic gymnastics, Bucharest, Universitara Publisher, 2013
• Chera-Ferrario B., Basic concepts of Artistic and Acrobatic Gymnastics, Bucharest, Universitara Publisher, 2013
• Chera-Ferrario B., Plăstoi C., Corporal expression and motor communication, Târgu-Jiu, Academica Brâncuşi Publisher, 2010

Representative’s articles
Tracks Utilitarian of Applicative - Means Psychomotor Skills Development to Young Schoolchildren

Gheorghe Gabriel CUCUI¹, Ionela Alina CUCUI²

Abstract

Physical education alongside other activities intended to contribute to training and educating students and improving quality of life. Currently systemic approach in the sphere of physical education and sport, structural analysis of both the organizational form and the means used is a necessity. Physical education has a variety of means whose judicious use leads to the objectives and tasks of this activity. The physical education means not simply refer to their systematic hierarchy but envisages that leads to a new quality characteristics and own shares do not meet the taught elements outside the system. There is a dual relationship between the system means of influencing physical education and integrative system - bio - psycho - social that it is man. The physical education means used properly optimizes intrinsic and extrinsic relations of the body, a new quality in the relations manifestations of matter and energy exchange with the external environment. Optimizing the ways of manifestation on all levels of human personality requires constant improvement and diversification of means of physical education enrichment system. At the same time, this relationship caused double plays an important role methodical methods and procedures system. The main means of physical education is to exercise in different forms. In order to achieve a healthy education for school physical education tasks routes utility - applied provides the proper driving education and psychological capacity.

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The Importance of Psycho-Physical Training in *Stages of Life*

Doru GALAN¹

Abstract

On transcending our galaxy of Homo sapiens, it begins a process of evolution which may last for either a shorter or a longer period of time, a process that is influenced both genetically and by the individuals’ personal conduct of activities, known as "seasons (stages) of life." Our work aims to make a brief analysis of the evolution along these "seasons" / existential stages of life, analyzing the individuals in their ethical and psycho-physical aspects, making, at the end of each existential stage, several recommendations to improve the quality of life.

**Keywords:** psycho-physical training; movement; life; education; evolution.

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The Psyco-Physical Performance and the Stress within the Sports Groups

Doru GALAN

Abstract

In a world dominated by incredible, tumultuous and relentless achievements in all areas of life, where the computer has become the individuals’ best and the most trustworthy friend and help, a segment increasingly lower of the population can be proud of belonging to what is called "sports group", a community that tries to propagate, enhance and showcase outstanding values of psychophysical training with trends toward sports movement. Even within this ideal coexistence, a ruthless enemy infiltrates in an insidious manner diminishing sometimes to destruction the Olympic ideal of a sound mind in a sound body. This unseen enemy is named ”stress”. Here it is, the main approach of our work: detecting and counteracting stress within sports groups by means of psychophysical training.

Keywords: sports groups; performance; psychophysical training; stress.
Coordinative Development Capacity and Resistance by Means of Optional Sports Aerobic Gymnastics in the Gymnasium

Susana MARINESCU¹, Oana Suzana MARINESCU², Georgiana VLAD³

Abstract

An issue of major importance for physical education and school sports is finding and using the forms of activity and methods for mitigating negative effects of unhealthy lifestyle, especially erroneous perception, by pupils and parents regarding physical exercise practicing. In the middle school Physical Education, aerobics had not yet found its place and is promoted as an alternative to practicing physical exercises consistently during lessons, especially in optional activities or performed by leisure activities. Therefore, we have the opinion that diversification of practicing physical exercises, their implementation in physical education lessons and optional type of activities as a content of available aerobics will implicitly lead to determine efficiency of the educational process, also increasing level of physical preparation to ensure the health and optimal functionality, encouraging motivation for practicing physical exercises. In this study we aimed to collect, by means of measurements and tests, information to highlight performance due to obtainable by the influence of using methodical and for long term exercises and structures of aerobics, these revealing their significantly impact on the results regarding driving capacity in general, and coordination and resistance in particular. The results obtained in the two applied tests for the subjects included in the experiment base, processed and analyzed by statistical and mathematical methods indicate significant improvements in somatic development and capacity coordinative and resistance exercise, which illustrate the effectiveness of content model training and applied sportive game.

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Neighborhood Sport (II) – The Impact of Physical Exercise on the Shaping of a Healthy Lifestyle among Young Girls

Constantin PEHOIU¹, Ciprian PRISĂCARU²

Abstract

By treasuring life, by including and validating positive individual and group experiences (courage, interpersonal skills, aesthetic sensitivity, perseverance, awareness of the future, talent, responsibility, altruism, tolerance, etc.), by their sometimes critical reflections on the social context, sport activities contribute to the diminution of the patogenic states, to the creation of an optimistic, stimulative framework for action, to the shaping of attitudes and habits of awareness of one’s own needs, opening the way to the modeling of a complete and open personality. Sport activities, according to the spirit of the new tendencies of configuration of role models for the young generation, will have to find a correct balance between formal education as a central landmark and the informal training assuring the nuances supposed by any complex domain. This transversal research is based on the program Neighborhood Sport, Târgoviște 2013, relying on a sample of 509 young females aged between 19 and 25 years old, students living in the named municipality. The program was initiated by the City Hall in partnership with Valahia University, The Schools Inspectorate and The Directorate for Sport and Youth of Dâmbovița County, with the support of the Local Police. The aim of this research is to highlight the way in which sport activities can improve life quality, the lifestyle of the young girls aged between 19 and 25, by the implementation of an adequate curriculum, including attractive exercises that should simultaneously be easily adaptable to any training level.

Keywords: neighbourhood; sport; size; effort; life; young.

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**Areas of Interest** - Psychomotor Skills, Football, Applied Management in Physical Education and Sports, **Leisure Activities etc.**
Research activity - Member of the Center for the Study of Environment, Habitat, Leisure Activities - Faculty of Humanities.
Abstract

Summary: Today, there is an opportunity for children of all ages to have a different relationship with water, in order to enable them to discover things that will transform personality. Activity physical of any kind, held in the aquatic environment due to multiple benefits and properties that we have water, which provides a specific sensory stimulation and varied, but also a support of Adapted Physical activities from birth. And secure emotional climate that it involves this activity to familiarize the children with the aquatic environment clearly has an influence on the child's social and psychological development still very small. In other words, surprising as it may seem, the child becomes aware of itself and its own possibilities, placing first self-knowledge, knowledge of their own body and motility, discovering potential relationship can be created with the new environment. The hypothesis of the paper: The importance of presenting aspects that differentiate education aquatic activity Swimming, may represent the adult population (educators, teachers, parents) a landmark address and correct selection of work that I want to commend or to practice, age-specific and individual needs. The purpose of the thesis: I consider imperative, emphasizing some aspects which for various reasons, the term "swimming" is used today, wrongly, for which purpose paper is to describe aspects of the practice of swimming on the one hand, and toddler aquatic activity, the more so as it was developed a new concept, "aquatic education," which not only aquatic movements specific to young children, and a complex idea of early psychomotor development. Objectives: 1. The importance of aquatic activity, which is widely recognized and is reflected in the concerns: specialized forums, individual and family. 2. considerations and that swimming benefit from an organized learning providers from the earliest years of the child. 3.

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benefits, the competent institutions, clubs and associations which support these activities Research methods: literature study, observation method Results and discussions: Practicing occupation education instructor Aquatic detrimental instructor swimming or coach swimming, requires possession of specific skills for identifying children's needs, determining the types of incentive programs psychomotor and types of exercises aquatic appropriate requirements, the establishing the necessary materials and accessories for each type of exercise. Aquatic education instructor must have a sound knowledge of child psychology, activity should be evaluated continuously, and concern for continuous professional development must be a constant. Conclusion: Know that the physical activity in the aquatic environment helps to strengthen the body and maintain a state of good leads most times, those ignorant of the industry, to proceed with the election of inappropriate type of physical activity, depending on the particularities individual.

Keywords: physical activity; education aquatic swimming.

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The Place and Role of Volunteering on Physical Activities and Sports within the Institutions of Higher Education

Ancuța PÎRVAN

Abstract

It is known today that the Foundation Special Olympics International, has various professional and social inclusion programs. Under the aegis of this organization, in partnership with the University Valahia ended in recent years, projects new concepts for children with and without disabilities, the goal is the integration of children with Down syndrome, physical development general with particular focus on the character recreation of work and social inclusion, which has imposed optimal deployment of professionalism and safety, student involvement in higher education, in voluntary activities. The organization's mission is to create a series of annual sporting events for young people, with the view of integrating them into society in terms of being accepted and respected, having the facilities to transform into useful and productive citizens. Consideration should be given to students participating as volunteers from universities of its kind in the country. Hypothesis work: In this paper, we left the hypothesis that social inclusion programs can generate positive effects: skills, skills, social skills, on the one hand, on the other hand, the involvement of students as volunteers, with the possibility to develop both professionally and personally in this direction. Aim of the study: The purpose of this paper is to present in a first phase, their approach, which means the concept of voluntary changes occurring in terms of behavioral, emotional students by participating in volunteer activities. The objective of the work: Overview of aims and objectives by participating as a volunteer in physical activities. Research methods: - Studying literature; - Direct observation of students through their involvement as volunteers in physical activities. Results and discussions: What it means to be a volunteer? The volunteer is a person who, knowingly, selfless solidarity and participating in organized community service. Who can volunteer?

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Anyone who is aged over 16 years who freely decide to dedicate part of his time for the benefit community actions. It is our duty as citizens to include people with disabilities in our society. Volunteering is a humanitarian principle means selflessness and responsibility.

**Conclusion:** As a volunteer, addressing student with disabilities must be interdisciplinary, continuous, inclusive and take into account the environment in which he lives. Education, advice and appropriate training of professionals in the field are imprescindibile to get active and effective inclusion in society. Also, involvement, participation and education of parents / guardians and / or students (volunteers) teachers must be continuous, interactive and multi-directional.

**Keywords:** children; syndrome; partnership; volunteering; program.
Development Driving Force through Specific Quality of Volleyball in Physical Education Class in High School

Cristian Florian SAVU

Abstract

Volleyball sport game is promoted and practiced by a growing number of high-school students in physical education lessons, it consisting itself into an excellent means for improving and maintaining physical condition, also contributing to the objectives of school Physical education. Treating physical education lesson organized by high school students from the perspective of using the volleyball, can increase mobility of overall body and especially of motor skills required for it to be played, and the backdrop of these qualities can be achieved faster and with correct appropriation to the required technical elements for practicing this game. For a more efficient contribution to the objectives of school age, specific means volleyball can be organized and carried out in various forms. Their use in the lesson is useful, but only when they contain actions that lead directly to perform certain instructional goals of educative type, to improve driving ability of the students included in various studies. Volleyball is a team sport game, representing a significant branch of physical activity, with a significant educational value. It cumulates on the one hand the positive effects that sport and physical exercise, and on the other hand educational outcomes of this game. Analysis of Physical education and sport curricular area for the game of volleyball denotes accessibility to all ages, some physical and mental training being applicable from the early hours of physical education.

Keywords: force; volleyball; high school students; physical education lesson.
Biodata

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Areas of interest: basketball, volleyball, sports training theory, ski.
Research activity - Member of the Center for the Study of Environment, Habitat and Leisure Activities - Faculty of Humanities
Sociological Research Regarding Physical Training for Junior Basketball

Cristian Florian SAVU

Abstract

Modern sports training requires increased attention to all components depending on the specific structure of each branch or practiced sports events. However, in most cases, physical training is recognized as a fundamental factor in the preparation process of athletes, as only optimal development of general and specific driving ability can bring success in sports competitions. Based on the available information analysis of specialists, it can be said that the game of basketball and teams preparation are done globally, without taking into account the individual work stations. Each task in this game is in addition to a general orientation training and some specific features, which in turn require specific training methods. That is why we chose the present theme in an attempt to prove that the differential treatment of specific physical preparation by biological reasons, depending on the position held in the game (for junior basketball players of 17-18 years old, in our case), players could increasing efficiency and therefore better results being obtained in contests and competitions, which give our study regarding current concerns and trying their implementation. We use our research about the main topic, a questionnaire type dark character, applied for specialized teachers and coaches in basketball. Questionnaire’s items have lied to obtain information about their views on training objectives for junior teams aged 17-18 years, also the place and role of physical training appropriated to the age mentioned.

Keywords: sociological research; physical training; basketball; junior I.

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Workshop | Moral education and ethical evaluation

Main Organizer Institution | Centrul de Cercetare in Etica Aplicata, Facultatea de Filosofie, Universitatea Bucuresti (CCEA)
Co-organizers | LUMEN Research Center in Social & Humanistic Sciences, Romania & Valahia University from Targoviste, Romania

Chair | Dr. Dorina PĂTRUNSU, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Bucharest, member of Center for Research in Applied Ethics, contact: patrunsu@yahoo.com

Overview | The workshop with topic "Moral education and ethical evaluation" is organized based on the partnership between "Center for Research in Applied Ethics", from Faculty of Philosophy, University of Bucharest (C.C.E.A.), Romania and "LUMEN Research Center in Social & Humanistic Sciences", Romania & Valahia University from Targoviste, Romania. The workshop includes some communications with different subjects, revolving around the issue of moral personality training, the evaluation methods and ethical making decisions. The authors are professors, PhD students of the Faculty of Philosophy, as members of Center for Research in Applied Ethics, and also other guests.


Period | 18 of November 2016
The Need of Moral Education. An Intrinsic Perspective

Dorina PĂTRUNSU

Abstract

Moral education, no doubt, represents something of interest irrespectively the moment of time or the social or political context. Nonetheless, the manner in which this matter is treated differs in accordingly with all these circumstances. So, the relativism and the contingency of education, moral or of other type, seem to be something implicitly assumed or supposed, the argument being that the education is rather a practical exigency than else. In my opinion, even if the contingence is important reflects only one side of the educational matter. This other side both important and relevant refers the need of education beyond its positive or beneficial consequences or its practical functionalism. My thesis here is that if the education is treated only through its practical consequences we fail in achieving the moral education or another type of education. An adequate perspective, in this order, is rather an intrinsic one than functionalist one, one which sees education as an intrinsic good (Rawls, Gray, Sen, Nussbaum etc).

Keywords: moral education; intrinsically value; instrumental value; functionalism; intrinsic good.

Biodata

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Moral Responsibility of the Artist

Maria BULEU

Abstract

Art is a social institution, it not only reflects the rules and values of a culture, but it is a catalyst and a mechanism for the social changes. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century we find a Europe troubled by successive technological revolutions, a massive industrialisation and an increased proletariat with clear differences between social classes. The artistic events that followed are the expression of both the amazing technological progress and the feeling of anxiety and revolt facing the man of the modern society. On this basis, my paper aims to analyse the artist's role in social changes and the issue of his moral responsibility in the context of the fin de siècle phenomenon and manifesto of avant-garde art in relation with the concept of time. Moral immunity, political responsibility and autonomy of the artist shall be addressed in these terms.

Keywords: Fin de siècle; art; moral immunity; political responsibility; autonomy.

Biodata

Maria BULEU

PhD Student at the Faculty of Philosophy and member of the Center for Research in Applied Ethics, University of Bucharest. The thesis: “Ugliness in art. The moral role of the artist”.

The main concerns relate to the concept of the morality in art: the role of the artist in social issues and the challenges in connection with responsibility and autonomy of the artist. Organizer of some events dedicated to the applied ethics, aesthetics and philosophy of modern and contemporary art.

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A Lesson about Practical Ethics. The Influence of Hedonism in Human Decisions

Valentin CALINOVICI

Abstract

The objective of this paper is to discuss about the relation between hedonism and ordinary human decisions. Although hedonism may be considered an old fashion concept which can be found in old manuals of history I think that his effects are more present today than it were last century. In this paper I intend to analyze this key word “pleasure” in our daily choices. We all want to be happy and to have a good life and for this reason we take some decision. What are the reasons of those decisions? What do we intend to reach? Do we pursuit happiness when we take decisions? Those are a set of questions which I will try to find an answer. It is crucial for a human being to understand what are the reasons for which it takes certain decisions. It is a normal thing for us to want only the best for ourselves, but I wonder myself if this is the right way of living. I’ve started to study this phenomena with more eagerness after the economic crisis started in 2007, crisis which affected the life of so many of us. I think that many people take decisions without thinking at further consequences. The answer at the question “How do I intend to motivate my further decisions?” will be the quintessence of this article.

Keywords: hedonism; decisions; pleasure; economic; consequences.

Biodata

Valentin CALINOVICI

PhD. Valentin Calinovici received both his BA degree and MA degree in European Studies at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Bucharest and BA degree and MA degree in Economics at the Faculty of Marketing, University of Spiru Haret Bucharest. The main theme that interested him in his research, in both

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faculties, was the causes and the effects of economic crisis. In September 2015, he was accepted at the Doctoral School of Philosophy, University of Bucharest in coordination of Prof. Dr. Muresan Valentin. He is interested in applied ethics, especially applied ethics in economy.
“Homeschooling”: Ethical Issues

Simona Ioana GHEORGHIU¹, Gabriela MARINESCU²

Abstract

"Homeschooling" is a new concept with roots in a very old methodology regarding education at home and an intensely debated alternative to the current formal educational system. Adopting this alternative to the formal regulated system is an important issue for both parents and policy-makers nowadays. This presentation analyses the "homeschooling" system, focusing on the potential ethical influences on the students’ behaviour. The main objective of this presentation is identifying the ethical aspects of the "homeschooling" system and the potential impact on the future adults’ behaviour. In this paper we discuss the preferences of a sample group of parents with children aged 5-10 years old and to this purpose we have handed out questionnaires to parents in October 2016. In addition, we have interviewed primary school teachers about the consequences of applying a "homeschooling" system and, for a wider view on the matter, we will also discuss the points of view of students aged 14-18.

Keywords: homeschooling; formal education, students.

Biodata

Simona Ioana GHEORGHIU

PhD. Student at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Bucharest, with the thesis Ethical Aspects of Military Organisations. Mainly interested in military ethics (especially topics concerning ethical infrastructure and training), but also in bioethics. Author of “Biomedical Research with Dual Use: Ethical Concerns”, article published in Ethics in Biology, Engineering and Medicine, special section Life’s Complexity, Complexity of Ethics.

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Gabriela MARINESCU

Primary school teacher, teaching in German as maternal language at Goethe German College. Graduate of the University Babes Bolyai, Cluj Napoca, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences (Pedagogy education and preschool), also graduate of the University of Bucharest, Faculty of Foreign Languages (Spanish – German). The main directions of analysis and interests are the training methodology of students between the ages of 6 and 10 years old, and profesional training in the educational field.
Intuition in an Emerging Context: Experimental Philosophy
Toni GIBEA¹

Abstract

It’s a known fact that ethical intuitionism dominated the British moral philosophy from 18th century until the mid of 20th century. If we survey the contemporary literature on ethical intuitionism, despite some self-declared intuitionists like Michael Huemer, Robert Audi and David Enoch, we find out that there are other studies, in particular experimentalist which label themselves as experimental philosophers, and abundantly use the term intuition. If we are familiar with the term intuition from the context of traditional philosophy we are surprised by the way it is used in experimental philosophy (just to mention a few: Joshua Knobe, Shaun Nichols, Edouard Machery and Joshua Greene). My objective here is to clarify whether or not there could be a link between the meaning of intuition from ethical intuitionism and the intuition used in the emerging context of experimental philosophy. If we use Peter Singer’s distinction between judgments that “we owe to our evolutionary and cultural history, from those that have a rational basis”² we can clarify the misunderstandings. Thanks to this distinction we are able to draw borders between two different research endeavors. One where experimental philosophers are mainly interested to study the way intuitions are shaped by culture and evolutionary traits, and a second one where ethical intuitionists are interested in the way we can rationally base our judgments on intuitions. My conclusion is that ethical intuitionists use the term intuition as a theoretical concept while experimental philosopher use it as an object of study.

Keywords: intuition; ethical intuitionism; experimental philosophy; cultural and evolutionary traits; moral judgments.

¹ PhD student, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Bucharest, this work was supported by a grant of the Romanian National Authority for Scientific Research and Innovation, CNCS-UEFISCDI, project number PN-II-RU-TE-2014-4-1846;
² Peter, Singer. Ethics and intuitions. The Journal of Ethics, 2005, no. 9, p. 351;
Toni GIBEA

Toni Gieba is a PhD student at University of Bucharest, Romania. He holds a BA and a MA degree in Applied Ethics and Moral Philosophy from the University of Bucharest. He is a member of the Research Centre in Applied Ethics, University of Bucharest. His main interests are experimental ethics, moral philosophy and David Hume’s moral philosophy. He was an informal visiting student at the Uehiro Centre for Practical Ethics, Oxford.
Aristotelian Values are Still Capable of Forming Nowadays Teenagers?

Raluka PETRESCU TĂLPIGĂ

Abstract

Aristotelian ideas and debates on education are and probably they will remain some of the most discussed domains in the entire world. Thus there are controversial voices to claim that the two concepts can or can’t be associated!? My focus in this debate stays on the idea that is redundant to develop an educational system without a base of values. Into this I dare to challenge the Aristotelian values such as courage, temperance, generosity, kindness, gentleness, friendship, etc. to form an answer to nowadays educational challenges, such as violence, anger and learning exclusively for “good grades”. At the end I propose an integrated model –tested in several classrooms- that shows how transdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach of Aristotelian values can provide real solutions for current problems regarding forming teenagers and rethinking educational system and school’s aims.

Keywords: Ethical training; moral education; Aristotelian values; active reviewing; debate.

Biodata

**Raluka PETRESCU TĂLPIGĂ**

As a PhD student I held seven presentations and several workshops in the field of moral education and ethical training. My work aims to restore the use and role of moral values in the educational process. The focus is on how specific methods used in ethical training sessions can be adapted and transferred for primary and secondary schools. Between august 2014-october 2015 I was involved in a research project coordinated by the Romanian Academy. With this occasion I had an exchange at University Paul Valery MPL III. Thus, some of my work was published in Essachess – Journal for Communication Studies.

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The Importance of Stating Ethical Principles for the Professional Development of Scientific Researcher

Marina ȚICMEANU (PETRIȘOR)¹

Abstract

The presentation at this conference is part of a more elaborate analysis which represents a part of my doctoral research thesis entitled "Ethics management of scientific research" that I am currently preparing. I will begin to present my investigation by enumerating a few illustrative cases regarding the manner in which some ethically problematic scientific researches were approached throughout history. This enumeration will help me demonstrate why intrinsic ethics of the research field is not enough and why it is imperative to introduce ethical knowledge in researcher studies. Consequently, I will argue not only for the existence of an entity with guidance and surveillance purposes for all that means ethics in the scientific project, but also for the necessity of making the researches more accountable as early as possible, by helping them to realize the importance of ethics for their professional evolution. One of the reasons for which I consider this theme to be of great importance is that research ethics stands not only for maintaining high standards of good conduct in scientific practice but also for providing the scientific researchers the required motivations for having an ethical conduct in their research field, considering the fact that their profession is by definition exposed to temptations that some may find hard to resist. Among these temptations are the desire to reach an outcome through easiest means, the desire to satisfy a number of requirements that are difficult to meet, seeking to maximize the chances of success in financed competitions.

Keywords: scientific research; ethics; ethics management.

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Biodata

**Marina ȚICMEANU (PETRIȘOR)**

PhD student at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Bucharest and is currently preparing the thesis entitled "Ethics management of scientific research".

She graduated the Faculty of Philosophy with a paper license entitled "Justification of human rights in contemporary philosophy" and Master of European Studies and Ethics of International Relations at the Faculty of Philosophy, studies materialized with a master's thesis: "Hunger and Human Rights - nationalism and cosmopolitanism". Currently performs the function of Secretary of the Research Ethics Committee of the University of Bucharest. Among the domains of interest are: ethics management, research ethics, bioethics.
Overview of the Ethical Audit Methodology

Adina MARINESCU¹

Abstract

Organizational ethical audit represents an evaluation of ethical standards – or the moral radiography of entities - for a determined period of time. Ethical audit is part of an ethics program, essential for implementing an ethical management system in order to identify unethical activities, to adopt the corrective and preventive measures and to take steps towards an ethical organization. Audits are designed to assess the moral status of the audited entities through evaluations of the human behaviour and organisational moral status. There are different approaches to the design of the evaluation systems. I have identified two of them. The first one is named circumplex and it is a model developed by "Human Synergistics" that evaluates human behavior. This validated model led to the development of an organizational tool recognized at an international level: OCI (Organizational Culture Inventory). OCI is an instrument for measuring organizational culture. The second one is the audit system named SMETA (Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit) and it is based on a secure online system that allows members to store, share or to report information. The electronic system proposes collecting and analyzing information on practices in business ethics and accountability throughout the supply chain. SMETA was developed by the Sedex Associate Auditor Group (AAG). The auditing systems (evaluation of the human behavior and organisational ethical status) provide necessary credibility for for applying an ethical management system and maintaining an organizational ethical climate. By its own methodology, the audit systems allow the management of human behaviour through identification of unethical behaviour, adoption of corrective measures and prevention of behavioural deviations at an organizational level.

Keywords: ethical audit; ethical management system.

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Biodata

Adina MARINESCU
PhD Student at the Faculty of Philosophy and member of the Center for Research in Applied Ethics, University of Bucharest. The thesis: “The ethics management in organizations. Ethical infrastructure in the healthcare system”.

The professional activities, as academic ones, focus on the organizational management, the design of the ethical and compliant structures, and also the consulting for applying for ethical tools in the healthcare system.
Neuromyths Supporting Pet Theories in the Ethical Education

Anda ZAHIU

Abstract

It is easy to acknowledge that neuromyths have a detrimental impact on the process of education overall, and this could be the premise of a paper regarding epistemology issues that rise from the perpetuation of misleading concepts and information. But instead of this, I will argue in my paper that there can be identified a certain kind of connection between the development of pet theories and what I call ethical education, concerning two different aspects: theoretical aspects and practical ones. While the first provides a clear conceptual moral framework of reference, the latter is focused on leading a good life, in the spirit of the ancient Greeks. Using pet theories as means of justification for a moral choice or as a tool of analysis for a moral theory is a sufficient condition for missing the stake of any ethical inquiry. The main difficulty is to argue that the gap between real life moral choices and theoretical, mental experiments kind of choices can be justified through the appeal we often make to pet theories.

Keywords: pet theories; neuromyths; mental experiments; moral choice; justification.

Biodata

Anda ZAHIU

Undergraduate at the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Bucharest. Mainly concerned with political philosophy, moral philosophy and behavioral economy. Working on a research project – The Young Researcher’s Scholarship - about Hayek’s concept of spontaneous order and the prerequisites of a Wikipedia society.

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The Absence of an Normative Component in Capabilities Theory

Ionut-Razvan OSTROVEANU

Abstract

My presentation resides on the claim that any discourse which is present in the field of Ethics, behind its descriptive and normative character, influences our everyday life, and any of its fractures have a strong influence on *praxis*. In this particular case I will give a critical perspective on Capabilities Theory, as it was developed by Amartya Sen, and I will try to show that it lacks this normative component. Given the fact that this absence it is a constitutive one, due to Sen’s theoretical compunction, I will try to suggest the theoretical frame that can supply this normative component. So my presentation it is structured on three parts: On the first part of presentation I will concentrate my efforts to reveal this absence from the Theory of Capabilities as it is conceptualized by Sen; on the second part of the presentation I will present some theoretical frames that can supply the normative component; on the final part of presentation I will try to argue why I think that ethics of care can provide the best argument for its inclusion in Capabilities theory to recover that normative component.

Keywords: Capabilities; moral evaluation; Functionings; Care; Virtue.

Biodata

**Ionut Razvan OSTROVEANU**

I am Phd Candidate in philosophy at University of Bucharest, Faculty of Philosophy. I am also a research assistant at Institute for Philosophy ‘Alexandru Dragomir’ and I am working within the project The Ethico-political relevance of Thinking, Interdisciplinary Approach of the Relation between Thinking and Action. I am interested in Ethics, Political philosophy and Epistemology.

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Workshop | Deontontology and Valorization in the Teaching Evaluation

Main Organizer Institution | Valahia University of Târgoviște, Romania
Co-organizers | LUMEN Research Center in Social & Humanistic Sciences, Romania & Valahia University of Târgoviște, Romania

Chair | Assoc. prof. dr. Gica PEHOIU, Valahia University of Târgoviște, Romania; e-mail: gpehoiu@yahoo.com
Lecturer PhD. Gabriela Alina ANGHEL, Valahia University of Târgoviște, Teaching Training Department, e-mail: anghelalina2002@yahoo.com

Overview | Teaching evaluation is an essential component of the educational process, along with teaching and learning, and provides information about the quality and functionality. Evaluation includes several operations as measurement, assessment of learning outcomes and decision. The workshop that we have in view aims to identify a model educational best practices used in teaching evaluation in the context of professional ethics and valuing the educated. To this end, the objectives of the workshop are:
– To provide to the participants information on teaching evaluation paradigm in the context of modern type reconsidering the role of assessment in education and the role of ethics in processing;
– To examine how the process of measuring learning outcomes of learners in specific respects the principles of professional ethics;
– To give some perspective on handling referential skills assessment in the context of the paradigm of values in education, in fact some important evaluator for the rated, for society and for the evaluation process itself.

Topics | education, teaching evaluation, ethics, dentology in education

Period | November 18, 2016
Scholar Educational Environment and its Implications on Learning
Gabriela Alina ANGHEL¹, Gica PEHOIU²

Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the environmental implications of school education on learning to pupils in secondary education. The theoretical framework was based on this research considered systemic-functionalist paradigm of Talcott Parsons (1902-1979). In this context, the explanations given by sociologist and a social system there are conditions under which it manages to satisfy the individual's need for adapting to the environment and creating social identity depends on how the individual internalize the external environment so as to ensure its success integration and normal social functioning. For the purpose of Parsons, school, regarded as a social system, should answer the following functional imperatives: students adapt to the institutional environment, the attainment, socio-educational, acceptance and support of cultural values, stimulating motivation on learning. Specific research objectives were to identify the level of importance perceived by pupils on school action plan to support individual school success (OS1); identify the level of importance perceived by teachers on educational collective actions performed for school success (OS2). Research is the standard type: qualitative and quantitative. Measurement of results was done using a Likert-type scales and data interpretation was based on the performances achieved by using two-dimensional matrix type Nice & Gaps. The research has led to the following conclusion: the quality of educational institutional environment determines major individual school success. This is justified in the context of a direct correlation between individual factors and structural and functional capacity of the school.

Keywords: education; Parsons; educational environment; scholar success; systemic functionalism.

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Biodata

**Gabriela Alina ANGHEL**

Lecturer at Teacher Training Department, Valahia University Targoviste. She has a Ph.D. in Sociology, University of Bucharest (2009). Degree in Pedagogy and Social Assistance. She has relevant experience in implementing European projects, with implication in: formal and non-formal activities with psychopedagogical foundation aiming of RRI, mentoring, designing impact studies on the project activities and teacher training, and researcher in the Erasmus+ project. He is the author of studies and articles in education, sociology and social work.

**Gica PEHOIU**

PhD in Geography since 2003, at the University of Bucharest. At present, senior lecturer at „Valahia” University of Târgovişte, Faculty of Humanities, Department of Geography.

*Competence areas:* environment, tourism, toponymy, ethnography, teaching and methodical.
Learning Outcomes underlying Mechanism of the Art Evidence – Throw
Alexandrina CONSTANTIN

Abstract

Learning outcomes we evaluated protocols of observation although thorough training programmed learning sequences provide methodical basic mechanism of the art learning each subject throws. Evaluation of knowledge / learning the basic mechanism of evidence throws by applying protocols observation was another criterion for determining the effectiveness of the strategy used by us to experiment and was achieved by analyzing and interpreting the data recorded for each subject. I presented the study that I did of new issues recorded by direct observation. On this basis we analyzed the effectiveness of instructional process conducted during the experiment, each sample throw. We evaluated its hold on the object original position, momentum, throwing itself, restoring the balance. Rating scale that we used involves giving 3 points if the execution is correct, 2 points if execution has small mistakes and 0 points if the execution is incorrect.

Keywords: evaluation; athletics; throws; observation protocol.

Biodata

Alexandrina CONSTANTIN
PhD in Physical Education and Sport since 2010, at the University of Pitești. At present, lecturer at „Valahia” University of Târgoviște, Faculty of Humanities, Department of Physical Education and Sport.

Competence areas: athletics, sports training, driving leisure activities, methodical physical education, volleyball , fitness.

1 Lecturer PhD, Valahia University from Targoviste, Romania.
Evaluation in Physical Education and Sport
Gheorghe Gabriel CUCUI¹, Ionela Alina CUCUI²

Abstract
Evaluation is a stable component of the education process, mainly having a regulatory role for both train the students and to improve teaching strategies. The rating is a measure necessary in a business process management and decision-making, it providing information necessary adjustment and improvement of teaching, adopting measures appropriate training situations. It is present in any teaching activity and is related to inter-determination, functional interaction with teaching and learning, making them more effective. Through educational activities, evaluation aims to achieve awareness and appreciation of the changes students in all areas of their personality (intellectual, affective, psychomotor, creative capabilities, etc.). Nature rating action is to know the effects of the activity in order to improve the process in phases. For teaching to pursue an approach that guarantees success, special care should be given to designing training sequences, following conjugation natural elements of teaching with learning, assessment concluded. Assessment in physical education and sport is a continuous feedback purpose of confirmation or rejection by students of both quality and quantity properties of knowledge and skills quality and quantity properties psychological and social driving. The evaluation process is an ongoing, formal or informal, quality assessment of the importance or usefulness of teaching - learning. A proper evaluation involves defining, formulating process as objective characteristics evaluated, and identify the most relevant techniques and assessment tools.

Keywords: physical education; evaluation; methods.

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**Gheorghe Gabriel CUCUI**
My name is Cucui Gheorghe Gabriel, Lecturer Phd. – Department of Physical Education and Sports, Faculty of Humanities, Valahia University of Targoviste. Doctor in physical education and sports of the 2014. Work experience – 10 years. Scientific interests: football, sports training theory, sports management, ski, psychopedagogy. More than 20 articles published in national and international conferences.

**Alina Ionela CUCUI**
Teaching-Learning-Assessment in Physical Education and Sport

Ionela Alina CUCUI¹, Gheorghe Gabriel CUCUI²

Abstract

Assessment is based on the measurement and assessment using criteria, objectives or closeness or proximity of a product of the student in relation to the norm. This represents a stable component of the educational process, mainly having a regulatory role for both train the students and to improve teaching strategies. Assessment and verification methods are traditional: minutes; Written; and complementary tests that can be achieved through - systematic observation of students' activity and behavior; investigation; project; portfolio; self-evaluation, etc. Efficiency and correctness of the assessment depends on the educational process of teacher evaluation criteria. Physical education and sport, a professor documented, and well-meaning, using evaluation as a way to increase interest in practicing physical exercises performed assessment taking into account a number of criteria, among which: the criterion achieve educational objectives; compliance criteria indications, requirements, rules; criterion involvement in solving tasks; the average level reporting criteria; interest test; behavior criterion. Modern strategies of teaching-learning-assessment seeks to emphasize the size of interactivity, which give students sufficient and varied opportunities to demonstrate what they know, as a body of knowledge but above all what they can do, as a set of skills, skills, abilities. The constant concern of practitioners in education to find and exploit new techniques and methods of evaluation has resulted in the identification and use of assessment methods that may represent a viable alternative to traditional evaluative formulas, which complement them.

Keywords: physical education; evaluation; methods.

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Leisure Education among Students
Gica PEHOIU¹, Gabriela Alina ANGHEL², Mihaela SENCOVICI³

Abstract

Education for leisure is a cross-educational activity that can be designed and carried out through various forms. It is a type of education aimed at training and skills management for rational management of leisure and can be translated into lifelong learning. The research aims to achieve a mapping of ways to leisure among students in order to identify the behavioral characteristics of their free time. In this respect, we conducted a quantitative research based on questionnaire survey. Specific research objectives are: to identify cultural preferences of the students (OS1); identifying practices leisure agreed students (OS2); describe how students relate to the traditional practices of leisure consumption practices versus modern - new media (OS3). In this framework it was considered following explanatory paradigm: subculture groups of which the young influence how it identifies ways of spending free time. The unit of analysis is the group of students from the profiles real and human, aged between 19 and 35 years. Recording unit is registered full time student. The general conclusion of the research is as follows: ways of leisure among students are influenced by the subculture group to which they belong. Satisfaction regarding life as an indicator reveals major influence behavior in students’ free time.

Keywords: education for leisure; youth; recreation; leisure practices.

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Gabriela Alina ANGHEL
Lecturer at Teacher Training Department, Valahia University Targoviste. She has a Ph.D. in Sociology, University of Bucharest (2009). Degree in Pedagogy and Social Assistance. She has relevant experience in implementing European projects, with implication in: formal and non-formal activities with psychopedagogical foundation aiming of RRI, mentoring, designing impact studies on the project activities and teacher training, and researcher in the Erasmus+ project. He is the author of studies and articles in education, sociology and social work.

Mihaela SENCOVICI
PhD in Geography since 2009, at the Institute of Geography of the Romanian Academy. At present, lecturer at „Valahia” University of Târgoviște, Faculty of Humanities, Department of Geography. *Competence areas:* Biogeography, Environmental Geography.
Ethics and Professional Deontology in the Communication of Physical Education and Sport

Constantin PEHOIU¹

Abstract

Ethics speech calls for a full concordance between the virtue of prudence, dialogue theme, language, and intent and typology interlocutors. Willfully ignoring the presence of bad faith communicators, it idealizes, giving presumption of innocence, exchange of information between individuals. Interpersonal verbal communication correct diagnosis is made taking into account key factors of the process: cost-benefit ratio; typology of interlocutors, their intentions prompting their membership; type of communicator interaction is connected and how he processes information. The sides can be positioned horizontally or vertically in communication, explaining personality of communicator, his intentions, vision about relationships, how he complies the partner’s territory and the importance that he gives on power and hierarchies. Ethics in verbal communication will always be a utopian concept in the vision of individuals who struggle for supremacy and benefits of any kind, for that ideal prototype of speech focuses on dialogue as a form of civilization in which speakers mutually recognize same powers and their concede right respect and criticism. Excessive tolerance in verbal communication will lead to suffering, confusion and erosion of the sense of comfort and personal security. Folding dialogue situations are treated superficially when it covers only the agreed theme and language.

Keywords: ethics; deontology; physical education and sport; communication.

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Abstract

In this study was used inquiry as a sociological method, and as a tool of investigation, questionnaire based on closed and open questions about aspects of state of the environment, the perception and attitude of respondents - students, students who work in the area of Târgoviște municipality. Also it was pursued by this study concerns assessment of the interests on the relationship between urban and natural environment. It was found that natural environment and man suffers increasingly more because the absorption of resources by society but also by including foreign components of the normal composition of the environment resulting from human activities or due to fragmentation of natural ecological system by continued economic growth and fragmented society, especially of the private sector. In addition to the questionnaire mentioned above, it was made a literature review based on consultation bibliographical sources, archival directories of communicating data and information required for their intended. Following the documentation and the questionnaire have conducted a series of graphs illustrating the involvement of families, schools and other institutions in local and national programs aimed at perception, environmental education, particularly in selective waste collection.

Keywords: environment; waste; education.

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Workshop | Ethical Values in Social Work

Main Organizer Institution | National College of Social Workers of Romania, Iasi Branch.
Co-organizers | LUMEN Research Center in Social & Humanistic Sciences, Romania & Valahia University from Targoviste, Romania

Scope | The purpose of the workshop is to debate social practice under the challenges of contemporary ethics. There are expected papers approaching the issue of current social work from the perspective of the governing ethical values, at theoretical and practical level, without drawing a precise disciplinary border. We encourage the transdisciplinary approaches that exceed the existing cleavage between theoretical and empirical. We invite social workers, academics, bachelor, masters and doctoral students interested in ethics in social services.

Period | November 17-19, 2016
Appreciative Social Intervention – A Way of Establishing Ethics in Social Work

Ecaterina CROITOR

Abstract

Research problem: Appreciative social intervention in social work aims to identify solutions for overcoming the vulnerability of beneficiaries by changing the system that generates them, through appreciation, understanding and augmentation of positive experiences.

Methodology: Beyond the guidance function code of ethics social work profession has, which comes in support of specialists who are faced with dilemmas practice involving an ethical problem, we consider that the awareness of the impact on the recipient of each method and techniques used by social workers is needed. One method, for example, can lead to solving a problem for which the customer requested support, but it can get him more vulnerable in other ways. Ditching the normative judgments setting forth what is good and what is bad, we are interested in why some behaviours or types of intervention are more effective and generate more impact, and others are less effective.

Originality: The existence of the social worker's code of ethics is absolutely necessary but not sufficient for the construction of ethic in social assistance. Beyond priority customer interest, respect customer privacy, ensuring reasonable prices in relation to the delivered service, the social worker needs to practice appreciative intervention - the premise of a state of peace of mind and the basis of an effective way of re-construction of the beneficiary (the shift from "bleak diagnosis" to "are you ok, because ... ;'ll be fine"!)

Conclusion: How a vulnerable person in social terms is regarded by society as a whole, and particularly by the social worker generates a series of moral judgments, some of which carry positive values, others, on the contrary, that behave hazards; destructive values. The just - appreciation of all aspects of a beneficiary, especially valuing its results in an effort to overcome their condition, underpin an appreciative interventions designed to increase

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self-esteem of each client, to give courage to overcome their own condition and become ultimately a resource for those around him.

**Keywords:** Appreciative methods; ethics; social assistance; code of ethics.

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**Biodata**

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Is the president of Nongovernmental Professional Association of Social Work ASSOC – Suceava subsidiary, and the president of Romanian National College of Social Workers – Suceava County Structure. She graduated Doctoral School of University *Stefan cel Mare* Suceava, field: Philosophy, the Faculty of Philosophy, specialization Social Work and a master training in specialization “Family and Management of Family Resources” at UAIC Iasi, a post university training “Management of Career in Social Work”. Among published articles, we mention: *Responsibility in Social Work*, *Using appreciative social intervention in specialized juvenile community supervision*. 
Individualism and Collectivism in social Work
Dan Ioan DASCĂLU

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.

Biodata

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Dan Ioan DASCĂLU is an associate professor at the “Stefan cel Mare” University of Suceava. He teaches sociology and social psychology courses in the social work and political science study programs. He is a part of the Department of Human Disciplines, Social and Political Science. He is licensed in sociology at the University of Bucharest, Faculty of History and Philosophy and has received his PhD in psychology at the “Al. I. Cuza” University of

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Iasi in 2001. His research focuses are on totalitarianism, political social psychology and the dimensions of contemporary individualism. His publications include the 2002 volume „Totalitarian personality”, the 2007 volume “Consumer behavior”, and the 2006 collective volume “Violence in sports”.
The Role of the Central Moral Values in Social Work

Sorin-Tudor MAXIM¹

Abstract

Research problem: We believe that is of high opportunity to analyse the importance of other values reaching to become central for the social work act, in the new circumstances „that human intervention refers to”. Tolerance – understood as respect for different ways of life, though not less human, and empathy, as a way of responding to individuals and collectivities’ real expectancies, and not to the „supposed ones” – have the capacity to restructure the system of values for the social work, since they allow a different approach for the human condition becoming according to nowadays reality. Methodology: The concept analyses and the phenomenological perspective are in the position to highlight methodologically the contributions to the development and ranking of a new value system that is specific to the current social work act. Originality: The exigency of tolerance comprehension as a central value in the axiological system of social work correlated with the value of empathy, imposes to the social action a different way of being, more humanly authentically and more adjusted to the need to cope with change together: to be for the others. Conclusion: The transformations that took place in the contemporary world had an effect of an encountered intensity over the society as a whole, but especially over the value system the individual reports to. In a society that has as a fundamental characteristic the change – while stability seems to be only an „accident” – it is supposed that new standards and appreciation criteria of certain values importance belonging to the axiological system impose, as well as the social action value ranking of a certain domain or another.

Keywords: moral values; tolerance; empathy; social work; social action.

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

Abstract
The purpose of the research is to identify the ideological and the axiological perspectives that underlie the process of social construction of the probation practice. The research targets the Probation Services in N-E Romania, aiming at the ways in which the theoretical-ideological perspectives that underlie practice become constituents of the discourse of probation counsellors. The research was based on the exploratory qualitative analysis of the discourse of probation counsellors and other specialists involved in implementing probation, the research being based on an inductive methodology of Grounded Theory. The results lead to the construction of a model of probation that integrates restorative elements with the restitutive ones, but also with elements of utilitarian justice, or centred on humanistic values.

Keywords: probation practice; ethical values; social construction; probation counsellors; probation services.

Biodata
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Tendencies in the Contemporary Social Assistance

Florin TĂRNĂUCEANU

Abstract

The social assistance operates in a complex space, which is in a continuous transformation, taking into account, all the time, the new issues generated by the evolution of the social processes and phenomena. The politic, organizational and cultural context, in which this domain activates, has changed dramatically, requiring to the social assistant, new skills in his/her professional activity, in order to develop the resources of humans and communities, involving important actors into the elaboration and accomplishment of some action plans, favourable to the community’s interests, a perspective which is capable to keep permanently the verticality towards the beneficiaries’ potential and towards their system of significations and representations.

The limits and perspectives included in the practice of social assistance can be found in:

- the constraints of the politic system (international, national and local) regarding the creation of the law’s setting for developing the activities of social working, which can become the premises for a new vision into this field;

- the weak community’s participation, regarding the involvement into the specific problems of the social protection, concerning the individual, requires re-acknowledging the model of participation, based on the principle of social solidarity;

- the preponderance of the financial benefits for the persons which find themselves in difficult situations, generated by various factors, as a form of social protection, leads to the necessity of approaching another model based on services which offer a recovery and integrative support for the person;

- the fragmentary approach of the social work problematic, accomplished by dividing the beneficiaries in two categories, children and adults, requires a new approach into an integrative

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model, coherent and continuous, based on the person’s needs; the politics from the social work and protection domain, not being sustained by the necessary changes in other domains – health, justice, education, local authorities - requires the elaboration of a strategy which must underline clearly the modalities of cross-correlation.

**Keywords:** social working; social politics; beneficiaries; social protection; community participation; political system; social assistance problematic.
Challenges of Social Assistance into a Society Based on an Informatic Technology

Florin TĂRNĂUCEANU

Abstract

Digital, online and other electronic technologies have transformed the nature of social work practice. Contemporary social workers can now offer counseling services to clients using online, telephone counseling, video counseling, and cyber-therapy, interventions based on self-guided Web networks, electronic social networks, email, and text messages. The introduction of various digital technologies, online and other forms of electronic social services has created a wide range of managing complex issues and related ethical risks. It is interesting therefore to follow this new perspective of digitizing over the contemporary society, the company’s current online services and social work electronic ones, identifying ethical issues regarding competence, jurisdiction, privacy and client confidentiality, assumed consent, conflicts of interest, boundaries and relationships of dual consultation and announcement of the client, seizing and cancelling of services, documentation and research evidence; and follows the practical risk management strategies in order to protect clients and social workers. It will also focus to identify relevant standards of ethical codes and other important resources that guide our daily practice. The multitude of social media web sites brings many benefits to the user and the global community. Some of the benefits from a professional point of view include the ability to communicate with online communities that expand the local, provincial / territorial parameters, to share information and resources with a wider audience, at a lower cost, in order to build a community, to promote research and to share ideas and an expertise on issues that have a huge impact on the health and welfare of human beings.

Keywords: digital technologies; electronic social services; ethical risks; ethical codes; standards; social media sites.

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International Conference Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA 2016) | November 17-19, 2016 | Targoviste, Romania

Associated scientific event of

2nd Central & Eastern European LUMEN International Conference Multidimensional Education & Professional Development. Ethical Values | CEE MEPDEV 2nd edition | 17-19 November 2016 | Targoviste, Romania

Venue | Valahia University of Târgoviște, Faculty of Political Sciences, Letters and Communication, str. Aleea Sinaia, 3, Targoviste, Romania.

Main Organizer | Faculty of Political Sciences, Letters and Communication, Valahia University of Târgoviște, Romania
Co-organizer | LUMEN Association – LUMEN Research Center in Social & Humanistic Sciences, Iasi, Romania

Aims & Topics | Critical Discourse Analysis, as a version of textually-oriented discourse analysis (TODA), has lately been a preferred approach for many discourse analysts, especially those drawing on socially or politically-oriented discourse analysis. CDA comes with a series of tools that allow discourse analysis in fields of interest other than strictly linguistically-oriented ones. The kinds of relationships it establishes at the level of discourse analysis are meant to open up broader perspectives in the process of working for the understanding
of the use of language, of the purpose underlying diverse choices in the use of language.

**Organizing Committee**  |  Lecturer PhD Ioana RAICU — Valahia University of Targoviste, Romania; Associate Professor PhD Tomita CIULEI — Valahia University of Targoviste, Romania

**Scientific Committee**  |  Tomita CIULEI — Associate Professor PhD, Valahia University of Targoviste, Romania; Petre MARES — Professor PhD, Valahia University of Targoviste, Romania; Antonio SANDU — Professor PhD, Stefan cel Mare University from Suceava, Romania
What Kind of Identity is Imaginary Identity?

Pompiliu ALEXANDRU

Abstract

Our topic concerns this issue: did we ever speak about identity in a realistic sense? Can we ever conceive the identity like a structure which exists outside the boundaries of an imaginary world? If identity is an imaginary structure, then it follows the rules of this kind of imaginary world. In this case, we treat the identity as an imaginary object. The implications are not simple considerations. Identity – personal or collective – is a functional fiction. The reality of the identity emerges only after some metamorphoses have been produced in the imaginary factory. And this kind of perspective becomes non-intuitive, because implies what we call reality – inner reality – must have its cause in the core of the fictional world. One nation, one group identity or one cultural identity always has this fictional feature. Our interpretation comes in the line of Castoriadis’s conception, and in this sense we consider that our thesis plays around some commentaries of the Imaginary Institution of the Society. The thesis that we sustain here is: the identity – pure identity – does not exist as a real structure of our psyche or of our social approach. What we call identity is a kind of geometrical point in which various tendencies and imaginary structures are crossed. The implications of this perspective are multiples, mainly because we speak about identities, at plural, everytime when we are constraint to say that we deal with `a matter of identity`.

Keywords: identity; imaginary; individual; social identity; institution.

Acknowledgement

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Paradoxes of Civic Nationalism

Daniel COJANU

Abstract

This study attempts to demonstrate how civic nationalism, meaning rational, consensual attachment to democratic values and institutions, trying to separate itself from ethnic nationalism, from ideological deviations and political excesses that it made possible, designs nation in a similar way. Civic nationalism also creates a sense of belonging to a community: the community of citizens, fosters a sense of common, shared values, but also of difference from other political regimes, thus from other nations. Even constitutional patriotism (Habermas), a form of civic nationalism, defines the nation on the model of ethnic community. Starting from Benedict Anderson’s theory about nation as imagined community, we will show how traditions and ethos of identity arise even in multi-ethnic states, how citizenship as political identity replace cultural identity, retrieving its functions, how political values can inspire unconditional adhesion and spirit of self-sacrifice.

Keywords: Civic nationalism; citizenship; ethnicity; cultural identity; imagined community.

Acknowledgement

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Biodata

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The Mirroring of the Moral and Spiritual Profile of Various Peoples in Folk Culture

Cristina FURTUNĂ

Abstract

Folk culture has the power of knowledge and is a common place, taken up and revived by all those who, in certain historical epochs and various ideological contexts, had something to say in this area. The forms of folk culture carry the solidest and most undisputable signs of what one may call the national feature or ethnic identity. Today, the study of folk culture has other priorities, other goals. Before, it was a matter of asserting national identity, but now emphasis is laid preserving and keeping that identity, given the progress of scientific thinking in this area and in relation to the primary goals at a certain moment, in one society or another, in a culture or another. Folk culture is “the way in which the people think and express their thoughts, the way of expressing one’s attitudes and values that, perhaps, are not accepted when stated directly, but are still prevalent and direct people’s actions”.

In this study, we shall deal with the moral and spiritual profile of various nations, which results in certain people’s tolerance or intolerance towards others with whom they have come in contact. The world of today is a changing one, in which trends of integration, globalization prevail and the question of preserving one’s cultural identity is imperiously being stated.

Keywords: folk culture; imagology; intolerance; nations; tolerance.

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Biodata

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Identity and Memory in Doris Lessing’s *Alfred and Emily*
Elena Anca GEORGESCU¹

Abstract

Over the last years, theoretical writing on autobiography has blossomed, and the genre has offered authors a fertile ground for experimental writing. The reasons for this interest in life-writing are many and varied, but one important factor is that autobiography – in its various guises – can capture and address many contemporary concerns, like the status of the subject, the relations and representations of gender, and perhaps most importantly, it questions the individual’s relationship with the past. Autobiographical writing can reflect some of the main preoccupations of postmodernism, which, in Hutcheon’s view, has often been defined in terms of questions about our knowledge of the past and the difficulty of articulating our relationship to it. Hence, both autobiographical and postmodern texts appear to be the site of identity production. This paper concentrates specifically on the borderlines between autobiography and fiction, as they appear in Doris Lessing’s *Alfred and Emily*, in order to see how, by demarcating and investigating these borderlines, we can come to understand the way Lessing negotiates and crosses them in her long search for identity. The questions of fictionality and counterfactuality are important, and I consider them to be a necessary part of Lessing’s autobiographical process itself, not something external to it, or incompatible with it. Fiction, as the corollary of imagination, fantasy or memory, comes as the perfect supplement when the other process fails in its endeavour. The study will demonstrate that Lessing finds another way of examining the centered self by challenging the conventions of self-representation in her postmodern autobiographical writing. Thus, knowing the past becomes for her a question of representation, of constructing and interpreting the concepts of identity and memory from different perspectives.

Keywords: Identity; memory; autobiography; fiction; counterfactuality; trauma.

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Georgecu Elena Anca, Ph. D Senior Lecturer at Valahia University of Targoviste.
Research interests: English Language and Literature, British and American Culture and Civilization.
Cultural and Psychological Border Crossings in Doris Lessing’s The Grass is Singing, Conference of the International Journal of Arts & Sciences, Italy;
Sites of Personal and Cultural Memories in Doris Lessing’s Writings of Africa, Skopje, Macedonia
Religious Identity and Multicultural Dialogue in Contemporary Europe

Ionut Adrian GHIBANU

Abstract

The study wants to emphasis the relationship between religious identity, mainly Christian in Europe, and multicultural dialogue through the new challenges of contemporary society, as migration, globalization and secularization. We are witnessing a transformation of the world as I knew it before. This article aims to analyze which are the main foundations of European religious identity, as the Europeans are found today within this paradigm, and as I mentioned above. I underlined here the role that inter-religious and inter-Christian dialogue plays in the European project on the long term. As a novelty I bring here the Romanian Orthodox vision, emphasizing the need of dialogue and meeting, starting from the premise that multiculturalism is not a failure, but the way it was conceived ideological, especially socio-political concept, led to the European blockages. Common European project is viable, but must be boosted and this should be taken into account from the religious perspective, not just from the economic, political and military one. When we are building the concept of European civilization and cultural, religious identity was an important contribution. Article advocates for an ideology policy and for an emphasis of the role of religion in Europe, especially the idea that the inter-religious and ecumenical dialogue is a European creation, and the freedom, tolerance, respect of otherness and the dignity for others are also concepts with strong European footprint, and why not Christian one.

Keywords: multicultural; dialogue; identity; new challenges; Christianity.

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Romanians' Attitude Towards Migrants - between Parochial Benevolence and a Horizon for Democratic Value

Roxana MOSOR¹

Abstract

Intensifying migration translates into new challenges for institutions and the civil society in Romania. Public reaction on immigrant crisis reveals a dissonance from the principles of tolerance in Europe. It seems that Romanians are not different in terms of views from citizens of other Member States. The comparison requires, however, a high degree of precaution. This paper proposes a foray into the Romanian values landscape which oscillates between tradition and modernity, the interest being focused on the determinants for dissemination in civil society of attitudinal and behavioral patterns consistent with democratic values that define the Western world.

Keywords: migration; tolerance; European values; socialization; political culture.

Acknowledgement

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Biodata

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I graduated in Sociology from the University "Babes - Bolyai" University of Cluj – Napoca, in 2002. I have started my PhD from the University of West Timisoara, in Political Science in October 2015. Aside from this, I am active as an associate professor at the Faculty of Political Science, Literature and Communication of the "Valahia" University.

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Doctoral Research theme: Presidential elections in Romania - democracy, legitimacy and political mythology.

On 19-21 November 2015 I attended the National Conference of the Society of Sociologists from Romania, in Brasov, with the theme „Presidential elections in Romania after 1989 - democratization, legitimacy and political mythology”.

I am part of the research team behind the project „Symbolic construction of cultural identity. Changes in the social imaginary of late modernity”, PN II - RU - TE 2014 - - 4-1304. I am a member of the Center for Research in Political Science and Communication of the "Valahia" University.
Identity Crisis: Moldavian Identity and Aromanians Identity
Ancuța NEGREA

Abstract

A claim language means to reclaim their belonging identity: it is hard to identify in a culture where not possess the language in which it is expressed. Security linguistic and cultural community may be compromised due to competition with another language, in which case the will to protect their language and culture take root in the public consciousness (is the case of competition between Romanian and Russian Moldovan territory). Have to resort to alternate linguistic codes, Romanians over the Prut, as those south of the Danube (Macedo) have kept generation after generation, identity consciousness "home". In the traditional society was predestined and identity of a person based on some criteria: place of birth, family, social class, religion, etc. and usually remain unchanged throughout life. The concept of identity and belonging in the globalization era was enriched by new meanings. Social mobility leads to the dissolution of the traditional model based on the hereditary principle. Search for identity is a recent phenomenon. Today, cultural identity cannot be conceived of in the family inherited but acquired since the early years of life, in the process of socialization and literacy. Identity is the encounter between subject and culture. But culture cannot exist without language. Language is the essence of culture and its vector.

Keywords: language; identity; culture; cod; society.

Biodata

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**Domains of interest and publication:** Romanian language – semiotic system – structure and functioning. **Research activity:** doctoral thesis in the domain of terminology; studies and articles dedicated to the stages of evolution of the Romanian language; collaborations within Scientific Interdisciplinary Research Centre of Valahia University, Târgoviște; numerous communications held at national and international events.
The Ethics of Intercultural Communication
Nicoleta Aurora POPESCU¹, Gabriela POPA²

Abstract
There is considerable evidence that shows how people can improve their social skills. The secret of this type of training depends on the way the skills are defined. The main purpose of training social and communication skills is regarded as being complex due to various reasons. The pattern of social skills can be applied in many useful ways but it’s important in the same time to keep in mind that social skills are different from physical skills due to several important matters. As we can perceive our own and other’s behaviour, we have the capacity to reflect on how people perceive us, which is called meta-perception, and it was proven to be an important factor that defines how people react to one another. In this article we will try to identify the most useful communication skills when it comes to communicating with strangers.

Keywords: communication; social skills; culture; interculturality;

Biodata

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Language and its Relation to Surrounding Reality

Nicoleta Aurora POPESCU¹, Mirela ANGHEL²

Abstract

The present article proves that language is not a natural material but the creation of a group, collectivity, or people. This material i.e. language, is not a given for ever but it’s in a continuous change filled with loads that come from different territorial areas, from one social group to another, century by century. As Max Muller states: language, under the pressure of thought, becomes a true metamorphosis. Being intrigued by the amazing forces that people feel that are dependent on, they have started to reflect over these changes, therefore, they constantly wondered what they were consistent of. They have made the effort to substitute the obscure feeling that they initially had had into a more clear idea, a concept that was better defined. The idea and the concept are impossible to define without the word.

Keywords: language; reality; thought; origins of language.

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Discourse Analysis of Online Communication – a Critical Perspective

Ioana RAICU¹

Abstract

Online communication has been widely subject to debate in recent years. We can all agree than the new social media has brought along a whole new type of discourse, whether we talk of the discourse of online chatting, or internet forums, or online publishing (such as blog articles), or the discourse that characterizes social networks, online groups, etc. What we are interested in, at this point, is whether this type of discourse is worth researching into, whether the whole debate around the social consequences it produces (whether we talk of positive or negative effects at the social level) is legitimate or nor, whether the much too familiar dictum ‘online communication has destroyed real communication’ is a myth or not. Can we go as far as talking about an ‘online behaviour’ that comes to invalidate what we understand by ‘social behaviour’? And, if so, is this behaviour ‘appropriate’ or ‘inappropriate’? Is, for this case, the critical perspective one whose approach might lead to a better understanding of the social phenomenon subject to discussion? The present study will attempt to answer these questions as well as make an analysis of the discourse in question, with the view to taking the discussion a step further in discourse studies.

Keywords: online communication; critical discourse analysis; social behaviour; virtual; social media.

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The Prose of the ‘60s, from Allusion to Subversive Message

Alexandra – Oana SAFTA

Abstract

When it comes to postwar prose, most part of the literary history chooses to split it - according to the specific theme and style - into opportunist, subversive, dissident, and evading. The Prose of the ‘60s, from Allusion to Subversive Message follows the literary approach and intends to identify the volatile allusion to the major social and political issues of the time. While in the novels of the „obsessive decade” criticism is often transparent and sometimes elocutionary, the prose within the scope of artistic realism with mythical nuances focuses on the atmosphere and promotes ambiguous messages, abstractness, parable, elaborate and intricate epic – features that require an attentive and knowledgeable reading. How do aesthetical and ethical combine; how artistic creation succeeds in taking in ideological suggestions that are more or less accusatory; how natural is the combative message or how far-fetched and false does it sound? These are questions that the present work is trying to provide an answer to, through clear examples taken from the novels of writers such as D.R. Popescu, Ștefan Bănulescu or George Bălăiță. The chosen fragments are detailing the allusive - sometimes even coded - way in which the above mentioned authors condemn major issues such as: hopelessness and the feeling of emptiness associated to the human state – especially as consequences of the recent war –; the destruction of the old moral and social structures; the current censorship practices; the sudden change of status of the individual and the frail border between opulence and decadence; the harmfulness of the cult of power, etc.

Keywords: generation of the ’60s; social; language; abstractness; subversive.

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The Right to Know: The Whistleblower Debate

Angela STANESCU¹

Abstract

In the wake of 9/11, with the ongoing *War on Terror* and the constant threat of terrorism, the legal deterrents applicable to the press liberties warranted by the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution are seen as more justifiable than ever. There are, however, many voices denouncing the strengthening of an extended system of state sanctioned surveillance and control considered to infringe upon these elemental freedoms. The so-called whistleblowers, brought to the fore of public debate by the revelatory project of Julian Assange’s *WikiLeaks*, reclaim their right to uncover the truth about governmental practices that infringe upon the citizens’ fundamental liberties and rights or the about the occult rationales of certain political, economic or military decisions. Whistleblowers who release classified documents pointing to allegedly unorthodox dealings of government have generated a worldwide debate, residing in the clash between two opposing views – on the one hand, there are those who condemn such leaks as treacherous acts which should be prosecuted accordingly, while others defend them in the name of the right to free speech and information. This paper examines the public rhetoric of both sides, analyzing the kind of discourses and arguments for or against such disclosures, which cast whistleblowers as either heroes, who uphold transparency and democratic values by challenging powerful institutions, or as traitors who unlawfully expose state and corporate secrets. The intended discourse analysis is mainly focused on the Edward Snowden debate.

Keywords: whistleblower; classified documents; press freedom; Snowden; treason; heroism.

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Performative Discourse. The Power of Words

Ileana TĂNASE

Abstract

Up until the proper studies of pragmatics were undergone, there have been analyses that, while coming under other trends in language exploration, had, nevertheless, common research grounds with pragmatics. Ch. Morris, J.L. Austin, J.R. Searle, major representatives of the philosophy of language, N. Chomsky, J. Ross, theoreticians of generative semantics, and many others, people fascinated by the actual dimension of language, have opened the way to certain research designed to outline a domain that enjoys a particularly special attention: language as action. The present paper aims, on the one hand, at making a short incursion into the founding of pragmatics by the non-specialists in pragmatics, and, on the other hand, at illustrating the performative type of discourse through the analysis of a text written by André Maurois, focusing on the power that words have in daily life. The conclusion would be that not only linguists, whose main interest is centred around language, have the intuition of the power of words, but also philosophers, literary men and all those who see in words the pleasure of reflecting upon them.

Keywords: pragmatics; speech acts; intentions; conventions; performative hypothesis; performative discourse.

Biodata

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Subordination in Biblical Paremiological Utterances

Raluca-Felicia TOMA

Abstract

In most biblical paremiological utterances, nuances may overlap, which makes it difficult to identify the type of subordinate clause. Nuancing and synthesising the semantic and syntactic markers are part of the expressive arsenal of the pragmatics of the paremiological text. In the absence of such subtle nuancing, communicative performance would be inconceivable.

Keywords: Biblical proverb; subordination; pragmatics; paremiological utterance; communicative performance.

Biodata

Raluca-Felicia TOMA

Stylistic Aspects of the Text of the Didache. Sermon on the Assumption of the Theotokos

Mariana VÂRLAN

Abstract

The present communication demonstrates the special artistic value of Anthim the Iberian’s writings and the ability of this modern writer to use a particularly beautiful Romanian language, learnt in his adoptive country and mastered the way a native speaker would. Analyzing stylistically the two sermons dedicated to the Lord’s Mother, Metropolitan Anthim can be considered “a forerunner of the poetical prose in the Romanian literature”, able to construct true lyrical works meant to move but also to instruct, morally, the public or the audience.

Keywords: stylistic resources; figures of speech; didaches.

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  - the Colloquies of the Chair of Romanian Language, Faculty of Letters, University of Bucharest
  - International Conference “Lexic comun / lexic specializat, neologie și politici lingvistice” (Common vocabulary/ specialized vocabulary, neology and linguistic policies), “Dunărea de Jos” University, Galaţi
  - International Symposium Limbi, culturi și civilizații europene în contact. Perspective istorice și contemporane (European Languages, Cultures and Civilizations in Contact. Historical and Contemporary Perspectives), Valahia University, Târgovişte
  - International Colloquy Latinitate-Romanitate-Româniass (Latinity-Romanity-Romanianness), Valahia University, Târgovişte
Anyone for a Meat Pie? From Blood Libel to Accidental Cannibalism in Romanian Urban Legends

Oana VOICHICI

Abstract

Insecurity in the modern world is a prevalent theme in most urban legends. Urban maniacs, be they invented or inspired by real facts, make up a gallery of evil portraits: the maniac who places AIDS-infected needles in cinemas or stalks his victims in the shadow, foully attacking them, the maniac who kidnaps children and steal their organs for clandestine transplants, or the serial killer who murders helpless young women. Legends suggest that delinquents are to be found everywhere in our social environment and are all the more dangerous as nothing distinguishes them from the ordinary man. On the other hand, the ‘accidental cannibal’ legends (as the American researcher Jan Harold Brunvand calls them) have also a xenophobic feature, i.e. the fear of foreigners, hatred towards the other. These are the anti-Semitic legends in which Jews abduct Christian children and use their blood to prepare the Easter bread.

Keywords: Accidental cannibalism; urban legend; blood libel legends; fear of foreigners; human meat pie.

Biodata

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