



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Forum on Studies of Society

International Conference

on

Social Sciences and Humanities

2016

Craiova, Romania

SITECH

Organizers:



University of Craiova
Faculty of Social Sciences



&

Department of Social
Work
Faculty of Sociology and
Social Work



University of Bucharest
Romania

Faculty of Philosophy
&
Faculty of Economics



St. Cyril and St. Methodius
University
Veliko Turnavo, Bulgaria

Faculty of Science and
Literature
&
Faculty of Economics and
Administrative Sciences



Süleyman Demirel
University
Isparta, Turkey

Faculty of Law and Social
Sciences
The off-campus
in Stalowa Wola



The John Paul II Catholic
University of Lublin

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF
SOCIAL WORKERS
DOLJ BRANCH



Hosted by:

GoREF –
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Research
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References
Network
<http://goref.ro>



Terre des hommes



Editors:

Cristina Ilie Goga

Emilia Maria Sorescu

Alexandra Porumbescu

Andreea Mihaela Niță

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

of the

Forum on Studies of Society (FSS)

International Conference on
Social Sciences and Humanities

31st of March 2016
Craiova, Romania

Editura Sitech

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Andreea Mihaela Niță (editors)- Craiova: Sitech, 2016

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International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities

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The welcoming message of the organizing committee

Esteemed participants,

The first edition of the Forum on Studies of Society (FSS) International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities is organized by the University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Specializations: Sociology and Social Work, Romania, in co-operation with National College of Social Workers-Branch Dolj, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Department of Social Work, University of Bucharest, Romania, Faculty of Philosophy and Faculty of Economics, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University, Bulgaria and Faculty of Science and Literature and Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey and The Off-Campus Faculty of Law & Social Sciences in Stalowa Wola, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland.

The international conference Forum on Studies of Society (FSS) was included and indexed in 7 international databases and services, and it provides the authors with the opportunity to publish the results of their research in scientific journals indexed in international databases and collective volumes.

Aiming to create a space for discussing different approaches related to social sciences and humanities, the conference is structured in seven main sessions, including over 120 communications from 140 participants representing 8 countries.

We welcome you in Craiova and express our hope that the proceedings of this Conference will be of great interest for all the participants.

Organizing Committee

Forum on Studies of Society

International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities

Dean`s welcoming message

Dear colleagues and guests,

On behalf of the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Craiova, it is my pleasure and honor to welcome you in Craiova for the first edition of the International Conference Forum on Studies of Society.

The argument in initiating this Conference is to create a forum for debating a large spectrum of topics of great interest to society, aiming to create a network of professionals in the fields of social studies and humanities.

The international indexing of the conference, along with the wide variety of publication options available to the participants, regardless their field of study, will surely contribute to the increase of the international visibility of our research in the fields of social sciences and humanities, while the network of 140 professors and researchers is expected to continue this resultful collaboration for the years to come.

It is pleasing to see that starting with the first edition the conference, the Forum on Studies of Society has gathered many guests, not only from the most important universities and research institutes in Romania, but also from abroad. As Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, I am proud that all our specializations are present in this conference: from Sociology and Social work to International Relations and European Studies or Political Science, including History and Philosophy, and that our professors are involved in presenting the results of their research in this conference. I hope you will enjoy this cultural event held in Craiova.

Assoc. Prof., Ionuț Virgil Șerban, Ph.D.

Dean,

Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova

About the Forum on Studies of Society (FSS)

Conference Theme and participation basis

The first edition of the **"Forum on Studies of Society (FSS)" International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities** is organized by the University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Specializations: Sociology and Social Work, Romania, in co-operation with National College of Social Workers-Branch Dolj, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Department of Social Work, University of Bucharest, Romania, Faculty of Philosophy and Faculty of Economics, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University, Bulgaria and Faculty of Science and Literature and Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey and The Off-Campus Faculty of Law & Social Sciences in Stalowa Wola, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland.

The purpose of the Conference is to create a forum for debating topics of great interest to society, thus, trying to expand the network of interested stakeholders and extend the ground for best practice exchanges from different institutions and various domains.

The Conference aims to bring together already involved key actors as well as engaged participants, representatives of academic, economic and social partners to discuss and exchange their experiences and research results on different aspects of Social and Humanistic Science. Based on the multi-field methodology-encompassing, interdisciplinary character of the Conference, we strongly encourage potential participants and stakeholders with background and research interests in the fields of Sociology and Social Work, European Studies, International Relations and Security. There are currently numerous challenges to be tackled in approaching past and present subjects on society.

The rationale for the Conference relies on initiating reflection and launching debates on the following main topics: Sociology and Social Work, European Studies, International Relations and Security Studies, Political Sciences, History and Philosophy.

About the Forum on Studies of Society (FSS)

Structure of the Conference sessions

The conference sessions for paper presentations are as follows:

Session 1: Sociology: *"New social realities"*

Session 2: Social Work: *"Social workers towards an undivided humanity"*

Session 3: European studies: *"United in diversity"*

Session 4: International Relations and Security Studies: *"Towards a new world order"*

Session 5: Political Science: *"Europeanization, policy-making and institutional change"*

Session 6: History: *"History and Politics through time"*

Session 7: Philosophy: *"Contemporary Philosophical Issues"*

The Conference sessions welcome papers approaching theoretical studies and empirical research, good practice examples or lessons learnt in practice.

Conference Themes, Topic Descriptions and Sessions

Session 1: Sociology: "New social realities"

In the context of new social realities, social phenomena and processes contain unique aspects and challenges that must be exploited in theoretical debates. Different cultural communities develop distinctly paths for their own "welfare status" and adopt different strategies and lifestyles. Bad things happen in nowadays society, like political and economic turbulence which has destabilized communities and dislocated individual lives, or good things like the the extension of new technologies which is creating possibilities for new forms of interpersonal relationships, as well as a revival of grassroots community and political engagement. In this new reality, sociological debate and the formation or strengthening of specialist networks, could contribute to both wider public engagement and policy-making.

Papers on the subject may address the following:

- citizenship, ethnicity and migration
- gender studies
- cooperation and coordination mechanisms in partnership agreements
- judicial sociology
- culture, mass media, social media and communication
- labour market
- families and relationships
- social integration
- social structure
- sociological theory
- sociology of art
- sociology of education
- sociology of religion

Session 2: Social Work: "Social workers towards an undivided humanity"

Social Work session has the same "motto" with the "World Social Work Day", given that this conference takes place during the month of this celebration: "Societies thrive when the dignity and rights of all peoples are respected: Social workers towards an undivided humanity".

The present society, with its primordial desire to create economic performance, unfortunately, overshadows the risks of marginalization and gross inequality along with social exclusion.

Conference Themes, Topic Descriptions and Sessions

Therefore, the debates on these issues are essential. Papers addressing aspects of the theory of social work, and research results on topics such as the following are expected:

- challenges in social policies
- deontological aspects
- development of social policies in different social, economic and political contexts
- human rights and social justice
- intervention methods
- indigenization and globalization in social work
- problems related to disability
- protection and child wellbeing
- social work education

Session 3: European studies: "United in diversity"

Facing an era of new challenges, the European Union needs to prove both its members and other international partners that it is still a viable construction, bringing together in one voice the interests of 28 countries. Nowadays, Europe needs to find the responses of the states and the continent's collective institutions to the challenges posed by the several crises it has faced, thus creating a series of contradictions—many of which reiterate large questions from Europe's past, while also affecting the ability of social forces to imagine possible futures.

This panel invites contributions addressing the following issues:

- cultural Identities in Europe
- economic or social integration in the EU
- EU Cohesion Policy - future challenges today
- legitimacy and European foreign policy
- rethinking European neighborhoods
- regulation and the business environment in Europe
- social and cultural challenges of migration in EU
- the balance of powers and division of competences between the EU and the Member States

Conference Themes, Topic Descriptions and Sessions

Session 4: *International Relations and Security Studies: "Towards a new world order"*

In the international context of world politics post-9/11, many of the analyses on international relations focus on arguing on the relationship between security and the ways in which various types of threats can impact on the respect of presumed democratic politics.

We invite paper proposals addressing the field of international relations and related questions about security politics in different areas from a theoretical, empirical or normative perspective

- building contemporary foreign policy
- building diplomatic tools to address new types of threats
- global interests and regional policies
- inter-organizational contributions to global order
- regional and global alliances
- security politics: from conceptual framework to practice

Session 5: *Political Science: "Europeanization, policy-making and institutional change"*

The section Europeanization, social services and institutional change aims at gathering seminal scientific researches that help explain the convergence or divergence of policy-making using international, European or corporatist governance models in assessing institutional continuity or discontinuity dynamics. Institutions as rules of the game shape behaviors, perceptions and expectations. The panel unites studies on forms and patterns of coordination, steering and guidance at community, sector, regional, societal, national, supranational European and/or international levels. Institutional change in governance, either incremental or spectacular, is approached towards the understanding of decision-making processes in collective issues in the realm of politics, justice and public administration reform, security policies, public policies reform balancing between European and national or local mechanisms and solutions.

Papers on the subject may explore the following:

- innovative methods of research in political sciences
- national legislatives, executives and European governance
- political parties and ideologies
- political power and cultures

Conference Themes, Topic Descriptions and Sessions

- public opinion, voting and elections
- security studies

Session 6: History: "History and Politics through time"

In the XXI-th century the study of history without politics and vice versa is an incomplete approach. The two disciplines are complementary, highlighting contemporary political problems from a historical perspective and investigating past from a political perspective.

A debate over history issues is welcome because nowadays many problems (political, social, economic etc.) can find their solution through careful analysis of the events that took place through time.

Papers addressing aspects of the history and politics, and research results on topics such as the following are expected:

- historical personalities
- international relations
- international organizations
- national identity vs. globalization
- political parties
- political regimes
- state and society

Session 7: Philosophy: "Contemporary Philosophical Issues"

This panels deals with novel and controversial issues in contemporary philosophy and humanities, such as:

- Attitudes and mentalities
- Autonomy, individualism, revolution
- Discourse, ethics, communication
- Identity and otherness
- Knowledge and Society
- Ontology of the virtual
- Philosophy of Social Sciences
- Philosophy of film
- Religion and politics

International Indexing and abstracting

Forum on Studies of Society (FSS) International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities -2016 was included and indexed in:

- Elsevier, Global Events List:

<http://www.globaleventslist.elsevier.com/events/2016/03/forum-on-studies-of-society-fssinternational-conference-on-social-sciences-and-humanities>

- GoREF, Indexed Conferences:

<http://goref.ro/conferences-and-proceedings/goref-index-conferences/>

- Conferences International:

<http://conferences-in.com/conference/romania/2016/europe/forum-studies-society-fssinternational-conference-social-sciences-humanities/>

- Conference Index:

<https://index.conferencesites.eu/conference/9068/forum-on-studies-of-society-fss-internationalconference-on-social-sciences-and-humanities>

-Web of Conference:

http://www.webofconferences.org/index.php?option=com_conference&task=search&type=conference&lang=en

- Conal. Conference Alerts:

<http://www.conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=168449>

-Scientific Indexing Services (SIS), USA:

<http://www.sindexs.org/Conflist.aspx?ID=525>

Conference Agenda

09.00-10.30

ARRIVAL OF THE PARTICIPANTS AND REGISTRATION

(Location: House of the University, Unirii Street, no. 57)

Coffee reception

10.30 -11.00

WELCOMING NOTES AND CONFERENCE OPENING SPEECHES

(ON THE RECORD, MEDIA COVERAGE)

Welcoming Address:

(Location: **House of the University, "Mihai Eminescu" Hall**)

Ionuț Șerban

Associate professor Ph.D, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences,
University of Craiova, Romania

Adrian Dan

Associate professor Ph.D, Head of the Social Work Department, Faculty
of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Romania

Emilia- Maria Sorescu

Lecturer, PhD, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova /
President of the Dolj Branch of National College of Social Workers,
Romania

Rossen Roussev

Associate professor, PhD, University of Veliko Turnovo "St. St. Cyril
and Methodius," Bulgaria / Kazakh-British Technical University,
Almaty, Kazakhstan

Songül Sallan Gül

Professor, PhD, Süleyman Demirel University, Faculty of Science and
Literature, Isparta, Turkey (on-line intervention)

Hüseyin Gül

Professor, PhD, Süleyman Demirel University, Faculty of Economics
and Administrative Sciences, Isparta, Turkey (on-line intervention)

Piotr T. Nowakowski

Associate professor, Hab, PhD, John Paul II Catholic University of
Lublin, Off-Campus Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Stalowa Wola,
Poland (on-line intervention)

Conference Agenda

11.00 - 12.45

THEMATIC SESSIONS

(Location: House of the University' Halls)

PANEL 1: Sociology: "New social realities" & Social Work: "Social workers towards an undivided humanity" ("Mihai Eminescu" Hall)

Panel Moderators:

Eugenia Udangiu, Associate professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Gabriel Pricină, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Veronica Gheorghiiță, Assistant professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Panelists :

- **Costela Iordache**, Associate Professor, PhD., University of Craiova, Romania

The scholar education of the Rroma community in Dolj county, between desideratum and reality

- **Adrian Dan**, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania & **Oana Banu**, PhD. Student, Romanian Academy of Sciences, Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romania & **Marian Ursan**, Assistant Professor, Ph.D., University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania

Fighting for finding the way to be heard: the voices of excluded youngsters. A photovoice exercise in Vulturilor street, Bucharest

- **Maria Pescaru**, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Pitești, Romania

Family education benchmarks and actual practice

- **Dan Ioan Mihail**, Priest, Lecturer, PhD, University "1 Decembrie 1918", Alba Iulia, Romania

Experienced Social Action

- **Cristina Roxana Radu**, Associate Professor, PhD, Faculty of Law, University of Craiova, Romania

Personnel acting in the system of social assistance and legal status of the social assistant: ethical and professional issues

- **Valentin Fulger**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Petroșani, Romania

The reciprocity of the forms of conjugal violence. Case study Jiu Valley

Conference Agenda

- **Eugenia Udangiu**, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Science, Romania

Mechanisms of Trust Enhancing

- **Veronica Gheorghită**, Assistant Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Human Development in Romania

PANEL 2:European studies: "United in diversity"& Political Science: "Europeanization, policy-making and institutional change" ("Alexandru Piru" Hall)

Panel Moderators:

Mirela Anghel, Lecturer, PhD, University of Bucharest, Romania

Mihaela Bărbieru, Assistant Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Denisa Dragomir, Research Assistant, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Panelists

- **Valentina Marinescu**, Professor, PhD, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, Romania

Practical aspects of direct democracy in Romania after 1989: Challenges for theory and research

- **Dumitru Beldiman**, PhD candidate, University of Craiova, Doctoral School of Social Sciences, Romania & **Stepan Oana Maria**, PhD candidate, University of Craiova, Doctoral School of Social Sciences, Romania

The cohesion policy of the European Union: alternative funding mechanisms of the Romanian economy

- **Giugăl Aurelian**, Lecturer, Ph.D., University of South-East Europe Lumina, Romania

The 2008 and 2012 Parliamentary Elections: Electoral Law and its Elusive Effects

- **Andreea Zamfira**, Lecturer, PhD, University of South-East Europe Lumina, Bucharest, Romania

Today Romanian Public Television's Discourse on the Romanian Germans' *Heimat* and their National Self-representations

- **Emanuel Copilaș**, Assistant Professor, PhD, West University of Timisoara, Romania

The politics of history: Romanian national communism as 'invented tradition' (1965-1989)

Conference Agenda

- **Ciprian G. Nițu**, Assistant Professor, PhD, West University of Timișoara, Romania

The policy of the European Union on migration for development. Closing the gap between rhetoric and outcomes

- **Stepan Oana Maria**, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania & **Dumitru Beldiman**, PhD, University of Craiova, Doctoral School of Social Sciences, Romania

European Union cohesion policy and its role on the future development of Romania

- **Anca Parmena Olimid**, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Sharing Intelligent Security, Enabling Good Governance: Evaluating Social and Political Impacts of the Adoption of a New European Security Strategy (ESS)

- **Cătălina Maria Georgescu**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Post-Communist Transition to Democracy: a Discussion of Romania's Paths through the Lens of EU Governance

- **Mihaela Bărbieru**, Researcher III, PhD., C.S. Nicolăescu-Plopșor Social and Humanistic Research Institute, Romanian Academy/ Assistant Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Romanian Post-December Electoral System Changes: Advantages and Disadvantages

PANEL 3: International Relations and Security Studies: "Towards a new world order" & History: "History and Politics through time" ("Nicolae Iorga" Hall)

Panel Moderators:

Marusia Cîrstea, Associate professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Constanțiu Dinulescu, Associate professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Alexandra Porumbescu, Assistant professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Panelists

- **Osiac Daniela**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Letters, Romania

New Strategy for World Peace: UN „Education for Peace” Program

Conference Agenda

- **Cristiana Vilcea**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Department of Geography, Romania & **Marius Stoica**, Student, University of Craiova, Department of Geography, Romania

European crisis and international terrorism generated by the Syrian conflict

- **Constanțiu Dinulescu**, Associate Professor, PhD, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania

A representative of the XVIIth century's European thinking school—Jean Amos Comenius

- **Marusia Cîrstea**, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Political and diplomatic developments and territorial cohesion in Europe (1933-1939) - reflected in the reports of some Romanian attaché within the Legation in London

- **Viorel Ghenea**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

National Symbols and National Identity

- **Cristinel Trandafir**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Foundation of scientific knowledge: history, sociology, philosophy

- **Cristea Oana**, MA Student, National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Bucharest, Romania

From human to national security in the context of European Migrant Crisis

PANEL 4: Philosophy: “Contemporary Philosophical Issues“ (Green Hall)

Panel Moderators:

Adriana Neacșu, Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Cătălin Stănciulescu, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Panelists

- **Rossen Roussev**, Associate Professor, PhD, “St. St. Cyril and Methodius”, University of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria/ Kazakh-British Technical University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Being Human vs. Being Machine: On the Philosophical Significance of the Debate on Artificial Intelligence for Understanding Our Relation to Technology

Conference Agenda

- **Alexandru Racu**, PhD, Research Center for Modern Political Thought, Romania

Catholic Social Doctrine and the Secular Left - Where do they agree and where do they disagree?

- **Răduț Seliște Marcel**, Priest, PhD Candidate, University of Craiova, Faculty of Theology, Romania

The anthropology of Saint Maximus the Confessor - a way to defining *Homo Europaeus* as *Homo Europaeus Christianus*

- **Anca Simitopol**, PhD, Research Center for Modern Political Thought, Romania

Two Types of French Utopian Socialism

- **Adriana Neacșu**, Professor Hab., PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

The issue of historical progress in Lucian Blaga's work

- **Catalin Stănciulescu**, Lecturer, PhD, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania

J. Stout and R. Rorty on "the appeal to authority" in the Public Square

12.45 - 13.30

COFFEE BREAK AND SNACKS

(Location: House of the University' Garden)

13.30 – 15.15

THEMATIC SESSIONS

(Location: House of the University' Halls)

PANEL 1: Sociology: "New social realities" & Social Work: "Social workers towards an undivided humanity" ("Alexandru Piru" Hall)

Panel Moderators:

Andreea Mihaela Niță, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Gabriela Motoi, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Panelists

- **Florin Lazăr**, Professor, PhD, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania & **Gaba Daniela**, PhD student, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania & **Pirneci Oana**, PhD student, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania &

Conference Agenda

Georgiana-Cristina Rentea, Lecturer, PhD, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania
& **Mihai Anca**, PhD student, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania

One Convention - two approaches on child protection: Romania and Norway compared

- **Silvia Branea**, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Bucharest, Romania & **Valentina Marinescu**, Professor, PhD, University of Bucharest, Romania

Building professional framings through the reception of TV series by Romanian police officers

- **Mirela Anghel**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania

Women – Victims of Violence in Public Sphere

- **Luminița Ionescu**, Research Assistant, PhD, Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romania

The access to education of disabled people at high school and university level

- **Mihaela–Gabriela Păun**, PhD candidate, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Letters, Doctoral School, Romania

The Unseen communicating through images

- **Gabriela Motoi**, Lecturer, PhD, Faculty of Social Science, University of Craiova, Romania

The city as a social laboratory. Park and Brugges theories on urban life

- **Mihaela Cristina Pârvu**, PhD candidate, University of Craiova, Romania

The role of civil society in fighting the exclusion of disadvantaged children in Romania

- **Roșu Călin**, PhD Student, University of Craiova, Romania

Modern age of Great Migrations: pragmatic solutions

Conference Agenda

PANEL 2:European studies: "United in diversity"& Political Science: "Europeanization, policy-making and institutional change" (Green Hall)

Panel Moderators:

Cristina Ilie Goga, Assistant Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Denisa Dragomir, Research Assistant, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Panelists

- **Ovidiu Mihail Călinescu**, Judicial Counsellor, Trade Registry Dolj, Romania

Institutional Adaptation and Legal Reform of the Trade Registry in Romania: Facts, Figures and Outcomes

- **Ionuț Șerban**, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Today's immigration issues a threat to Europe's societal security?

- **Radu-Cristian Petcu**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Social Sciences Faculty, Romania

Normative considerations on governance of transcultural co-production of European memory and identity

- **Cosmin Lucian Gherghe**, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Permanent Electoral Authority Romania: Institutional Changes in between Legal Standards and Transition's Exigencies in Post-Communist Romania

- **Eugenia Udangiu**, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Science, Romania

Richard Rorty and the Liberal Utopia

- **Mihaela Dana Ignat**, Assistant Professor, PhD, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Romania & **Camelia Medeleanu**, Lecturer, PhD, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Romania

Achievements and Prospects of the Absorption of Structural and Cohesion Funds under the Impact of the Global Crisis.

Conference Agenda

PANEL 3: International Relations and Security Studies: "Towards a new world order" & History: "History and Politics through time" ("Nicolae Iorga" Hall)

Panel Moderators:

Eugenia Udangiu, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Alexandra Porumbescu, Assistant Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Panelists

- **Ionuț Șerban**, Associate Professor, PhD

Diplomatic relations between Romania and Italy (1956-1959)

- **Alexandra Porumbescu**, Assistant Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania,

Revisiting the arguments of realism in building common security policies

- **Adi Schwarz**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

The Jewish Question in Romania during 1856-1866

- **Cristina Ilie Goga**, Assistant Professor, PhD, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova

The Romanian detention system during the Modern period: legal and practical issues

- **Alexandra Porumbescu**, Assistant Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Shifts of foreign policies in the Cold War era. From the threat of containment to the challenges of the post soviet democracies

- **Denisa-Victoria Dragomir**, Research Assistant, Ph.D., University of Craiova

Aspects of the Romanian-Spanish relations in 1881

Conference Agenda

13.30 – 15.15

JOINT PANEL FOR SOCIAL WORKERS: Social Work days 2016

“Societies thrive when the dignity and rights of all peoples are respected. Social workers toward an undivided humanity”

(“Mihai Eminescu” Hall)

Panel Moderators:

Adrian Dan, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Bucharest, Romania

Florin Lazăr, Professor, PhD, University of Bucharest, Romania

Emilia-Maria Sorescu, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Participants

Social workers from National College of Social Workers, Dolj Branch

15.15 - 15.45

COFFEE BREAK AND SNACKS

15.45-17.30

THEMATIC SESSIONS

(Location: House of the University’ Halls)

Panel 1: Sociology: ”New social realities” & Social Work: ”Social workers towards an undivided humanity”(”Mihai Eminescu” Hall)

Panel Moderators:

Cristina Ilie Goga, Assistant professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Viorel Ghenea, Lecturer , PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Cristinel Trandafir, Lecturer, PhD,University of Craiova, Romania

Panelists

- **Alexandrina Bădescu**, Restorer, Lecturer, PhD,University of Craiova, Faculty of Theology, Department of Sacred Art, Romania
- **&Maria-Valentina Dudu**, Restorer,University of Bucharest, Faculty of Art History,Department of Conservation and Restoration, Romania

General aspects regarding the conservation and restoration of movable religious

Conference Agenda

- **Andreea Mihaela Niță**, Lecturer, PhD., Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania & **Cristina Ilie Goga**, Assistant Professor, PhD, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania

Cultural values of urban population. Case study: Cultural values of the Romanians in the regions South-West Oltenia, South-Walachia and West

- **Nistor Gheorghita**, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania

Education of children: access to services, factors and conditions of exclusion

- **Emilia Sorescu**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Being a good enough parent. Assessing parenting skills in social work

- **Mihaela Ștefan**, Assistant Professor, PhD, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania

Types of conflict in social work Case study: the Day center program

- **Alexandra Porumbescu**, Assistant Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Social Sciences Faculty, Romania

Theoretical approaches in the study of international migration. Migration networks

- **Daniel Alin Olimid**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Horticulture, Romania

Demographic Issues, Social Representations and Standards of Care of the Oral Cancer Screening in Dolj County (2010-2014)

- **Valentina Rujoiu**, Associate professor, PhD, University of Bucharest, faculty of Sociology and Social Work & **Octavian Rujoiu**, Associate professor, PhD, Department of Philosophy and Social and Human Sciences, Bucharest University of Economic Studies

Human-Animal Bond in Romanian Social Work

- **Silviu-Dorin Georgescu**, PhD Candidate, University of Craiova, Faculty of Economy and Business Administration, Romania

Strategic Options at Organizational and Business Unit Levels: Perceptions' Analyses of Romanian Courier Operators

- **Gabriel Sorescu**, Priest, PhD Candidate, University of Craiova, Faculty of Theology, Romania

Conference Agenda

Social work within Christian denominations - love of neighbor, mission or proselytism?

- **Gabriel Pricină**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Correlations of socio-economic individual conditions potential employment of persons from vulnerable groups

- **Vali Ștefania Ileana-Niță**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Law, Romania & **Cristina Ilie Goga**, Assistant professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

How do inmates adapt to the prison environment? From theory to empirical evidence

- **Andreea Mihaela Niță**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Craiova, Romania

The training impact on the labor market. Case Study: Mapping the labor market in Dolj County during 2015

15.45-17.30

THEMATIC SESSIONS via GoREF

(Location: University of Craiova' Halls)

PANEL 1: Sociology: "New social realities" & Social Work: "Social workers towards an undivided humanity"
("C. Radulescu Motru" Hall)

Panel Moderators:

Mirela Anghel, Lecturer, PhD, University of Bucharest, Romania

Gheorhiță Veronica, Assistant Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Panelists

- **Sonya Budeva**, Associate Professor, PhD, "St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo, Faculty of Economics, Bulgaria

Professional deformations in social work: Burnout and Secondary traumatic stress

- **Piotr T. Nowakowski**, Associate Professor, Hab, PhD, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Off-Campus Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Stalowa Wola, Poland

Selected aspects of overprotectiveness in family

Conference Agenda

- **Irida Agolli (Nasufi)**, Associate Professor, PhD, Tirana University, Faculty of Social Science, Albania & **Artur Rada**, Lecturer, PhD, Tirana University, Faculty of Social Science, Albania

Barriers during the practice of inclusive education; the importance of parental involvement in working with children with disabilities

- **Teodorescu Gheorghe**, Professor, PhD, "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași, Romania

Entrepreneurial citizenship and community development

- **Gert Hurkmans**, MSc Natural sciences, Asturiacenter of adult education in Minderhout, Belgium

Mentoring teachers in prison education - a comparative analysis of practises in 7 european prison facilities with educational programs

- **Deaconu Alexandra**, PhD student, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

The issue of domestic violence in the current context

- **Adesoji Oni**, Senior Lecturer PhD, University of Lagos, Faculty of Education, Department of Educational Foundations, Akoka-Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria & **Chinyere Augusta Nwajiuba**, Senior Lecturer, Ph.D, Imo State University, Faculty of Education, Department of Education Foundations, Owerri, Nigeria & **Ngozi P. Nwosu**, Ph.D, Nasarawa State University, Faculty of Education, Department of Educational Foundations, Keffi, Nigeria

Influence of Teachers' Motivation on Teachers' Productivity in Nigerian Secondary Schools

- **Remus Runcan**, PhD, West University of Timișoara, Romania

Virtual Communication on Facebook and Sexual Libertinism

- **Veronika Spasova**, Assistant Professor, PhD, Medical University, Medical College, Bulgaria & **Kalina Kancheva**, Assistant Professor, PhD, Medical University, Medical College, Bulgaria

Providing social services – opportunity to increase quality of life to disability people in small settlements

- **Songül Sallan Gül**, Professor, PhD, Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey & **Hüseyin Gül**, Professor, PhD, Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey

Disability and Home Care of Persons with Disability (PWDs) in Turkey

- **Vădăsteanu Cristina Ileana**, Assistant professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Legislative measures on violence against women

Conference Agenda

- **Jadwiga Daszykowska**, Associate Professor PhD Hab, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Off-Campus Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Stalowa Wola, Poland & **Mirosław Rewera**, Assistant Professor, PhD, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Off-Campus Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Stalowa Wola, Poland

Innovative changes in the Polish higher schools

- **Dogaru Mariana**, Associated Lecturer, PhD, Polytechnic University of Bucharest, Romania & **Neacșu Ioan**, Professor, PhD, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Romania

Family economic level risk factor in influencing student achievement in schools from rural areas. Developing resilience to students with low economic level from schools in rural area

- **Juliana Ajdini**, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Tirana, Albania & **Erika Bejko**, PhD, University of Tirana, Albania

Challenges of returnees immigrants in Albania

- **Corman Sorina**, Lecturer, PhD, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania & **Mihaela-Dana Bucuță**, Associate Professor, PhD, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania & **Ana Raluca Sassu**, Associate Professor, PhD, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania & **Morar Silviu**, Professor, PhD, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania

Discrimination of Roma Population in the Romanian Healthcare System: the Perspective of Medical Students

- **Patricia Runcan**, Lecturer, PhD, West University of Timișoara, Faculty of Sociology and Psychology, Romania & **Mihai Bogdan Iovu**, Lecturer, PhD, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Child of the 21st Century

- **Neagu Carmen-Mariana**, PhD. Student, University of Bucharest, Doctoral School of Sociology, Romania & **Stăiculescu Ana Rodica**, Professor, PhD, University of Bucharest, Doctoral School of Sociology, Romania

Syncretism of the roles and status in the manifestation of anti-social behavior of women

- **Arinola Agness Aguda Oluwo**, PhD, University of Lagos, Faculty of Education, Akoka-Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria & **Adesoji Oni**, Ph.D,

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University of Lagos, Faculty of Education, Department of Educational Foundations, Akoka-Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria

Impact of Self Esteem and Marital Status on the Desire to Attain Economic Empowerment among Women in South West, Nigeria

- **Ana Majko**, PhD Student, University of Tirana, Faculty of Social Science, Tirana, Albania

Situation in classroom settings of children with ADHD in Tirana

- **Mihai Predescu**, Associate Professor, PhD, West University of Timisoara, Romania

The Inclusion of Students with Disabilities in Universities from Timisoara

- **Artur Rada**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Tirana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Albania & **Irida Agolli (Nasufi)**, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Tirana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Albania & **Stela Kosova**, BA Student, University of Tirana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Albania

The social inclusion of people with disabilities in Albania

- **Songül Sallan Gül**, Professor, PhD, Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey & **Ayşe Nur Örümcü**, PhD Student, Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey

Questioning women entrepreneurship and empowerment in Turkey

- **Margarita Kaleynska**, Ph.D. Candidate, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria

Teaching Civil Education through Social Media

- **Viorica Bobic**, Lecturer, PhD, "Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania

Educational programs and their role in preventing addictive behaviors at students

- **Corman Sorina**, Lecturer, PhD, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Faculty of Social and Humanistic Science, Romania

Beneficiaries or clients in Social Work

- **Yuliya Yordanova Pulova-Ganeva**, Associate professor, PhD, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University, Bulgaria

Social and demographic characteristics of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Bulgaria

- **Ayşe Alican Şen**, Assistant Professor, PhD, Kırklareli University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Sociology, Kırklareli, Turkey & **Songül Sallan Gül**, Professor, PhD, Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey

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Policies on Domestic Violence in Turkey

- **Pobeda Vassileva Loukanova**, Lecturer, PhD, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria

Systemic or Parametric Reform in the Bulgarian Labour Market Policies during the Crisis?

- **Eugen Baican**, Lecturer, PhD, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Employability of vulnerable people in the labor market: a multi-perspective research in Romania

- **Veronika Duci, Lecturer, PhD**, University of Tirana, Department of Social Work and Social Policy, Faculty of Social Sciences, Albania & **Izela Tahsini, Associate Professor, PhD**, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tirana, Department of Social Work and Social Policy, Albania

Social workers role in psychosocial oncology: the case of cancer caregivers

- **Elena Cocoş (Basarb), PhD Candidate**, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Romanian education: challenges, issues, disputes

- **Pădureanu Mariana, PhD Student**, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

European examples of good practice in preventing and combating rape

- **Delia Stefenel**, Assistant professor, PhD, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania

Linking migrants' interpersonal communication to acculturation: the example of Romanian minority in Greece

- **Teodora Todorova**, Assistant Professor, PhD, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University, Faculty of Economics, Department of Organization and Methods of Social Activities, Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria

Social entrepreneurship – a social policy challenge

- **Pogan (Ditescu) Livia Dana**, PhD Candidate, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Balancing Family Life and Career

- **Abdilcelil Koç**, Lecturer, PhD, Suleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey

Minimum Wage Analysis in Some OECD Countries in the Neo-liberal Era

Conference Agenda

- **Emilia Sorescu**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania & **Andreea-Mihaela Niță**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania & **Cristina Ilie Goga**, Assist. Prof., PhD, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania

The psychological violence in schools. A comparative study between Romania and Turkey

- **Pleșa Roxana**, Lecturer, PhD, University of Petroșani, Romania

The Impact of Elderly Loneliness on Satisfaction with Life

- **Enkeleda Sako**, PhD Student, Tirana University, Faculty of Social Science, Albania

Dyslexia: History of Definition and Identification

- **Milena Hristava Yorgova**, Associate professor, PhD, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University, Faculty of Economics, Department of Organization and Methods of Social Activities, Veliko Turnavo, Bulgaria

Social services for older disabled people: choices and rights

- **Marinela Carmen Grigore**, Lecturer, PhD, "Ovidius" University of Constanța, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Psychology and Social Work Department, Romania

Aspects of substitute family assesment - integrated approach

- **Stela Stoyanova**, Associate professor, PhD, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Turnavo, Bulgaria

Evolution of social and health market in Bulgaria

- **Dogaru Mariana**, Associated Lecturer, PhD, Polytechnic University of Bucharest, Romania & **Anghel Alina**, Lecturer, Phd, Valahia University, Târgoviște, Romania

Intercultural education in multiethnic schools

- **Pavelescu Amalia**, Associate Professor, PhD, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania

The Social Work and Aging in Romania

- **Alin Croitoru**, Lecturer, PhD, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania

Romanian entrepreneurial behaviors abroad: how important is the destination?

PANEL 2: European studies: "United in diversity" & Political Science: "Europeanization, policy-making and institutional change" & International Relations and Security Studies: "Towards a new

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**world order” &History:”History and Politics through
time&Philosophy: “Contemporary Philosophical Issues“
("I. C. Brătianu” Hall)**

Panel Moderators:

Adriana Neacșu, Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Alexandra Porumbescu, Assistant Professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

Panelists

- **Hüseyin Gül**, Professor, PhD, Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey

What kind of a Public Administration for Turkey?

- **Blerina Xhakolli Recic**, Lecturer, PhD, “Aleksander Moisiu” University, Department of Psychology, Education Faculty, Durrës, Albania

Albania and the Albanian Society under the all-encompassing effect of international globalization

- **Engin Çenberci**, PhD Candidate, Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey

Euro’s Future and Grexit

- **Edvin Xhango**, MSc, European University of Tirana, Albania

Tax charge and opportunities of the garment business in Albania

- **Petya Petrova**, Associate Professor, PhD, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria

Society Changes Accountancy

- **Edvin Xhango**, MSc, European University of Tirana, Albania

Tariff, Revenue and Custom Reform in Albania

- **Stefka Dacheva**, Professor, PhD, Institute of regional projects, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria

Synergetic zones and ethnic-religious determinants of enterprise

- **Teodora Kaleynska**, Associate Professor, PhD, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria

Citizens’ Participation in Decision-Making In Europe – where we stand?

- **BuğraÖzer**, Associate Professor, PhD, Celal Bayar University Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Manisa, Turkey
&**Cafer Tayyar Karadağ**, MA, Uludağ University, Faculty of

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Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of International Relations, Bursa, Turkey

The legacy of Ostpolitik in German foreign policy in a general context of EU security policy

- **Silviu – Constantin Nedelcu**, Ph.D Candidate, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Letters, Doctoral School, Romania

Saint Denis the Little: founder of Christian era

- **Vihren Bouzov**, Professor, PhD, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo, Faculty of Philosophy, Bulgaria

On the Social Benefits of Knowledge

- **Momov Mitko**, Associate Professor, PhD, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria & **Patseva Mirena**, Associate Professor, PhD, St. Kliment Ohridski University, Sofia, Bulgaria

Longitudinal study of social and political attitude in Bulgaria

- **Bogdan Popoveniuc**, Associate Professor, PhD, University „Stefan cel Mare” of Suceava, Romania

The Fourth Person

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Session 1: Sociology: "New social realities"

Challenges of returnees immigrants in Albania

Juliana Ajdini, Associate Professor, PhD

University of Tirana, Albania

Erika Bejko, PhD

University of Tirana, Albania

Albanian society these last 25 years has faced with many challenges. However, one of them, probably the most important, is emigration. Although there is no exact number of immigrants over these years, it is noticed a return of some of them in Albania. Most of the returnees are individuals aged 50 to 60 years. This article aims to explore the reasons for their return and the way that they have followed to organize their new life. The objectives of the paper were to identify the perception of individuals aged 50 to 60 years about the challenges of living in Albania and the problems that they have face after returning from migration. The methodology used is that quality through in-depth interviews aimed to explore the emotions and feelings of the participants in the study. Study was conducted in Tirana city. Sample consisting of 17 participants, 9 males and 8 females, selected through the form of the snowball sampling. The study reached some interesting conclusions. Thus, participants of this study, point out that the desire to spend the last years close to relatives and memories of childhood have been a very strong motive to return to their country. They believe that with incomes earned while working as migrant and pension earned by age contribute to live better in their county than abroad. One of the recommendations of this study has to do with the development of support policies for the returnees' emigrants such as medical care and home services.

Employability of vulnerable people in the labor market: a multi-perspective research in Romania

Eugen Baican, Lecturer, PhD

Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

The paper presents the results of extensive research at national level in Romania, which aimed to identify and analyze the factors that restrict and the factors which increase employability in the labor market of people from vulnerable population categories. The wider context of this research aims making applied recommendation for the policies and

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employment services on the labor market for the vulnerable population categories.

Categories and number of subjects included in research:

1) People from vulnerable groups seeking employment or in increased risk of loss the employment:

- one focus group (8-10 subjects) in each of this six developing regions / counties,
- individual interviews by 1 in each of this six regions / counties (multiproblem vulnerable person, focusing on highly vulnerable categories).

2)Employers, owners and managers:

- 2 subjects for an individual interviews in each of this 6 regions / counties.

3) The local government with responsibility for employment and social inclusion:

- 1subject for an individual interviews in each of this 6 regions / counties.

4) Public Authorities / Private providers for services in employment and social inclusion:

- 2 subjects for an individual interviews in each of this 6 regions / counties.

5) Charities and specialized NGOs working in the field of employment and social inclusion:

- 1subject for an individual interviews in each of this 6 regions / counties.

6) Staffing of sites and volunteers involved CIS (Centres for Social Inclusion):

- 1subject for an individual interviews in each of this 6 regions / counties.

Briefly conclusions: The most important factors that restrict employability in the labor market of people from vulnerable population categories are:

- Reduced concern for education and professional qualification and deficit of social skills necessary for the labor market,

- Social assisted complacency, encouraged by the current legislation of social assistance,

- Atitudes deficit, lack of motivation, determination, realism and appropriate action for employment, habit with the life “from today to tomorrow”,

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- Discrimination and marginalization and selfdiscrimination and selfmarginalization (as self justifying process), on labor work;
- Low opening of the employers to this people and the deficit of legislation and public policies in this field.

Through specific actions focused on these problems and deficiencies in policies and services can act on the factors which increase employability in the labor market and social inclusion.

General aspects regarding the conservation and restoration of movable religious

Alexandrina Bădescu, Lecturer Restorer, PhD
Faculty of Theology, Department of Sacred Art, University of Craiova,
Romania

Maria-Valentina Dudu, Restorer
Faculty of Art History, Department of Conservation and Restoration,
University of Bucharest, Romania

Through the intervention of conservation-restoration one means restoring the efficiency of a product of human activity, product created mostly with a functional purpose. If the object is, through various circumstances, a work of art, its functionality goes to the background.

It is known that the degradation of the work of art is the effect of some processes with an uncontrolled development and various causes. These causes are interdependent, some creating favourable conditions for the entry into action of others. In some cases, the effect may occur later, after the action of the cause, and in other cases, it can extend long after its elimination. For this reason, the icons from the movable religious patrimony, painted on wood, it is necessary to conduct an analyse of the changes suffered in time, in order to decide the treatment and to act effectively upon the causes that had generated numerous and various degradations.

Because, in general, the religious patrimony objects are made in tempera or oil, on wood, they are intolerant to various factors of degradation that acted simultaneously. The causes that generated deteriorations in the structure of wood and the paint layer, are the result of both micro-climatic factors and physico-chemical, biological and anthropogenic ones. Thus, by identifying and delaying these factors and

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the different causes that generates objects degradation, one can ensure long-term protection of the entire collections of religious art.

Building professional framings through the reception of TV series by Romanian police officers

Silvia Branea, Associate Professor, PhD
University of Bucharest, Romania

Valentina Marinescu, Professor, PhD
University of Bucharest, Romania

Modern professional series have some features that bring new light on this type of media audience entertainment. Police TV dramas/series can outline a framing that is a kind of benchmark for the police officers in real life. This benchmark allows comparisons between their daily work and activities carried out under the scenarios on which TV series were built.

In Eastern Europe the research on extremely refined and segmented audiences is only at the beginning and the present proposal intends to fill an existing gap in empirical research.

The presentation is based on a survey (made through the questionnaires applied in face to face interactions). The research was carried out in 2013 in Bucharest on a sample of 55 persons, men and women aged between 20 and 50 years old. All respondents were employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (e.g. in different departments of Ministry of Internal Affairs). They were questioned in connection with police dramas they had followed, on their interests towards the characters from movies, and the degrees of similarities and differences between real life and fictionalised actions and characters were measured. This research uses analysis of the importance of socio-demographic audience characteristics and motivational values through research instruments like VALS (Values and Lifestyles) and integrated them in a new research instrument.

For the respondents (police officers) who were interviewed the comparisons with what was depicted in police TV dramas were assessed as disappointing, especially when considering the low level of equipment and materials they work with. Regarding procedures they declared more positive effects of the trainings and exchange of experience in the EU at which they took part as Romanian employees of

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Ministry of Internal Affairs. Another interesting aspect was the result of the fact that the police TV series broadcast by the Romanian televisions were almost entirely made in USA. Thus they had created for audience some frames of perception of the profession who were assessed as distant, as belonging to a different cultural perspective. Potential European producers of TV series (including Romanian) should use sociological research on the local audiences for understanding the difference in needs between East and West, North and South as distinct parts of a larger European audience.

Romanian education: challenges, issues, disputes

Elena Cocoş (Basarb), PhD Candidate
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania

School dropout continue to be one of the major problems of the Romanian education. While the EU wanted to reduce the school dropout rate up to 10 % by 2010 in Romania grows from year to year, reaching 20 % this year. The main reasons for Elvie Roman school leavers are choosing the wrong educational chain grade repetition rate or family precarious financial situation. No currently not stand better: of high school graduates, 49% have no high school diploma and a fifth of the students enrolled in compulsory education have abandoned their studies. Worse is that more than 16% of schoolchildren of class IV are unable to understand a written text. No Chapter kindergartens are not better: over 20% of children do not go to kindergartens because fewer seats.

In this situation, in terms of quality and efficiency of the educational system Romania ranks 47 of the 57 European countries where PISA test was applied. And although we stay short on education, officials boast superior quality of the educational system in Romania. The reason? The amounts invested in the system are increasingly higher.

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Innovative changes in the Polish higher schools

Jadwiga Daszykowska, Associate Professor, PhD Hab
John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Off-Campus Faculty of Law
and Social Sciences, Stalowa Wola, Poland

Mirosław Rewera, Assistant Professor, PhD
John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Off-Campus Faculty of Law
and Social Sciences, Stalowa Wola, Poland

Transformations of the modern world make it necessary to adapt education in many countries (including Poland) to European standards, and even to the world's ones. In higher education in Poland there is currently being observed the process of such changes (innovations) resulting from the entry into force of the Act of 18 March 2011 amending the Act - Law on Higher Education, the Law on Academic Degrees and Title and Degrees and Title in the field of art and certain other acts (Journal of Laws No. 84, item. 455). The areas referred to in the document, shall cover: management of education, new rules for scientific careers and the effectiveness of education. These changes are supposed to promote the growth of school autonomy and improve the quality of education. The authors of the paper bring closer solutions in this matter.

Intercultural education in multiethnic schools

Mariana Dogaru, Associated Lecturer, PhD
Polytechnic University of Bucharest, Romania

Anghel Alina, Lecturer, PhD
Valahia University, Târgoviște, Romania

The research we made took part in multiethnic schools from Romania (9 schools units from all 8 regions from Romania). The research was both quantitative and qualitative in order to identify intercultural dimensions developed within the school. It were applied over 400 questionnaires to the students from all ethnic structure of each school and it was analysed the messages and elements of intercultural education or vision developed (website, strategic project for institutional developing from each school).

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Many of multiethnic schools investigated only declare their intercultural vision and have no signs of a real promotion of this kind of education. Also, many of students feel discriminated because of the ethnic criteria. The investigation answer to the question: is it necessary an intercultural education in schools from Romania, especially in these one there are multiethnic schools? Is it necessary an education policy to be implemented?

Family economic level risk factor in influencing student achievement in schools from rural areas. Developing resilience to students with low economic level from schools in rural area

Mariana Dogaru, Associated Lecturer, PhD
Polytechnic University of Bucharest, Romania
Neacșu Ioan, Professor, PhD
Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences
University of Bucharest, Romania

The research we made took part in 10 school units from rural area and was about to identify the characteristics of academic optimism model implemented in school units. This model is promoted by Ohio University and is successful for developing the resilience for students from low economic level. So this kind of students cannot be supported by their families. In this respect, the school must support supplementary this children in order to obtain learning outcomes according to the curriculum. School supporting conducts to developing the resilience that means the force of each student to overcome their condition obtaining very good learning outcomes.

It were organized 10 interviewers with school principals, 10 focus-groups with parents and their students in risk and over 200 questionnaires applied to teachers from these schools.

The findings of the investigation were predictable because, these kind of students does succeed only by chance or by another chance they have, not because of the school, unfortunately.

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The reciprocity of the forms of conjugal violence. Case study Jiu Valley

Valentin Fulger, Lecturer, PhD
University of Petroșani, Romania

In the pages of our paper we wish to make a description of the current forms of domestic violence of the actual, former or presumed life partners towards each other, which led or have a high probability to lead to a divorce: emotional-verbal violence type, social violence and that provoked by the partner's infidelity, the use of children (where they exist) to "solve" some marital problems, physical violence. At the same time we have planned and resolved certain intra and intergroup comparisons regarding the received responses to be able to see how marital status influences the willingness to recognize that these events took and take place and how they influence the availability to divorce in the case of those that are currently not married (or singles, as we resorted to differentiate in their case by an arbitrarily chosen threshold: over 30 years old).

Strategic Options at Organizational and Business Unit Levels: Perceptions' Analyses of Romanian Courier Operators

Silviu-Dorin Georgescu, PhD Candidate
Faculty of Economy and Business Administration, University of Craiova,
Romania

Based on the most recent models of the Romanian courier operators' environment's strategic assessment, by combining both the external competitive environment analysis and the models of strategic analysis of the internal environment, this paper analyses the strategic approaches of Romanian courier operators. Both the research on customers' perceptions and the research on employees' perceptions were translated empirically through the questionnaire technique. Thus, establishing the two questionnaires as essential working tools and the processing of the collected data through the application at the level of natural and legal persons occupied a key role during the search conducted for the validation of the main research hypothesis according to which one could trace

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a set of preferred strategic options aimed at the growth and development of Romanian courier operators.

Human Development in Romania

Veronica Gheorghiuță, Assistant Professor, PhD
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania

Worldwide there is a constant concern to improve people's quality of life, so as to extend person's chances for a fulfilling life and to produce real progress on human development. Therefore, the aim is to adopt specific objectives that would contribute to eradicating poverty, improving health and combating disease, reducing mortality, eliminating gender inequality, ensuring access to education and sustainable development.

Frequently, human development is analyzed by the Human Development Index (HDI), a composite statistic of three indices: life expectancy, education and standard of living. This paper focuses on the ranking of European countries with respect to HDI values and their classification into three groups of countries according to human development level (high, medium, low). The article also highlights Romania's position in relation to the countries under review and the evolution of Human Development Index values. In addition, it gathers relevant data regarding human development from the perspective of the three indices and analyzes their trends.

Questioning Women Entrepreneurship and Empowerment in Turkey

Songül Sallan Gül, Professor, PhD
Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey
Ayşe Nur Örumcü, PhD Student
Süleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey

Women employment in Turkey is at the back rows in OECD countries, European and Middle Eastern countries. As women employment rates change between 62 % and 64% in OECD countries and European Union, this rate is about 27% in Turkey. The trend related to women entrepreneurship is nearly the same. In 2003 women entrepreneurs were 4% and self-employed women were 14% of all when compared to the men. In fact in 1980s and in 1990s women entrepreneurship was supported. Because entrepreneurship was considered a key factor in

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development in parallel with the adaptation of neo-liberal politics after the government had left the market and women entrepreneurship was supported in this context. Women entrepreneurship was accepted one of the ways of leaving out the economic crisis and increasing women employment under the effects of subsidies obtained by European Commission especially in 2000s. In spite of all these subsidies and policies the rate of women in employment was 30,3% and the rate of self employed women was 9% according to the figures released in 2014 by Turkish Bureau of Statistics (TUIK). In this paper gender dimension of women entrepreneurship and the role of entrepreneurship in women employment in Turkey is dealt with. Women employment is questioned in terms of effects of globalization on local economy, domestic relations, socio-economic and cultural dimensions of it considering experiences of Turkey and other countries. Lastly determinants of women empowerment is evaluated.

Mentoring teachers in prison education - A comparative analysis of practises in 7 European prison facilities with educational programs

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In this paper the participating partners make a comparative analysis of existing methodologies of mentoring teachers in prison education in 7 European facilities. Recent studies show that a mentoring program contributes to the quality of the practice of new and experienced teachers, not merely their retention in a special environment as a correctional facility (Hawley, 2013). Moreover, the experiences of each partner confirms that an ongoing, comprehensive mentoring program could go a long way toward achieving the broader potential of stimulating students and teachers towards prison education. This study wants to focus on two major kinds of support which are considered necessary by researchers and practitioners: psychological support and instruction-related support (Feiman-Nemser, 1999). Both categories of support have been found critical for new teachers who come to an array of new responsibilities with little time and few resources to direct toward transitioning into those responsibilities. Survey responses of this study show that in some European countries teachers are offered a relevant training during the first year on the job. These trainings cover areas that relate to the prison context, such as negotiating security

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matters, preventing burnout of teachers using motivation techniques and adapting materials for prisoners. Moreover, in some countries each prison has a prison education manager who supports the teachers with organizing the schedules, analyzing the prisoners' participation, providing appropriate professional training for teachers and planning the availability of work equipment.

How do inmates adapt to the prison environment? From theory to empirical evidence

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This paper aims to present the ways of adaptation of the inmates to the prison environment.

The first part of the article describes theoretically, the prison environment and the detainees' life, starting from the theories of deviance and the integration theories, and reaching legal description of the limitations imposed by the prison system.

The second part of the paper identifies, in practice, ways of adaptation of detainees, by presenting the results of a sociological research, conducted in the Maximum Security Penitentiary in Craiova, on a sample of 104 people, representing 20% of all inmates, who were incarcerated at the time (spring, 2015). The research explores adaptation strategies of persons deprived of liberty and the way they are influenced by the prison environment.

The scholar education of the Roma community in Dolj county, between desideratum and reality

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The aim of the present study is to analyze the participation to education of the Roma community in Dolj county. The incipient assumption we advanced is that there are significant differences between the majority of the population and the Roma communities regarding the access and participation to education, although the Romanian Constitution certifies the legal right to education for all children and youngsters, no matter the ethnical or religious appurtenance.

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The relevant statistical data at the level of the local administrative units (LAU 2) were registered and provided by the Regional Institute of Statistics in Dolj county regarding the demographical dimension of the Roma communities, the natural increase and migration flows, age structure, gender structure and education level of the population. We also used data and information from the County School Inspectorate regarding the Roma student number dynamics, school mediators, scholar abandonment within the community.

The research used a complex methodology which allowed a multi-leveled approach of current problematics: documentary analysis, secondary analysis of quantitative data, questionnaire-based investigation, individual interviews, cartographical and geographical methods.

Our research reveals a major discrepancy between the majority of the population and the Roma community regarding the latter's participation to all instruction and education levels. The study emphasized that the higher the level of education, the more significant discrepancies become between the two ethnical groups. Also, our research highlighted major differences between the urban and rural environments.

Teaching Civil Education through Social Media

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In the past decade the way students interact with the world has changed greatly and social media became the most important channel of communication and information. In this sense the education system is obliged to follow the tendency and use the social networks as a tool to enhance learning, engage students, and extend the learning environment using the platforms. In this objective, the paper presents the opportunities for integration of the social media as an educational tool for raising the efficiency of the instruction of citizenship theory and civil skills. It resumes several aspects of the potential of using social networking for educational purposes in the instruction in the cultural and educational field “Social sciences and civic education”. The report presents on one hand the possible usage of the divers tools offered by social media as a channel of teaching civil values and stimulating civil engagement of the young people by structuring their use of study time,

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pointing to new resources to help them learn and retain knowledge. On the other the report covers the opportunities for integrating social media into the classroom by offering an innovating approach to the presented knowledge and skills in order to help students learn more effectively.

Systemic or Parametric Reform in the Bulgarian Labour Market Policies during the Crisis?

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In the period of the recent crisis and in the first years of its overcoming the importance of passive policies (unemployment protection) increased significantly. This leads to overloaded public finances and some trade-offs from the state money spent for active policies to these for unemployment benefits. There is a need to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the active policies keeping their targeting towards the most vulnerable groups in the labour market. The structural reform of these policies is a vital recent issue and an important part of the national engagements towards the Strategy “Europe 2020”.

There are some pieces of reforms that have been introduced after the beginning of the recent crisis in 2008 in social insurance against unemployment and in active policies. Some of them are innovative for Bulgarian practice and deserve to be shared as ‘good Bulgarian practices’. They are in the fields of: subsidized employment; vocational training; and public employment services (PES). The implementation of the Youth Guarantee is a group of practices that provides for some good results in the field of PES reform and for decreasing rates of youth unemployment and inactivity. There is a strong tendency of regionalization of the employment programmers in favour of their efficiency that also deserve to be considered. The vouchers for training services of employed at risk and for unemployed will be worthy to be thought-out, as far as they are one of the most popular initiatives financed by European Social Fund via the Human Resource Operational Programme (2007-2014). The active and passive policies and good practices will be described in a balanced way, outlining their positive features and the lessons already learnt; their potential for structural reforms, or palliative character.

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The city as a social laboratory. Park and Brugges theories on urban life

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The concerns of urban sociology of the Chicago School sociologists arose amid the emergence of social problems facing the city of Chicago in the late nineteenth century, primarily due to unprecedented increase in the number of inhabitants (from 5000 inhabitants, in 1840 to nearly 1 million, in 1890). Moreover, this population increase meant intensifying concerns on other related issues, such as immigrants and social problems that may occur due to a better or less successful integration of them in the urban community of residence. Based on these considerations, the urban sociology developed by the Chicago School analyzed the city as a conglomerate of populations of different origins living in the same space and with the same system of activities. In other words, for the American sociologists the city of Chicago represented the standard model of the "young" US metropolitan area, characterized, on the one hand, by an increasingly emphasized level of development: apparition of skyscrapers, the big stores and shopping centers, business neighborhoods, museums and institutions of higher education, and, on the other hand, the intensification of social problems caused by the huge wave of immigrants - peripheral areas affected by "pockets" of poverty and unemployment, crime, alcohol, racial conflicts, prostitution etc. The study is analyzing the theory of Ernest Burgess si Robert E. Park envisaged in the paper The city: the distribution of social groups in urban areas and urban transformations that are generated by the wave of immigrants that the American city was facing with.

Syncretism of the roles and status in the manifestation of anti-social behavior of women

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Being a woman has always assumed an acceptance of roles and a of a special status, implying that besides assigning positive qualities and

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roles of support, like the maternal role, women were invested with multiple and diverse behaviors that are antithetical to the image of human society on what is the woman and what a woman should behave like. If we take as a starting point, by referring to the history of religion, the banishment from Heaven, passing through the mists of the Middle Ages, until the present's emancipation, the woman has been awarded with numerous negative roles, exceeding by far the limited areas, in describing the specific behavior of female.

The „good-bad” dualism in terms of women's behavior, is suitable to be studied by reference to those whose non-compliant behaviors were sanctioned by society. Studying personal background (family, marital status, scholarisation level) and certain specific traits associated with femininity, we will analyze the congruence between the different roles and the correlation between the presence of specific feminine traits and antisocial behavior manifestation.

Based on the research data obtained while working with a batch of 105 female subjects who perform custodial sentences in prisons in SE Romania, we will try to identify the cognitive patterns and subject's propensity for behavioral manifestations pertain to the area of non-compliant behaviors, also noting the way they shape the image of woman about herself and the society feed back towards woman.

The training impact on the labor market. Case Study: Mapping the labor market in Dolj County during 2015

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In a society where the population is steadily decreasing, the importance of investing in education increases. The transfer of skills and abilities between generations, acquires even greater value. In order to adequately capitalize the existing resources, education is the only solution. It remains the engine of socio-economic development, becoming from effect, the cause (Păun, 1974). But to what extent it is appropriate to the dynamics of current socio-economic life? Are the labor market demands correlated with the educational offerings? Can the mandatory education system still provide qualified young people for the employing organizations? Is the National Qualifications Authority flexible enough? OG 129/2000 modified and completed in the last 16

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years meet the expectations created by the labor market? These questions led to the sociological survey conducted for identifying the need for training in Dolj County, in order to correlate it with the employers demand. The opinion survey carried out at accredited suppliers that are providing training programmes, correlated with data taken from CAJ Dolj statistics on dynamic programs and graduates, as well with the information provided by ITM Dolj regarding the newly created jobs and occupations, helped to map the labor market at 2015 level in Dolj County.

Cultural values of urban population. Case study: Cultural values of the Romanians in the regions South-West Oltenia, South-Walachia and West

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This paper aims to present the relationsbetween urban area and culture, to reveal the specific of urban values and examine traditional and current cultural values of urban population, emphasizing by choice representative values for Romanians in three development regions.

The article initially focuses on getting a perspective of the contemporary values in urban cultural area, resulting from theoretical approaches from different fields.

In the second partof the articlewe presented the investigative field research based on opinion survey and participative observation conducted on the urban population of three Romanian development regions: South - West Oltenia, South - Walachia and West. The research sought to identify the current values of the urban population, the level of knowledge of cultural infrastructure and the desire of cultural consumption of citizens in urban area, to learn the level of interest for cultural activities by measuring the frequency of participation in cultural events but also visits of cultural institutions, to know the level of trust in public institutions that the people comprised in the sample give, to highlight the conservation or superannuation of traditions in contemporary society and to identify the possibilities of access to cultural goods of cities.

Demographic Issues, Social Representations and Standards of Care of the Oral Cancer Screening in Dolj County (2010-2014)

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The present paper discusses the demographic issues and social representations of the oral cancer screening in Dolj County. The period of the analysis is considered between 2010-2014. The study also takes into consideration the standards of care and the pivotal approaches of the prevention in this direction. Furthermore, through the statistical examination of the cases, the study enables an oral cancer screening guideline which makes possible a more efficient decision-making in these situations.

Impact of Self Esteem and Marital Status on the Desire to Attain Economic Empowerment among Women in South West, Nigeria

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This exploratory study assessed gender inequality in terms of access to education, the job market and reasons why high population of women lack economic empowerment in South West Nigeria. The descriptive survey multistage sampling technique with the use of questionnaires. A sample of 1200 female respondents was selected from five study locations - Epe, Ikere, Ijebu-Ode, Ogbomoso and Osogbo. Two research instruments were used to collect both quantitative and qualitative data for the study. Predictors of Economic Empowerment Questionnaire (PREQ) was designed by the researcher, while the Index of Self-Esteem (ISE) by Hudson (1982) was adapted. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, two research questions and two hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. The data generated were statistically analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) and One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) tested at 0.05 level of significance, while Post Hoc Pair-wise Comparison was done. The result revealed that self-esteem and marital status have significant influence on women's economic empowerment. As a result of the findings, it was

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concluded that efforts should be made to reduce and contain the factors that inhibit women and girls' ability to achieve parity with their male counterparts in education. The findings further drew attention to the need for interventions aimed at promoting women's access to employment thus improving their earning capacity that has the potential of contributing to improved standard of living for the whole family.

Influence of Teachers' Motivation on Teachers' Productivity in Nigerian Secondary Schools

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This study was aimed at determining the influence of teachers' motivation on teacher's productivity in secondary schools in Nigeria, with particular focus on Shomolu Local Government Area of Lagos State. Descriptive Survey research design was used. A self constructed 25 item questionnaire was used for the research study. Four hypotheses were tested. The statistical tools used to test the hypotheses were Pearson's Product Moment correlation coefficient, and Multiple Regression Analysis. The participants in this study were made up of 200 teachers randomly selected from ten secondary schools in Shomolu Local Government Area of Lagos State. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between the motivation of teachers and their productivity; while management style has a significant influence on teachers' motivation and their productivity; there is a significant influence of teachers' motivation on students' academic performance.

European examples of good practice in preventing and combating rape

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Violence against women includes crimes that disproportionately affect women, such as sexual assault, rape and "domestic violence". Is a violation of women's human rights on dignity and equality. The impact of violence against women is felt beyond those women who are victims

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themselves, as it affects families, friends and society as a whole. This requires a critical analysis of how society and the state reacted to this abuse. Therefore, measures are needed to combat and prevent violence against women both in the European Union (EU) and at national level. Action at European level can help to combat violence against women include the EU Directive on victims (2012/29 / EU) and the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention). EU Directive on victims, adopted in 2012, sets minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime in the EU and refers expressly to victims of gender-based violence, victims of sexual violence and victims of violence in close relationships. Istanbul Convention, adopted by the Council of Europe in 2011, is the first regional instrument legally binding in Europe addressing comprehensively different forms of violence against women, psychological violence, stalking harassment, physical violence, sexual violence and sexual harassment. The Convention will enter into force after 10 ratifications. In addition to these legal developments encouraging evidence gathered following the survey on violence against women, conducted by the FRA EU shows that most women who are victims of violence do not report their experiences neither police nor any victim support organizations. Consequently, most women who are victims of violence do not come into contact with the justice system and other services. It is therefore clear that the needs and rights of many women in the EU are currently not respected in practice

The Unseen communicating through images

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The study contains an application on the communication field, a nonverbal type, based on icon.

The thesis, in which direction is argued, is the following: „In today's world, the human mind is defined by images. In this context, through a continuous present, the sacred images communicate and reveal in a proper silence language. Thus, the Invisible becomes visible through dialogue, because the eyes of the beholder represented communicate with offering a new vision of the world. In this context,

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only the informed eye, intuitive, can talk Invisible, which makes us contemporaries of himself by blurring the time. Speaking to each man, the icon is a melting pot of humanity that directs it towards a new meaning. Icon captures our attention and centralize gaze pointing it to an individual self, giving us a new identity: the divine. Free our minds and eyes look tired imaging diversity of the contemporary world. It defines the picture because it runs out dialogue with its effort to give a complete picture of representation. Because we communicate holiness icon, its message can be understood if we accept the invitation to participate in dialogue with the person behind the image represented, in sobriety, silence and hesychia, and we want access to a higher level of knowledge. For example I will consider The Holy Trinity icon painted by Andrei Rublev and The Icon of the Transfiguration.

The role of civil society in fighting the exclusion of disadvantaged children in Romania

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Marginalization has been defined as a complex process of pushing specific groups of people to the lower or outer edge of society, following the policy of exclusion. Although the past decade has brought significant developments in policy and practice for disadvantaged children and their families (by disadvantaged understanding children to be found in any kind of situation which can influence their normal growth and development) and there is a new focus upon access and inclusion, with increasing awareness of the need to see them as “normal”, many children continue to experience discrimination, poverty and social exclusion.

In a developing country like Romania, the civil society has assumed a very significant role for the social development of marginalized children. The marginalized community look upon the civil society with expectation and hope, as state's development initiatives have failed to reach the bottom strata of the society. The civil society initiatives tend to acquire more and more importance for for the social development, especially that of the marginalized communities.

How much has the civil society achieved in the past decade, on this very sensitive ground of helping disadvantaged children? How far can it still go and how can it determine and influence the state in taking

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appropriate measures and investing more in helping disadvantaged children fighting the very hard challenge of social exclusion?

Family education benchmarks and actual practice

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Familial education is an essential modality of achieving formal education and shows its main characteristics: it is unsystematically achieved by life experiences lived concretely, directly; it manifests diffusely in the conduct of individuals and groups, impregnated with its specific personality by implicit, integral and continuous influence.

In the contemporary approaches of the education phenomenon, it is often discussed the erosion of family functions and especially the social function and, consequently about the limits on family education, education being mainly attributed to school. Education de-schooling is also discussed, the education priorities need to return to the family, the school has the task of training alone. Contradictory trends manifests in the education space, reflected especially in promoting education policies.

They are on the one hand concentration trends of education in one outbreak, school or family and on the other hand, there are trends broad casting its community due to globalization, computerization increasing, media. Infusion into the contents of the virtual education, information point about reality, the speed of change in all areas of life and reforming education to be suitable for them, values revitalising produced effects that often lead to the interrogation "education is leaded to where?"

Meanwhile, the family in Romania as a social institution is facing challenges of socio-economic level that led to the emergence of social phenomena with direct impact on the child's education in the family: the high rate of divorce, increasing parent families, increasing consensual couples, increased domestic violence, increasing socio-economically disadvantaged families, increasing the number of parents who go abroad to work etc.

Taking into account these social realities, knowledge and overall trends in education achieving genuine reform in this area, with beneficial consequences for all society cannot be achieved without addressing family education to meet these new challenges and

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correlation with the changes occurred the rein and the effects it causes, with all processes in society, with changes in education.

The Impact of Elderly Loneliness on Satisfaction with Life

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The problem was older and entered the Romanian public agenda, both in terms of developing the legal framework in line with European legislation and in terms of public policy in social and concrete actions of social reform. Providing a quality life of a successful old age should represent the main objectives of social policies for elderly. The small number of research conducted in our country on needs and social services for the elderly, along with personal inclination and sensitivity towards this population underlying the option to study aspects of satisfaction with life of older people.

The complexity of the research topic led to the use of multiple research methods. The individual interview was used, whose structured interview guide was based on some scales commonly used in psychology and the social sciences established theories. Were used also a series of psychological tests.

The fundamental conclusion of the study is that loneliness, both as physical state, as well as mood, subjective perception influence on the state of satisfaction over their lives. It is considered that in this period of life - the third age - which inevitably come all, loneliness can be considered an adaptive strategy because she forbid the elders of this aggression and preserves memories of the past, but on the other hand, nothing is more real than that hardest remains loneliness elderly.

Balancing Family Life and Career

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For many years women were the ones to put on the backburner their careers if they had a family and especially babies, the percentage of highly professional females with young children being really smaller, compared to the one of men, even if many studies proved that their cognitive abilities are similar.

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But the western culture changed a lot in the last decades, and continues to do so, since more and more women and men are both oriented through a fulfilling career and an enriching family life. For a long period work and family were the two choices for a woman, especially, as she had to sacrifice on for the other, most researchers speaking about „work-family conflict”.

Nowadays things have evolved, because companies started to change their working skedule in order to allow flexible working hours, new technologies facilitate permanent connection to job demands and more and specialized institutions for child care and education are built. Furthermore, the gender role ideology has also changed, as men also get more involved in family issues and helping their parteners.

Therefore we intend to analyze in this paper how the two main domains of an adult’s life can be balanced through organizational practices, personal effort and even political initiatives.

Theoretical approaches in the study of international migration. Migration networks

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A constant theme in the research of international migration, the phrase “migration network” defines a system of relations built in a certain region, among migrants and former migrants, migrants and non-migrants or potential migrants, both in the areas of origin or in the destination ones, based on various types of relationships, being relatives, friends, or sharing a common history. This paper aims to introduce several paradigms that form the foundation of the migration network theory in the study of international migration. As further presented, some authors claim that, due to the existence of said social networks, the migrants` flows are being directed towards certain areas and fields of work, by creating a connection between the labor market in the country of origin and that of destination. The perspective of social networks in the approach of migration can be summarized by the following: the networks connect migrants in time and space. Once the migration flows are being initiated, they come to sustain themselves, reflecting the institutionalization of information networks, help and obligations that

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develop among migrants in the host society, and the friends and relatives in the emigration area.

The Inclusion of Students with Disabilities in Universities from Timisoara

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Universities are supposed to be inclusive social spaces that allow students access to education, culture and meaningful social interaction. The access to higher education is granted to all citizen based on their academic performance, regardless of their medical or social condition. Romanian universities failed to develop comprehensive policies in inclusion of students with disabilities although there are some relevant attempts. In this paper we will present the current situation of facilities for students with disabilities in universities from Timisoara. We used these particular cases to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of Romanian higher education system and we will link the Romanian policies with those similar in other countries. Our conclusion is that there are no systematic attempts to tackle the issue of providing services for students with disabilities due to the lack of regulations in the field, lack of expertise at universities level and the reduce number of identified students with disabilities. In the last years, West University of Timisoara committed itself to become more accessible to students with disability and to raise inclusion of those students in all aspect of university's life. We will use this experience to prove some critical points. The current normative framework is not a barrier in social inclusion of students with disabilities. University's autonomy permits the development of accessibility measures that are not costly. There is a need to educate higher education professionals (academic and non-academic) to work with students with disabilities.

Correlations of socio-economic individual conditions potential employment of persons from vulnerable groups

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The study presented is based on a secondary analysis of data collected through a sociological research conducted within the project

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"Initiative for the marginalized Roma". Employment difficulties of persons belonging to vulnerable groups prove insurmountable in terms of living in communities far from big cities, the lack of qualifications, a low education level and based on a customary search for a job (such as family consent). Correlation analysis of the responses provided by participants in sociological research (national sample consisted of 2,057 people) found that the intent to search for a job is favored by qualifications held by educational level, occupation and institutional assistance received. Real employment intentions are demonstrated by the number of interviews and the type of employment sought. Correlations conducted revealed that dependent people, the satisfaction with the current quality of life, the discrimination felt in seeking employment, age, are reasons for inaction to look for a job. Community in this second case offers a deemed sufficient support for inactivity under a low educational level, the lack of qualifications or employment opportunities in the home town. All these elements are many obstacles to the implementation of an effective integration into the labor market. The survey findings show that the needs subjectively understood by the vulnerable groups are in a permanent correlated dynamic with the individual possibilities of each person. Thus, acquiring new skills or tuition increase will generate dissatisfaction with the current status and will favor personal efforts to integrate the labor market.

Modern age of Great Migrations: pragmatic solutions

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Modern Western Societies are about to change forever in our lifetime. History's cycle is about to be repeated...and we are presented with a very clear social reality: an aging Europe is under constant „assault” by countless waves of alien populations. From the end of the Second World War, European demographics have changed dramatically, with natality index on the decrease and the migratory factor on the rise. Economic interests have outweighed social and cultural reasons, and thus countless generations of non-European immigrants have penetrated the borders of the emerging EU.

But nowadays migration is not determined by economic factors alone...furthermore it is uncontrollable by Europeans...we are at a

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crossroads in history: either we put an end to chaotic migration and stop the unneeded influx of migrants or we face demographic and cultural extinction.

Virtual Communication on Facebook and Sexual Libertinism

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Communication has benefited from the special attention of many valuable researchers throughout the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century, due to several aspects among which we mention only that the forms of communication are many and omnipresent in all social processes. Computer mediated communication is a relatively new type of communication which has appeared in the last two decades and has been facilitated by technological forms with a processor such as desktops, laptops, computer tablets, phones etc. After several decades, Einstein's question has remained without a clear answer, still at the level of a hypothesis. "The remaining question is whether the evolution of technology will somehow make us sacrifice social interaction for the sake of commodity." (Ulmanu, 2011, 106) Specifically said, our purpose was to analyze the phenomenon of Facebook addiction, defined in this paper as facebookmania. We measured the incidence level of this type of addiction based on the average time spent daily on this social network. We also tried to determine if this type of addiction influences the individual and if it can be associated with a series of psychosocial features such as narcissism, depression, sexual libertinism or infidelity, family dissatisfaction as well as a low level of spirituality. In this presentation we present only a little part of our research. When it comes to sexual libertinism and infidelity we have suggested a new concept, premature intimacy, as a possible explanation for the fact that these virtual networks are used more and more for private conversations, due to the existence of this new type of virtual infidelity. This study was focused on the negative consequences, on the risks implied by virtual communication as a main or sometimes unique means of communication of the generation from the beginning of the 21st century.

Linking migrants' interpersonal communication to acculturation : the example of Romanian minority in Greece

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The aim of the present study was to analyze how cultural imprint works in intercultural dialogue. As a part of a larger study, within this presentation we attempt to explain why migrants use to manage conflicts in a different way than natives do, sometimes on typical routine issues, but according to the acculturative stages they experience. The theoretical paradigms used for this study were Berry's eco-cultural model (1997) and S. Ting-Toomey's face-negotiation theory (1998). Data were collected among first generation Romanian migrants living in Athens, Greece (N=192). The results convey to a picture where immigrants who encounter biculturalism, understood in acculturative terms, are more likely to express dominant verbal behaviors in dispute situations. Moreover, the dialogal portrait of Romanian bicultural migrants proved to be a confrontative one and more orientated towards self-face image. Also, the findings are to be discussed in terms of differences versus similarities in communication behavior along situational parameters, intra-individual attributes and cultural dimensions.

Policies on Domestic Violence in Turkey

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The matter of preventing domestic violence against women and enabling gender equivalence has been discussed since the end of 1960s. The issue of violence and discrimination against woman has stayed as an unspoken matter until recently in Turkey. This matter was put forward as a problem in Turkey as the feminist movement gained

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strength in the 1980's. Accordingly, some policies have developed and some woman shelters were established in recent years. In order to deter violence and discrimination against woman and ensure the safety of women's and their children's lives, the first women's shelter was set up under the supervision of the Social Services and Child Protection Agency (The SSCPA) in 1990 and this has been followed up by other shelters founded by the municipalities and women's organizations in Turkey. Particularly, the new municipality laws enacted in 2004 and 2005 require that those municipalities with a population over 50 thousands to establish woman shelters for the woman victims of violence. In Turkey, to combat domestic violence against women more effectively, the law 4320 enacted in 1998 was reviewed in 2012, it was renewed as "the law 6284 for Protecting Family and Preventing Domestic Violence against Women" within the enclosures of İstanbul Agreement. With this law "Preventing and Watching Violence Centers" (ŞÖNİM) were decided to be founded as the single step system to combat domestic violence. ŞÖNİM's were foreseen to work as an alternative for the model of present women's shelters and be prevalent throughout the country to service and coordinate supporting mechanisms for preventing and watching domestic violence against women with the principle of "one door. In this paper women's shelters and ŞÖNİM combating model will be discussed for preventing domestic violence against women in Turkey.

Entrepreneurial citizenship and community development

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Social innovation is an underexploited dimension of community development. Unfairly considered "the poor man's technological innovation", social innovation is actually the miraculous melting pot that generates solutions to address critical situations faced by local communities. It is even more than that: a laboratory for the future social solidarities whose efficiency will surpass that of public policies implemented by the central government or by its local agencies.

Relying on four major pillars of sustainable development, social innovation mobilizes untapped resources of creativity and goodwill to fight poverty and various forms of relative deprivation that affect the

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active units of local communities. In other words, social innovation fully engages the civil society through its various forms of association, compensating for the insufficient support provided by public financing of local development projects. A particularity of these entrepreneurial-looking structures is the association between capital and the participatory spirit built around projects that are genuinely relevant to the community.

Targeting fields such as education, environment, social reintegration or employment, social innovation tends to bring together social usefulness and economic viability through medium- and long-term sustainable development. As a manifestation of participatory spirit in the life of the society, social innovation directly contributes to the strengthening of cohesion and solidarity between social actors, of interpersonal trust and of the human capital invested in prosperity and civic emulation. Nevertheless, in Romania, the degree of involvement of social innovation and local resources in the life of the community is still very much below the European average, despite the fact that civic activism has already proven its practical effectiveness through the scarce initiatives that did take shape.

Mechanisms of Trust Enhancing

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“Partnership” is a term that describes a wide range of contracts and informal arrangements between firms and communities, from local to global scale. The relationships and agreements implied in “partnerships” are means to address issues of collective implications of individuals at local and regional levels, regarding quality of life, economic development, social cohesion, employment and risk sharing. In fact these are common statements, which everybody agrees with. Co-operative structures can emerge as an “institution” defined as an observed regularity in the behaviour and/or actions of individuals or groups when they encounter a similar set of circumstances; there is a positive relationship between trust and social capital on one hand, and political and economic success, on the other hand.

This article will review some perspectives on cooperation and the mechanisms that enhance it, with a special attention on the

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networks' benefits: increased costs of desertion, strengthened ruled of reciprocity, facilitated communication and information flows, robust base for future joined actions.

Session 2: Social Work: "Social workers towards an undivided humanity"

Barriers during the practice of inclusive education; the importance of parental involvement in working with children with disabilities

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Difficulties in achieving inclusive education in Albania are due to the teachers' attitudes and their rigid teaching methods, the curricula being unsuitable for children with disabilities, the lack of adapted didactic equipment and tools, the environment being physically inaccessible, the parents not being involved and the fact that teachers and schools are not supported in the implementation of inclusive education. The aim of the study is to evaluate the barriers and difficulties on inclusive education and to understand the importance of parent involvement in working with children with disabilities. In this study a quality methodology has been used. The literature review, as a first step, served to the preparation of the study instruments and created the basis for the preparation of the study frame. There exists a level of uncertainty among the teachers, related to the involvement of children with disabilities which sometimes it is expressed directly and sometimes it is acquiesced as a result of systematic weaknesses and the lack of the curricula on inclusive education during the educational process of teachers themselves. Teachers recognize that have an important role to express their professionalism in the process of education of both children and parents. The teachers report that the education process of parents to address disability awareness is very important because the parents of student with non disability did not all agree to their children in the same classroom with children with difficulties. For both teachers and parents is very important to understand the opportunities and resources that child brings in school and not only to focus on the problems and difficulties that appeared child.

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Women – Victims of Violence in Public Sphere

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The violence against women on the streets has always been a touchy subject for the present society as it emphasizes the lack of policies to deal with it. In the less civilized countries violence against women on the streets is widespread and the local services lack the programs to prevent and, more importantly, to protect women against such abuse. Street harassment is irritating and annoying. In some cases it can also be traumatizing and the feeling of helplessness and frailty is present. Whether this type of harassment is avoided and overlooked it might well be taken to a forward level i.e. more severe crimes such as staking, rape, violent aggressions and even murder. The present article is based on a recent research on the topic.

Educational programs and their role in preventing addictive behaviors at students

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Social skills training and life skills in individuals who are in situations of risk represent a primary objective of prevention programs regardless of where these programs are promoted.

In this study we propose a review of educational programs in preventing of alcohol, tobacco and drugs, applied by school and other social actors. The research questions focuses on type of prevention program, beneficiaries and prevention principles.

Professional deformations in social work: Burnout and Secondary traumatic stress

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The professional quality of life of social workers is a topic of increasing interest over the past twenty years. It involves two aspects - positive/compassion satisfaction and negative/compassion fatigue/. The second one can be differentiated in two parts. The first part

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refers to symptoms such as exhaustion, frustration, anger and depression typical of burnout syndrome, and the second one is associated with secondary traumatic stress /STS/, which is a negative feeling, driven by fear and work-related traumas. Some traumas at working place can be primary. In other cases, the trauma may be a combination of both - primary and secondary trauma.

Studies show that the helping professionals exposed to traumatic stressors are in a larger risk of developing negative symptoms associated with the burnout, depression and PTSD. The negative secondary results are identified as burnout syndrome, counter transference, compassion fatigue, secondary traumatic stress and vicarious traumatization.

STS is associated with the syndrome of emotional burning-burnout syndrome, but are not similar. The similarities are that both conditions: 1/ tend to be accumulated and 2/ produced similar effects as insomnia, depression and impaired communication with significant people.

The differences between them lie in reasons for their occurrence. While STS occurs mostly as a secondary reaction to the emotional response to clients with traumatic situations, the burning syndrome may occur when working with clients with different problems. Moreover burnout syndrome manifests gradually/ accumulated stress/ while secondary traumatic stress may occur suddenly and without warning.

Social workers are increasingly called upon to assist victims of violence in childhood, domestic violence, violent crimes, disasters and terrorism. It becomes more and more obvious that the psychological effects from traumatic events extend beyond directly affected individual. STS began to be seen as a professional risk for these who directly provide services to traumatized individuals.

Beneficiaries or clients in Social Work

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Dependence on social benefits and services to more beneficiaries, is a big problem in Romania. The objective of this study is to identify the status of users of social services and benefits. How are the

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implications for beneficiaries and how their resources are used, are questions whose answer provides the functionality of social work. We propose here a model social intervention based on maximum use of the resources available to vulnerable people and configuring a system based on the financial support of proper service, not the person outside any services. Any intervention in social work (services and benefits) will aim at restoring and develop the capacity of vulnerable persons or families through a joint effort of affirmation and appreciation of individuality for the community. The model proposed redefinition of how the actors primarily from the system provides social benefits, thus justifying the assertion of ethical values. Strengthening and enhancing resource development opportunities of people assisted will contribute to system performance. This model is based on the principle of accountability assisted person. The social work beneficiaries are approached in terms of what they can and not from the perspective of what not to do. This situation is good for the vulnerable people because it is protecting the vulnerable person's dignity and self-esteem and is good also for system because the system can invest into action and not in passivity. Through this involvement that focuses on the recognition of human dignity, status users change from beneficiaries of social work in clients of social work.

Discrimination of Roma Population in the Romanian Healthcare System: the Perspective of Medical Students

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The paper aims to highlight the issues concerning discrimination against Roma in health care emphasizing the importance of education in the development of non-discriminative behavior. The results presented were obtained from the analysis of the phenomenon of discrimination against vulnerable groups, according to students in the

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Faculty of Medicine, from the “Lucian Blaga” University of Sibiu. This analysis has been carried out within the project POSDRU - Oriented Higher Education in implementation of a non-discriminative medical treatment of patients. Data collection tool was a complex, containing data relating to several categories, such as disabled people, the elderly, people with HIV/AIDS, people with a different sexual orientations and people of Roma origin. The questionnaire included questions related to the extent of such discrimination by ethnicity, perception of the students among persons belonging to other ethnicity, Roma people, the objective and the subjective dimensions of the health care delivery.

Romanian entrepreneurial behaviors abroad: how important is the destination?

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The presentation analyzes entrepreneurial behaviors abroad using as starting point a phone survey conducted with 1000 Romanian migrants who live in Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom – 250 cases/country of destination (the data were gathered during the EUCROSS project). According to the EUROSTAT these are some of the main destinations of Romanian migrants. The theoretical framework used for this analysis combines Schumpeterian elements with some ideas linked to the Austrian Economics school of thought, and from this perspective the analysis pays attention to migrant’s capacity to start businesses in new economic contexts. In order to distinguish between different levels of entrepreneurship the paper establishes profiles of entrepreneurship of the destination countries nationals and that levels are compared to the ones of Romanian citizens living there. The data allow for exploring the idea that the destination context decisively influences the level of migrants’ entrepreneurship. Along with the destination context, this analysis takes into consideration factors such as gender and level of education.

The presentation explores possible answers to questions such as: Are Romanian migrants different than the citizens of the destination country in terms of propensity toward entrepreneurial behaviors? Which are the competitive categories of Romanian migrants in terms of entrepreneurial behaviors? How important is to be male or female in

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terms of propensity toward entrepreneurship in different destination contexts?

Fighting for finding the way to be heard: the voices of excluded youngsters. A photovoice exercise in Vulturilor street, Bucharest

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“The foundation of every state is the education of its youth” are the famous words of 3rd century philosopher Diogenes Laertius. And we can agree that in the modern times the level of achieved education is one of the best predictors for developing an individual’s capabilities toward social integration. But what are the perspectives of youngsters when the state / society is neglecting not only to create equal opportunities in the area of education, but in access to health, the job market, participation in social life and in making decisions?

“The youth are the future” became an expression as common as many other sentences that we are using in our everyday life. Using and hearing it so often, it loses its meaning without really doing a whole range of integrated and long lasting actions toward accomplishing it. In the former socialist countries, particularly Romania, each young generation is “a generation of sacrifice”, neglected by the policymakers and not fully benefiting even from scarce programmes developed for them. In order to capture the perspective of youth we decided to directly involve them in the research process, both as “makers” and “subjects”.

The “photovoice exercise” as a form of participatory research took place within an illegal camp of recently evicted families, mostly Roma ethnics. The main conclusion drove toward the fact that for youngsters, the family is the cornerstone. All their fundamental values, dreams, aspirations, needs are gravitating around their own origins family and mostly in the absence of agency/ institutional support.

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Challenges in transforming schools in therapeutic communities

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One of the main roles of school is to socialize children. Its role is not just to pass the knowledge, but, more important, to learn young generations values, norms, appropriate ways of behaviors that are socially acceptable. When children misbehave, its role is to educate new ways of facing stress and adverse condition. Such an important role requires effort, at organizational level, to build a positive culture. Punishment and education is not a good match. We need to teach children our behavioral expectation, the norms and values that are desirable. That simple idea is the cornerstone of positive behavioral intervention in schools and school as therapeutic community.

Building such a therapeutic community requires an effort to change and develop a common understanding of appropriate and inappropriate behavior, of ways to react in crisis situation and ways of intervention in life space. The transformation of school in a genuine therapeutic community would strengthen its influence in assisting the student (and his/her family) in the process of socialization. A therapeutic community represent a highly structured, well-defined, continuous, self-dependending operational program, and it is in itself a therapist and teacher in the treatment process. Community consists in social environment, peers and staffs' role model

In our presentation we present the main barriers and challenges in transforming schools into therapeutic communities. Our conclusion is that professionals need to understand their core values regarding their roles as teachers, and to develop a positive action plan that focuses of prevention and teaching social skills.

The issue of domestic violence in the current context

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Domestic violence is any deliberate action or inaction manifested physically or verbally committed by a family member against another member of the same family that causes or may cause injury or suffering

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physical, psychological, sexual, emotional or psychological, including threats such acts, coercion or deprivation of liberty. Currently, domestic violence is understood as a form of domestic violence, but contrary to it occurs between people who have or had couple relationships, marital or assimilated to a marriages, who share same house or not.

Social workers role in psychosocial oncology: the case of cancer caregivers

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Post-socialist societies face many challenges regarding health care and caregiving. Albania, as one of these countries, has only sporadic studies related to the tumor diseases and their psycho – social effects that focus on the patients themselves, but also on their caregivers. In western societies, patients themselves and caregivers are studied and provided services. Social workers are of crucial importance in the field of cancer caregiving. The aim of this study was to assess the levels of perceived social support of cancer caregivers and their quality of life as well as to emphasize the role of social workers in this unexplored field in Albania. The research was conducted at the Oncology Hospital, which is part of the “Nene Tereza” University Hospital in Tirana. The instruments used to assess the perceived social support was the “Quality of Life Scale” and “Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support” which divided social support according to the sources form which it was received: a special person, family or social network. The sample of this study was $n = 377$.

Results indicated that half of the participants had high levels of perceived social support and medium levels of quality of life. Although, when these levels were divided according to the source of social support there were differences: the levels of social network were lower compared to the other two. Finally, age and gender were negatively related to social support, while being single had a positive effect. Quality of life declined with age and men resulted far better than women. Social workers feature as the most needed professionals in mitigating the effects of the journey of cancer care giving.

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Aspects of substitute family assesment - integrated approach

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We identified the need for an unitary and integrated program of initial and continuous assessment for foster parents, which helps support the psycho-emotional and effectiveness of behavioral foster family, the "parent substitute" who dedicate their time constantly to care for children deprived of natural family protection. Based on the needs in the practice of foster care, but also the current legal framework, we suggest that it is necessary to complet the existing practices and standards, to improve them, to develop them in order to create a complex and unitary assesment across countries.

Speaking of such a holistic approach in the assessment process of foster parent by trying to include all psycho-socio-professional aspects involved, three dimensions, we think that there are essential in evaluating the professional behavior of foster parent, considering that it is necessary that *personality traits* of the foster parent to fit into a specific picture, in accordance with professional requirements; *professional skills* to be correlated with legislative requirements, professional standards, but also with psycho-emotional needs of professional foster parent; and the familial *psycho-traumatogenic history* to be understood and emotionally assumed.

Disability and Home Care of Persons with Disability (PWDs) in Turkey

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Policies towards the persons with disabilities (PWDs) started to be developed in the 1970s and the disability movement opened up approaches and service models on disability for debate. Social model sees the PWDs as individuals who are able to live independent lives as

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citizens with basic rights. In Turkey, disability has become a topic for discussion as impairment, and is considered together with poverty as a matter of indigence because of economic crises during the 1990s. In the 2000s, types of social aid and care services were diversified and home care income support programs for the PWDs and their needy families were developed. Most of 10 million disabled people in Turkey cannot participate in socio-economic life. According to 2012 National Disabled Data Base, the labor force participation rate among the disabled was only 12.8%. The same figure was around 33% in EU countries. Half of the disabled people in Turkey are out of the labor market due to their chronic illnesses and mental disabilities. Especially after the disability law enacted in 2005, family based home care seems to have replaced institutional care. In fact, the Ministry of Family and Social Policy has provided income support to the families and relatives caring the PWDs at home since 2006. In 2015, the number of the PWDs getting home care rose to 465 thousand, and the number of people giving home nursing care to the PWDs reached 418.571, 91% of whom are female family members. This paper aims to explore the conditions of the PWDs and home carers in Turkey.

The access to education of disabled people at high school and university level

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The Preamble of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006) recognizes that disability is an evolving concept and that it "results from the interaction of people who have certain health conditions with environmental barriers and the attitudes that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others". Also in the Convention, art. (1) where the defined purpose of the document states that persons with disabilities are those "who have physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society in conditions of equality with others."

Article 24 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities requires inclusive education for persons with disabilities at

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all levels. The right to education is considered a central pillar of economic, social and cultural rights enshrined in international law; however, equal access to education and the opportunity to learn throughout life for people with disabilities is a fundamental human right which is frequently not respected.

The NGO RENINCO has conducted a research during 2015 focused on the access to education of young people with disabilities at high school and university level; this paper presents some results of the research, in which I conducted interviews with a total of 40 subjects (students of high school or vocational school, students of post-secondary school, students or graduates of higher education) and a focus group with parents of children with disabilities. Information obtained highlight both barriers in access to education, and a number of facilitators at all levels of education (mainstream or special, from kindergarten to highschool) and in higher education.

Minimum Wage Analysis in Some OECD Countries in the Neo-liberal Era

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The analysis of minimum wage in the process of reproduction of labor has an important place in terms of political economy. Neoliberal period of capitalism (1980-2014); in the heterodox literature, is considered to be the years of all-out attack by the capital against the labor. This study aims to test whether this argument is valid or not. In this context; the minimum wage for making a living of the laborers' and their families' are analyzed including the Neo-Liberal era. In this study, the relationship between GDP and the minimum wage during 1980-2014 are examined at the countries in OECD data set (USA, Japan, France, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Spain, Portugal and Greece). It is analyzed using the indexation method of relationship between two variables. The findings obtained in this study can be summarized as follows: The increases in the minimum wage indexes in all countries covered by the study are less than the increases in the GDP indexes. The average GDP index of ten countries increased by 2.1 fold from 1980 to 2014 while the minimum wage index increased by only 1.1-fold and creating a 1-fold difference. Thus, in the neo-liberal

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period, the workers who had to live on minimum wage could not fully benefit from the economic growth in their countries. The countries where the most difference between the two variables are: Luxemburg (-2.3) fold, USA (-1.7) fold, Canada and the Netherlands (-1.2) is the fold. Greece has the least difference by (-0.4-fold). Moreover, the average annual GDP growth in the ten countries in the relevant period was 2.2%, while the minimum wage increase was only 0.4. The result of this study shows that, in neo-liberal era, the real minimum wage in some OECD countries fell behind the increase in real GDP. The reasons behind this decline in labor income in the context of minimum wage at this period are concerned with the size of the class struggle in this period (union organization and so on) and are the subject of a separate study.

One Convention - two approaches on child protection: Romania and Norway compared

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In December 2015 the case of a mixed Romanian-Norwegian family whose children (aged 4 months to 9 years olds) were taken into custody by the Norwegian Child Welfare Services fired-up the public opinion in Romania. The school principal where one of the children was enrolled reported a child abuse within the family to Child Welfare Services (CWS). The first news in the media mentioned religious rationale for the separation, but later on parents revealed in interviews

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that sometimes they used mild corporal punishment to discipline the children. Several protests against the Norwegian CWS were carried out throughout the country and abroad, but also on social media. Based on this case-study we aim to compare the child protection systems in Romania and Norway and to highlight which what are the differences in the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Children ratified by the two countries which could explain the differences in social work practice. Art.19. 1st paragraph of the Convention mentions the duty of Member States to protect the children from any harm, abuse and neglect. Legislation in both Romania (2004) and Norway (1987) bans corporal punishment. However, while in Norway a Supreme Court decision specifically addresses corporal punishment, including mild forms, we found no Court decision on the matter in Romania. Separation of children from family is decided by the social services in both countries, but in Romania the decision is taken in Courts, if the parents oppose separation. However, reporting of children's rights violations is higher in Norway than in Romania. In terms of social work practice, in Romania a decision of separation of a child from family is taken less often than in Norway. Although both countries have similar laws based on the Convention, there are also important differences in their implementation.

Situation in classroom settings of children with ADHD in Tirana

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Many still think that children with attention disorder with/without hyperactivity called ADHD, have mainly behavioural problems, children who are not willing or are not able to sit, listen to the teacher, follow classroom rules, etc. But now researchers have accepted that ADHD is not just a result of behavioural problems, but a problem inherent in the development of executive functions, which operate as a system for managing.

Children with ADHD are successful in school because their parents are good in providing support for managing their daily activities. Parents and teachers in these cases provide 'executive functions' that children lack. Professionals, psychologists, psychiatrists, mental health

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workers, who are closer to the treatment of children with ADHD, are important actors in the triangle of intervention (parents, teachers, professionals) for the treatment of children. Studies, articles, foreign literature reflect successful models for identifying positive ways by different actors and treatment of children with ADHD.

This essay provides a description of the current situation of children with ADHD in Tirana, recognition of executive functions due to the exhibition of symptoms by children, lack of attention to the identification and treatment of ADHD by parents, teachers and professionals. What is stable and valuable, is the intervention in proper form by all actors. This can bring significant changes in the performance of children in school, parental involvement in their treatment and to change addictive behaviour. Increasing the level of information on ADHD, awareness, training of teachers and school psychologists on the types of intervention in class, specialization of staff mental health centres on the identification and treatment of children with ADHD, positive attitudes about children with special needs, recommendations, implementation of which may have an impact on the success of children with ADHD

Experienced Social Action

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Social action can be carried out within three distinct levels: on material sensing level, rational and level of experiencing. If the activities carried out on rough sensing level modifies the matter around us and the ones carried out on rational level takes us to the world of ideas- in a theoretical world, the activities carried out on the level of experiencing take the social action to its' finality, because this level goes beyond the theory and experiments, validates. Within the social domain there are many politics and theories that remained on rational level, however they are not confirmed in practice. In this regard, even though the money invested in social work rises - the number of poor people rises. Even though the persons implicated in social work are better trained- the number of poor people is multiplying. Even though the social programs are better elaborated and organized – the number of poor people rises and society's as a whole, standard of living decreases. Hate, spite,

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wickedness, cunning and finally loneliness and despair seizes our society increasingly. In order for the social work to actually lead to social transformation in the sense of happiness and fulfillment, a sense desired by our society, we must overcome the rational and sensing level and act on the level of experiencing. Within this level, selfless love is found, faith and confession of humanly limits. Within this study we will analyze the three levels of social action, emphasizing the fact that only by taking action on all three levels at once, we will obtain the good transformation society desires.

Education of children: access to services, factors and conditions of exclusion

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All children have the right to be helped to develop normally, to reach their maximum potential intellectually, but not all benefit from an optimal model of education that meet their individual needs and achieve balance between these and society. There are some issues to be tackled which require reflection: difficult communication/cooperation between institutions or between various specialists, stereotypes and old mentalities, discrimination, rigidity and complexity of Romanian bureaucracy, differences between educational institutions urban and rural areas, training in professions which are not required on the labor market, etc. Risk factors that lead to absenteeism and school dropout can be grouped by a number of variables: a. - geographical area, community living and the dropout rate in the area: the level of development, infrastructure, unemployment, poverty, residence, ethnicity etc; b - family: socio-demographic structure, economic and social situation, education level of parents; c - relationships and psychosocial climate in family and community; d. - the student performance and school results, e. - various situations in which each student can learn .

Qualitative research through secondary data analysis performed in this work highlights the problems facing children in Romania, poor development and operation of Social Services support from the disadvantaged communities, lack of specialists on the issue of child involved in preventing marginalization and social exclusion of

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education. Quantitative research conducted at the level of schools in Bucharest on school dropout prevention program („*After school*” Program) shows the importance of these programs in preventing marginalization and social exclusion.

Family, community involvement in the activities of educational institutions and social assistance, teamwork of professionals (teachers, psychologists, social workers, doctors etc.) is a required interdisciplinary approach to the problems of children.

Selected aspects of overprotectiveness in family

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The author touches the problem of overprotectiveness, undertaken in the context of family violence. First, he indicates the determinants of the phenomenon, and then he proceeds to detailed analysis of selected factors. In the next step the symptoms and results of overprotectiveness are discussed. At the end, the author presents some practical issues with a focus on a short checklist for potential overprotective parents. Finally, educational conclusions have been drawn where the necessity of the balance of two ingredients – love and discipline – has been accented.

The Social Work and Aging in Romania

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The presentation focuses on the high need for social workers with the elderly, in the Romanian aging society, with its specific economic, cultural, and political context. The increase number of the elderly in the 19th century offers challenges and opportunities to social workers and other services providers for elderly. The presentation gives some answers to the following questions: Which are the main barriers and needs for the Romanian aging population? Which are the main barriers and needs for social workers with the elderly? How is it possible to break down these barriers? What services do institutions offer to the

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elderly? What initiatives are possible to enhance education, training and work for the elderly in Romania? The aim of this lecture is to promote social work with the elderly, which is one of the most rapidly growing and in high demand career fields today. There is an evident need for a care coordination and serious program planning to develop more and better services for the aging population, including health promotion, physical and social activities. The services offered must enable the elderly to maintain maximal independence and health. We advocate for the recognition of the social workers' role in meeting the needs for the elderly.

Social and demographic characteristics of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Bulgaria

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In the paper the socio-demographic characteristics of persons with disabilities in Bulgaria are presented. The trends of change of the indicators are analysed: type and degree of disability, age, gender, educational and qualification level, economic activity, regional distribution, marital status. Based on these characteristics the profile of persons with disabilities in different regions of the country can be defined and also the specifics of their needs in order to implement an adequate, effective and sustainable health and social policy in accordance with the modern concepts for long-term care.

The analysis outlines a clear upward trend in the number of people with disabilities and the level of permanently reduced work capacity among the people at the age of 16 and older; an increase of the severity of the disabilities and the risk of invalidization with age advance; a higher number of women with disabilities per 1000 people compared with men; an increase in the number of people with disabilities living in cities, but higher levels of invalidization among the rural population; education inequality on the ground of the indication "disability", being a prerequisite for a lower educational and qualification level; a low level of economic activity.

This socio-demographic structure poses a number of challenges to the social and health systems for receiving care adequate to the needs and providing a good quality of life to the persons with permanently reduced work capacity. The organization and the capacity of services provided must correspond to the needs of the persons with disabilities;

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guarantee the receiving of care necessary to preserve their autonomy and dignity; enable access to high quality services to all, regardless of their age, gender, residence and financial status.

The social inclusion of people with disabilities in Albania

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Currently, the number of people with disabilities is rapidly growing. According to the statistics, over a billion people, or about 15% of the world population, have some form of disability. Also in Albania, the number of people with disabilities is continuously growing due to many social and economical factors. Even though progress has been made, people with disabilities still face difficulties in accessing education, housing, legal aid, employment, healthcare and social services. *Aim:* The aim of this study was to explore the social inclusion process of people with disabilities during these 5 past years in Albanian, and to identify the problems they are facing. *Methods:* The method used for this study was the qualitative method. The data were collected through literature review, analysis of secondary data and by semi-structured, in-depth interview of four institution's representative. The analysis of secondary data were based on the European Commission progress reports of these 5 past years. *Results:* Based on the data analysis of this study, resulted that: (i) The legislation has been improved, including the adoption of the framework law on inclusion and accessibility, but still it is not effectively implemented; (ii) The staff of child protection, the social workers, the kindergarten and school teachers have been trained, and many awareness-raising activities have taken place; (iii) The level of inclusion of people with disabilities in the labor market is still very low; (iv) There is lack of appropriate health, education, social and employment services for people with disabilities; (v) The quotas on employment of people with disabilities, set by law, to promote their access to employment, are not met and have not been enforced to get implemented, not even in public institutions.

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Personnel acting in the system of social assistance and legal status of the social assistant: ethical and professional issues

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In the field of social assistance activates specialized personnel and personnel with skills and competencies in social assistance (social assistants and social workers). The exercise of social work as a profession involves two forms: the conclusion of an individual employment contract as an employee or the exercise of specific activities independently with in individual offices or professional civil society of social assistance. Also, in practice there are some situations in which private providers of social services are using social workers under volunteer contracts. Identifying all aspects related to exercising the profession of social assistant in Romania in terms of legality involves analyzing the provisions of several laws- Law no.53/2003 (Labor Code) with subsequent amendments, Law no. 466/2004 on the Statute of social assistant, Law no. 292/2011 on social assistance, Law no. 200/2004 on the recognition of diplomas and professional qualifications for regulated professions in Romania, Volunteering Law no.195/2001, Code of Ethics of the social assistant profession no.1/2007. The author of this article examines the provisions of all these laws to identify professional and ethical rights and obligations incumbent to social assistants and workers, the conditions that must be met for the social worker to obtain the certificate of free practice, cases of professional incompatibility.

Human-Animal Bond in Romanian Social Work

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The present paper is a theoretical approach of the link between human-animal bond and social work. The incorporation of animals and animal companions into the field of social work at all three levels (education, research, and practice) can be of great importance considering several perspectives (Risley-Curtiss, 2010). For example, it is well known that the owners view their animal companions as family

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members participating on daily activities just like the other members of the family. According to other perspective, the animal companion cruelty in which the abuser is a child or an adult may represents an indicator for a dysfunctional family environment. Last but not least, animals and animal companions can be used in different therapeutic protocols with notable positive effects (psychological, physical, social, and behavioral). Following the analysis of researchers and scholars such as Christina Risley-Curtiss, associate professor in the School of Social Work at Arizona State University and **Kate Jackson, writer who published in Social Work Today**, we conclude stressing on the importance of two specialties in social work: veterinary social work and animal-assisted social work; their implications for the Romanian social work education system will be discussed.

Child of the 21st Century

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This paper draws clearly attention on the fact that times have changed, that yesterday's parents are no longer today's parents, and that today's children no longer fit classical types of children. For a parent to be an efficient parent in the 21st century it is very important to know his/her child/children well, to know how to communicate and interact with his/her child/children in a useful, significant way. The author makes a succinct classification of the most important children types of the 21st century and of the way parents relate to this classification to better interact with his/her child/children. The main types of children presented in this paper are sociable, shy, sensitive, conscious, and daring. Identifying one's child typology helps parents be more efficient in raising and educating their own children, improve their relationships with their children, and prevent the appearance of some negative social phenomena such as juvenile delinquency, Internet addiction, depression, etc.) as well as the appearance of other anti-social behaviours that can unbalance both a child's personality and development and the society he/she lives in.

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Dyslexia: History of Definition and Identification

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In this study I present the attempt to portray some of the issues regarding dyslexia. The article will begin by looking at the developments of ideas around dyslexia since the first case of dyslexia was recorded. Also, we will look at the definitions, identification and the issue of terminology and labelling.

Over the years scientists have tried to define dyslexia. The definitions vary and depend on the scientific backgrounds of the individual researchers and what they conceptualize as the underlying cause of dyslexia (Ott, 1997). Over the last decades more interest grew about dyslexia or Specific Learning Disability (SLD) and more researchers tried to find the causes and effects of it. More than 50 definitions can be found in the literature in an attempt to achieve the right one about dyslexia (Ott, 1997).

Defining any condition is quite important as it can help people to identify any individuals that experience it. Being assessed and identified with any condition can be a very emotional and social experience. Identification is quite closely linked with labelling as any positive assessment of any condition will, as a result, cause a label to be attached to the interested party. Labelling can have positive and negative effects for people. To start with, it gives them a reason for their condition and problems. It can give them the 'power' to ask for specialized help and support. On the other hand, labels can stigmatize people. Research has shown that even among individuals with disabilities different labels are more accepted than others.

Being a good enough parent. Assessing parenting skills in social work

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The social worker has a particularly difficult task in working with children and families. He has to assess the welfare of the child in that family, and him belongs responsibility to determine if the parents of this child are good enough. Inventorying concepts of reference in the field, such as "attachment" (John Bowlby) or "parenting good enough"

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(David Winnicot), the study addresses parenting skills in relation to the essential needs of the child, as was highlighted by various specialists in child development area.

Given the enormous importance of the decision on the future of a child taken by the social workers, it is required the development of valid and reliable assessment tools that reduce to a minimum the risk of error.

The psychological violence in schools. A comparative study between Romania and Turkey

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Emanation of the violence in a broader social space, violence in schools takes on specific characteristics, thanks to this particular context. Students are included in the formal hierarchy in which subordinates teachers, but also in informal hierarchy within the peer group, for which they may be victims of abuse of power relationships in both hierarchies.

Considering only aspects related to psychological violence, the study was conducted in Comenius Regio Project "Let's remove the most devastating threat, psychological violence, out of our society," Reference number: 2013 -1-TR-COM13-48772 (2013-2015) in schools in the province of Malatya (Turkey) and Dolj (Romania). The resulting differences are explained via social differences, cultural and religious relations between the two countries.

Social work within Christian denominations - love of neighbor, mission or proselytism?

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The changes after 1989 meant a new beginning for both social work and philanthropy of Romanian Orthodox Church and of other religious cults, and for secular social work, which resumed traditions which was the interrupted during the communist period. First, the

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religious cults established non governmental organizations (associations, foundations) which provide social and material support their beneficiaries. Now, all by law recognized religions in Romania can be social service providers. Obviously social services have emerged as a manifestation of philanthropy and willingness to help neighbor. But there were situations when the beneficiaries of social services may be exposed to actions proselytizing.

Explaining what it means the mission and the proselytism, the study aims to show the reality that a religious conversion is a free response to God's call. Some preferentially applied acts of social work seeking to introduce or support manipulative methods of some religious groups to attract new followers.

Highlighting these ways of recruiting masked under the name of good works, with negative effects on balance and cohesion of Romanian society, we can find honest means of fulfillment of social work as an achievement of the good towards every person, regardless of sex, religion or political or social affiliation.

Providing social services – opportunity to increase quality of life to disability people in small settlements

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The social services are aimed to increase the quality of life of vulnerable society groups, in compliance at the same time to the principle of independent life and human dignity, preferably in family environment.

Providing those services to disability people who cannot take cares of themselves and who live in small settlements where social services are lacking is an alternative to overcome their social isolation and render better quality of cares. The objective is to maintain their health, social inclusion and creating opportunities for participation in public life. Those cares should be of household nature, considered to the individual necessities, wishes and conditions of life of every individual and commitment from relatives and friends, besides the social workers.

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They are subjected to territory dependency – the more distance to municipal cities, the less in number.

According national surveys in urban areas, a significant reduction of poverty level has been recorded, compared to rural areas. Poverty in cities and town is less. The necessity of adequate services in rural areas is significantly greater.

In 2002 there commenced de-institutionalization in the country as major priority of the social policy. That is the foundation for already started district strategies with objectives as: reduce the number of people, accommodated in institutions and elaborating of social services that facilitate providing of cares at homes, directly targeted to most vulnerable groups of the society.

In recent years, with ageing of population and migration of young people to big cities and abroad, the small settlements remain populated by elderly, solitary and disability people to whom the policy of providing social services should be directed to.

Evolution of social and health market in Bulgaria

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Bulgaria is situated on the Balkan Peninsula with an area of 111 k sq. m., the country has a population of 7. 327 million people (National Statistic Institute, 2012 according to 2011 census). Bulgaria's economy is a free market economy and the country experienced rapid economic growth during the period 2002-2012. The main trade partners of the country are Germany, Romania, Italy, Greece and Belgium, which present 72 % of the export to the EU. After several failed stabilization attempts in mid 90s, Bulgaria introduced a currency board on July 1, 1997 and this is a specific of the country compared with its neighbors. The Bulgarian Lev has a fixed exchange rate with the DM and subsequently with Euro with exchange rate DM/BGN 1:1 and EUR:BGN 1:1.95583. The agreement with IMF about currency board, Bulgarian governments could not lead the monetary policy, except the base interest rate. The levels of money supply must comply with the country's foreign reserves. The impact of the world financial and economic crisis over Bulgaria started late 2008. The estimated Gross Domestic Product year-end 2012 is EUR 39.667 Billion or EUR 5,436

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per capita (NSI report, 2013). The Nominal Gross Domestic Product of given county is the total value of goods and services produced within a nation's borders, measured in current prices (Schiller, 1996), while the economic growth is an increase in output (real *GDP*). Bulgarian insurance market was affected by the financial and economic downturn, the non life insurance has been decreasing since 2009, following the global trend of the Bulgarian economy.

These studies are based on data from Bulgarian insurance broker and explore opportunities for social progress. Explore the possibilities of the Bulgarian insurance market. Looking for the consequences of its evolution in social and economic terms.

Types of conflict in social work Case study: the Day center program

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The paper will talk about the management experience of a Day Center by point of view of conflict typologies: personal conflict, educational conflict, management conflict, community conflict, family conflict. The paper will combine theoretical aspects by examples from the results of ten years of work in social field.

Sometimes, in social work, we tend to be very involved in our work and, some of us, we forget to take care of us and we tend to ignore the conflicts around us. This paper will argue the conflict theme saw as a positive way to grow up and develop: as a person, as a organisation, as a community.

Social entrepreneurship – a social policy challenge

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Contemporary social policy in Bulgaria and in most European countries is developing in a new social, economic and societal context. In times of financial crisis and cuts in public finances, tackling social problems is a challenge for social policy and the process of decision making. Entrepreneurial initiative of individuals and the search for innovative ways to solve social problems marked the beginning of an

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idea - the idea of social entrepreneurship that finds more and more supporters among decision-makers and politicians in European countries and EU institutions. The relationship between social entrepreneurship and social policy is of particular interest in the study. More specifically, the study sought to address the following questions: Can it be argued that social entrepreneurship is one of the best ways to counter attempts to reduce the field of social policy to matters of re-distribution? What is the nature of the challenges that social entrepreneurship poses to social policy? The interest in social entrepreneurship stems from its role in addressing critical social problems and bringing about a substantial change in the social order. Satisfying the growing social needs of the people by generating mix of resources, financial and nonfinancial; solving social problems by adapting a business model, even though social, creates social policy challenges. They can be seen as driver for social change and improvement of society's wellbeing.

Legislative measures on violence against women

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The global dimension of violence against women is alarming, as it is evidenced by the studies of the incidence and prevalence of the violence against women. It is present in all countries, crossing barriers of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and even age. Even though most societies condemn violence against women, in reality violation of women is often hidden under the garb of cultural practices and norms as wrong interpretation of religious tenets.

Now, there are numerous international and regional mechanisms which are intended to guide us through the efforts of preventing and combating the violence against women. Furthermore, there is also a tendency toward a paradigm alteration, which recognizes that violence against women is not a problem regarding only vulnerability of women or deflective men's actions and also is not only a characteristic of primitive cultures. Instead, the problem is understood to be rooted, even if in various forms, in a universal patriarchal culture that exist in our conscience, men and women, and in the values and the basic institutions of our society. This common legacy underlies of the various ways in which women experience the violation of their rights.

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Consequently, the common elements of some specific manifestations of violence against women as well as the global connectivity of the various patterns of the local feminist movements were put into motion in order to achieve a culture universalization for women's rights.

Therefore, the paper wants to presents the main legislative measures taken at national and international level to prevent and combat violence against women.

Social services for older disabled people: choices and rights

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Social services are an effective tool for social inclusion of disabled people. This form of support contributes to and extends the capabilities of persons to lead an independent life and is aimed at supporting the assisted persons to carry out their daily activities. Building an adequate network of accessible, high-quality and effective social services tailored to the real needs of people and communities is essential for improving the quality of life and participation of people with disabilities in public life. The paper presents study that is part of in-depth research of the accessibility and quality of social services for disabled people. The research interest is provoked by the profile of disability in Bulgaria and the national policies in the field of social services and people with disabilities. The study was conducted in Veliko Turnovo in June-July 2015. It covers two groups of older disabled people. The first group includes people who are not users of social services, the second group - persons who are users of such services. The emphasis is placed on identifying the attitudes and expectations of older people with disabilities to social services in the context of maintaining a good and full life. The results show that older disabled people prefer to use social services in the community. Their expectations to the services are related to receiving care according to individual needs, material security, freedom of choice and the opportunity to participate in decisions about their care. The results indicate problems with target orientation of social services as an element of accessibility of the services.

Session 3:European studies:”United in diversity”

The cohesion policy of the European Union: alternative funding mechanisms of the Romanian economy

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Along with the internal market, as well with the Economic and Monetary Union, the economic and social cohesion is one of the main objectives of the European Union under the Treaty of Maastricht, respectively, to "promote social and economic progress and a high level of employability and the to achieve a balanced and sustainable development...". In other words, economic and social cohesion would require the European Union population not to be disadvantaged, regardless of the region in which are living and/or working. This will depend very much on how it will be implemented, the cohesion policy by the European Union in cooperation with each Member State individually. This is the practical process of eliminating or at least reducing disparities in economic and social development of some Member States and/or their regions. European Union cohesion policy has three major dimensions: economic, social and territorial dimension size. The third dimension, size "territorial" was introduced by the Lisbon Treaty and refers to the recognition of territorial diversity and the need to build on this diversity to generate development. Thus, it can be said that, currently, the main purpose of the cohesion policy of the European Union is represented by alleviating economic disparity, social and territorial cohesion. As regards, the cohesion policy, which are used to achieve its objective, namely to reduce disparity and strengthening economic, social and territorial cohesion can say that they are the Structural Funds and the European Investment.

These structural and investment funds representing practically true alternative of funding mechanisms in the economy of a Member State, with a number of advantages over traditional financing mechanisms.

To those mentioned above in this article, the authors have proposed to emphasize the cohesion policy and their role as alternative

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funding mechanisms of the Romanian economy and their trends in 2014-2020.

Euro's Future and Grexit

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In this study the position of European Union common currency in world money market and the effects of 2008 European economic crisis to Euro examined. The financial crisis occurred in Greece, which is the one of the most affected country from the economic crisis, searched with the causes and the possible effects of the outflow of Greece from Eurozone analyzed. As a result the outflow of Greece from Eurozone is not possible because of the current law and even if the necessary legal arrangements are done the European Union should help Greece until it passes the critical threshold.

Synergetic zones and ethnic-religious determinants of enterprise

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The purpose of this report is to make some generalizations about the synergetic zones of interaction between ethnic-religious communities in different regions of Bulgaria. The observations and generalizations are made with respect to new situation with refugees which is available also in Bulgaria. The problem is still not sufficiently studied also from the the view point of social protection and security of new formed regional communities in border regions of the country. Independently of dynamics in the development of these processes the the state and local authorities have the obligation to guaranty the social protection and security of the persons in these communities. Directly and by ensuring possibilities of opportunities for employment through vocational training and qualification and by access and inclusion of the children in the regional structures of the educational system. In different ethnic-religious groups there are different orientation to enterprise activity, determined by tradition and the accepted manner of life. That predetermines the need of differentiated and more flexible system of

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motivation, social protection and security which provides possibilities for adapted inclusion in regional labor markets and educational structures. The investigation in this direction should be supported and developed, especially in border regions of Bulgaria and neighboring countries.

Citizens' Participation in Decision-Making In Europe – where we stand?

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The paper examines the role of the citizens for the democratic development of the political system in United Europe and presents the practices of two international organizations – European Union and Council of Europe for development and encouragement of the citizens' dialogue and initiative on the continent. The European Citizens' Initiative is presented as an innovative way of citizens' participation in decision-making process after the entering into force the Lisbon Treaty. Also the practice of the Council of Europe for encouraging the principles of the democratic citizens' participation. The participation of the citizens in the process of decision making is of basic importance and of ground need for the development and sustaining of democracy. The participation in elections, involvement in citizens' movements and initiatives is guaranteed by the newly adopted democratic Constitutions, but also is a long-term process and goal of building and raising an active type of political culture. The recent debate on the deepening of the alienation of the citizens towards the European institutions, the difficult dialogue between the citizens and the institutions has found some developments in the Lisbon Treaty. The paper studies the European Citizens' initiative and the initiatives of the Council of Europe on increasing the citizens' participation in decision-making process.

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The policy of the European Union on migration for development. Closing the gap between rhetoric and outcomes

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Currently, in the European Union (EU) there are several competing visions and strategies with regard to migration for development. These various approaches in the official discourse and practice make the EU look like rather a disaggregated body than a coherent one acting in that particular field of foreign policy. The incoherent and somehow hazy vision of the EU is exactly one of the reasons why the outcomes of its policies designed at the nexus of migration and development (M&D) are not always those expected. The present paper critically reviews the existing policies on M&D in the EU. Starting from cosmopolitan assumptions it also discusses some key measures, strategies and actions that can positively influence the development of that particular policy area, reducing at the same time the gap between the EU's rhetoric and actions. Furthermore, the paper takes into consideration the hypothesis that within a more coherent and comprehensive M&D policy, the current and difficult issue of refugees (asylum seekers) in Europe can get an optimal solution. Methodologically, the paper uses foreign policy analysis (in the format of a policy paper) in order to shed light on the EU's capabilities to put into practice, in a larger context, the universal values and ideals on which it was built.

Normative considerations on governance of transcultural co- production of European memory and identity

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The paper proposes normative perspectives on memory governance in the European Union, concerning memory dynamics across national history frameworks and distinct temporalities and identities in view of further European integration. A consistently shared European memory requires morally engaging the past, dealing with its experience, coping with its difficulties, politically representing its

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resilient meanings for collective belonging and trans-culturally supporting remembrance in mutual, co-terminous reference.

The basic assumption that memory is contextual for identity formation, in the balance of deciding relation to past(s) and orientation focusing on change and future, implies that meanings of representation carried into the present generate constraints as well as enabling opportunities to de-construct and re-define a public, politically shared identity. In this interpretation, Aleida Assmann's development of Avishai Margalit's theory on the ethics of memory, is moving beyond mutually exclusive models of dealing with the past, opening up distinctive possibilities with regard to platform and strategy for reconciliation, by way of a transcultural logic in the relation between identity and memory, ranging from *dialogic forgetting* to *dialogic remembering*. Approaching mutual vision and memory of the past under conditions of the present and identity projects is indicative of memory competition, involving a multiplicity of actors, individuals, society and state, at the national, regional and inter-national levels, whose identities depend on the memories and representation practices being negotiated and appropriated in trans-cultural dynamics.

The introduction of a “culture of memory” governed by EU identity is a working premise toward the goal of European memory integration while safeguarding pluralism, yet there remains the challenge of reciprocity and interconnectedness for national, group and individual memories. What and how the past is remembered and forgotten is institutionally significant in relation to why there is such moral obligation, its nature and its prospects to bridge the different ethics of memory.

Society Changes Accountancy

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The enterprises are basic units that generate a surplus in society. Their existence predetermine the need of an accounting as a tool of management to create information for financial activities, incomes and positions of the entity. This paper is engaged in research on relationship: society – accounting, based on subordination relation between accounting and business environment. It aims to give arguments that the environment shapes accounting. Using a historical approach is described

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accounting gradual development caused by the social-economic environment. It is analyzed the influence and impact of the key factors (business environment, European regulatory in the accounting area (Directive 2013/34/EU), ethic principles and ect.) on this development.

European Union cohesion policy and its role on the future development of Romania

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Starting with the quotation "no matter how beautiful is the strategy, it should occasionally to look at the results" (S.W.L.S. Churchill); through this article is elaborated an analysis regarding the influence of the European Union cohesion policy on Romania's development. The proposed research was performed taking into account the literature of existing economic theories and legal framework in force on cohesion policy, the result is being directed to the discovery of new hypotheses. Both in terms of theory and practical research methods, the authors lead to draw conclusions on the definition, role, goal, instruments and future trends of European Union cohesion policy, which can show off its influence the development of Romania.

The starting point of the proposed analysis are the "differences between the economic development of the country compared with the other Member States of the European Union, focusing especially on those differences relating to prosperity, living standards and productivity".

In the European context of the previous financial period, 2007-2013, Romania faced problems with the public administration, contracting and project implementation. By overcoming these barriers is creating a base on prerequisites for a better economic development in the current financial period, 2014-2020, in compliance with the targets and future challenges of the cohesion policy of European Union. When it was launched the first line of funding for Romania, many implementers of projects funded from grants failed due to poor project management, lack of effective archiving and inefficient data search.

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The article is elaborated to analyse the disparities from the previous period of using the cohesion policy instruments in order to generate economic development for Romania. Moreover, the present research is correlating the achievements with the future trends for development aimed by cohesion policy and by the instruments that are used so as to promote "smart, sustainable, inclusive growth".

Tax charge and opportunities of the garment business in Albania

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Business of garment retail with local entrepreneurs is surviving thanks to tax evasion and contributions from individual entrepreneur. In the early years of the economic system change, due to big lack of market for a long time, consumer demand was great, but the offer was quite limited and not qualitative. In this situation, the profits of merchants were quite large. Also in this period, the tax administration was in its infancy. Now things in Albania have changed and we have lot of international famous firms. The main forms through which they offered to the Albanian consumers is through Franchise contracts with local entrepreneurs and affiliates. Development of business, but especially the garment trade is becoming even more difficult. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the tax charge at garment business and the opportunity of the one to face with it. For that analyzed the financial statements of some important business activity of known European brands as well as two subsidiaries of foreign companies. The analysis concluded that in the case of the foreign companies cost of goods sold is lower than the companies that are resellers. Businesses in Albania have also mortgage loans with high interest. These reasons increases costs which bringing a draught business. In conclusion, we can say that before the government settle the obligations on businesses, it is necessary to evaluate how much profit are to be able to meet these obligations of business, as is the obligation of VAT.

Tariff, Revenue and Custom Reform in Albania

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Evasion in Albania, as in all countries has led to budget shortfalls and market distortion. Market research in the market economy in Albania is in the early 90s. With a new economic system,

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the Albanian state and society had no tax payment culture. Because of big problems state revenues were very low be even bigger, which means higher tax. Being a new market economy entrepreneur main activity was the trade of finished products and the services sector. Therefore, the first step towards evasion begins with customs evasion. The subjects do not declare to the customs the imported goods or their real quantity. If this information would be accurate, then giving false or incorrect information later to other authorities would be much more difficult. The aim of this paper is to investigate how much the modification of the tariffs influence the customs revenue during the period 2005-2015. Another issue is the comparison of the customs revenues realized and those that should be collected by the average weighted. The results show that higher tariffs do not bring higher income, at least not to the same extent. The higher tariffs the wider the dispersion segment, which shows that the parties will endeavour to pay less by opening an opportunity for evasion. Tariff reduction by maintaining unchanged the weighted average tax will lead to reduction of evasion.

ession 4: International Relations and Security Studies: "Towards a new world order"

From human to national security in the context of European Migrant Crisis

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Building fences, reinstalling border controls and refusing the relocation quotas- these are the words that best describe the attitude of the European states when facing the current problem of the refugee crisis. One can easily notice that adopting such sort of attitudes contrasts with the fundamental values promoted by the European Union. If up until now the problem of migrants has been addressed, by the European countries, from a human security perspective, in the light of recent events, triggered by the migrant crisis, it seems that the security of one's own state becomes more and more prioritized. Within this paper, I will analyze the causes and the effects of the process through which the human security, as a perspective according to which it has been managed the fate of the refugees entering Europe, has been slowly given up, by the

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European states, in favor of the national security imperative. Given this position, I will first provide an analyze of the implications that the human security paradigm holds for the status of refugee. Secondly, I will describe the factors that lead to the return to the security of the state, in the context of the European refugee crisis. And finally, I will to outline the possible negative effects for securitizing the migration problem, for the European Union. All in all, analyzing the transition from human to national security, in the context of the European migrant crisis, can reveal the security issues that are to be found within the current European security framework.

New Strategy for World Peace: UN „Education for Peace” Program

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“If you want to end the war, instead of sending guns, send books. Instead of sending tanks, send pens. Instead of sending soldiers, send teachers” – Malala Yousafzai, Nobel Peace Laureate. The soul of international relations is Peace, more accurate world peace. This is a gold that history has proven to be hard to achieve. For the last years the international community has focused on a new and bold strategy: Education for Peace. When we speak about Education for Peace we must look for two directions: first of all teach and learn about peace; secondly facilitate the access to Education for as much people as possible all over the world, because educated people are less likely to get involved in violent conflicts. This study aims to present you what this program is about, how the UN and its partner organizations facilitate its implantation, what are the results until now and what could be the expected outcome in medium and long term.

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The legacy of Ostpolitik in German Foreign Policy in a General Context of EU Security Policy

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The year 1969 marked a turning point in domestic and foreign policy of Germany. With the election of Willy Brandt, a social democrat took over executive power for the first time. In parallel to this, a new process was launched with the East: the so called “Ostpolitik”. In line with the ‘Ostpolitik’, which was associated with Willy Brandt’s government, the East for the first time became the central point since 1949. The ‘Ostpolitik’ could be defined generally as an initiative aimed to improve relations with the member states of Eastern Bloc.

Within the framework of this policy, which has opened a new page in terms of relations with the states behind the iron curtain, Federal Republic of Germany had intended to get rid of self-limiting chains, consolidate its position in the international arena and aimed to correct the underlying problems caused by the existence of the East German state.

In this context, the main premise of this paper is to determine the main parameters of this policy, alongside, to elucidate the matter with a discussion of the Ostpolitik’s legacy within German contemporary foreign policy in a context of security politics within the post-9/11 world coupled with the making and the design of the EU security policies. In particular, specific emphasis shall be laid on the lines of historical continuity of Ostpolitik that have come to affect Germany and EU now facing challenges of Russian and other related threats.

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Revisiting the arguments of realism in building common security policies

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The world post-Cold War has been shaped by new analysis trends, reintroducing liberal patterns that defined the interwar period. However, the evaluation of the main events in the international relations' arena leads towards a more realistic framing of the theoretical considerations. The 9/11 attacks became a symbol of the new type of threats upon the western democracies, forcing a prompt response from the political stakeholders, put under public scrutiny in the frame of reconsidered security strategies and common defense policies. Based on a comparison of the ways in which the main international actors – states and organizations- define their security systems, this paper aims to highlight the elements and paradigms that encompass the realist theory in the study of international relations and security studies. Despite the fact that the public discourse is abundant in evoking idealist backgrounds, we argue that, in order to properly perceive the courses of action approached in the contemporary global connections, one should resort to the arguments of the realist theories. Therefore, even the shift from understanding security as a unilateral national military security to defining it as a challenge undertaken by groups of states, can be explained in different frames of reference, being able to represent a characteristic of the way relations among sovereign national states currently develop.

Today's immigration issues a threat to Europe's societal security?

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Today's immigration issues became a very complex factor that forces Europe and the European Union to change or at least to talk about changing its immigration policies and also it's security policies. The Middle East crisis determined people to flee their home land to seek asylum in a conflict free area witch can offer them freedom to live and speech. The EU agreed initially to accept in each country a number of

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refugees, but the problem that no one expected was the large number of the refugees that would seek asylum. EU border countries such as Italy and Greece, that dealt with immigration problems in the past warned the European Union about the problems that will follow and asked for help and policies that would solve this issues. The two EU country members, because of their geographical position, were the only ones that dealt with this kind of problems before the Middle East crises degenerated in 2015. When the EU authorities realized how serious the problem was they adopted temporary solutions witch cannot become policies because there are not sustainable and EU countries are backing down now, refusing to receive refugees. The most important EU countries, Germany, France and Great Britain, are seeking viable solutions to solve these problems, but it is hard to come to an agreement that will not affect EU members in their societal security and day-to-day life. The questions we have to answer, after the Paris terrorist attacks and Cologne New Year's Eve horrors, are: will EU survive to this immigrant and refugees waves? Can Schengen continue as it is today?

European crisis and international terrorism generated by the Syrian conflict

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The authors' main focus in this paper is to analyze the most important and recent events that surprised Europe starting from 2011 until nowadays. These events are mainly connected to the Syrian conflict that generated a series of geopolitical tensions and problems for European countries which had to face the historical migration of war refugees and, maybe the most important of all, the international terrorism created on the background of the Middle Est crisis. For five years, Syria is divided by a conflict which speeded around the region and implicated multiple forces. The birth of the international terrorist organization ISIS, the biggest one in the world so far and most powerful, the terrorist attacks that shocked Europe claimed by its members, changed the mentality and the fears of the European citizens, the world leaders taking measures without precedent. Romania is geopolitically

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located at the crossroads of two main conflicts: the Ukrainian one and the Syrian one. Although smaller, we can also include here the Iraqi conflict, where ISIS appeared and where it conquered some of its biggest cities. In 2015 over 1.1 million refugees arrived in Europe, especially in Germany. The European countries faced a difficult situation to manage which led them to take measures like the distribution of the immigrants among the EU countries. To Romania, the EU distributed about 6,400 refugees. A great threat is the risk of terrorist infiltrations among the refugees, as strict verifications and registrations are hard to be concluded. Some European countries took extreme measures like building fences along their borders to prevent refugees to enter (Hungary, Slovakia, and Croatia). Romania faces a new challenge beginning with 2016 when it may become a transit country for the new refugees coming from Asia and North Africa.

Session 5: Political Science: "Europeanization, policy-making and institutional change"

Romanian Post-December Electoral System Changes: Advantages and Disadvantages

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Changes in the electoral system in the last 26 years, although not as intense as social or economic changes, enrolled in modernizing the Romanian state and society. This study aims to highlight through what changes passed the Romanian electoral system during this period and also what are the advantages and disadvantages of voting ballots applied from 1990 to present. In the general context, the characteristics of the Romanian electoral system are determined by using both types of systems, both the majority one used to elect the President of Romania and the mayors, and the system of proportional representation used for electing the members of the Parliament, of local councils and county councils. The voting system has also seen changes and transformations, especially in recent years, when there were used the uninominal voting with one or two rounds (and only exceptionally with three laps if in the runoff is recorded ballotage) and also the ballot with blocked lists. Transposition of votes into mandates, and in particular the mechanism

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of distribution of votes for conferring the mandates for the Parliament in terms of uninominal vote, is an important element of our study. There will also be analyzed electoral law which, although amended on several occasions, demonstrates the utility of these changes in the context of transition and consolidation of current democratic practices.

Institutional Adaptation and Legal Reform of the Trade Registry in Romania: Facts, Figures and Outcomes

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The present paper takes into consideration the institutional adaptation and the legal reform approaches of the Trade Registry in Romania. The study also discusses the facts, figures and outcomes of the institutions in a comparative perspective considering different periods of its functioning.

The politics of history: Romanian national communism as ‘invented tradition’ (1965-1989)

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The combination of two apparently incompatible ideologies, nationalism and communism, has a long and complicated history. Using discourse analysis, this paper aims to present the historical and ideological implications of a specific form of national-communism, the Romanian one, during the period it became, despite its substantial contradictions, a coherent ideology. Far from the Marxist interpretations of nationalism, which underlined the superficial, particular and evanescent character of this modern form of political identity, Romanian national-communism stressed the importance of nation to the point it became a metaphysical entity which generated, in Marxist terms, both the structure and the superstructure of the Romanian’s people mode of production.

The ‘socialist nation’ was regarded not as an ‘invented tradition’ (Eric Hobsbawm), but as an improvement of the old, ‘bourgeois’ nation: social classes being finally abolished, the ‘socialist nation’ was representative for the entire Romanian people, not only for the upper classes – including minorities. Furthermore, the ‘socialist nation’ proved the historical continuity between the ancient Dacians and

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modern Romanians, both 'peace-loving' and independent peoples which only defended their territory and never engaged in an aggressive, expansionist war. Consequently, this type of nationalistic discourse proved to be, with reference to the two main theories of nationalism, primordial rather than modern, using many ideological elements from the radical right-wing movements active in interwar Romania. Gradually, not only minorities, but the vast majority of the population as well grew more and more estranged from the official ideology.

Post-Communist Transition to Democracy: a Discussion of Romania's Paths through the Lens of EU Governance

Cătălina Maria Georgescu, Lecturer, PhD
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The history of Romania's post-communist transition to democracy was spinned by the European integration logic. This paper discusses the systemic changes undergone at structural level during Romania's road to wards the establishment of operational democratic institutions and obtaining full EU membership. An outlook on the process of institutional adaptation to EU conditionalities is aimed at discussing the European governance mechanisms of assistance and coordination framework guided by there search hypothesis which grants EU governance the value of an independent variable explaining the change in governance at national level during transition.

Permanent Electoral Authority Romania: Institutional Changes in between Legal Standards and Transition's Exigencies in Post-Communist Romania

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The present study discusses the institutional changes of the Permanent Electoral Authority in Romania (PEA) as a pivotal questions of the legal standards and European encounters. The paper examines the organization, structure and the legal framework of PEA and the social and political challenges of the post-communist Romania.

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The 2008 and 2012 Parliamentary Elections: Electoral Law and its Elusive Effects

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A couple of articles about the post-2008 Romanian electoral system for parliamentary elections have been written. Many aspects concerning the electoral effects of the law are known. Other characteristics of the latter still remain to be clarified. Our presentation focuses on the important elements of this electoral formula, in principal on that generated confusion, e. g. seats allocated to the parties, seats allocated to the nominal candidates, over-representation, and map-designing of the electoral districts. In this context, the principal aim of the research is to explain the major effects of the electoral law (no. 35/2008): i) cartographic abuses in order to create safe seats for candidates (gerrymandering and malapportionment), ii) – overrepresentation if a particular party get more seats with absolute majority than the sets allocated according with proportional formula, and iii) seats allocated to the candidates who came second and third in their single-member districts.

What kind of a Public Administration for Turkey?

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Turkey has gone through major shifts in terms of public policy and administration in the first decade of the new millennium. Many different factors have had an impact on the direction of these shifts, such as globalization, increased democratization, marketization and decentralization, Turkey's EU accession process, continuing urbanization and highly urbanized population with diversifying needs and demands, 2000 economic crisis, 2008 global financial crisis, Kurdish issue, regional conflicts, Arabian Spring, international immigration, among others. Besides, many scholars argue for and agree on the fact that the changes in the public administration in Turkey have been mainly shaped by the New Public Management (the NPM) paradigm, as well. That is to say that the principles of free market, competition, entrepreneurship, efficiency, effectiveness, participation, transparency, accountability etc. have played decisive roles in the

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direction of the public policy and administration reforms in Turkey. This paper firstly provides a brief overview of the changes and reforms in the public administration and the current status of the public administration in Turkey. Secondly, the paper aims to discuss the impact of local, regional, national and global dynamics and developments on the direction of these changes and current shape of the public administration in Turkey. Thirdly, the paper attempts to entertain the question of what such reforms and developments tell us about the prospects of the public administration. In other words, the main question to entertain in this paper is what kind of a public administration we should expect or long for in the near future in Turkey with implications for the organization of public administration, public policy and the study of public administration. The paper finally presents the data coming from a workshop on public administration and discusses the implications of the data for the type of public administration for Turkey.

Achievements and Prospects of the Absorption of Structural and Cohesion Funds under the Impact of the Global Crisis

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Premises: Despite the challenges faced by Romania in launching the funding lines and in assessing and selecting projects, the amount of the EU contribution towards the contracted projects relative to the funds allocation for the years 2014-2020 demonstrates the effectiveness of steps taken by the authorities to mitigate the effects triggered by problems in the early implementation stages. Nevertheless, the extremely low level of payments to beneficiaries and especially of repayments made by the European Commission reflects the existence of significant structural and management issues, especially among beneficiaries as regards project implementation. In this article, based on the secondary analysis of data, we will highlight the difficulties related to preparing the project portfolio and the targets to be achieved in order to avoid the loss of the Structural and Cohesion Funds.

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Practical aspects of direct democracy in Romania after 1989: Challenges for theory and research

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The continuous relevance of direct democracy for various fields of scientific research (political sciences, sociology, legal studies) is closely connected with the dynamics of democratic processes taking place in the world and with the sensitivity of the existing democratic solutions constantly jeopardized by social, economic, or political conflicts. Not without significance is also the question of democratic solutions being in short supply in the world. Vast literature on the subject indicates that scholars try to meet the social demand by continuing to analyze the problems of direct democracy in the contemporary world. Of special interest to scholars were the following fields of research: (a) the implementation of solutions of direct democracy on the level of individual countries, in particular the United States of America and Switzerland; (b) the influence of institutions of direct democracy on socio-political life; (c) challenges to direct democracy associated with globalization; (d) the use of new communication technologies in the sphere of direct democracy.

In the case of Romania few theoretical approaches were made in order to explain the peculiarities of direct democracy in comparison with the classical models which exist in the Western Academic literature.

The paper will seek fill the existing gap and try to verify the following research hypotheses:

(a) The use of instruments of direct democracy in the process of exercising power is an indicator of the political awareness of the Romanian society.

(b) The process of accession of Romania to the European Union had an impact on the development of direct democracy in this country (on the formal-legal and practical aspects of direct democracy).

The main methods of analysis used in the paper will be secondary analysis of social documents and the institutional-legal method applied on legal acts, historical recordings of the forms of direct democracy (people's assembly, referendum, citizens' initiative, and popular referendum-popular veto) that were used in Romania after 1989.

Sharing Intelligent Security, Enabling Good Governance: Evaluating Social and Political Impacts of the Adoption of a New European Security Strategy (ESS)

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The present study analysis the intelligent security perspective within the European security strategy environment and the regional strategy outcomes in this direction. It also focuses its research interests on evaluating, monitoring and screening the social and political impacts of the Adoption of a New European Security Strategy (ESS) taking into account the recent challenges facing the discussion over ESS and the answers to the latest international security developments.

Albania and the Albanian Society under the all-encompassing effect of international globalization

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This theoretic study focuses mainly on the analysis of the specific factors of the Albanian society under the effects of globalization, which is closely related with the historical situation our country has gone through during the last decades.

Globalization is an all-encompassing experience, whose effects are encountered in all the industrialized and developing countries. This study emphasizes the structural changes of the family, society, and of the demographic transition elements in Albania by viewing them in the perspective of the major social, economic and cultural changes in our country as well as in the globalization perspective. The analysis of the indicating factors begins with the family structure and goes as far as the changes in the nativity rates or changes in the population age. These changes are being so often encountered in our country as to be considered global tendencies. Globalization and internationalization are used quite often to describe the changes that go beyond economic and market causes.

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The recommendations of this analysis are very important and useful to have a clear view of our every-day-changing society and to project social policies and development strategies productive for the future progress.

Richard Rorty and the Liberal Utopy

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"Ideal liberal society" that Rorty proposes as his own utopy, equally justified or unjustified like any other utopian world, represents the society that pursue no target than freedom and no goal, except that of tracing the confrontations between individuals and groups in order to foresee the outcome. The heroes of this society are the "poet" and the "revolutionist", that is the exponent of auto - Poiesis (autocreation), respectively the exponent of deconstruction, the two fundamental objectives of "liberal ridiculers". Within Rorty's utopy, the debates on public bussiness would only gravitate towards a couple of subjects: the modality to find a balance between the need for peace, prosperity and freedom under when one of these needs should be immolated for the benefit of one of two other needs; the modality to compensate the chances for autocreation and people "should then be left alone, to use or ignore them". These form the entire social connections that society would further need. The solidarity is built now on this feeling of "common danger", on the denial of cruelty emerged as humiliation of others and on the imaginative ability to identify with the sorrow of your intimate friends. It is no longer to be found in postmodernist societies under the form of an originary vocabulary (ur-vocabulary) that should impose certain requirements, but it has to be built from small fragments, from opinions expressing everyone's idyosincrasies which are subject to historical contingency.

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Session 6: History: "History and Politics through time"

Political and diplomatic developments and territorial cohesion in Europe (1933-1939) - reflected in the reports of some Romanian attaché within the Legation in London

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This article presents lesser known aspects about the negative evolution of the international situation regarding the fourth decade of the last century and focuses on documents (reports, notes, reports) developed by Romanian diplomats attached to the British capital. Mainly, the article refers to political decisions taken by major Western powers in projects, agreements, plans and reconciliation conferences and resetting relations between them, but it also analyzes major political crisis in 1936-1939 that led to wars, disposals and territorial annexations.

A representative of the XVIIth century`s European thinking school— Jean Amos Comenius

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John Amos Comenius was a Czech speaking Moravian philosopher, pedagogue and theologian. He served as the last bishop of Unity of the Brethren and became a religious refugee and one of the earliest champions of universal education, a concept eventually set forth in his book *Didactica Magna*. He is considered the father of modern education. Comenius was the innovator, who first introduced pictorial textbooks, written in native language instead of Latin, applied effective teaching based on the natural gradual growth from simple to more comprehensive concepts, supported lifelong learning and development of logical thinking by moving from dull memorization, presented and supported the idea of equal opportunity for impoverished children, opened doors to education for women, made instruction universal and practical. The most permanent influence exerted by Comenius was in practical educational work. Few men since his day have had a greater influence though, for the greater part of the eighteenth century and the

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early part of the nineteenth, there was little recognition of his relationship to the current advance in educational thought and practice.

In the second place, the influence of Comenius was in formulating the general theory of education. In this respect he is the first to formulate that idea of "education according to nature" so influential during the latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century. The third aspect of his educational influence was that on the subject matter and method of education, exerted through a series of textbooks of an entirely new nature.

Aspects of the Romanian-Spanish relations in 1881

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The Romanian-Spanish relations in 1881 were marked by two events: the Spanish extraordinary mission occasioned by the proclamation of the Kingdom of Romania and the opening of the Spanish Legation in Bucharest. In the matter of the extraordinary mission, Madrid suggested an inexperienced diplomat, Juan Pedro de Aladro, only because he was able to secure, from his own funds, the travel expenses. Although it was rumored that Aladro was going to be appointed *Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary* to Bucharest, for financial reasons, Madrid opted for the rank of *Charge d'Affaires*, which meant less spending.

National Symbols and National Identity

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In this paper I will address the question of national identity from the perspective of the collective identity. The premise from which I start is that myths and symbols play an important role in constructing the national identity. Thus, nations are constructed historical, social and political, but they are also identity constructions. When I say that they are imaginary construction would not say that they are fictional creations, without a real basis, but on the contrary, their reality is based precisely on their mythical roots. The identity is empowering the nation, and from here derives the force of nationalism. Myths and symbols act as factors of cohesion and strengthen the sense of belonging to the

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community. Political and cultural symbols together contribute to national identity. Flag, anthem, currency are accepted by citizens and become political symbols. Specific to nationalism is the attachment to the symbols of the nation, to the language, religion and its historical past. In this paper I analyze the significance of the flag, anthem, currency and national day, as their constituent elements of the national identity.

The Romanian detention system during the Modern Period: Legal and Practical Issues

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The article, based on analysis of social documents and of archival files, investigates Romanian detention system during the Modern period, showing its transformation over time, along with the legislative changes. The situation found on Romanian territory in the area of the custodial system, was influenced during 1831 and 1862 by the Organic Regulations of Wallachia (1831) and Moldavia (1832) and the Regulation of dungeons and prisons of Wallachia. Between 1862 and 1874, detention and punishment system were influenced by Regulation of 1862 and the Criminal Code of the United Romanian Principalities. After 1874, the detention of the Old Kingdom was influenced by the law of 1874 on the regime of prisons, but also by the adjacent legislation, the punitive system from Transylvania was under the influence of Hungarian prisons Regulation, in Bukovina we find the government of the Austrian prison laws of 1849 and 1872 and in Bessarabia, we discover the influence of Russian criminal executional legislation. All these acts have brought major changes in the penitentiary system and in the criminal executional sector of the time, and the present paper aims to highlight all its particularities.

Saint Denis the Little: founder of Christian era

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Saint Dionysius Exiguus was born around 460 in Scythia Minor (Dobrogea today) and remaining orphan in childhood, was raised in one of the monasteries in the area, having as mentor on Bishop Peter, who

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remained grateful for all life. From here he went to the Orient, at the Holy Places, and the late fifth century he was in Constantinople. He was remarked by papal delegate, which recommended Dennis to Pope Gelasius of Rome (492-496), for his perfect knowledge of Greek and Latin. He arrived in Rome in 496, after the death of Pope Gelasius (November 21st), where he worked under the pastoral care of ten popes, beginning with Anastasius II and ending with Vigilius. Due to its activity as secretary of the papal chancery he met Cassiodorus, the prime minister of Theodoric, the ostrogothic king of Italy, with which tied a close friendship. In 540, Cassiodorus has retired from public life and was a monk at the monastery that he founded at Vivarium in Calabria (south-east Italy). It sets up a "university" where he also took his friend, Dionysius Exiguus, who will teach dialectic. After many years spent in "education glorious" Dionysius Exiguus, he fell asleep in the Lord around the years 545-555. Dionysius Exiguus is known worldwide as the founder of the christian era or the christian chronology, because he began counting the years since the birth of Christ and not from Diocletian, as was doing then. This is the most important work of Saint Dionysius, which is why it is recognized worldwide as a the "father of the christian era". Dionysius committed unintentionally a calculation error of 4-7 years because he did not have a modern technology, but only the sixth century technique.

Shifts of the foreign policies in the Cold War era. From the threat of containment to the challenges of the post soviet democracies

Alexandra Porumbescu, Assistant Professor, PhD
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Throughout the Cold War era, the two main international actors, the Soviet Union and the United States of America led the international affairs, setting the course in the foreign political actions. After the end of this age, the global relationships faced the need to readapt to a new order. Once the collapse of the Soviet Union occurred, the Russian population started to show certain nostalgia towards the former state organization, the new state facing the dilemma of adopting a new and correct political course. The desire to regain "international respect" guided great part of the post soviet Moscow's foreign policy. We will start by presenting the main focal points of Russia's communist foreign affairs policy, aiming to highlight the ways in which it has changed

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along with the occurrence of certain global events. The Russian Federation has always structured its foreign policy on five main courses of action: two of them regard the relationship with the Occident, namely the United States of America and the European Union- being also the easiest to notice in the last two decades. The other three target Eastern Asia/ the Far East, especially China, the Middle East, and the former soviet states, also known as the close proximity. The second part of our analysis focuses on the way in which these basic directions in Russia`s security strategy are being integrated in its current foreign affairs policy.

The Jewish Question in Romania during 1856-1866

Adi Schwarz, Lecturer, PhD

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In the 60s - 70s of the nineteenth century, on the European level, some progress was produced in the sense of granting political rights (citizenship) to the Jewish population within Romania. This was reflected in some international documents that aimed also at Romania.

The Jewish Question was one of the most important political issues of the debates from the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century. Solving the issue of political rights acquired by Jews was held against the backroud of Romania's policy assertion as an independent state.

The problem of political and legal status of Jews in Romania was the subject of much controversy, both domestically and internationally.

Diplomatic relations between Romania and Italy (1956-1959)

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The period between 1956 and 1959 was one of many changes not only in Romania, but also in Europe. The two ideologies, communism and capitalism were in the middle of their cold confrontation. In the Iron Curtain zone the changes are not welcomed by the Soviet Union witch doesn't allow any deviation from their strict ideology. The Hungarian Revolution from 1956 is stewed in blood as any attempt to became independent from Moscow. Nevertheless countries like Romania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia are becoming more and more independent from the USSR. In 1958 Romania

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succeeded to free itself from the soviet army witch redraw outside its frontiers. In the meanwhile, the diplomatic relations between Romania, a communist country, and Italy, a capitalist one, will continue to be strained. However, at cultural level and even diplomatic level the relations will continue to exist even if thy will have a sinuous route. They will become more tide after 1968 when Romania will turn towards the Occident by not interfering in the Prague Spring along with the other members of the Warsaw Treaty.

Foundation of scientific knowledge: history, sociology, philosophy

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In this presentation we will discuss the problem of the necessary interdisciplinary research in the study of past, research that combines history with sociology and philosophy. We will argue that although sociologists and philosophers can not work without the support of historical studies, however, they claim the right to interfere in their affairs with a critical point of view and proposals for necessary collaboration.

Today Romanian Public Television's Discourse on the Romanian Germans' *Heimat* and their National Self-representations

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This paper mainly aims to examine Romanian Germans' national identities and it is mainly based on data gathered and archived by the Romanian national television. The program I focused on, "Akzente", was broadcasted in German language almost periodically since 1969. The major difficulty of this research results from the need to cross two distinct approaches. The first one is related to ethnology, anthropology and sociography, it assimilates televisual representations to an imaginary not necessarily opposed to reality. The second one, that of comparative sociology, defining television as an instrument, a mediator, a quasi-autonomous actor, permits us to compare TV narratives to the realities on the ground. In order to define and study Romanian Germans' national identities, this paper focuses on several

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issues that, highlighted, could provide answers for questions like: Who are we from cultural/ national/ historical/ political point of view? Which and where is our *Heimat* (en., homeland)? A particular attention is paid to the memorialization of the painful communist past. Such an analysis could contribute to the general understanding of the trauma totalitarian regimes inflicted on ethno-cultural minorities and of the practices of remembering and reconciliation with the past. The case of Romanian Germans is particularly illustrative of the ambivalence lying in the identity construction specific to historical minorities and underpinned by a twofold process of memorialization-patrimonialization (that culturally and historically links the given community to the kin-state and, simultaneously, to the adoptive one).

Session 7:Philosophy: “Contemporary Philosophical Issues“

On the Social Benefits of Knowledge

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Knowledge is one of the most important factors determining the development of global economy and overcoming the inequalities. Mankind needs a fair distribution of the potential of knowledge because its big social problems and difficulties today are due to the existence of deep-going differences in its possession and use. This paper is an attempt to analyze and present certain philosophical arguments and conceptions justifying cooperative decision-making in this field. Made individually or collectively, these decisions do not worsen the status of anyone - rather they can lead to the use of benefits of knowledge in the interest of all people. A fair distribution of resources and achievements of a knowledge-based economy is of key importance for the future of mankind. There exist three significant roads to justification of cooperative decision-making in a global aspect. The main problem here is that of how to ensure equal access of all members of the global society to benefits of knowledge. In this paper are considered communitarianism, J. Habermas` theory of communicative action and public choice theories. The right to participate in activities of the knowledge society and to share in its wealth is related to the use of social and economic benefits. A distributive justice, including such right, could be based on communitarian political and moral values and

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principles. Any violation of such principles means existence of social injustice, with lasting consequences, including loss of access to natural goods, such as food and water. Hungry people can be fed, homeless ones can receive shelter, but lagging behind in science and technology brings forth multiple degrees of inequality and difference between the richest and the poorest regions in our world.

Longitudinal study of social and political attitude in Bulgaria

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The paper present part of the data of a longitudinal study of the dynamics of the social and political attitude. The longitudinal study started in 1989 – the beginning of the democratic changes in Bulgaria and was provided in several stages since then. We have analyzed the dynamics of the lexical meaning of social and political concepts by means of associative test. The associative test measures the implicit or subconscious content of concepts.

Participants were students from Sofia University *St. Kliment Ohridski*, South-West University *Neofit Rilski* and Veliko Turnovo University *St. Cyril and Methodius* from 19 to 29 years old. Their number was minimum 100 in each stage. The stimulus words were political concepts such as *democracy*, *security*, *property*, *freedom*, *motherland* and *foreigner* and everyday words like *work*, *family*, *holiday*. We obtained as a result 100 answers – associates for each stimulus in each trial. The analysis is qualitative and quantitative. It includes: semantic analysis, level of stereotype, and level of abstractness and evaluation component. The study is presented here by the analysis of the identity concepts *motherland* and *foreigner*. It traces some aspects of the identity modification since 1989 - the beginning of democratic changes in Bulgaria. Our data show moderate consolidation and reduced emotional strength of reactions on subconscious level of associations.

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The issue of historical progress in Lucian Blaga's work

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According to Blaga, the issue whether there is or there is not historical progress can be solved only in terms of human relations with the metaphysical centre of existence, relations that provide for the man his state within the universe, setting up, at the same time, the rules of his individual and group existence, thus involving the mechanism of society. The latter is characteristic for the human environment, the natural manifestation of his full humanity, pulling him out from the mere horizontally living, giving ontological dimension of verticality.

My paper reveals the fact that in Blaga's conception, human progress as a species throughout history is not possible, since progress requires either that man doesn't have a final essence but perfects it only as time passes, or that he by knowing gradually the central mystery of existence, exceeds his own condition and becomes himself equal to his Creator. In fact, man, the result of complex ontological mutations is from the very beginning what he is, i.e. a being who lives within mystery and for revelation, and the transcendent censorship of the Great Anonymous prevents his usurpation by man. But when taking into account the different spheres of human activity, Blaga finds out that, for many of them, progress is, in one way or another, an undeniable fact, although it has time limits and, what is the most important, does not change man's being and its position in the universe, failing to risk the principle of mystery conservation set by the Great Anonymous.

So, Blaga's conception of progress is original, complex and subtle, that refuse to treat progress as a common problem of human life, but solving it from the perspective of the human condition and the metaphysical sense of human existence.

The Fourth Person

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The present paper deals with the problem of cultural origin of the consciousness and its evolutionary path. The human culture could be seen as an integrated whole of very different explanations of the world, i.e. philosophical, scientific, religious, artistic. Despite the apparent

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idiosyncrasy of different cultural dimensions and lack of any coherent developmental trend, the human culture covers a perceptible evolutionary vein. The evolution of how humans have made sense of their world is expressed in the evolution of philosophical, scientific and artistic paradigms. The evolutionary path of human culture is highlighted in relation with the human consciousness progress. In particular, the history of Philosophy had proved to be co-generic with mankind general mentality progress and an attentive scrutiny of Philosophy reveals a core thread among the various divergent perspectives, a main course which led to the raise of the self-reflexive stance. This course starts from the individual awareness and consciousness of egocentric first person perspective, through second and third person perspectives of consciousness in and for itself, up to the reflexive and self-reflexive consciousness of the fourth person perspective.

Catholic Social Doctrine and the Secular Left - Where do they agree and where do they disagree?

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The public positions expressed by Pope Francis within the context of the ongoing global economic crisis have been a subject of heated debates in recent years, debates that have found echoes also in the Romanian public sphere. For many, in a country used to automatically associate Christianity with the right and the left with anti-Christian sentiments, the fact that Pope Francis is defended by a left-wing journalist like Costi Rogozanu from the attacks of Andrei Pleșu, one of the leading figures of the Romanian right, may seem startling. But much of this surprise is based on the ignorance of the tradition of Catholic social thought, to which otherwise Francis fully belongs. Hence, it will be instructive to clarify the position of the Catholic Church in relation to the secular left by looking at the numerous papal encyclicals that have addressed the social question. As will be shown in my presentation, the left and the Church are united by a common condemnation of *laissez-faire* economics and by common support for the various social mechanisms, state institutions and forms of mobilization meant to resist the negative social and ecological impact of the market economy. At the same time, they remain divided on key

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issues that concern both the understanding of the causes behind social injustice, as well as the legitimate and effective means of addressing this problem. These differences become comprehensible in the light of the different anthropological and ethical foundations that separate the Roman Catholic Church and the secular left, another key issue which shall be elucidated in my presentation.

Being Human vs. Being Machine: On the Philosophical Significance of the Debate on Artificial Intelligence for Understanding Our Relation to Technology

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The debate on the possibility of artificial intelligence (AI), which peaked in the second half of the last century, has marked the beginning of an era, in which the question of our relation to technology has become trivialized. Apart from Heidegger’s existential discussion of technology, which appeared as a sophisticated philosophical venture accessible to the few, the proponents and opponents of AI research pushed the issue to the limit in terms of its both theoretical controversy and practical feasibility. Coming from different fields of knowledge (philosophy, psychology, linguistics, neuroscience, mathematics, computer science), they were brought together by questions like Can technology emulate human thinking? Can we explain the mind within computational models? Can a putative 'inference engine' use human language? Can the venture of AI help us understand the nature of knowledge and likewise our human nature as such?

Today, in an age, in which our smartphones have become extensions of our minds, as the sticks have been extensions of the bodies of our prehistoric ancestors, these questions may be there for us without the fervor of the 70s and 80s, but they still invite us for a new their apperception. In this paper, I pursue it by discussing the pro, con, and intermediate positions on AI that are indicative of the main directions of the debate. Drawing on investigators like H. Putnam, D. Dennett, J. McCarthy, M. W. Matlin, L. Miller, R. Sokolowski, Hubert and Stuart Dreyfus, the overall value of the debate is tied to the technological innovations it has precipitated in practice, regardless of how questionable the different theoretical standpoints expressed in it may

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have been. This for its part highlights the importance of a philosophically informed transition between theory and practice as the most general venue of our relation to technology.

The anthropology of Saint Maximus the Confessor - a way to defining *Homo Europaeus* as *Homo Europaeus Christianus*

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Begun in the Renaissance, with the proclamation of homo creator - man demigod who became the creator and modeler of the world, denouncing its quality of being creature of God - man's renouncing to God knows in our times a new culmination of deicidal, the manufacture of the Homo Europaeus, universal archetype of human and citizen able to build the New Eden, in the guise of democratic and capitalist European society, who are gravitating around an aggressive philosophy of multiculturalism, the New Tower of Babel.

Homo Europaeus is not just the product of a political and economical experiment, the European Union, but is especially the failure of modern anthropocentrism and of contemporary anthropology. Depersonalized, banished from the dignity of the creature made in the image and likeness of God, at the level of individual insignificance, specimen of a species who is an ephemeral product of random mutations, on the sinuous road of natural evolution, Homo Europaeus still has pride of wanting to reconfigure God's creation, after his own lust, applying its relative and human criteria, almost void of any minima moralia.

However, Homo Europaeus can be saved and it can fulfill its goal - to be a unifying reality for the people of Europe - to the extent they will sustain the transformation of Homo Europaeus into Homo Europaeus Christianus.

Such conversion may be obtained by assuming - at the level of each of us, inhabitants of the European continent and alike across the European community - of the Christian conception that man is the center of God's creation and the particular subject of Divine Providence, man is the microcosm and mediator between Creator and creation.

Among the theologians of the Church, St. Maximus the Confessor has a major contribution to defining the place and role of the

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human being in relationship with God and the Universe. The theological anthropology writings of St. Maximus the Confessor offers viable solutions to save Homo Europaeus through his baptism in Homo Europaeus Christianus.

Two Types of French Utopian Socialism

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Early nineteenth-century socialism was born in Western Europe as a critical answer to capitalism and to a social order grounded on contractualism. It has generally been unjustly ignored and seen as a primitive discourse that was surpassed and perfected by Marx. I will concentrate in this conference on the French socialist thought of the first half of the nineteenth century and will try to show its relevance as a legitimate modern political discourse. My argument is that the wide variety of early nineteenth-century French socialist thinkers can be divided into two major groups that represent two types of socialism: a hierarchical and authoritarian socialism, and a fraternal and popular one. I will analyze comparatively the most significant representatives of each type, namely Claude Henri de Saint-Simon, Étienne Cabet and Charles Fourier for the first type, and Pierre Leroux and George Sand for the second type. Influenced by German Romantic philosophy, both types developed a critique of individualism, rationalism and the division of labor in the capitalist system, and supported the notion of the simultaneous cultivation of the intellect and of desires. But while Saint-Simon, Cabet and Fourier claimed that freedom and social unity were incompatible and that consequently the former needed to be subtly sacrificed in order to avoid anarchy, Leroux and Sand contended that social unity was guaranteed only by the simultaneous pursuance of the ideals of freedom, solidarity and equality. The former thinkers upheld the notions of the dogmatic authority of modern Law-givers and of the vertical relation between them and the majority ignorant of the social laws. By contrast, we find in the latter thinkers genuine democratic and republican notions that are meant to question in a Socratic manner the type of social order grounded on rivalrous self-interest.

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J. Stout and R. Rorty on "the appeal to authority" in the Public Square

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This paper examines and extends some of Jeffrey Stout's and Richard Rorty's arguments on religion and politics using the distinction between monological and dialogical approach to making decision in the public square as a means to differentiate their philosophical presuppositions regarding the relation between pragmatism and theism.

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Articles with two and more than two authors

Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J. A. J., and Lupton, R. A. (2000) "The art of writing a scientific article", *Journal of Scientific Communications*, (163), 51-59.

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