



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Forum on Studies of Society

International Conference

on

Social Sciences and Humanities

2018

Chieti - Pescara, Italy

SITECH

Organizers:



UNIVERSITY
OF
CRAIOVA

Study Programs: Sociology and Social Work



&

Department of Social Work
Faculty of Sociology and
Social Work



University of Bucharest
Romania

Faculty of Philosophy



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

Faculty of Pedagogy



Uniwersytet
Rzeszowski

Rzeszów University
Poland

International Society for
Projects in Education and
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Smart Society



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

of the

Second Forum on Studies of Society (FSS)

International Conference on
Social Sciences and Humanities

23rd of November 2018

Chieti - Pescara, Italy

Editura Sitech

Editors` note: The Authors are fully responsible for the content of their abstracts and for the personal information provided.

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Descrierea CIP a Bibliotecii Naționale a României
ILIE GOGA, CRISTINA; PORUMBESCU, ALEXANDRA;
ȘERBAN, IONUȚ; DAN, ADRIAN; PETCU, RADU; CIFALDI,
GIANMARCO.

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS of the Second Forum on Studies of Society (FSS):

International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities/

Cristina Ilie Goga, Alexandra Porumbescu, Ionuț Șerban, Adrian Dan;
Radu Petcu; Gianmarco Cifaldi (editors)- Craiova: Sitech, 2018

ISBN 978-606-11-6653-4

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International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities

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ISBN: 978-606-11-6653-4

E-ISBN:978-606-11-6653-4

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The welcoming message of the organizing committee

Esteemed participants,

The second edition of the Forum on Studies of Society (FSS) International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities is organized by Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, Italy, Dipartimento di Scienze Giuridiche e Sociali and University of Craiova, Study Programs: Sociology and Social Work, Romania, in cooperation with Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Department of Social Work, University of Bucharest, Romania, Faculty of Philosophy, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University, Bulgaria, Faculty of Pedagogy, Rzeszów University, Poland and International Society for Projects in Education and Research.

The international conference Forum on Studies of Society (FSS) was included and indexed in 6 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 a collective volume.

Aiming to create a space for discussing different approaches related to social sciences and humanities, the conference is structured in seven main sessions, including 78 communications from 72 participants representing 7 countries (Romania, Italy, Bulgaria, Poland, Albania, Turkey, Nigeria).

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

Welcoming messages

Dear colleagues and guests,

On behalf of the Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, Judicial and Social Sciences Department, Italy, it is my honor to welcome you in Chieti – Pescara for the second edition of the International Conference Forum on Studies of Society.

It is a pleasure to see that, also, the second edition of the conference, the Forum on Studies of Society has gathered many researchers and professors, from the most important universities and research institutes from Italy, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Turkey, Albania and Nigeria. As representative of the Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, I am proud that persons from partner countries are present in this conference, 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 Chieti Pescara.

*Professor, Gianmarco Cifaldi, Ph.D.
Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara,
Law and Social Sciences Department, Italy*

Welcoming messages

*Dear participants,
Dear colleagues,
Dear students,*

I am very glad to be here at the University of Chieti-Pescara and to participate to the second edition of the Forum on Studies of Society, international conference.

It is always an enriching experience to disseminate the results of our research in various fields and to share our common experiences.

I want to thank our partners from Italy, Bulgaria and Poland for standing side by side with us in organizing this Scientific Conference. I also want to give a special thank to the University "G. d'Annunzio" from Chieti-Pescara for hosting us and the conference this year.

I wish all participants best of luck and an enjoyable time in Pescara!

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

Dear Partners from Romania, Italy, and Bulgaria. Dear Participants of the International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities. It is an honor for the Faculty of Pedagogy of the University of Rzeszów to join the team of co-organizers of this valuable event. We deeply hope the Forum will bear fruit as it was during its first edition. We wish you rich intellectual experiences, gaining new academic contacts, and meeting together at the next edition in two years' time or sooner.

*Professor Piotr T. Nowakowski, Ph.D,
The University of Rzeszów, Faculty of Pedagogy, Poland*

Welcoming messages

Distinguished colleagues,

On behalf of the academic staff of our Faculty of Philosophy and the St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Tarnovo I would like to express my sincere wishes to all participants in the International Conference! Many thanks to the bold organizers from the Department of Law and Social Sciences, University of Pescara, Italy and Study Programs sociology and Social Work, University of Craiova, Romania! Romanian colleagues are our old partner and we have shared achievements.

We believe that this conference will present interesting results and many new ideas! Discussions will help to increase collaboration between organizing universities and partners. We strongly support the idea of indexed editions and continuation of this wonderful tradition!

*Professor Vihren Bouzov, Ph.D,
Vice Rector for Quality Management and Accreditation, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Tarnovo, Bulgaria*

About the Forum on Studies of Society (FSS)

About the Forum on Studies of Society (FSS)

Conference Theme and participation basis

The second edition of the **"Forum on Studies of Society (FSS)" International Conference on Social Sciences and Humanities** is organized by Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, Italy, Dipartimento di Scienze Giuridiche e Sociali and University of Craiova, Study Programs: Sociology and Social Work, Romania, in cooperation with Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Department of Social Work, University of Bucharest, Romania, Faculty of Philosophy, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University, Bulgaria, Faculty of Pedagogy, Rzeszów University, Poland and International Society for Projects in Education and Research.

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, Law and Criminology, Politics, 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: "Promoting Community and Environmental Sustainability"*
- Session 3 – *European Studies: "United in diversity"*
- Session 4 - *International Relations and Security Studies: "Security issues in a changing world"*
- Session 5 - *Law and Criminology: "No man is above the law and no man is below it"*
- Session 6 – *Politics and 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

Conference Themes, Topic Description and Session

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: "Promoting Community and Environmental Sustainability"

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".

Conference Themes, Topic Descriptions and Sessions

The present society, with its primordial desire to create economic performance, unfortunately, overshadows the risks of marginalization and gross inequality along with social exclusion. 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: "Security issues in a changing world"*

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: *Law and Criminology: "No man is above the law and no man is below it"*

The section Law and Criminology aims at gathering scientific researches that help explain the new changes in the fields of Law and Criminology. This section aims to promote research and developments of a conceptual, normative and empirical nature in all the major sub-areas of the fields and to combine latest progress in theory with new empirical outcomes across a range of areas relevant to the study of Criminology and Law.

Papers on the subject may explore the following:

- security, rights and criminal justice
- criminology
- socio-legal studies
- private law
- international law
- jurisprudence and legal theory
- constitutional and administrative law
- commercial law

Conference Themes, Topic Descriptions and Sessions

Session 6: Politics and 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:**

World Conference Alerts:

https://www.worldconferencealerts.com/ConferenceDetail.php?EVENT=WLD87733&name=”Forum_on_Studies_of_Society_FSS”International_Conference_on_Social_and_Humanistic_Sciences

VePub Conferences:

[http://www.vepub.com/conferences-view/andrdquo;forum-on-Studies-of-Society-\(fss\)andrdquo;-International-Conference-on-Social-and-Humanistic-Sciences/eVIINnFFOWU5SS9rQVFGY29ra25kUT09/](http://www.vepub.com/conferences-view/andrdquo;forum-on-Studies-of-Society-(fss)andrdquo;-International-Conference-on-Social-and-Humanistic-Sciences/eVIINnFFOWU5SS9rQVFGY29ra25kUT09/)

Conference Index:

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

Conal. Conference Alerts

<https://conferencealerts.com/show-event?id=208138>

GoRef:

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

Aconf. Conference solutions professional:

https://www.aconf.org/conf_169269.html

Conference Agenda

09.00-10.30

ARRIVAL OF THE PARTICIPANTS AND REGISTRATION

(Location: Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, Chieti, Via dei Vestini, no. 31, Lecture Hall "C")

Coffee reception

10.30 -11.00

**WELCOMING NOTES AND CONFERENCE OPENING
SPEECHES**

(ON THE RECORD, MEDIA COVERAGE)

Welcoming Address:

(Location: Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, Chieti, Via dei Vestini, no. 31, Lecture Hall "C")

Fabrizio Fornari

Professor, PhD, Head of the Judicial and Social Sciences Department, Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, Italy

Gianmarco Cifaldi

Professor Ph.D, Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, Judicial and Social Sciences Department, Italy

Adrian Dan

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

Ionuț Șerban

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

Vihren Bouzov

Professor, PhD, vice-rector, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria (online intervention)

Piotr T. Nowakowski

Professor, Hab, PhD, Faculty of Pedagogy, Rzeszów University, Poland (online intervention)

Conference Agenda

11.00 - 12.45

PLENARY SESSION

(Location: Lecture Hall "C" of Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio
Chieti Pescara, Chieti, Via dei Vestini, no. 31)

Fabrizio Fornari, Professor, PhD, Judicial and Social Sciences
Department, Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, Italy
Dystopian Society vs. Utopic Society

Gianmarco Cifaldi, Professor PhD, Università degli Studi G.
D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, Italy
**Italy's penitentiary system particularity: 41Bis article and the
human rights**

Adrian Dan, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Bucharest,
Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania
**Is there an Academic Community into Romanian Social Work
publishing landscape?**

Radu Petcu, Lecturer, Ph.D, Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of
Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania
**Collective Memory Integration in the European Union - an
Institutionalisation of Difference, Competition and Conciliation in
Inter-National Relations of Polity and Identity**

Ionuț Șerban. Associate professor Ph.D, Faculty of Social Sciences,
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania
New security challenges in the EU in the 21st Century

Luigia Altieri, Dr.ssa., Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti
Pescara, Italy
EU regulations on Big Data

Alexandra Porumbescu, Assistant professor, PhD, University of
Craiova, Romania
**Social integration and civic participation among the immigrants in
Romania**

Conference Agenda

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

Is migration a risk factor at European Union level for radicalization? Social and legal instruments for identifying and combating radicalization

12.45 - 13.30

COFFEE BREAK AND SNACKS

(Location: Assembly Hall, Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, Chieti, Via dei Vestini, no. 31)

13.30 - 15.15

THEMATIC SESSIONS

(Location: Lecture Halls of Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, Chieti, Via dei Vestini, no. 31)

PANEL 1: Sociology: "New social realities" & Social Work: "Promoting Community and Environmental Sustainability" (Lecture Hall "C")

Panel Moderators:

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

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

Panelists :

Adrian Dan, Associate Professor, PhD, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania &

Oana Banu, PhD, Romanian Academy of Sciences, Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romania

Work-for-Welfare vs. Welfare-to-Work: a prospective Welfare State analysis of Former Socialist Countries and Western Europe

Piotr T. Nowakowski, Professor, Hab, PhD, Faculty of Pedagogy, Rzeszów University, Poland

The problem of academic collaboration: deontological considerations in the Polish aspect

Conference Agenda

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

The Stranger and the “Cultures of Work”

Gabriela Motoi, Senior Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Determinants of absenteeism and school dropout

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

Integrated measures for Romanian marginalized rural communities. Case Study: Reducing the risks of social exclusion in Amărăștii de Jos, Dolj County

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

The Concern of Postpartum Depression in New Mothers from a Social Work Approach

Gabriel Nicolae Pricină, Senior Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Between statistics and social reality: emigration as individual election to the lack of opportunities

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

Present Challenges of the Social Work Profession in Romania in the international context

Sorina-Georgeta Corman, Senior Lecturer, PhD, University „Lucian Blaga” of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Science, Romania

Specific techniques of psychodrama in social worker for the elderly

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

Religious differences between Western and Eastern Europe

Conference Agenda

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

An analysis of emigration and immigration for Romania in 2018

Livia Pogan, Assistant Professor, PhD, University „Lucian Blaga” of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Science, Romania

Work-family positive spill-over

15.15 - 15.45

COFFEE BREAK

Location: Assembly Hall, Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, Chieti, Via dei Vestini, no. 31

15.45-17.30

THEMATIC SESSIONS

(Location: Lecture Halls of Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, Chieti, Via dei Vestini, no. 31)

PANEL 1: European studies: "United in diversity" & International Relations and Security Studies: "Security issues in a changing world" & "Politics and History: "History and Politics through time" (Lecture Hall "C")

Panel Moderators:

Radu Petcu, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania

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

Panelists

Salvatore Cimini, Associate Professor, PhD, Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Teramo, Italy &

Federico Valentini, PhD, Università degli Studi dell'Aquila, Italy

The policies of social cohesion between abstract forecasting and concrete implementation

Conference Agenda

Alexandra Porumbescu, Assistant professor, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania
Sociological institutionalism arguments in explaining EU integration

Benedetta Ciferni, Assistant Professor, PhD, Faculty of Law, University of Teramo, Italy
La corruzione negli appalti pubblici

Ionuț Șerban, Associate professor Ph.D, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania
European Union measures for combatting online terrorism and its effects on the society

Andreea Mihaela Niță, Senior Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania
Romania under the crisis of the labor market in the national and European context

Ștefan Viorel Ghenea, Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania
Euro Currency and European Identity

Gabriel Sorescu, Phd candidate, University of Craiova, Faculty of Orthodox Theology, Romania
New Religious Movements – between mission and proselitism

Denisa Dragomir, PhD, University of Craiova, Romania/ Professor Secondary School „Mihail Drumeș”, Romania
The Role of Mass-Media and Political Discourse in Defining the ”European Refugees/Migrants Crisis”

Teodora Kaleynska, Associate professor Ph.D, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria
Challenges of new Europe – Council of Europe’s Policy and the Hate Speech

Conference Agenda

Valbona Habili (Sauku), PhD, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tirana, Albania

Contemporary and psychological viewpoints of the educational leadership in higher education institutions

Esra Çikmaz, Assistant professor, PhD, University of Gaziantep, Public Administration Department, Turkey &

Ali Fuat Gökçe, Associate professor Ph.D, University of Gaziantep, Public Administration Department, Turkey

Place of woman in Turkish politics

Silviu Bertoni Dragomir, PhD, Univeristy of Craiova, Romania/
Professor, Elena Cuza National College, Romania

Some aspects regarding the General Exhibition of 1906

Edvin Xhango, MsC, European University of Tirana, Albania

The impact of tax on business and on budget revenues

PANEL 2: Sociology: "New social realities" & Social Work: "Promoting Community and Environmental Sustainability" (Lecture Hall "B")

Panel Moderators:

Gianmarco Cifaldi, Professor PhD, Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, Italy

Ionuț Șerban, Associate professor, Ph.D, University of Craiova, Romania

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

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

Silva Ibrahim, Lecturer, PhD, Department of Psychology, Albanian University, Tirana, Albania &

Ervin Ibrahim, PhD, Security Council, Italy

Web-based Health Information in Romania between accesibility and bias

Conference Agenda

Ayşe Nur Öürümcü, PhD student, Süleyman Demirel University,
Turkey &
Songül Sallan Gül, Professor PhD, Süleyman Demirel University,
Turkey
The Role of Education in Women's Empowerment in Turkey

Adesoji A.Oni, Senior Lecturer, PhD, Department of Educational
Foundations, University of Lagos, Akoka -Yaba, Lagos, Nigeria
**Analysis of the Relationship between Sociology of Religion and
Social Movement**

Juliana Ajdini, Associate professor Ph.D, University of Tirana, Albania
Erika Bejko, Associate professor, Phd, University of Tirana, Albania
**Influential factors in the formation of attitudes on homosexual
marriages in Albania**

Emilia-Maria Sorescu, Senior Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova,
Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania
**Professional reponsabilities of the health social worker in the
Romanian county hospitals**

Stela Stoyanova, Associate Professor Ph.D, St. Cyril and St. Methodius
University of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria
**Supervision as an opportunity to create a sustainable attitude
towards the assisting process**

Maria Pescaru, Associate Professor Ph.D, University of Piteşti,
Romania &
Pescaru Maria Cristina, Phd, University of Craiova, Romania/ WNS,
Romania
“Street children” phenomenon in the Romanian society

Teodora Todorova, Senior Lecturer PhD, St. Cyril and St. Methodius
University of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria
**Social entrepreneurship and social work - common grounds for
sustainable communities**

Conference Agenda

Izela Tahsini, Associate professor Ph.D, Tirana University, Faculty of Social Science, Albania

Fighting sexual abuse within the circle of trust

Veronika Spasova, Assistant Professor PhD, Medical College, Medical University, Bulgaria

Need of students' training from specialty „Social activities“ to work with people who suffer intellectual disabilities

Andrioni Felicia, Associate professor Ph.D, University of Petrosani, Romania

Perception of the Jiu Valley families on poverty: Multidimensional approach

Eglantina Dervishi, Lecturer PhD, Department of Psychology, Albanian University, Tirana, Albania &

Silva Ibrahim, Lecturer PhD, Department of Psychology, Albanian University, Tirana, Albania

Stress in adolescents and its connection with self-esteem

Sonya Budeva, Associate Professor Ph.D, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria

Mediation and social work

Yuliya Yordanova Pulova-Ganeva, Associate Professor Ph.D, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria

Health in the context of better quality of life of people with disabilities

Elona Dhembo, Lecturer PhD, University of Tirana, Albania

Inclusive and equitable access to quality education in Albania: challenges and opportunities

Conference Agenda

17.30 - 18.00

COFFEE BREAK

Location: Assembly Hall, Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti
Pescara, Chieti, Via dei Vestini, no. 31

18.00-19.45

THEMATIC SESSIONS

(Location: Lecture Halls of Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti
Pescara, Chieti, Via dei Vestini, no. 31)

PANEL 1: Law and Criminology: "No man is above the law and no man is below it" & Philosophy: "Contemporary Philosophical Issues" (Lecture Hall "C")

Panel Moderators:

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

Luigia Altieri, Dr.ssa., Università degli Studi G. D'Annunzio Chieti Pescara, Italy

Panelists

Pierluca Massaro, Professor PhD, Università degli Studi di Bari "Aldo Moro", Italy

Neuroscience, Criminology and the problem of the cause of criminal behaviour

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

The Socio-Legal Effects of the Referendum on amending Art. 48 of the Romanian Constitution

Cosmin Mihai Pricină, PhD student, University of Craiova, Faculty of Law, Romania

Minor's hearing in legal civil procedures

Silva Ibrahim, Lecturer, PhD, Department of Psychology, Albanian University, Tirana, Albania &

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

Conference Agenda

Ervin Ibrahimi, PhD, Security Council, Italy

Eleonora Luciani, Dott.ssa, Data Privacy Officer (DPO), Italy

Forensic Victimology: A step forward the Psychosocial profile of Victimology

Vali Ștefania Ileana Niță, Lecturer PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Law, Romania

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

Estimating the risk of recidivism in criminal trial and surveillance process

Sevastian Cercel, Professor Ph.D, University of Craiova, Faculty of Law, Romania

Ștefan Scurtu, Professor Ph.D, University of Craiova, Faculty of Law, Romania

The silence is gold ... unless the law provides otherwise. A study on the legal valences of "silence" in Romania

Claudia Constantinescu, Lecturer, PhD, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania

The Echo of restorative justice in Romania

Ionuț Șerban, Assoc. professor Ph.D, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

European Union regulations on combatting the terrorism

Vihren Bouzov, Professor, PhD, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria

Analytic approach to the normativeness of meaning-rules

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

Gestures and Postures in the Public Space. A Semiotic Perspective

Denitsa Vasileva Uzunova, Senior Lecturer, PhD, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria

Gender disparity and stereotypes in the academic sphere in Bulgaria

Conference Agenda

Anna M. Ivanova, Assistant professor, PhD, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria

How is noninferential justification possible

Ivelina Stoeva, PhD student, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria

Conceptual metaphors, myths and cliches in modern society

PANEL 2: Sociology: "New social realities" & Social Work: "Promoting Community and Environmental Sustainability" (Lecture Hall "B")

Panel Moderators:

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

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

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

Panelists

Irida Agolli Nasufi, Associate professor Ph.D, Tirana University, Faculty of Social Science, Albania &

Artur Rada, Associate professor Ph.D, Tirana University, Faculty of Social Science, Albania

Employability skills and competencies of young people in Albania

Maria Pescaru, Associate professor Ph.D, University of Pitești, Romania

Evolution of juvenile delinquency phenomenon and re-socialization of delinquent minors in Romania

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

Prevention and intervention in the child protection at the level of the Romanian rural communities

Kalina Kancheva, Assistant Professor PhD, Medical College, Medical University, Bulgaria

Peculiarities of students' training in the work with disability people

Conference Agenda

Sorina-Georgeta Corman, Senior Lecturer, PhD, University „Lucian Blaga” of Sibiu, Faculty of Social Science, Romania

Social worker's activity in a residential center for elderly people

Lindita Durmishi, Prof. As. PhD, Department of Psychology, “Aleksander Xhuvani”University
Elbasan, Albania &

Silva Ibrahim, Lecturer PhD, Department of Psychology, Albanian University, Tirana, Albania

Reaching a Multidisciplinary Assessment Service for the Social and Behavioral prophylaxis with Q-methodology

Hirghidus Ion, Associate Professor PhD, University of Petrosani, Romania

The social protection of families who are at risk due to poverty

Gabriel Nicolae Pricină, Senior Lecturer, PhD, University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Sociological research perspectives of urban symbolism

Erika Bejko, PhD, University of Tirana, Albania

Women from postsocialisms reflect upon women’s issues in leadership, academia and social work practice. The case of Albania

Margarita Kaleynska, Ph.D. Candidate, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University, Veliko Tarnavo, Bulgaria

Attitudes of Bulgarian teachers towards the introduction of civil education in schools

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

Internet and Third Age in Romania – An exploratory study

Roxana Pleșa, Lecturer PhD, University of Petrosani, Romania

Labor market between the requirements and expectations of the employers and graduates of higher education

Conference Agenda

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

Opportunities for graduates of higher education in Romania and Bulgaria. A comparative analysis in Dolj county and Vidin region

Milena Hristova Yorgova, Associate professor PhD, St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Tarnavo, Faculty of Economics, Bulgaria

Social work in the context of social services for elderly people with disabilities: a critical view on professional practice

Mihaela Cristina Parvu, PhD candidate, University of Craiova, Romania

Social support networks as an important social sustainability factor

Mihaela – Gabriela Păun, Researcher/ PhD, University of Bucharest, Romania

Communicating the unseen image

Petya Petrova, Associate Professor PhD., St. Cyril and St. Methodius University of Veliko Tarnavo, Faculty of Economics, Bulgaria

Principles of sustainability reporting and disclosure

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Plenary session

Dystopian Society vs. Utopic Society

Fabrizio Fornari, Professor PhD,
Judicial and Social Sciences Department,
Università degli Studi “G. D’Annunzio” Chieti Pescara, Italy

Sir Thomas Moore in his 1516, *Utopia*, described a Utopic society with no crime, no violence and without poor people. Other authors like George Orwell in 1984 and Aldous Huxley in *Brave New World* talk about a dystopian society. However, some authors also use the term to refer to actually existing societies, many of which are or have been totalitarian states, or societies in an advanced state of collapse and disintegration. Anthony Giddens talks about the modernity as being oriented towards future, as the future wears the conditional models. This means that anticipating the future, on which modernity is based on, means being part of the present. For Giddens this foundation is possible and he calls it utopian realism. This utopian realism, according to Giddens, combines the “windows opening” towards the future with an analysis on the institutional tendencies, making possible that the political scripts of the future to be integrated in present times. As Giddens anticipation concept remains an unresolved problem, for many years anticipating the future from a sociological point of view failed on all levels. In fact, many sociologists agreed that a serious discipline as sociology must not work with concepts like anticipating the future.

What we can say it that this is an open process. The social changes are a result of discoveries, learning, selections, tries and mistakes. Being aware that the research process means to make action possible, as Karl Mannheim says “the only form in which the future is present is in the form of possibility”. But all this is possible only in a constant touch with the past, meaning with knowledge accumulated by “us” and not by “me”.

Italy’s penitentiary system particularity: 41Bis article and the human rights

Gianmarco Cifaldi, Professor PhD,
Università degli Studi „G. D’Annunzio” Chieti Pescara, Italy

The following contribution intends to focus attention on the normative contents and on the innovations introduced by Circular

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3676/6126; provision made known on 2 October 2017 by the Head of the Italian Prison Administration Department. Introducing a general overview of the contents of the circular, and briefly reviewing the historical-social prodromes that led to the reform of the Italian prison system of 1975, up to the implementation of the art. 41-bis, we have moved on to focus on the innovations introduced by the new provision, through a review of the most discussed steps in relation to the conditions of application and the limits that art. 41-bis has always re-proposed. In line with the current debate raised by the publication of the circular, after having sketched an introductory analysis on the salient steps of the new provision, subsequently, attention was focused on precarious equilibria and the difficult harmonization that art. 41-bis relates to the needs of prevention and guarantee of fundamental human rights. Finally, we focused on the points of the provision concerning the rules to be followed in the formation of social groups, and on the coordination and management of the talks between prisoners and minors.

Is there an Academic Community into Romanian Social Work publishing landscape?

Adrian Dan, Associate Professor, PhD
University of Bucharest,
Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania

This paper is based on the project and work undertaken in 2016 by Bogdan Voicu, Claudiu Tufis, Eugen Glavan and Adrian Dan in the landscape of Romanian Journals in the area of Social Sciences.

The actual presentation investigates publishing patterns in Romanian social science and tries to individualize Social Work journals into the more general scene of publishing into social science. We exploit an original dataset, composed of 54 journals in social sciences published in Romania, and their 2015 issues. We explain first why social work should be different or similar to other social sciences. Then, we split our sample of journals into four types, according to their scope: social work, partly social work, mainly sociology, and other social sciences. Latter we describe these four categories in terms of homophily (citations of the same journal), impact to other journals, authorship, etc. The comparison between social work and other social sciences allow a better understanding of the social work within the landscape of social science publishing in Romania.

Collective Memory Integration in the European Union - an Institutionalisation of Difference, Competition and Conciliation in Inter-National Relations of Polity and Identity

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

The proposed paper seeks to address the possible connections between memory pluralism, European integration and also identity security, while exploring paths to European memories integration, and to European memory, respectively. Institutionalized forms of memory inform integration, from what is perceived as changeable, defined as transition in effect and set as course for a future state in inter-nationally dealing with national pasts. Recent events seem to reflect that democracy, memory articulation and integration are becoming divergent due to surging uncertainties in national identities and struggles for recognition and significance. This turn requires inquiry in approaches to memory and change governance institutions in order to reference and accommodate understanding of the processes by which norms, practices and memory rather connect and transfer to one another in order to become European, than become mutually pitted against despite their entanglement. Competing memories of historical experiences disputed by nations in Europe, wartime, extremism and expulsion, colonialism and immigration, and a stalemate on division over the past preserve separation instead of relation and prevent the bridging of identities and the Europeanization of their constitutive memories. The collective memory therein should therefore be included in the institutional architecture of European identity, through points of access and memory transmission at European level, via practices of remembrance (historical truth informed by different experiences), reconciliation (of different meanings and experiences), toward integration (of multiplicity, into mutual identities), and construction of identity (into shared meaning and common identity) - collective memory integration in the European Union depends on institutions making both retrospective sense and prospective use of the past into a mutual polity of constitutive identities.

New security challenges in the EU in the 21st Century

Ionuț Șerban. Associate professor PhD
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania

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The Directive (EU) 2017/541 on Combatting Terrorism, the aim of which is to harmonize Member States' legislation criminalizing terrorist offences. Article 21 of the Directive on Combating Terrorism requires Member States to take measures ensuring the swift removal of online content limited to public provocation and leaving Member States the choice of the measures. This Regulation, given its preventative nature, covers not only material inciting terrorism but also material for recruitment or training purposes, reflecting other offences related to terrorist activities, which are also covered by Directive (EU) 2017/541. This Regulation directly imposes duties of care on hosting service providers to remove terrorist content and harmonizes procedures for removal orders with the aim to reduce accessibility to terrorist content online.

The Regulation complements the rules laid down in the future Audiovisual Media Services Directive insofar as its personal and material scope are broader. The Regulation does not only cover video sharing platforms but all different kinds of hosting service providers. Moreover, it covers not only videos but also images and text. Furthermore, the present Regulation goes beyond the Directive in terms of substantive provisions by harmonizing rules for requests to remove terrorist content as well as proactive measures.

EU regulations on Big Data

Luigia Altieri, Dr.ssa.

Università degli Studi „G. D'Annunzio” Chieti Pescara, Italy

The legal definition of "personal data", contained in the recent "Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 27 April 2016, concerning the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data, as well as the free movement of such data and which repeals Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation)" - which is known to be directly applied in all EU Member States from 25 May 2018, highlights the complexity of legal issues, raised from collection and subsequent processing operations performed on personal data. According to the art. 4, par. 1, n. 1 of the aforementioned Regulation, „personal data” means „any information concerning an identified or identifiable natural person ("concerned"); an identifiable natural person can be identified, either directly or indirectly, with particular reference to an identifier such as a name, an identification number, location data, an online ID or one or

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more characteristic elements of his physical identity, physiological, genetic, psychological, economic, cultural or social”.

Social integration and civic participation among the immigrants in Romania

Alexandra Porumbescu, Assistant professor, PhD
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Craiova, Romania

While most of the studies on the topic of human population movement depict Romania as an emigration country, official statistics reveal that, during the past years, the number of temporary or permanent immigrants in Romania has increased continuously. One of the points of great interest in the academic research linked to migration is represented by the level social integration of immigrants. While civic participation is merely a dimension of integration, we argue that analyzing its evolution, correlated with the evolution in the number of immigrants, can contribute to a better understanding of the situation of these people, and contribute to creating a functional framework for integrating them. Previous studies reveal the fact that civic participation of immigrants, especially regarding political interest, raises many issues in most of the countries, mostly due to the fact that they rarely benefit from any kind of political rights, and their civic representation is often rather precarious.

Is migration a risk factor at European Union level for radicalization? Social and legal instruments for identifying and combating radicalization

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

This paper aims to analyze the correlation between migration and the phenomenon of radicalization, presenting them theoretically and analyzing the main models of intervention and European normative acts used to combat radicalization and extremism. We will start from the definition of radicalization and the emphasis of its stages, focusing on classic examples of radicalization among migrants, then analyzing the prevention strategies, the European Union institutions involved and the instruments used, thus managing to observe the correlation between the two phenomena and the constant efforts of the European Community in the field of preventing and fighting the radicalization of immigrants.

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Thematic sessions

Sociology: “New social realities” & Social Work: ”Promoting Community and Environmental Sustainability”

Work-for-Welfare vs. Welfare-to-Work: a prospective Welfare State analysis of Former Socialist Countries and Western Europe

Adrian Dan, Associate Professor, PhD
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Oana Banu, PhD, Romanian Academy of Sciences, Research
Institute for Quality of Life, Romania

After communism fall in Eastern Europe in 1989, the Welfare state faced a wide range of challenges not only in ECE and SEE countries but also in Western Europe. The transition from planned to market economy in post-communist states led to restructuring the welfare regime in Central and Eastern Europe. On the other hand, the changes in social risks and the economic crisis experienced by highly advanced economies required significant transformations of social policies in Western Europe. The current paper looks at how social attitudes related to welfare provision changed in Central and Eastern Europe and Scandinavian countries in the past three decades. We focused on role of the state in welfare provision and work de commodification and, using large scale survey data coming from three waves of European Values Study (1990, 1999 and 2008), we analyze the overtime change.

The results show that, although universalist welfare regime and the communist one encouraged state involvement in welfare provision, in the beginning of 1990s there was a big deal of difference between the two group pf countries, the Scandinavian one displaying very limited level of support for state provision, while in the CEE the public shared the opposite view. Moreover, while in the universalist countries public did not support the idea that work is compulsory for individual, due to the high level of de commodification, in post-communist countries pro-work attitudes were very high, because communist regime linked together work and welfare. After three decades of social change in both, East and West, the gap in attitudes is much smaller. While post-

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communist citizens ceased to support state intervention, in Scandinavia support for state intervention grew bigger. Moreover, the public of Nordic countries became more proactive with respect to work and the post-communist one moved in the opposite direction.

The problem of academic collaboration: deontological considerations in the Polish aspect

Piotr T. Nowakowski, Professor, Hab, PhD
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The author conducted deontological deliberations concerning collaboration among academic workers in the reality of Polish universities. In the view of potential irregularities that threaten this cooperation, it has been investigated what answer is brought in this regard by the ethical codes of universities but also how this problem is perceived by the students who tend to be critical and keen observers. As far as codification is concerned of standards related to the issue in question, Polish academic environment is not in a bad condition. It seems that the problem has been noticed. However, when those documents are perceived as a collection of not so much written, but rather actually recognized values, then the quoted remarks of the students would prove that there is more work to be performed in this respect, which should be deepened under studies of quantitative and qualitative nature. One clear conclusion is drawn from the performed analyses. Namely undermining the authority of one academic by another – in particular in the eyes of the students – results not only in weakening the authority of the humiliated person but mainly of the humiliating individual. Moreover, it contributes to straining the authority of an academic as such.

The Stranger and the “Cultures of Work”

Eugenia Udangiu, Associate Professor, PhD
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The transition of Central and Eastern European countries to democracy and market economy is a historical phenomenon whose stake and complexity fully justify the multitude of studies and analyzes dedicated to it. But there is a neglected aspect of this process: we are dealing with a "transition in transition"; this means that the central and eastern transition takes place in the turbulent context of a general transition to the "global village". In this regard, we propose a case study

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to highlight the mechanisms, but especially the "products" of the interaction between the different types of "organizational cultures" or "cultures of work" and how they are used in the process of adaptation to an environment that is changing more and more rapidly.

Determinants of absenteeism and school dropout

Gabriela Motoi, Senior Lecturer, PhD
University of Craiova, Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

In secondary education, there are many factors that directly and indirectly influence pupils' performance. These factors can be grouped into three main categories: school and organizational factors, family and social factors, personal and health factors, and they are analyzed in this article. Over time, many studies have been conducted in areas including didactic, with reference to learning styles, curriculum and teacher training, in order to improve the quality of secondary education, teaching staff and pupils' school performance. This problem is very important to study because school attendance represents an indicator that has a significant impact on pupils' performance.

Integrated measures for Romanian marginalized rural communities. Case Study: Reducing the risks of social exclusion in Amărăștii de Jos, Dolj County

Andreea Mihaela Niță, Senior Lecturer, PhD
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The last years of the „post-December” transition in Romania generated an unjustified increase in the number of people dependent on state resources, which is approaching the quarter of the population that is also involve in a demographic decline and a full occupational migratory process. For 2017, the National Institute of Statistics reported that 4,405,800 persons are receiving social benefits, with a total sum allocated of 614.9 million RON. Among the first places in the hierarchy of the 41 Romanian counties is Dolj, the first in the South-West Oltenia region, with a risk of social exclusion calculated at 41.9%, higher by about 5 % compared to the national rate. In total, the 145.400 people that are receiving social assistants in Dolj, consume annually from the state budget over 20 million RON. Thus, one of the European Union's directions was the introduction of a set of indicators, after which a plan of integrated measures for rural areas, financed by the European Social

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Fund, could be developed. The most relevant indicators have been considered education, occupation and housing, starting from the premise that poverty is almost three times higher in rural areas than in urban areas and the rate of severe material deprivation is higher in small communities. One of the localities mapped in the Marginalized Rural Atlas of Romania is Amarastiul de Jos, situated in Dolj County, with 5,520 inhabitants (according to the 2011 Census), with a Roma minority of 22.16%. This is one of the communities who benefits of integrated measures through European projects designed to help reduce intra and inter-community dissolution, increase hope and quality of life through access to decent living conditions, reduce drop-out and provide support for school retention by investing in qualification for adults and boosting employment by adapting the skills of the population to the needs of regional employers or by developing entrepreneurship.

The Concern of Postpartum Depression in New Mothers from a Social Work Approach

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The feelings of not belonging to oneself, despondency, intense feelings of inadequacy, emotional and physical fatigue, and sleep deprivation are just a few characteristics of postpartum depression in new mothers. A sense of invasion overwhelms some women when faced with a first newborn. On average, a baby requires the attention of an adult every 20 seconds. (Medina, 2008, 197) New mothers lose approximately 700 hours of sleep just during the baby's first year. Marriage satisfaction drops by 70% and the risk of depression in women doubles. (Ellison, 2005, 21) There are studies that show that life expectancy for mothers of boys is lower due to testosterone that can affect their immune system. (Biello, 2009) A recent event in Romania raised awareness on this very matter when a new mother (a policewoman) murdered her baby boy and mother and then committed suicide herself due to her fear of baby getting a disease if exposed to the outside world. Such pathologic confusion in her brain was, unfortunately, undiscovered. Lack of social policies in Romania with regards to this matter led to this tragic event. The present article focuses on the practices that a social worker needs to develop in order to help beneficiaries to cope with postpartum depression in new mothers.

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Between statistics and social reality: emigration as individual election to the lack of opportunities

Gabriel Nicolae Pricină, Senior Lecturer, PhD
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This article is based on a research aimed at analyzing public policies regarding the Romanian social economy. The statistical data highlights that the economic forms through which the population exposed to social exclusion can overcome the vulnerability situation are used below potential. Thus, we witness a discrepant evolution of the different socio-economic indicators: on the one hand, we are witnessing a sustained economic growth, an improvement of the specific indicators of many economic sectors, while, on the other hand, a series of indicators of a social nature have negative values. Moreover, the slight improvements do not prove to be sustainable as much of the population affected by poverty is not at an adequate level of resilience.

The sociological analysis reveals that Romanian society is characterized by a low level of opportunities that favor social mobility, which generates geographical mobility. Samuel Stouffer mentioned in his definition that emigration is due to the opportunities that arise, while Arnold Rose completed this theory by introducing into the analysis the socio-economic status of migrants. Thus, starting from the socio-economic status of vulnerable people, we consider that there are limited opportunities for social mobility, which means getting a job, qualification in a job, using a system of support for social entrepreneurship or for getting a job. Instead, economic needs can be met by geographical migration in another social area with higher financial opportunities than the home society.

Statistical data describes a pessimistic picture from a social point of view, but knowledge of their trends will allow identification and implementation of functional mechanisms for implementing public policies with sustainable effects.

Present Challenges of the Social Work Profession in Romania in the international context

Emilia-Maria Sorescu, Senior Lecturer, PhD
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Having a historically synchronized evolution with that of the social work in the US and Western Europe, both as the practice fields and

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as the academic discipline, the Romanian social work is presenting today with contradictory aspects in which the highly developed elements coexist with some underdeveloped ones.

The study presents a chronological analysis of the evolution of the social work profession in Romania from the beginning of the 20th century to the present, highlighting its connections with the social work development at international level, as well as with various factors that influenced the national social protection system.

Finding a professional identity and increasing the level of professionalism are challenges of the Romanian social work profession, which must respond to the needs of a local society that wants to be integrated in a globalized world.

Specific techniques of psychodrama in social worker for the elderly

Sorina-Georgeta Corman, Senior Lecturer, PhD
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Faculty of Social Sciences, Romania

Living in a residential center, living with other elderly people, with staffing who provide services, means daily confrontation with their decisions, choices and behavior, often different from expectations and acceptance of the elderly person concerned.

Starting from the idea that the surrounding environment is our reflection, I chose to explore how psychodrama techniques can help the elderly person adapt to the status of institutionalized person. So we organized a focus group through which we applied psychodrama specific techniques. Within the group, experiences and resources have been shared, fears and ambivalence have been defeated there has been an emotional maturity.

It was also found a decreasing isolation, of anxiety but also awareness of the fact that everyone can help others, and helping others is an affirmation of their own worth.

Religious differences between Western and Eastern Europe

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In Europe, religious life is in a continuous transformation: the north-western countries are experiencing a strong religious decline, characterized by the lack of citizens' spiritual concerns, and while the

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south-eastern countries are dominated by strong religious sentiments and high values of the various aspects associated with religious practices and beliefs.

This article provides an overview regarding the main religious differences between Western and Eastern Europe: religious affiliation, behavior and values. It highlights the importance of religion by observing the religious commitment of Europeans (conventional measured with attending religious services at least once a month and every day prayer) and how religion becomes a major part of the national identity. Religious change is also measured through analyzing people views and attitudes regarding religious minorities (such as Muslims, Jews), same-sex marriage and legal abortion.

An analysis of emigration and immigration for Romania in 2018

Cristina Ilie Goga, Assistant Professor, PhD
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The paper analyzes the situation of the emigration phenomenon in Romania and the immigration from this country, with emphasis on statistical data but at the same time, revealing the effects of the migration of the last three decades. Moreover, the article will provide an overview of the migrant trends of Romanians, highlighting aspects of the migration of the highly qualified labor force and of the persons without higher education, presenting also the opinion of the Romanian citizens on this phenomenon, revealed in survey conducted in our country.

Work-family positive spill-over

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Faculty of Social Science, Romania

Human life has been largely divided in all its periods between work and family in varying proportions, and each time the persons directly involved have managed to find at least a functional if not happy, way of joining the two. Now, although technology has replaced human labor both in the profession and in the private life, humanity complains more than ever about the lack of time. That is why a considerable amount of research focuses on the work-family relationship, trying to bring light and provide examples of good practices and optimal

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solutions that will facilitate a harmonious work-family relationship for as many people as possible, and the theme of the work-family conflict is part of the agenda of any scientific manifestation.

In this paper we aim to complete this dominant perspective according to which professional and private life compete for the individual's resources through a complementary approach to the relationship between private and professional life, presenting the positive aspects of the balance also. We will bring to light the results of several studies that deal with work-family facilitation, analyzing the positive valences that multiple roles have on the individual's functioning in the organizational environment, professional satisfaction, family relationships and general satisfaction.

Web-based Health Information in Romania between accessibility and bias

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Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania

Silva Ibrahimi, Lecturer, PhD

Department of Psychology,
Albanian University, Tirana, Albania

Ervin Ibrahimi, PhD, Security Council, Italy

It is generally accepted today that the Internet provides a large source of health-related information for patients. Much more, as the Internet becomes a growing source of health information, evaluating the quality of the web-based health information is of a paramount importance (Powell and Clarke, 2002). Giving the availability of medical information on the net which could be assessed as the support of informed and shared decision-making by patients (Powell and Clarke, 2002) one must also admit that the existent tools of online information are frequently incomprehensive, unvalidated, not easy to use, and difficult to understand. In response to the above-mentioned concern about the quality of web-based health information designed for patients, a number of initiatives have been developed to assist consumers in locating quality health information on the web (Eysenbach et al., 2002). These include the use of quality labels based on compliance with codes of conduct, portals that provide a gateway to websites of "high quality", and rating tools designed for consumer use (Commission of the European Communities eEurope, 2002). The main objective of this

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article is to provide a framework for systematically developing validated and usable instruments to evaluate the quality of web-based health information in Romania.

Romanian health-related websites were identified using Google search engines and the search terms “Health” and “Medicine”. A total of 1338 Romanian websites, blogs and Facebook pages about health and medicine were evaluated using the validated DISCERN rating instrument to determine the quality of health content and treatment information.

Romanian health-related websites, blogs and Facebook pages could be strengthened by providing more of the information patients deem to be important, and by more clearly identifying sources of information and the date the information was updated. Most websites, blogs and facebook pages would benefit from more attention given to reducing the reading level and improving the organization of material. Most Romanian health information available on the Internet had average quality especially in terms of usability and reliability and was written at high readability levels. As such, efforts are needed to develop the health information websites, blogs and Facebooks which can help general population in informed decision making.

The Role of Education in Women's Empowerment in Turkey

Ayşe Nur Örumcü, PhD student

Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey

Songül Sallan Gül, Professor PhD

Süleyman Demirel University, Turkey

Turkey is the country that has assured achieving gender equality by signing international agreements such as Beijing Declaration and CEDAW, and in the adaptation process to the European Union and has been working for enhancements on this issue. According to Global Inequality and Gender Development Index 2018, Turkey's rank is 64 out of 189 countries in terms of women's equality and empowerment. One of the main reasons of Turkey's being far behind the other countries in the equality index is that women's, especially the adult women's low and limited access to the education and employment. 85% of the illiterate population is women. And only 35% of the women at working age participate in the labor market. Women's education levels play a key role on their access to employment with high-income and social benefits, and thus, their empowerment. It is clear that there is a

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meaningful relationship between the increase in the education level of women and their participation in the labor market. The data broadcasted by Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) reveals that nonfarm employment participation rate of women in Turkey is 27.5% while the rate of business ownership of the women with higher education reached 71.3% in 2018. Similarly, representation of women in the parliament increases as they have higher levels of education and they take the initiative to empower other women and pioneer collective empowerment. Therefore, education plays a key role in women's equality and empowerment efforts. This study aims at discussing the relationship between the education level of women and their position in Turkish labor market in the context of empowerment approach and its dynamics using the secondary data on the subject.

Analysis of the Relationship between Sociology of Religion and Social Movement

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The study of social movements and the sociology of religion share common similarities and they can benefit from each other. Theorizing for both fields is somehow similar. This paper is an attempt to briefly present the supply-side and resource mobilization theories in the studies of the sociology of religion and the literature of social movements. The paper is a sort of comparative analysis for the sociology of religion and the literature of social movements. It presents a brief literature review of the supply-side theory, and some examples of studies that have used this model; brief presentation of the resource mobilization theory; and finally an assessment of the recruitment tactics and commitment levels in both fields of sociology.

Influential factors in the formation of attitudes on homosexual marriages in Albania

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University of Tirana, Albania
Erika Bejko, PhD, University of Tirana, Albania

Attitudes and values regarding homosexuality have a fundamental importance in shaping the debate regarding gay marriages, and that these relationships are more variable and complex than

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expected. Beliefs, attitudes, values and experiences of the people regarding homosexuality have a coherent argument and there are many positions that cannot be classified as support or opposition to homosexual marriage. The purpose of this study is to examine the factors that influence the formation of attitudes on homosexual marriage. The main research question is: What are the factors that influence the formation of attitudes towards homosexual marriage? To identify the necessary information is used qualitative research methods. Data collection was conducted through semi-structured interviews with 17 participants of age 17-47. Results show that: change of generations; religion; perception of homosexuality; contacts with homosexual people; moral values and emotional attitudes - are the main factors that influence the formation of attitudes towards homosexual marriage. Analysis also shows that traditional definitions of marriage open the discussion on homosexual marriages. More broadly, this discussion examines the similarities and differences in how members talk about homosexual marriage, so shedding light on the processes of change of generations. Making comparisons both between and within generations is essential to explain the changes of attitudes about same-sex marriage.

Professional responsibilities of the health social worker in the Romanian county hospitals

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The role of the social workers in the health services is sometimes ambiguous, and their responsibilities are not unitary. Although this area of activity is one of the oldest in the field of the social work, both at international and national level, these professionals often don't have a sufficient professional autonomy and are considered as nurses. The present study was conducted between July and August 2018, aiming at inventorying the attributions of social workers in the county hospitals in Romania, but also to show the level of the employment with qualified social workers. The research had a quantitative aspect consisting in a statistic of the number of the free and occupied health social workers jobs from the county hospitals, but the emphasis was on the qualitative aspect, respectively the content analysis applied on the job descriptions. We have requested the number of the social workers, their qualification and the job description of the social workers from 39 Romanian county hospitals. Only 26 hospitals answered, and 26% of the jobs are occupied

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by unqualified persons. From the received job descriptions we identified the assignments of the health social workers. The tasks that are repeated and the ones included less often was highlighted. The obtained list was discussed in relation to the competencies of the social worker as they described in the National Register of Qualifications in the Higher Education in Romania, as well as in the specialized literature.

Supervision as an opportunity to create a sustainable attitude towards the assisting process

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Professional social assistance requires well-trained specialists. They know both the methods of social work and social skills. In auditorial terms, the training of social workers goes on a curriculum. As students come into practice, they do not always go smoothly. The idealized idea of how the assisting process actually takes place often collides with reality. A clash of the minds prepared by academic teachers with their hearts unprepared for the problems of others; a clash between their expectations of being useful with knowledge and skills and lack of life and work experience; a clash between their willingness to help and the rejection of aid; a clash of thinking about how you should help and the feeling that it is not enough or wrong; a clash between what you have learned and what you have not yet learned; clash with hesitation - how do I do, which method to choose? Clash with the actual weight of the customer's probe supervision is a way of supporting and providing feedback to students about social work. Supervision is a method of assessing the degree of preparedness and offers opportunities to fill the gaps. Sophisticated students have the courage to cope with real social work. They are not left alone in the fight with conscience and hesitation. Supervision is a way to create sustainable attitudes to the assisting process that finds the links between learning and social practice; between knowledge and skills; between the expectations to deal with yourself and the ability to find support in colleagues.

In addition, supervision provides an opportunity to strengthen the self-esteem and the prestige of the social worker in the community he is working with lens.

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“Street children” phenomenon in the Romanian society

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The phenomenon of „street children "became more visible in Romania after 1989. Causes are related to family conditions: poverty, violence, alcoholism of parents, neglect or indifference leading to family break up. Another reason for the “street children phenomenon” is the child protection institutions, characterized by poor conditions and inadequate treatment received by staff. The vast majority of street youth live in groups because of the advantages of group life. The majority of street youth are consumers of toxic substances. The level of school education is quite low, many of them not knowing how to read and write, which explains the failure of school integration. Many street youth suffering from various medical problems due to limited access to health services. Much of street youth are exposed to sexual abuse and prostitution, especially girls. The main source of income is begging. The situation of economic exploitation among street youth is quite high. The current legislation is discriminatory for the street youth. Problems faced by street youth is the inefficiency of the system of social assistance. “Street children” stigma is unjust, but it continues to exist. The objectives of the investigation are: the influence of socialization agents (family) on why choosing the street life and detection of conditions which lead the child to choose life on the streets To achieve the case studies, we analyzed children's files which included: social inquiries made natural family child psychosocial children sheets, monitoring reports, psychological reports prepared by a psychologist.

Social entrepreneurship and social work - common grounds for sustainable communities

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In the recent years, social entrepreneurship has been widely discussed as an opportunity to solve social problems of vulnerable groups in society, based on economic means and mechanisms.

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A new area of practice emerges, which is insufficiently explored from a scientific point of view. Both social work and social entrepreneurship are aimed at improving the social situation of vulnerable groups and their better inclusion in society. A social entrepreneur, like a social worker, uses skills and knowledge to solve a social problem and to help improve the quality of life of the needed.

The report looks at the common ground between social work and social entrepreneurship, the role of the social worker and the social entrepreneur in terms of working with vulnerable groups. Where do they complement and where do they differ? What are the skills that a social entrepreneur should possess and how do they correspond to the skills and knowledge that a social worker uses in his/her work with vulnerable groups? How do they contribute towards sustainable communities?

Can social entrepreneurship be seen as a business model in social work?

Fighting sexual abuse within the circle of trust

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In 70-85% of cases in Europe, including Albania, child sexual abuse happens by persons familiar to the child, within its 'circle of trust'. In this context, this policy brief addresses the issue of the limited reaction of the child protection system towards sexual abuse within the circle of trust in Albania, and how the existence of the phenomenon is ignored by the institutional and social environment.

This policy brief is based on the data produced by the first study on the topic, conducted by Terre des hommes, Albania, other relevant documents and on the critical reflections of a group of experts in the field of child sexual abuse.

The findings emphasize the inability of the system to reach out to all of the victims of child sexual abuse within the circle of trust, through high quality services, the lack of awareness of the public opinion on the topic, and the non-ethical approach of the media of its portrayal and the lack of cooperation between the media and the child protection system in the response towards the phenomenon.

The brief calls upon policy makers, institutional representatives, professionals and media, to make the issue of child sexual abuse, a strategic priority. It recommends new strategies of intervention, aiming the creation of high quality response approach, changing harmful social

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norms and putting media in a position of public responsibility in addressing the phenomenon.

Need of students' training from specialty „Social activities“ to work with people who suffer intellectual disabilities

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The profession of social worker is incredibly difficult and requires specialized knowledge, sustainability, stability, communicative skills and ability to form positive interrelations and overcoming of complicate situations.

The social policy of government regarding people with intellectual disabilities is clearly outlined: during next 3 years there should be closed ten specialized institutions for people with mental disorders, where about 750 persons live in. There shall be provided support for them through implementation of one hundred new social services in community. The recruitment for employees as the social workers are on first line shall be increased. The profession is encountering real challenges, related to the training and preparation of specialists that are responsible for need of highly qualified staff. The training of students from specialty „Social activities“ is targeted to prepare social workers, having the knowledge, practical skills and readiness to manage the activities. The survey among the students from the specialty of Medical college –Pleven and Faculty of Economics of the „St. Cyril and St. Methodius“ University of Veliko Tarnovo is intended to establish the ratio and attitude for work with persons, having intellectual disabilities. The results showed that students have knowledge and positive attitude to persons with mental disabilities and two thirds of them future careers committed to work with intellectual disabilities people.

Perception of the Jiu Valley families on poverty: Multidimensional approach

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Poverty is one of the constant preoccupations of social work, becoming a priority issue that must be solved. Poverty is a complex concept, which may include economic, political and social facets. According with World Bank (2011), poverty is pronounced deprivation

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in well-being, and comprises many dimensions and it includes low levels of quality of life, low level of education, low level of health, low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. Throughout the world, poverty appears as a simultaneous consequence of inequality of opportunities and of misbalanced distribution of resources, insufficiently controlled. This poverty issue has acquired an increasing importance in Romania, being generated by the economic, social, psychological dysfunctions, obviously leaving its print on the quality of family and children's life. This study investigates four analysis dimensions of poverty, namely perception of the Jiu Valley families on poverty, causes of poverty, effects of poverty and measures for combating poverty, with the help of the method of the semi structured interview applied to an investigation sample made of 70 families in the Jiu Valley, Hunedoara County. The results of this survey reflect the fact that the perception of families on poverty differs according to the features of the investigated families.

Stress in adolescents and its connection with self-esteem

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The focus of the present study is to identify the effects of self-esteem and how the adolescent copes with stress levels and stressful events. Methods: A sample of 200 teenagers ($N = 132$) and $N = 68$ male, aged between 13 and 18 years. Rosenberg (Rosenberg, 1965) and Self-Evaluation Rate of Self-Assessment (Holmes & Rahe, 1967) to Adolescents, were used for the development of research.

Results: About 26.5% of adolescents experience high levels of stress, 28.5% moderate stress, and the majority of 45% with low stress levels. Differences were found between women and men ($t = 2.256$, $p \leq .05$) in terms of stress levels, where men had higher stress levels ($M = 259.26$, $SD = 17.583$) compared to women ($M = 198.07$, $SD = 187,156$). There is a significant negative link between self-esteem and stress levels ($r = -.280$, $p \leq .01$). Self-esteem is an important indicator of how the teenager cope with stressful events ($\beta = -10.079$, $t = -4.101$, $p = .000 < .05$, Beta = -280).

Conclusions: The self-belief and self-evaluation are seen as a strong point in how teenagers will cope with stressful events along their

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lifetime. An adolescent with a high self-esteem will be able to better manage internal personal resources in the way he copes with stressful events.

Mediation and social work

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This report focuses on the possibilities of mediation in social work and the place of the social worker in the mediation process. Social work has long recognized mediation as own function that falls within the scope of generalist social work practice. The report analyzes the similarities and differences between the two professions: mediator and social worker, as well as areas of social work in which mediation is appropriate.

The usual work of social workers involves dealing with different types of conflict between clients and their social environment. An important part of the social worker's professional responsibility is to manage conflicts in a productive way.

Social conflicts can arise between individuals, families, groups, communities, and organizations in terms of values, needs, goals, positions, interests, and rights. Many situations in social work require the use of conflict management methods such as negotiation, mediation, advocacy, group facilitation, family group conferences.

Mediation and social work have a similar purpose: to help resolving human problems. The theories and practice skills of social work are significant for the mediation. Mediation, as well as social work, is a process that focuses on human dignity and respect for the rights of the individual. The relationship between social work and mediation is also revealed in many common theories and methods that underpin both practices. However, each of these two professional fields has specific features that will be discussed.

Health in the context of better quality of life of people with disabilities

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The paper presents the results of a survey of health services provided to people with disabilities in Veliko Tarnovo. The survey was conducted between June and July 2015 and covered two focus groups - people with disabilities, users of social services and people with disabilities who are not users of such services. The survey analyses the attitudes and the preferences of the respondents to the health services received; the access to primary, specialized medical care, diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation procedures; the satisfaction of the healthcare received; the right to choose and to participate in decision-making about their health, etc. The results show that the respondents with disabilities expect from the health system: better, timely and sustainable health services corresponding to their individual needs; a wider package of diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation procedures for preserving and improving health; respect, greater appreciation of personal dignity and the right to choose. They state necessity for financial security, support in the community, greater awareness of: the decision-making process by the expert medical committees in defining the degree of disability, their rights, the services and the documentation of the administrative state services.

Inclusive and equitable access to quality education in Albania: challenges and opportunities

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Providing students with inclusive and equitable quality education is essential for the sustainable development of the society. For the first time in history, the World has agreed on that by making inclusive and quality education for all, one of the global sustainable development goals (SDG 4). But to promote equity in education we need to remove the socio-economic obstacles and this requires, first and for most, thorough examinations and understanding of the contributing factors which keep students away for quality education and good performance. Evidence on how these inequalities impact education opportunities in Albania are scarce. This paper aims to contribute in filling this gap by mapping the variation of factors influencing student performance across the country and what opportunities are there to boost student's access inclusive and equitable quality education. To this goal, a mixed methods approach is employed. First, review of theories and literature is used to define factors influencing student performance. The

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desk review centers attention on literature on Albania too, including education and equal opportunities related policy and legal framework in the country, as well as relevant empirical works. The quantitative pillar utilizes PISA 2015 datasets for Albania to map students' performance and equal opportunities indicators. Finally, findings from the quantitative analysis will be used to shape the third and last pillar of the research – case studies. The cases will be chosen based on a maximum variation logic, where schools that 'behave' as outliers (ranking as best and worst in terms of students performance) will be selected from the best/worst situated regions/municipalities in terms of the findings from the quantitative analysis of the influencing factors mapping exercise. Main findings shade light on the agency that education institutions have at mezzo level in boosting opportunities for inclusive and equitable education.

Employability skills and competencies of young people in Albania

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The young population is one of the most important human resources for the socio-economic development of a nation. However, many young people around the world face challenges in accessing labor market. Young people tend to be more vulnerable and disillusion in livelihood opportunities. Employment, economic status and education levels are the three main factors that influence migration intentions of Albanian youth. There are discrepancies between the skills required by businesses and fields of study of graduates. In many cases, employees do not comply with the work they perform. The vocational education and training system is still a big construction site. Albania doesn't have yet have a coherent system in place, which "links and matches with labor market requirements, attracts participants, strives towards European standards, and thus contributes to economic development and poverty alleviation.

Evolution of juvenile delinquency phenomenon and re-socialization of delinquent minors in Romania

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The degree of danger ratio of juvenile crimes in other countries, as well as in Romania, is a problem that concerns the educational and social control factors. In our country, the offences have increased due to malfunctions, anomie and social pathology aspects, problems of education and adaptation, malfunctions regarding the promotion of young people that determine phenomena of maladjustment, frustration, alienation and delinquency. At macro-social level, we are confronting cope with the accelerated development of the big cities, massive displacing of population, emerging of heterogeneous social communities, unemployment, inflation, economic instability, lesser community social control, social tolerance, new customs and habits etc. At a micro-social level there appear malfunctions in the activity of the main groups having an important role in socialization processes and social control (family, school, working colleagues, group of friends, associations and youth clubs). From an individual point of view, according to the personality of the teenager, one can exteriorize oneself through certain deviant behaviors: egocentrism, impulsivity, aggression. Through this research I will analyze the dimensions and characteristics of the juvenile delinquency phenomenon in the Romanian society, after the socio-political change in 1989; characterization of the juvenile delinquency phenomenon in Romania; identification of the social causes and factors of juvenile delinquency in our country; I will analysis of the vindicatory sanctions applied to the delinquent minors for the identification of the adequate measures that help decreasing the number of involved and the new aspects of the crimes.

Prevention and intervention in the child protection at the level of the Romanian rural communities

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After 1989, there have been a number of changes in the Romanian child protection legislation and practice, starting with the ratification of the UN Convention on the Children's Rights. Although the specialized public social services at the county level have developed, at local level, especially in the rural areas, we cannot speak about the same level of evolution. The present study examines the challenges of the community social worker related to child protection in rural areas. The conclusions show that although the risks for the children are multiple in the rural communities, as the poverty, the abuse, the parents

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leaving abroad, the labor exploitation, the school drop-out, and the social workers in rural areas have multiple responsibilities in protecting these children, the resources allocated to them by the state are insignificant. In rural areas there is a chronic deficit of qualified social workers and the social services are completely lacking. Finally, some proposals are made to make prevention and intervention more effective in the field of child protection by the community social workers.

Peculiarities of students' training in the work with disability people

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In recent years the demographic situation of population in Bulgaria is marking negative trends: reducing the number, low birth rate, high mortality rate and progressing ageing. At the end of 2015 the number of disability people in the country, over 16 years of age has reached 729 thousand, and the disability children up to 16 years of age - 45 thousand. That leads to increasing necessity to create and develop integrated healthcare-social services, considered to the wishes and opportunities of the persons to live an active, individual and qualitative life at home and community that should also respond to their diverse needs and support.

The continuous treatment of sick min bed person encounter a number of difficulties on one part for the person himself/herself, his/her family as well for those rendering help and support. The transition of patient from medical establishment to home is difficult process, requiring preliminary preparation. There is not a practice in Bulgaria when discharge a patient to give instructions how to prepare his/her home for coming back, with regard to arrangement, place of bed, furniture in premises etc. as well the opportunities being offered in the social sphere, concerning services, used at home and outdoors by beneficiary.

In recent year the governmental policy is with emphasis on increasing the number and types of social services, directly targeted to disability people. An Act for social services is under way of preparation that should respond to the challenges, related to the process of de-institutionalization and providing of long term assistance.

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Social worker's activity in a residential center for elderly people

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Between organizational activities (process development, service licensing) and the specific profession activities (evaluation, planning, monitoring), the social worker, sometimes gives less importance to the involvement and empowerment of elderly people assisted in a residential center for elderly people.

The article proposes a strategy for involving elderly people in the activities of residential center. The specialist who determines how and where the beneficiaries can be involved is even the social worker, who evaluates, plans and monitors these cases.

There are examples of activities that show the potential and willingness to engage older people. The existing resources are enumerated both at the organization level, at the level of the beneficiaries and at the level of the community they are part of, and a strategy is established by which the beneficiaries are involved and accountable for the activities they are intended for.

Reaching a Multidisciplinary Assessment Service for the Social and Behavioral prophylaxis with Q-methodology

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The present paper explores the situation and development of a Personality Socio- Behavioral Tendency in the focus group of school leaders and highlights the need of a sustainable change and organizational structures for the classification, prophylaxis and prevention in schools. We aim to describe the utility of a novel Taxonomy as the multidisciplinary assessment as an overall taxonomy rather than the DSM, in the multidisciplinary services within schools.

The research was conducted in the interaction of literature with the operationalization in context, through a quantitative and qualitative methodology as Q methodology.

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The study revealed that there is not only a strong positive relationship between Pathogenic Beliefs and Personality Organization but also that school leader's display increasing symptoms of „a *maladaptive behavioral tendency*". Leaders with high levels of Neurotic Personality Organization, which has the highest frequency in the factor weight of the mental component have also higher chances for coercive behavior than leaders with Borderline Personality Organization.

Data were analyzed with Pqmethod software processor.

At the end of the article, we outline some suggestions for the development of a structured multidisciplinary assessment of psychosocial problems supporting leaders in schools, the function, style and personality ego strength features in supporting education and health.

The social protection of families who are at risk due to poverty

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The social protection of families who are at risk due to poverty is a reality which can be constantly studied in the Jiu Valley. This study is the result of a double approach: a. a theoretical one in which are generated and used the ideas, the theories, the cultural and economic models through which the causes, the risks and the effects of the phenomenon of poverty can be explained; b. a practical approach which was realized through an extensive research in which sociological and supportive tools were used.

The research took place in the cities of the Jiu Valley in 2018, on a sample of 465 people. As a research method I used the direct inquiry and as a tool a questionnaire of 40 questions. The questionnaire was applied to the subjects of the research by a team of specialized operators (especially students).

The main criteria of choosing the subjects of the research: poor families with low or no income that were chosen by the town halls to be given a material support. These families are part of those considered to be in a risky situation. The obtained data were statistically processed through Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The conclusions of the study will be presented at the end along with any necessary recommendations.

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Sociological research perspectives of urban symbolism

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Urban area research is limited by the tendency of each city to be unique in terms of socio-economic characteristics. Choosing the research methods becomes difficult given the complexity and diversity of city problems. Moreover, the size of the city is directly proportional to the problems that the administration has to solve. Internal diversity of cities involves the adoption of different methods for studying and understanding some of their different aspects.

An unprecedented and probably untapped research model is proposed by Peter Nas and his collaborators, who consider that addressing the cultural characteristics of cities in terms of symbols and rituals is little used in relation to the knowledge potential that this approach holds. The perspective of urban symbolic ecology allows identification of the distribution and significance of symbols and rituals in relation to the environment. It is possible to know the social processes of production and consumption of symbols and rituals, which are standard recurrent facts in the process of constructing the meanings. The symbols specific to the different categories of inhabitants of a city are due to the specific ways of manifesting extrinsic values. Analytical perspectives allow the understanding of symbols from the point of view of the identity, structure and meanings of urban elements (Kevin Lynch) or the distinction between the real city and hyper city (Nas et al). The two dimensions comprise the material and visible characteristics of the city on the one hand and, on the other hand, their meanings, which in most cases can constitute a hyper reality, with much more powerful influences than the reality itself. Through such an analysis, the symbolic part of a reality city emerges, which allows the transgression of the space defined by the component parts. In this study we suggest to propose a methodological adaptation of this perspective to the knowledge of the specific hyper reality of Craiova, the most developed city in the Oltenia region.

Women from postsocialisms reflect upon women's issues in leadership, academia and social work practice. The case of Albania

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This paper focuses on women issues in leadership, academia and social work practice by discussing both international and national cases based on the critical social theories, and feminist social work perspectives. The case of Albania will give an analytic overview about the current pressing gender issues defined by social work educators and will define the areas which are seen as most important from social work and women's human rights perspective. Again, the case of Albania depicts on the role women in Albania have been playing in academia. Several issues concerning the difficulties Albanian women are facing in regards to career opportunities and promotion in academia and recommendations on how these could be addressed in the future are discussed. In this paper there is also discussed the gender and leadership issues related to current situation and tendencies in academia and social work education and outlines perspectives for further developments.

Attitudes of Bulgarian teachers towards the introduction of civil education in schools

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In 2018 the European Commission announced the project for its new youth strategy with a focus on engaging, connecting and empowering young people. In the future strategy the importance of civil education for the young people is once more underlined. Following the trend and in response to the current challenges since 2016 Bulgarian Ministry of Education and Science has conducted several policy changes towards an augmented role of the civil education in the school system. The last change voted is the introduction of a new, separate subject Civil Education in high-schools starting from 2020/2021 school year. In this context, the paper presents the attitudes of Bulgarian teachers towards the civil education in schools based on the empirical data gathered in the frames of a national research conducted in the period February-May 2017. The report also covers the specifics of the changes in the educational system in Bulgaria concerning civil education in a comparative context with other countries in the European Union. The objective of the report is to provide an overview of the general attitudes of Bulgarian teachers of all school levels towards the importance of the civil education and the form in which it should be presented to students in the school institutions.

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Internet and Third Age in Romania – An exploratory study

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Research shows that older adults respond differently to mediate communication than younger adults. These age differences result from both generational differences and life-span development. Seniors face new challenges in the case of the present displacement in the study and practice of medical communication. The present study draws on the hypotheses related to health-related Internet use by seniors and try to validate them in a specific context - the Romanian society. The hypotheses of our study are: H1. Usage gap hypothesis: The Internet use by seniors reflects differential uses and activities in all spheres of daily life as compared with younger generations (Van Djick, 2005). H2. Seniors use the internet as a starting point for general information related to health but when it came to make informed decisions about health care they adhere to physician-centered care model (Campbell and Nolfi, 2005). H3: The more a senior as a patient learns from the internet about her/his illness, the more likely she/he is to ask questions derived from Internet consumption to his/her physician (Frederikson and Bull, 1995). The sample of seniors included in the analysis was made of ten persons aged +65 years old who used the Internet not only to obtain daily information and to socialize with their friends but also to search for health-related information. The results showed that Romanian seniors still do not consider online health information to be as reliable as inter-personal communication with their GP. At the same time, Romanian older adults are overloaded with the sheer amount of information available on the net and tend to “simplify” it by checking that information with medical staff (e.g. GP, nurses). As our set of interviews Romanian seniors have a lower desire to control their own health care by themselves and remain deeply dependent on the interpersonal medical communication with GPs, family, pharmacists, and friends.

Labor market between the requirements and expectations of the employers and graduates of higher education

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Abstracts

The quality of an educational system is reflected not only in the instructive performances of the educational actors, but also in the degree in which it ensures an adequate professional integration. The undergraduate of today, the graduate of tomorrow needs an as accurate as possible information regarding the labor market, which cannot be achieved only by individual means, but also by resorting to carrier counselling services.

The motivation of this research is closely connected to the improvement of the level of communication between the two aspects – on the one hand the academic one, both by its finite products, and by facilitating access to carrier and economic counselling, and on the other – the opportunities that the cooperation between the two aspects might offer.

Opportunities for graduates of higher education in Romania and Bulgaria. A comparative analysis in Dolj county and Vidin region

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Bulgaria and Romania are both European Union states, with a high migration rate, and we could start from the premise that cross-border mobility between the two states is high, but in fact things are not like that, because we can find here several factors that contributed to poor attractiveness of these two neighboring states. In this context this paper analyzes the labor market of the two countries in order to promote the opportunities they offer. The present work begins by making a theoretical analysis of the labor market in Romania and Bulgaria, using for this purpose the analysis of social documents, books, statistics, articles. Then a description of the labor market opportunities of the two border regions Vidin and Dolj follows, the analysis being mainly focused on the results of a field sociological research carried out in 2018 among the entrepreneurs in the two regions.

Social work in the context of social services for elderly people with disabilities: a critical view on professional practice

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The paper presents a survey which is part of a thorough research of the accessibility and quality of social services for people with disabilities. The research interest in the parameters of social work in the context of social services for elderly people is provoked by the profile of disability in Bulgaria and by the national policies in the field of social services and people with disabilities. The survey was conducted in Veliko Tarnovo in June-July 2015. It covers two groups of specialists. The first group involves social workers from social services for elderly people with disabilities, and the second group - municipal experts and managers of social services for people with disabilities. The focus is on identifying the main problems and challenges in social work. The results show that social work operates within strict administrative frameworks and is subject to intense regulations and requirements to ensure consumer choice and control. It is entrusted with the difficult task of identifying and addressing the needs for accessible resources while providing more diverse and better quality social services.

Social support networks as an important social sustainability factor

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In a world of globalization, of constant and, sometimes, astonishing progress and modernization, some social categories are still confronted with poverty, lack of basic resources, education and perspectives. Sadly, according to the latest social studies and research, these categories are not becoming fewer, although they may not be very visible, especially in the urban environment. Apart from the support provided by the Romanian state - that is often criticized as insufficient- and the social intervention initiatives of the civil society -the majority of which being temporary- aiming at helping these vulnerable groups overcome their most pressing difficulties, we would like to point out the necessity of creating reliable and sustainable support networks, reuniting the efforts of the public and private sector. From our experience in working with these social categories, we can state that one of their most delicate problems is finding help, being able to reach for and to access support - predominantly due to lack of information. Thus, the above-mentioned support networks, planned and organized as to function permanently and in the long term, should provide as well guidance, information, counselling, moral and psychological support, as material

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help (food, clothing, medicine, shelter etc.) and maintain a constant follow-up of the situation of the beneficiaries.

This paperwork intends to study the feasibility of such support networks in Romania, firstly by identifying some foreign models, already proven as functional and, secondly, by determining the key factors for their implementation and functioning.

Communicating the unseen image

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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 reveals 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, 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.

Principles of sustainability reporting and disclosure

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The information needs of stakeholders in recent years are changed. Although to disclose an information about financial position, financial results and cash flow is still relevant and useful, to be full of

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content financial information should be complete to non-financial information about the impact of environment, uncertainty, society and others over entities and their business activity. The paper is focus on sustainability reporting and disclosure. Based on analysis of existing frameworks and practices are derived the main principles of sustainability reporting.

European studies:”United in diversity” & International Relations and Security Studies:”Security issues in a changing world” & ”Politics and History: ”History and Politics through time”

The policies of social cohesion between abstract forecasting and concrete implementation

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The paper concerns the process of social cohesion, as an instrument aimed at integration and common economic development with a simultaneous reduction of the disparities between the different Member States of the European Union, as well as between the different territories of each State.

Precisely the social and economic differences between the EU countries and the enormous disparities between the territories of a single State constitute an obstacle to the effective implementation of common policies.

Starting from this assumption, the purpose of the research is to identify possible interventions that, with a view to renewing the cohesion policy, could lead to greater effectiveness of the measures underlying the rebalancing of the economy, functional to the homogeneous growth of the whole European territory, in the awareness that the lack of growth even of a small area ends up, in the long run, with hindering global development.

A first step is to enhance the direct relationship between the local authorities closest to the citizens and the Institutions of the European Union in the large decision-making processes, both with reference to the upward phase of programming and the descending phase of planning.

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Moreover, a good policy of cohesion functional to common economic development cannot be separated from the incentive of the instruments of "participative democracy": in fact, economic growth also passes through the involvement of the population (citizens and associations) which is established and lives in the territory concerned from innovations.

Finally, a further aspect should be pointed out because it strongly undermines the process of economic growth: the managerial inability shown by the Italian public administrations in implementing the cohesion policies which, therefore, are destined to fail. Excessive bureaucracy is an obstacle to the successful outcome of the cohesion procedures and, therefore, an improvement in the national administrative organization is desirable through the implementation of resources.

Sociological institutionalism arguments in explaining EU integration

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Ever since the beginning of the integration process in Europe, at the beginning of the 1950s, a series of theories were elaborated and used in the attempt to explain the evolution of the European construction. Among them, the sociological institutionalism theory brings together arguments derived from economic, social, political and institutional studies aiming to create a framework suitable for highlighting the causes and effects associated with European integration. The aim of this paper is to examine the ways in which the arguments used by the theoreticians of sociological institutionalism have the ability to create a comprehensive analysis of the evolution from the initial founding of the European communities to the European Union construction in the current shape.

Corruption in the public contracts

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This study approaches the topic of corruption in the matter of public contracts. The considerations start from the analysis of the notion of public corruption, pointing out how a penal relevant behavior is not absolutely necessary, but including all the situations that can be attributed to "*maladministration*", concept that describes irregular or

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non-authorized behavior in spending public funds, poor management of public resources, carelessness and omission that result in violating the provisions in force, as well as lack in fulfilling the competencies allocated in serving the public interest.

Public corruption negatively impacts not only on the efficiency of administrative actions and the public services offered, but also on the proper evolution of the economic system, and, on the trust of the citizens in public institution and the whole democratic system.

One of the public sectors most exposed to the risk of corruption is, without doubt, that of public procurement. Therefore, we must point out that, in the matter of contractor selection procedure and contract execution, the areas most exposed to the risk of corruption, in order to carry out any strategies, efficient prevention of the phenomenon on administrative level should be ensured even before combating it in criminal matters.

European Union measures for combatting online terrorism and its effects on the society

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The ubiquity of the internet allows its users to communicate, work, socialize, create, obtain and share information and content with hundreds of millions of individuals across the globe. Internet platforms generate significant benefits for users' economic and social wellbeing across the Union and beyond.

However, the ability to reach such a large audience at minimal cost also attracts criminals who want to misuse the internet for illegal purposes. Recent terrorist attacks on EU soil have demonstrated how terrorists misuse the internet to groom and recruit supporters, to prepare and facilitate terrorist activity, to glorify in their atrocities and urge others to follow suit and instill fear in the general public.

Terrorist content shared online for such purposes is disseminated through hosting service providers that allow the upload of third party content. Terrorist content online has proven instrumental in radicalizing and inspiring attacks from so-called 'lone wolves' in several recent terrorist attacks within Europe. Such content not only creates significantly negative impacts on individuals and society at large, but it also reduces the trust of users in the internet and affects the business models and reputation of those companies affected Terrorists have

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misused not only large social media platforms, but increasingly smaller providers offering different types of hosting services globally. This misuse of the internet highlights the particular societal responsibility of internet platforms to protect their users from exposure to terrorist content and the grave security risks this content entails for society at large.

Romania under the crisis of the labor market in the national and European context

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With a obvious decline in demography and an expanding occupational migration, Romania is experiencing one of the biggest labor crises in the post-December period. Even if the ILO unemployment rate, calculated according to the AMIGO survey at the end of the second quarter of 2018, indicates a rate of 4.3% and is lower than the average percentage of the 28 member countries of the European Union published by Eurostat last month, with the value of 6.7%, the long-term effects are disastrous. The causes are obvious: the frequent legislative changes in the field of education, the lack of correlation between the school education programs and the employers' requirements, the unequal single pay that deepened the pay gap between public institutions and private companies, the acute disinterest for vocational counseling for pupils and students, etc. Short-term direct effects relate to the private environment where employers face a massive fluctuation of employees and great difficulty in meeting the need for staff, which affects the collection of taxes and the vitality of the economy, with the imminent risk of insolvency and bankruptcies. Indirect effects affect the entire public system, which is also in difficulty to support the large number of employees in the public system, but also the active and unoccupied working population. The lack of correlation between demographic and migration indicators can lead to serious long-term imbalances: Romania will no longer be able to provide active population resources for employment, will not be able to maintain the balance of its labor force, and will have to accelerate the speed of its import. The article aims to achieve an objective radiography of the Romanian and European Union labor market picture and to identify the appropriate measures for the implementation of identified solutions.

Euro Currency and European Identity

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The euro currency was introduced in 1999 in order to strengthen Europe's economic unity by facilitating the trade. The positive effects, economically, are being pursued at the level of consolidation, stabilization and development of the economy, increasing consumers' choices. But the coin does not have a purely economic role, but also a symbolic, cultural one. The European project is supported by the euro, both through its uniqueness in the monetary circulation of the member countries that have adopted it, as well as by the symbols, which are represented on banknotes and metal coins. In this paper I will analyze the link between the main national and European symbols on euro coins and banknotes and European identity.

New Religious Movements – between mission and proselytism

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In contemporary European society there are numerous religious options. Some are proposing others are imposed through proselytism. If the mission respects the liberty of choice, proselytism appears as an abuse towards this liberty. Thoroughly analyzing those approached by others "missionaries", we have the possibility to evidence a classification of current proselytism. This classification helps us to identify both the specific proselytism of a new religious movement and the degree of risk of the group that is proposed through it.

The Role of Mass-Media and Political Discourse in Defining the "European Refugees/Migrants Crisis"

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In 2015 the Western Europeans perceived the rising numbers of people heading to European Union as a threat to their own welfare and thus considered to be confronted with a major crisis. Starting from „third-level agenda setting” theory, we have analyzed the role played by mass-media in shaping and spreading the idea that Europe is confronted with a ”crisis of migrants” rather than that of ”refugees”. Also, we outlined how the media framed public perception on the crisis, alongside

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the right extreme or populist parties or certain politicians. The concept of "refugees" or "migrants Crisis" is a generical, emotional one, given by the media and politicians, with a clear impact on the public/voters due to the negative or positive message that is intended to be transmitted.

Challenges of new Europe – Council of Europe’s Policy and the Hate Speech

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The paper examines the efforts of the Council of Europe and of the European Union to regulate legally the protection of human rights and the establishing of multicultural Europe on legal and realistic base, which will bring to a new multicultural environment and overcoming of the language of hate, the intolerance by research on the main European legal framework. The paper explores the fact of the existence of firm legal framework and presents impractical implementations in the policies of the member-states and examines the different instruments used for reaching the goal. The topic of diversity, multiculturalism and tolerance deepens its importance in Europe, facing open practices of hate and intolerance.

Contemporary and psychological viewpoints of the educational leadership in higher education institutions

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Nowadays, in the 21st century, an increasing number of students and youth are facing with psycho-social disorders, issues and challenges regarding the terms of learning, psycho-emotional, social behavior and adjustment state. Not only is the number of students with difficulties but also the severity and complexity of the difficulties that face Lecturers and Pedagogists with a various number of management issues. To successfully cope with these difficulties, immediate needs have arisen to redefine the role of the Professor and Lecturer as a leader in Higher Education both in terms of teaching and in the form of reforming the roles and services that day-to-day access to students, parents-families and the wider community. The focus of this article is to present a

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broader and supportive view of the Higher Educational Leadership and its psychological and social training towards qualitative changes and ever-increasing demand for Education-based training as a significant pre-requisite for EU integration of Albania.

Place of woman in Turkish politics

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The human factor is at the forefront of all factors including political science. Social structure, elections, political parties, public opinion and all political participation mechanisms are composed of human factors. However, the fact that all individuals take part in political participation is subject to various regulations according to the countries. Women take their place in this political participation as a minority. Today in Turkey, women in politics, where men only "we're here," he says. This reduces the political influence of the women's movement in the process of gender equality and delays the transformation of gender-based public policies and social relations. Therefore, it is seen that women cannot play as active as men in the process of political participation.

Women are the basis for the formation of the foundation of the social order, but the sustainability of the nation. It may be possible to talk about the active presence of women in politics if women take their places in politics and integrate with various incentives and encouragement. Although women's participation in politics is a minority, they also face some problems in the process. In addition to the increase in the ratio of women in politics, it is necessary to illuminate the problems faced by women in the political process. At this point, it can be said that politics is needed not only to be a premise theme, but also to loom.

In this study, we investigated whether what the place of women in politics in Turkey and aimed to determine if they encounter problems such as what processes in politics. In this context, firstly, after discussing the theoretical information about political participation, the

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problems faced by the women deputies were determined and solutions were presented.

Some aspects regarding the General Exhibition of 1906

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In 1906 King Carol I was in his fortieth year of reign. Also 25 years passed since the reign was illustrated by numerous events that had in common the presence of all the Romanians including the ones from the historical Romanian provinces. One of those events was the General Exhibition held in Bucharest (on Trocadero or Filaret Hill) from June to November 1906. The architects who worked for about a year to organize the exposition were Ștefan Burcuș, Victor G. Ștefănescu, Ion D. Berindey and also Édouard Redont.

The article outlines how the newspapers examined the event; the importance of many foreign statesman visits during those months and also the impact which the exhibition had on the Romanians who lived in the historical provinces. For all the Romanians the General Exhibition of 1906 had a great impact on the national movement, especially for those in Transylvania. It helped strengthening our Latin, Orthodox and national identity, preparing the great moment which would take place at the end of the Great War.

Nowadays the General Exposition can be seen as a model of how our country, Romania, can celebrate the century passed since the Great Union of 1918.

The impact of tax on business and on budget revenues

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Tax revenues are the main source of budget revenues not only in developed but also developing countries. Between economists and political elites, however, is always debated, especially in periods of economic downturn if lower or higher taxes are better. In developed countries despite the tax rate, the economy has stabilized by finding its points to be matched, but the problem lies in developing countries where other deforming factors are pressurized. Taxes generally affect the price level, some types of taxes such as profit tax indirectly affect the price of products to be traded while others are part of the total price structure

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such as Value Added Tax or Customs Tax. In cases where tax rates are high, these affect the price level as well as the level of population living, as it will affect population consumption or business sales. Also, shortages of sales will force businesses to lower prices that normally lead to weakening or even bankruptcy. The object of this study is to explore how change the business income from changing the level of taxes and, how the income of the economy changes from the change of taxes. The study shows that higher taxes do not mean that economy is strong. According to the study, the income are high when we have moderate and acceptable business tax.

Law and Criminology: "No man is above the law and no man is below it" & Philosophy: "Contemporary Philosophical Issues"

Neuroscience, Criminology and the problem of the cause of criminal behaviour

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The present paper aims to deepen one of the most current research areas in the criminological field, related to the neuroscientific study of the criminals. Neuroscience includes all the sciences that study the nervous system to understand how the brain makes possible mental phenomena and human behaviors, even the most complex ones. These studies therefore affect the way of conceiving the mind, behavior and, more generally, human nature. The possibilities of studying the brain from a morphological and functional point of view offered by modern brain imaging techniques (i.e. PET, fMRI, VBM, ERPs), present many important ethical, juridical and social implications. The interdisciplinary field of research that studies the legal application of neuroscientific research is called *neurolaw*. In recent years, the term *neurocriminology* has been coined with reference to the discipline that studies the application of neuroscientific research to explain criminal behaviours, especially violent and impulsive ones, and to suggest new tools for prevention and treatment. It's a field of study that evokes a return to Lombroso and to the concept of determinism and against which the accusation of "biological reductionism" has been moved. By rejecting both the reductionist and the anti-reductionist perspective, the present work proposes a critical analysis of the arguments supporting the direct

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application of the results of neuroscientific researches in criminology to causally explain criminal behaviour.

The Socio-Legal Effects of the Referendum on amending Art. 48 of the Romanian Constitution

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The seventh Romanian Referendum was invalidated because the necessary quorum in order to achieve the minimum threshold for the Romanian people's consent to the amendment of Article 48 of the Romanian Constitution, according to which "the family is based on the freely consented marriage between the spouses, on their equality and the right and the duty of parents to ensure the growth, education and training of children" has not been reached. The plebiscite was organized by the Coalition for Family, a civic initiative without judicial personality, which aimed at preserving the values of the traditional family based on the moral-religious doctrine according to which the family is formed exclusively of persons of different sexes. This approach began in 2015 and trained the involvement of Romanian Orthodox Church to ensure credibility in promoting an ultraconservative doctrine and models of European countries that have agreed to revise this conceptual definition in their own Constitution (Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia). Was this revision necessary as long as the Civil Code expressly prohibits same-sex marriages and does not accept recognition of civil partnerships, provided that 13 of the 28 EU Member States allow these marriages and another 9 have accepted the partnership? Has the Romanian society divided the aggressive campaigns that included manipulative information on the effects of validating or invalidating the Referendum? Are the financial costs involved in organizing the plebiscite justified? Does the absence of voting show an increase in the tolerance of the Romanian people or express the sanctioning of the political regime directly involved in this endeavor? The article proposes to answer the above questions and to analyze objectively the socio-legal causes and effects of the Referendum of 6-7 October 2018, placed in European and world context.

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Minor's hearing in legal civil procedures

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Listening to minor in a civil litigation is governed by the Romanian law and presents particular conditions as opposed to hearing an adult person. Civil litigation concerning minors (divorce, child custody, establishment or cessation of placement) obliges the court to adjudicate only with the minor's hearing if he is 10 years old. Therefore, the court will settle the civil litigation only after the minor has been heard in that case. In some cases, if the competent authority considers it necessary to settle the case, the minor who has not yet reached the age of 10 may be heard. In this case, unlike the minor who has already turned 10 years old, the minor's hearing is voluntary, and the competent authority determines to what extent it is necessary to the case.

According to Article 264 (2) of the Civil Code, the minor's right to be heard implies the possibility of him asking and receiving any information, according to his or her age, to express his opinion and to be informed of the consequences he may have if it is respected, as well as the consequences of any decision concerning him. Furthermore, the minor may request to be heard and any rejection of such a request must be motivated by the competent authority. But everything the child says will be taken into account in terms of age and maturity.

Listening to the minor should avoid producing any negative effect on his or her mental condition, and it is for the competent authorities to take all necessary measures to ensure the child's mental integrity. The Code of Civil Procedure also regulates how the minor will be heard, namely in the council chamber, with or without the presence of parents, guardians or other persons, depending on the circumstances of the case.

Forensic Victimology: A step forward the Psychosocial profile of Victimology

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The present paper, through a theoretical research and a operational systematization, proposes a reflection on the processes of victimization and on the dynamics that underlie it. Such a worried science phenomena can not only be criminological, psychological and legal but also social and forensic prorogation.

The object of studing victimology, which undergoes different identification according to the sociological, clinical, psychological profile analysis , can basically be summarized in three different concerns of thought and observation. The aims of the victimology are *diagnostic* in relation to the situation and to the emerging problems, *preventive* compared to the offense and *reparative* towards the injured party. In many of the countries of Western Balkans to date the absence of national legislation to protect victims of crime, regardless of the type of crime that has affected them (and its legal definition), the nature of the damage and outcomes, the criminogenesis and criminodynamics of the crime, from the characteristics of the victim, does not make the fundamental rights of citizenship of care, assistance and reparation that are recognized by their Constitution.

Therefore, creating a Neighbor network of research, support and strategic planning will be helpful for developing a security map of criminal, forensic and psychosocial prophylaxis.

Estimating the risk of recidivism in criminal trial and surveillance process

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The article analyzes the phenomenon of recidivism from its definition in criminal law to the theories and causes, with emphasis on estimating the risk of relapse used by the courts in criminal trials and in the supervision of probation officers. The last part of the paper is dedicated to the analysis of Romanian statistics on the phenomenon of relapse, relying on data issued both by the Ministry of Justice in the analysis of criminal files judged by courts and also cases that are in surveillance of the probation services, as well as data from the National Administration of Prisons.

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The silence is gold ... unless the law provides otherwise. A study on the legal valences of “silence” in Romania

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The material analyzes the right to silence approached from the point of view of the international legislation, but emphasizing the Romanian legislation in the field. The right to silence has very old roots, even from Roman law, but the Romanian law system has recently adopted it. This right was provided by the new regulations of the criminal procedure and thus "the right of the accused or the defendant to make no statement" has a neutral character before the court unlike the old regulation of the Romanian criminal law when his exertion was an aggravating factor.

The Echo of restorative justice in Romania

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Mediation in Criminal Law, as restorative practice, is Romanian reality and produces legal effects. This paper shall examine the status of the criminal mediation today. It shall explore the underlying premises and goals behind such mediations and it shall analyze their efficacy and soundness in actual application. Justice is enforced if the social injustice is effectively covered. Justice is not only called to tell who and how is right, but also to create balance and social peace (through confidence of the judiciary in judicial or extrajudicial mechanisms), by distributing justice on the basis of a distinctly applicable equity. Each and every criminal case subject to criminal mediation is particular and should be treated likewise. The implementation of justice through the criminal mediation agreement is the most efficient out-of-court criminal mechanism in Romanian criminal law after the 90s, a mechanism by which the damages suffered by the injured persons are effectively, quickly recovered, without complicated procedures and at very low cost compared to judicial / enforcement procedures. However, the “restorative echo” is not the anticipated one nor mediation in Criminal Law is as restorative as it promises to be. The injured party and the

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offender resorting to mediation solve their conflict up to a certain extent. Liability undertaking by the perpetrator, understanding the harm caused to victims and the will to end his criminal career are questionable. In the current debate about mediation in Criminal Law in Romania three questions should be addressed: *Is there justice if the offender is not bearing any legal liability once he is part of a mediation agreement in the specific cases? Is the offender encouraged by the law („easiness of mediation process”) to continue his criminal career? Does the criminal law appear to be more permissive?*

European Union regulations on combatting the terrorism

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The EU Directive 2017/541 on Combatting Terrorism, the aim of which is to harmonise Member States' legislation criminalising terrorist offences. The proposed Regulation builds upon the Commission's Recommendation on illegal content of March 2018. The Recommendation remains in force, and all those who have a role to play in reducing accessibility to illegal content –including terrorist content - should continue to align their efforts with the measures identified within the Recommendation.

To ensure the removal of illegal terrorist content, the Regulation introduces a removal order which can be issued as an administrative or judicial decision by a competent authority in a Member State. In such cases, the hosting service provider is obliged to remove the content or disable access to it within one hour. In addition, the Regulation harmonizes the minimum requirements for referrals sent by Member States' competent authorities and by Union bodies (such as Europol) to hosting service providers to be assessed against their respective terms and conditions. Finally, the Regulation requires hosting service providers, where appropriate, to take proactive measures proportionate to the level of risk and to remove terrorist material from their services, including by deploying automated detection tools.

The measures designed to reduce terrorist content online are accompanied by a number of key safeguards to ensure the full protection of fundamental rights. As part of the measures to protect content which is not terrorist content from erroneous removal, the proposal sets out obligations to put in place remedies and complaint mechanisms to

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ensure that users can challenge the removal of their content. In addition, the Regulation introduces obligations on transparency for the measures taken against terrorist content by hosting service providers, thereby ensuring accountability towards users, citizens and public authorities.

Analytic approach to the normativeness of meaning-rules

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It is the aim of my analysis to compare selected theses of the “late” Wittgenstein and Kazimierz Ajdukiewicz (a Polish analytic philosopher of renown), especially theses of the latter’s conception of language in the thirties of the 20th century. The philosophical ideas of both of them are interpreted as paradigmatic patterns of the so-called „directive theories of meaning”. These theories stipulate that linguistic meanings are constructed on the basis of definite normative rules. The normativeness of „the meaning-rules” can be understood in the light of an idea of performativeness of social institutions. Comparative analysis is made in respect of the great transformation of the contemporary philosophy of language - from abstract formal studies of language to a pragmatic turn in their development. The problem of the genesis of public meanings is the bottom-line problem of the directive theories of meaning. How could one overcome antirealism at this level? The arbitrary nature of signs and their accidental correlation with objects are arguments favouring conventionalism and antirealism. Personal meanings are determined by rules applied by a linguistic community and by accepted meanings of words and sentences. A natural language is closely intertwined with varied human activities; a linguistic community’s traditions are determined by a complex totality of objective and subjective factors. As regards public meanings there is an important evidence backing up realism – the possibility to attain a successful realization of extralinguistic actions on the basis of linguistic communication. Different languages are correlated with one and the same reality, they have one and the same ontological basis – it determines their common structure and their principles of constructions of meanings.

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Gestures and Postures in the Public Space. A Semiotic Perspective

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Public space is an environment in which people communicate not only verbally, but mostly non-verbal. Gestures, emblems, emotional expressions often replace words. Practically, the gesture is the sign expressed through the movement or position of the whole body, which signifies something by appealing to a code and by the context in which it manifests itself. The active presence of the gesture creates the gesture communication situation. In this paper we propose an approach to nonverbal communication in the public space, both from the perspective of communication sciences and from a semiotic perspective.

Gender disparity and stereotypes in the academic sphere in Bulgaria

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The article presents gender differentiation in the academic sphere in Bulgaria. Academic activity is of interest for researchers because there is no specificity relating it to a certain gender, so the existing disparity should be explained and mechanisms should be proposed for ensuring real equality. Gender differentiation in the academic sphere and research activity needs to be critically analyzed in order to identify problems and create mechanisms to overcome them. Gender equality is a main priority of the European Union. One of the main tasks is to make efforts for eliminating existing disparities in all fields of social activity and to provide equal opportunities and equal treatment in the sphere of labor and employment. This type of research in the scope of science is relatively new for Bulgaria. This problem is important, completion due to the necessity for Bulgaria to follow the European and global tendencies in ensuring social rights equality as a main value of the European Union.

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How is noninferential justification possible

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In traditional epistemology, a belief is justified if it is held on the basis of its epistemic relation to a credible reason. This internalist account brings up the problems of Agrippa's trilemma since the chain of reasons that sustains credibility may either stop at an unsupported reason (dogmatism), go on in infinity (vicious regress) or be circular (vicious circularity). The solution offered by foundationalism is to take the horn of dogmatism and transform it in a positive manner by building a case for noninferential justification. I consider the possibility for noninferential justification based on the epistemic relation of cognitive access with the belief's truth-maker and argue against it. I aim at showing that since cognitive access is not a case of epistemic evaluation it cannot replace justification. It may however serve as an indicator or a reason for credibility due to a prior epistemic evaluation of its general effectiveness. I will argue that the prior epistemic evaluation of the effectiveness of some method of belief-formation serves as a suspender for epistemic doubt and evaluation. This leads to immediacy in believing and justification without what may be called situational epistemic evaluation. However, noninferential justification of this type is a result of a prior epistemic action of inferential nature and, in this form, it cannot provide support for basic beliefs and does not resolve problems for foundationalism.

Conceptual metaphors, myths and clichés in modern society

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In this paper, I explore phenomena that are also found in modern societies in a similar way as in the past. The analysis of conceptual metaphors is important because I think that the development of the problem will produce a positive effect that can be achieved as a result of the application of the models, the ways of discovering and deciphering the myths and metaphors and influencing the dissipation of society from the clichés to which the choices we make as individuals are subject.

The aim is to provide an alternative mechanism for people to

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get a better understanding of the world. Lakoff's metaphors are from the 1990s and the realities today are not exactly the same as the ones at the time, but it is important for us that on the basis of his current work, we are laying the bridge to the political realities today and getting an opportunity to analyze in our reality. As with both Lakoff and Bart, political clichés fix a limited space and time. Due to the fact that the past reality cannot be transferred today, I have to emphasize that the scheme for replacing the meaning in the structure of the modern myth is universal. Turning into a cliché, it lives an independent life. Its purpose is not understanding, but the affection of the public to the scheme at fixed times and goals of political subjects. And according to the philosophy of Zen Buddhism, the naming of the fixed, binding the man to the space-time-limited things is the way to free it and to achieve the integrity of understanding.

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