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World Empowering LUMEN Congress on Multidimensional Education

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WELCOME 22

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Primary Care Nurses' Education Training Needs and Future Prospects from the Pandemic

Sajmira ADĚRAJ¹

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has made it challenging for nurses to plan and coordinate patient care. In order to introduce innovations that will enable the development of the necessary professional competencies as part of education training during present and future health emergencies, it is essential to investigate nurses' views related to training education needs. The study's aim was to evaluate the primary nurses' training needs and identify specific subject areas for future education. The data was collected during the period July–August 2022 using the focus group method, including primary health care nurses in Albania. The selection of participants was intentional, taking into account the typology of the health center and the geographical location. Seven nurses, six women and one man, participated in the focus group. The age was 30 ± 10.2 SD years on average. Four nurses offer care for an average of more than 20 patients per day. 50% of the nurses reported that they had received adequate training specifically for the type of services they were providing. Meanwhile, 60% of nurses say they don't actually have a calendar for their continuing education. The shortage of protective equipment in the workplace and having to cope with additional administrative work are currently the major problems that primary care nurses face. It is noted that there was a lack of training about the pandemic, other medical emergencies, and the social aspect of caring. It is recommended that the nursing staff's educational training needs be addressed, taking into account the current skill gaps.

Keywords: Primary care; nurse; education; needs; training.

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She has over 22 years of experience as a nurse, manager in nursing departments, teaching in nursing and coordinating projects with health components. Sajmira's primary research interests focus on assessing the role of nurses in public primary health care, assessing access to and needs for in-home care services, and evaluating modules by students as a means of improving the quality of teaching in undergraduate study programs. She is working on a study on the Psychometric Instrument of Caregivers that predicts the contribution of self-care to chronic patients with multiorbidity. The components that she is currently working on in the project are related to updating the working profiles of the nurses in healthcare. The establishment of integrated models of home care in primary health care, as well as the establishment and implementation of a Master's program "Family Nurse" at the Faculty of Medical Technical Sciences (FSHMT), Tirana.

Development of Grammar Competence via Work with the Literary Text in Teaching FFL

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Abstract

In this paper we deal with the issue of teaching foreign language grammar using literature in secondary schools. The aim of this paper is to propose and provide teachers of French as a foreign language with effective and practical didactic recommendations for teaching the past tenses in French through authentic literary text. Working with a literary text has the potential to contribute to the pupil's self-development, to the development of his/her reading and language skills, to the development of critical thinking and other important aspects of his/her personality. The literary text chosen is the Quebec short story "Le petit bonhomme de gresse", which meets the criteria for selecting a text for didactic purposes in terms of content and scope. From a linguodidactic point of view, it corresponds to the language level B1 according to the CEFR, at which the pupils are confronted with the chosen grammatical phenomenon and the problem of its application in communicative practice. When developing proposals for didactic procedure for working with the selected text, we come out from Rafajlovičová's research of the assessment of grammatical competence from the year 2016, which shows that the application ability of foreign language pupils is significantly lower in comparison with the mechanical formation of grammatical forms. The partial aim of this paper is to contribute to the development of grammatical competence and its application to pupils' communicational practice. In proposing activities related to authentic literary text, we take into

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account Slovak pupils in Slovak schools, but nevertheless these proposals are applicable in the educational system of other countries, where French is taught as a foreign language.

The topic of past tenses in French is one of the most difficult phenomenon to learn and use in communication, as the Slovak language operates with a different grammatical system. The proposed activities serve for effective teaching and acquisition of past tenses in French, not only their formation, but also their application to common communicative situations.

Keywords: French as a foreign language; language teaching; grammar teaching; past tense; literary text.

Biodata



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Erzsébet SZABÓ - PhD. graduate at the Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra. Young researcher, her research focuses on the field of cognitive linguistics, specifically pragmalinguistics (the field of cognitive processes in learning foreign language and the development of language skills of learners). She focuses on the issue of how to develop learners' reading skills in the educational process of the German language based on pragmalinguistic typology.

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Shaping the Future of Schools: Guidance on Inspection

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Abstract

Inclusiveness is the significant pattern for the future of education. Therefore, restructuring the future of schools in terms of organisational and pedagogical aspects is crucial for quality in future practices. Inspection has role in activating system and providing leadership, collaboration and partnership in educational practices. Preparing the team for inspection, determining special measures, technological infrastructure, society and school culture, support and guidance for pupils, partnership with parent and community, learning resources to serve for all are subjects that need to be considered.

Keywords: inclusiveness; inspection; leadership; organisational culture; partnership.

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Education and Communication

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Abstract

The necessity of teaching and learning for the continued existence of a society is of importance and talks about it cannot exhaust it ever. School are, indeed, a very useful method of transmitting information, though it cannot be considered the only one. We only have grasped the necessity of education for a better and healthy society. The existence of the society is based upon a process of transmission quite as much as biological life. This transmission occurs by means of communication of habits of doing, thinking, and feeling from the older to the younger. Without this communication of ideals, hopes, expectations, standards, opinions, from those members of society who are passing out of the group life to those who are coming into it, social life could not survive. The present topic focuses on the importance of communication in establishing, promoting and enriching the educational process.

Keywords: communication; education; information; society; relationship.

Biodata



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Educating Social Workers from a Prosocial Behaviour Approach

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Gheorghita NISTOR³

Abstract

Starting from a prosocial behaviour perspective, the choice of the profession of social worker and the formation of prosocial behaviour can have many elements in common. The immediate family, the educational environment, the society have a great influence in choosing social work as a future career. Based on a series of concepts and theories (biological, sociological, and psychological) and a series of individual factors (genetic, psychological, moral) that explain the formation and development of prosocial behaviour, our presentation focuses on suggesting a series of models of pro-social education, promoting social values. Our research is based on students who decided on a social work career, and we try to analyse the prosocial factors that led to their decision. Volunteering and social responsibility campaigns should represent sources of inspiration, as well as vocational counselling or educational programs in the spirit of prosocial values should be visible in the lives of young people.

Keywords: prosocial behaviour; social work; research; volunteering; counselling.

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Educating Social Workers in Intercultural Communication and Mediation

Mirela ANGHEL¹, Claudia CONSTANTINESCU²

Abstract

Most of us take our culture for granted and only when we are abroad or when we encounter a person with a different culture that we are forced to examine our own beliefs. Things as the "right" or "wrong" way of thinking are part of the knowledge we have acquired from our own culture. Our culture teaches us norms and rules to follow in order to have a good behaviour inside our culture. Culture is described as "everything that makes a large group of people unique." (Fred Jandt) As none of us chooses which culture we belong to, when it comes to forced adaptation to a new culture, people experience a sense of uneasiness, a great deal of stress to live in a culture completely different of their own. Our presentation focuses on identifying humanistic models of communication and mediation, where communicators take the relationship into account recognising that communication is transactional allowing understanding of the source. A transactional understanding of communication helps us recognise that the exact same words can be spoken to diverse people with different meaning. As a consequence, the social workers deal with a multitude of challenges that put pressure on balance and social harmony, therefore certain verbal strategies need to be placed in order to maintain good interpersonal relations.

Keywords: intercultural communication; social work; students; education; culture.

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Two representative works are *Leadership and Turbulence*, University of Bucharest Publishing House, (2016); 'Human rights in international regulation' (chapter 23) in *Social work for Groups at Risk*. Polirom. Iasi (2010).

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Grateful for our professors who guided us along the way: Elena Zamfir, Petre Anghel, Doru Buzducea, Otniel Butnaci, Maria Voinea, Ilie Bădescu. Our esteemed colleagues who constantly supported and encouraged us on the academic path: Petronel Dobrică, Darie Cristea, Marian Preda, Anamaria Oprea etc.

Beyond His-story and Her-story: the MEGAANI/the Meganics (Cyber-Story, Trans-Human Story, Robotic-Story, Interconnected Stories)

Madalina Virginia ANTONESCU¹

Abstract

Even if at present, gender story is still discovering itself as a fresh academic field of research, full of innovative perspectives and definitions on man-kind, other new areas of academic interest will become, in our opinion, leading the scholars' explorations into the XXIst century: as an example, we propose in our present paper, the concept of "Meganics" (as post-politics) as innovative term to define the forms of organizations, leaders and rules generated by the impact/inter-connection of trans-humanism, robotics, cyborgs and human ordinary civilization. *Mega-ANI* (a term evoking the archaic groups of gods of time: ANI) is suggesting a meta-era devoted to the study of new social/cultural/military/organizational patterns surpassing or partially inter-layered with human civilizations as we knew and define until our times(strictly in terms of gender: his-story and her-story).

Keywords: gender studies, Meganics, MEGAANI, his-story, her-story, global age, post-politics.

Biodata

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doctrine in the framework of globalist challenges" (Ed. Lumen, Iasi, 2011); *"European Union, Ancient and Medieval empires. Comparative study"* (Ed. Lumen, Iasi, 2008); *"European Union and international organizations from the perspective of international law"* (Ed. Lumen, Iasi, 2009); *"EU's institutions in the post-Nice stage. A perspective of constitutional law"* (Ed. Lumen, Iasi, 2009). She was also, included in the *"Dictionary of the Contemporary Romanian Feminine Personalities"* (Author George Marcu, Ed. Meronia, Bucharest, 2013, pp. 40-41).

Feminine Political Structures, from Early Her-Story into the XXIst-XXII Centuries Globality: from Matriarchal Gintas/Juntas to Matrias (Matriarchal States)

Madalina Viginia ANTONESCU¹

Abstract

From gender studies perspective, political age cannot be considered anymore in a restrictive meaning, as beginning with the first shapes of Mesopotamian or Egyptian state-cities ruled by masculine leaders or with the rise of nomad tribes leaded by masculine warriors. Profound roots of politics, governance and political behaviour of the early pre-tribal communities should be found into flourishing urbanism and urban civilizations devoted to the Great Goddess cult of Neolithic ages or even deeper, into the Palaeolithic era. Policy as human collective action organising and selecting according to common and sacred rules, one/many leader(s), is deeply connected to the sacred world, to the spiritual early manifestation of culture, surpassing the biological inter-connections of the individuals and communities. Political age begun with the earliest human organized communities (cave cultures, surface cultures) and with the first cults (totemic, animist). Political age begun with the first human communities, shaped and consolidated near water but also, it begun under the civilizational impact of discovering and producing the fire (*fire civilizations of Great Goddess, and early thallasocratic/water civilizations of Great Goddess*). We talk about a period of practicing politics into a mega-matriarchal era, covering early Palaeolithic ages until the end of the Neolithic and rise of first nomad warrior tribes (iron masculine civilizations). Our study is focused on exploring such direct forms of practicing politics (within the meta-matriarchal archaic era), until 3000 BC and rise of patriarchal early state-cities or kingdoms (when matriarchal organizations survived only on limited areas or under protective shapes), to plunge then, deeply into the global age of XXIst-XXII centuries; we can talk again about re-birth of politics on

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feminine bases (as matrias, post-state matriarchal juntas/gintas as political/military/social structures of human organization inspired from archaic patterns).

Keywords: Matrias, matriarchal meta-age, global age, matriarchal gintas/juntas, gender studies, early politics, archaic politics.

Konarchias (Mansion-archies) as Web Trans-Regional Communities of the XXIst-XXII Century Global Age

Madalina Virginia ANTONESCU¹

Abstract

Medievalty, as complex political-social and cultural pattern of organization that Europe knew until the age of nation-state (even co-existing with emergent states as included within multi-layered and inter-connected shapes of feudal Holly Roman Western Empire) was based on power generated by local structures of seigniors. Local feudal owners of lands and castles created, from early ages of European feudality, specific communities that we can qualify neither as organic (as clans, tribes, gintas/juntas of matriarchal families), neither as political (as the states). Rather, such concept of local community built by a family of a local military/political leader or by ordinary plutocrats, in some cases uniting several regions under the control of the same leader/family/clan, is a *hybrid concept*, based on a centre of power (the mansion/conac, in Romanian language) that is fundamentally the *politized house of a local family*. Progressively, reunion of two or many houses (mansions as local centres of powers) created local alliances or a regional entity where the most important house is absorbing others, owning their originary territory, until the control of a whole region. In early medieval times, we look to pre-political or quasi-political shapes of mansions (conace/families/clans) and to their relations (inter-clans, inter-families, inter-mansions). Such relations and patterns of political and social-cultural organizations we expect to identify as well into the global age of XXI st—XXII centuries, as global age marked by advance of post-state forms of governance. Konarchies (or mansions-archies) of XXIst-XII centuries will reflect the renaissance of a new type of medievalty in a post-state age, as becoming important political actors of a global order (we can talk about the birth of an *inter-Konarch law*, as local type of law into a global multi-layered juridical order), among other post-state actors.

Keywords: Konarchies (mansions-archies), inter-konarch law, global order, medievalty, local authority, local oligarchs.

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Archaic Mega-Civilizations of Great Goddess: Global Babel Civilization

Madalina Virginia ANTONESCU¹

Abstract

Gender studies, as emerging academic field, should include, in our opinion, more attention for early ages of mankind history, that now is inappropriately called "pre-historical" times. Our approach is trying to identify and explore early political and social-cultural patterns of what we can define as *the first global civilization of humanity, the Babel-type of mega-civilization*. So-called "pre-history", in fact, the archaic matriarchal meta-era, as put under the aegis of the Great Goddess's global cult, is rich in patterns of social and political organizations, cultural accomplishments, submitted to the first wave of globalization. Many inter-layered structures of feminine authority, connected to diverse organic communities, consolidated an originary type of global civilization, named here by us as "*Babel-type of civilization*" (*civilization of the Great Mothers- "Babele", in Romanian language; "Babushkas" in pre-Slave spaces-, as derived from the archaic cult of Mother Earth*). From such matriarchal early civilizations, dissipated on large areas, and preserved as rich layers of customs, cults and traditions devoted to Great Mother/Great-Great Matriarchs/The Old and Wise Women/Babele, as collective forms of supreme political-divine authority, representing Mother Earth, eternal regeneration and power seen in concepts of fields-fertility, as sources of *political and social-cultural* power, as well-), civilizations preserved many millenniums, came the creation of early feminine kingdoms (inclusively, the great feminine warrior state structures, as Amazons' pre-European cultures from Sarmatia and Thracian great areas around the Black Sea until deep in Central Asia and Caspian Sea, until North Africa (see Libya, for example) or South America continent (Amazon river)).

Keywords: gender study, Great Goddess, Babel civilization, archaic times, matriarchal meta-era; global feminine cults.

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Dilemmas of Legalization of Consensual Union in Romania - Analysis of Social Opinions on Marriage and Cohabitation

Iulian APOSTU¹

Abstract

Analysis of contemporary social discourse on family and marriage highlights a wide range of stereotypes that call into question the vitality of marriage. Although clearly challenged by national statistical evidence, marriage is seen as being in severe decline with no resources for revitalisation. Against this backdrop, new voices are coming to rebuild the image of marriage in new ways, seen as freer, safer and much more secure in terms of personal assets or the autonomy of partners. In this sense, the dilemma of marriage versus consensual union offers the logic of new perspectives that oscillate between the function of solidarity and relational individualism, both dimensions being discussed and polemicised in social discourse, in the media and even in scientific literature.

The study aims at a quantitative analysis and is centered around Parsons' functionalist theory, the research being centered on the five dimensions: solidarity, individualism, intimacy, self/other relatedness and relation to the social norm. The general objective of the study is to analyse the social views of young people on the marital option between marriage and consensual union.

Keywords: Consensual union; legalization projects; same-sex partnership; functionality; marriage.

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Creativity. A Challenge for Today's Education

Mihaela BACALI¹

Abstract

The field of creativity opens up new perspectives for education. Creative education, long regarded as a mere utopian ideal, becomes a challenge for the future. Modern methods mark a fundamental break with those of traditional teaching by taking into account the imaginary, the capacity to invent. A didactic approach based on creativity must be articulated on all the levels of the educational system: teacher, learner, textbooks, syllabuses etc. Thus, the role of the teacher changes completely: responsible for education for the creativity of his learners, he must become himself capable of initiative, ingenuity, imagination, use active, open methods, the least dogmatic possible, he must also call on group work, create a climate of autonomy, which ultimately requires to question his traditional role and to accept to no longer be the only master on board. Creativity should manifest itself as much in the selection of methods and techniques used, in the awareness of learning strategies, as in that of decision-making factors, to overcome certain sclerotic attitudes. Education can nowadays benefit from new technologies and digital culture, in line with the evolution of modern society, increasingly standardized and digitized. To teach how to learn is to apply various strategies likely to bring the learner into a situation to manage his learning himself.

Keywords: creativity; learner; teacher; autonomy; strategies; innovative experiences.

Biodata

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republishing the prose work of an almost unknown Romanian French-speaking writer, Mărgărita (Marguerite) Miller-Verghy (1865-1953), one of the first bilingual Romanian writers. Thus, she had the said author's three most important novels published: *Theano*, bilingual edition (Editura Muzeul Literaturii, 2018), *Blandina* (Editura Muzeul Literaturii, 2020), *Une âme s'ouvre à la vie. Blandine*, English version (Editura Universității București, 2020) and *Cealaltă lumină* (Editura Muzeul Literaturii, 2020). The main objective of her research project is to recover the memory of this writer, to restore the place she deserves in the Romanian and universal literary history and in the gallery of French-speaking women writers. Throughout the years, Mihaela Bacali has published in the literary magazines *Fereastră*, *Moldova Literară* and in the academic magazines *Revista Cercurilor Studentești ale Departamentului de Limba și Literatură franceză*, *Revue roumaine d'études francophones*, or in the volumes published pursuant to the conferences she participated to, in Iași or Bucharest.

The Mediating Role of Social Support in the Relationship between Operational Stress and Well-Being in Military Personnel

Ana-Diana BALCAN¹

Abstract

Introduction. Little is known about the activity of the military gendarmes in south-eastern Europe, which involves managing high-risk missions. In order to understand the factors underlying well-being in this population, the aim was to examine the relationship between operational stress and well-being, as well as the nature of protection factors, social support and coping strategies, acting as a mediator between the stress perceived by the military gendarmes and the psychological well-being.

Methodology. The study allowed the analysis of the relationship between the level of perceived operational stress and well-being. Moreover, the mediating role of social support and coping strategies (seeking social support, positive reassessment, self-control) was examined.

Results. Stress has a significant negative effect on well-being. Social support acts as a mediator of the relationship between operational stress and well-being.

Discussions and conclusions. The results have implications for improving the overall well-being of military gendarmes, by developing intervention strategies focused on raising awareness of the importance of social support, increasing perceptions of available support, understanding supplier value and developing skills to provide support within the military organization.

Keywords: operational stress, well-being, social support, coping strategies, self-control, military gendarmes.

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Decriminalization – Method of Extracting Abortion, Euthanasia and Drug Use from the Field of Criminal Law

Denisa BARBU¹

Abstract

Decriminalization is a form of criminal liberalism whereby a behavior sanctioned by criminal law is declared not to be criminal. Such behavior leaves no room for any sanction, be it criminal or non-criminal. Decriminalization is, therefore, an extreme version of criminal liberalism. Decriminalization is, in general, the expression of an ethical choice, when conflicts arise between antagonistic rights, resulting in numerous discussions and hesitations in terms of positive law. Decriminalization involves two ways of manifestation: de jure decriminalization and de facto decriminalization. Among the applications of decriminalization we can list adultery or homosexual relations. Another category of acts, on the other hand, attracted controversy when the question of their decriminalization was raised, even in countries where criminal legislation is aligned with the liberal model. These acts are related to abortion, euthanasia and the use of low-risk drugs, their decriminalization being considered, on the one hand, a form of recognition of fundamental human freedoms, but on the other hand, the opposite point of view was equally strongly supported, according to which the decriminalization of these acts may lead to the opening of a Pandora's box that law scholars and practitioners will not be able to close soon.

Keywords: decriminalization, liberal model of criminal repression, euthanasia, abortion, drug use.

Biodata

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career, she has published a number of 6 volumes, as sole author or co-author, representing university courses and monographs in the field of criminal procedural law, as well as over 90 articles in journals indexed in the most prestigious international databases.

Depenalization – a Responsible Way to Avoid the Abusive Application of the Criminal Law

Denisa BARBU¹

Abstract

Depenalization is a form of criminal liberalism that strikes at the criminal nature of the deed, in the sense that it leads to the exclusion of a deed from the traditional criminal sphere, without eliminating, however, the idea of sanction. The act ceases to be a crime, but remains punishable by administrative or other means. Depenalization is seen as a way to avoid the abusive application of criminal sanctions, when: 1. the criminalized conduct could remain unpunished as long as the competent bodies will not be able to interpret and apply the law appropriately; 2. the criminal investigation bodies could show excessive zeal in the application of the law, as long as it would be unclear who exactly should be made responsible, based on the legal text, and leaving the decision-making power in determining this factor exclusively to the courts would block their activity, due to the high number of cases; 3. abusive convictions or unjustified acquittals could occur due to difficulties in understanding the law and its purpose; 4. lawyers could not promote a competent defense, due to the vague wording of the incriminating text; 5. those convicted under the respective law could criticize the legality of their conviction, speculating on possible causes of unconstitutionality generated by the ambiguous wording of the law.

Keywords: depenalization, liberal model of criminal repression, avoiding the abusive application of the criminal law.

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The Importance of the Requalification of the Idea of Fault in the Matter of Tortious Civil Liability in Environmental Law

Florin Octavian BARBU¹

Abstract

The institution of tortious civil liability must be carefully interpreted considering the evolution of society. From a practical perspective, the repositioning of tortious civil liability was discussed, not in relation to the author of the illegal act, but to the person harmed as a result of the illegal act. The hierarchical restructuring of the tortious civil liability functions is especially requested. The industrialization that marked the beginning of the 20th century and that has been perpetuated even today gave birth to new forms of liability, based on ideas that are based on repairing the damage, and not on punishing the culpable behavior. As a consequence, the delimitation of tortious civil liability under common law was imposed by its species such as: liability for ecological damage (in this area going even further and raising the issue of preventive tortious liability). The multitude of liability hypotheses independent of fault is also due to the technological and industrial progress of the last century. Automation and the mass production of goods, excessive pollution, the transport of dangerous substances and others have imposed a conceptual restructuring and refoundation of the notion of tortious civil liability. Thus, theories such as the theory of profit risk, the theory of activity risk, the theory of guarantee appeared, all aiming to replace the condition of fault where it could not be proven or was even non-existent.

Keywords: tortious civil liability, environmental law, liability independent of fault.

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Parent's Perception of the Therapy and Education of the Autistic Children

Maria BELEA¹

Abstract

Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) often represent for parents a confusing situation, creating changes both in the dynamics of the interfamily relationships and in family relation with society in general. The path to understanding autism and managing the issues generated by it is pretty difficult and many times it challenges parents' coping mechanisms. The need of a qualitative inclusive education and of some constant therapeutic interventions, are among the main concerns of parents with autistic children, as the present paper emphasizes. The paper also aims to underline the main facilitator factors and the main obstacles as well, which interfere in the way of socio-educational integration of the children with special educational needs, formulating a number of proposals regarding its improvement.

Keywords: autism; parent of children with autism; therapies of autistic children; inclusive education; social integration of children with autism.

Biodata

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The Right to Education and Socio-Professional Integration of People with Disabilities

Simion BELEA¹

Abstract

The protection of the people with disabilities represents a pretty complex judicial matter, which suffered a considerable evolution during the years. Today, disability has protection on many levels: at an international level, thorough the adoption in 2006 of United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities, at a European level by introducing this protection, especially in the community treaties, as well as at a national level, by the ratification of the international conventions on the rights of the persons with disabilities. Also the conventions created in this respect reflect the normative evolution regarding the rights of the persons with disabilities, proof being the changes in the cultural and judicial approach of the situation of these people, mainly regarding the anti-discriminatory measures. Starting from these aspects, the present paper aims to analyze the main judicial reference points in favor of the protection and advocacy of the rights of the persons with disabilities.

Keywords: education; rights of person with disabilities; social inclusion.

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Psychological Counseling Techniques

Lucia BÎTCA¹

Abstract

Counseling is the application of specific counseling techniques or other related techniques from the behavioral sciences to support learning of ways to solve problems or make decisions regarding career, personal development, marriage, family, etc. Contemporary psychological practice has a special interest in psychological counseling. The priorities of consultative techniques are evident both pragmatically and in creating a psychological field conducive to personal change. Psychological counseling is accessible to a larger number of people who aim to improve their personal situation and improve their lives. Since the fields and techniques of counseling, psychotherapy, and clinical psychology cannot be firmly separated, it has been proposed to integrate them into a broader field called psychological services. The counseling relationship determined by the counselor's skills becomes important, the techniques being secondary, as ways of expression and communication. The counseling relationship is seen as a here and now relationship. The current moment is representative of the entire evolution and history of the customer. This approach replaces the diagnosis that is based on a normative attitude external to the individual - fitting him into a category. Only the customer can diagnose their difficulties. Through counseling, the client is given the opportunity to experience the relationship with the counselor and the relationship they have with themselves. The essential purpose of counseling is to expand the individual's world. In counseling the client's world is revealed in order to understand it and seek new possibilities of experience.

Keywords: summarization, reflection, affective expression, impersonalization, desensitization.

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Cadets' Cognitive Independence as a Leading Factor of their Successful Training

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Abstract

The main components of individual achievements of a personality, in particular, education, the ability to effective communication, harmonious self-concept, a certain level of development of cognitive processes and business qualities cannot be imagined without a high level of cognitive independence. That is why the cognitive independence of the personality should be considered an integral factor in its successful implementation during training and further professional activities. The aim of the research is to study the peculiarities of cadets' cognitive independence and determine its role in the training process. The research work involved 132 fourth-year cadets of the National Academy of Internal Affairs (Kyiv). The expert assessment of each cadet was carried out by a specially created expert group, which included scientific and pedagogical staff of the Academy (12 people). The assessment of cadets' cognitive

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independence was carried out according to four components: goal-motivational, content-operational, emotional-volitional and evaluative. It was found that the productivity of cadets' cognitive activities is directly dependent on the gnostic abilities of the personality, which determine the speed, quality and effectiveness of their cognitive independence. It was found that cadets' cognitive independence is characterized by an inextricable link with their further professional self-realization and is manifested at three levels. The research showed that the level of cadets' readiness for cognitive independence during training was assessed by the experts as insufficient. This indicates the need to create favorable educational conditions for the formation and development of cognitive independence of cadets as an important prerequisite for their effective training and further professional activities.

Keywords: cognitive independence; personality; cadets; training; structural components.

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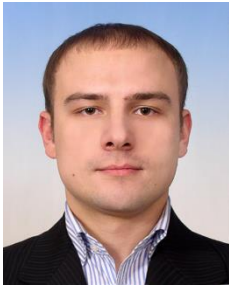
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As a specialist in the field of legal psychology he provides a separate psychological direction of training and professional development of law enforcement officers. He pays much attention in his research to the applied aspects of psychological and pedagogical support of law enforcement activities.

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At the Department of Legal Psychology of the National Academy of Internal Affairs, she is engaged in the preparation of a dissertation study on topical issues of professional psychological selection of law enforcement officers. Within the framework of scientific activity, she developed a number of educational and methodological materials on the psychological support of service and combat activities of servicemen

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She is a specialist in the training of specialists of law enforcement agencies and professional development of police officers. She embodied her practical experience (over 37 years) in the scientific substantiation of the psychological and pedagogical foundations of the formation of the professional competence of law enforcement officers. She is the author of educational, teaching-methodical manuals and methodical recommendations on topical issues of philosophy and pedagogy.

Currently, her research interests include ethical standards of police behavior; formation of moral principles and values of cadets; communicative competence in law enforcement activities; pedagogy and psychology of educational activity; innovative pedagogical technologies.

Publication: "Basic principles of professional ethics of a police officer"; "Means of developing the moral culture of communication of future law enforcement officers"; "Communicative competence in professional activity".



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From Local to Global – Globalization of Agribusiness

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Abstract

Commercial agreements between merchants, agricultural farmers, and customers are completed on time because to the perishable nature of commodities. They need more efficiency in the distribution system, which may imply an additional cost, which is mostly funded by the customer. These tradeoffs are also limited by the geographical location of used arable land, transportation infrastructure, and population distribution. In order to emphasize the links between retailers, agricultural producers, and clients, the connections and competitive advantage that is developed through technological progress must be designed. The technological progress made possible by the use of transportation infrastructure, innovative agricultural systems, and the distribution path used for real-time delivery to clients, to which we can also add the optimal development of production facilities and the avoidance of continuous exogenous or endogenous production cycles.

Keywords: agribusiness, globalization, operations management, innovation, business.

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Mihaela Diana OANCEA NEGESCU is an associate professor PhD from the Faculty of Accounting from Bucharest University of Economics Studies. She wrote many papers and several books in her field and is one of the rising stars of her department.

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Sustainable Development by Educational Indicators

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Abstract

Education has an increasingly important role in sustainable development. Investments in human resources can lead to the economic development of a community. Globalization has contributed to the manifestation of rapid technological developments. Thus, the jobs are resized. Successfully overcoming these changes requires people with high levels of education, which will ensure them high capacities for professional insertion. Abandoning participation in education and training programs influences the subsequent capacity for professional insertion. Also, low results in reading, mathematics or science make it difficult later on to understand and grasp some modern production technologies. Thanks to automation and digitization, workplace activities increasingly require people with higher education. Possessing a certain level of digital skills enables the completion of tasks at work. At the same time, new technologies require the updating of workers' skills, regardless of the level of education. For the member states of the European Union, the article analyzes the educational indicators of the Sustainable Development Objective - Quality Education. Comparative analyzes of these educational indicators are presented. The degree to which graduates of an education and training program integrate into the labor market depends on the knowledge they acquire, the skills they develop and the competences they use to improve and perform at

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work. At the same time, the adaptation of the education and training systems to the new changes can be achieved by applying some measures to make the education and professional training processes more flexible. These can lead to higher employment rates.

Keywords: education and training; sustainable development; competences.

Biodata



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of Excellence of the Association of Romanian Faculties of Economics, the Diploma of Excellence Virgil Madgearu 2006, the Diploma Opera Omnia 2003, 2004 and 2005, the Diploma Nicolae Georgescu – Roegen. His publishing activity is rich and varied thematically, including countless studies, mainly didactic and research, in the field of Sustainable Development, Ecology and Environmental Protection. She has published over 75 specialty books and courses, as an author or co-author, over 400 articles, of which over 20 are ISI Thompson indexed articles, and has participated in 18 grants and 15 business research projects. Frequency and Time Forum Award, the Carl Zeiss Research Award, the William F. Meggers Award and the Adolph Lomb Medal (OSA). As a sign of recognition as a researcher in 2020, she was awarded the Nicholas Georgescu-Roengen Prize by the Romanian Academy.



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Assessment of Contamination Risks, Control Measures, Monitoring and Prevention of Contamination with *Listeria Monocytogenes* of Ready-to-Eat Products

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Abstract

Listeria has always represented a threat to the food industry and customers' wellbeing. All over the years new methods have been established to identify, control and monitor the *Listeria* behaviour in the industrial areas. At present, a great deal of emphasis is placed on food hygiene measures, which allow to reduce the risk of *Listeria* contamination by avoiding the consumption of raw milk and the thermal derivatives of raw animal foods; washing vegetables and herbs; storing raw food separate from prepared food; washing hands, cleaning kitchen utensils after handling unprocessed foods; frequent sanitization and decontamination of refrigerators.

The measures applied for the prevention of listeriosis being exclusively general, with no specific and special methods, special attention shall be paid to the health education of the population in order to avoid contact with sick animals, to the observance of hygienic rules for the prevention of diseases with digestive entry gate and zoonosis, as well as preventive decontamination in risk units (livestock and poultry farms, food establishments, fast food restaurants).

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With the ready-to-eat food popularity growth, *Listeria* monitoring has transformed into a real challenge, not only due to its pathogenic nature, but also due to the products specification. This aspect intensifies the necessity of pathogen monitoring and hygiene standard during all the manufacturing process.

All these goals are achieved through education aimed at raising the level of culture of the entire population, with the appropriation of hygienic and preventive skills applicable in daily practice.

Keywords: legislation; education; health; consumer; monitoring.

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Analytical Study on Measures for the Protection of Minors during Sports Competitions

Liliana BUDEVICI - PUIU¹, Veaceslav MANOLACHI²

Abstract

In general, child protection is a responsibility of everyone individually, respectively, children can have an essential role in ensuring their protection and the of other children, but the main responsibility rests with adults. Thus, child protection measures must have a complex and non-discriminatory character, if we refer to the fact that in some cases disabled minors may be subject to greater risks of abuse. As practice shows, currently the main forms of work in this field are the organization of contests, posters, stands, presentations and essays, as well as classes, debates and trainings on topics related to the protection of minors during sports competitions. Minors can be involved in sports activities, in order to prepare them to participate in various sports competitions on different sports events. In this context, coaches are responsible for the actions of minors during training or sports events, including the proper management of their competitive activities, in the direction of achieving sports results. Transparency and openness are essential to ensure child protection during sports events, as the risks or degree of abuse, harm can be increasingly identified among employees, volunteers, children, families and even the sports community. In the Codes of ethics, of professional conduct, sports entities must provide explicit requirements with reference to the protection of children during sports events (organized and carried out), as well as principles that establish the behavior expected from each participant (children and adults) and the prohibited. One is also important to establish in these codes, the method and the specific requirements regarding the collection of anti-doping samples from

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minors that must be strictly followed during the testing procedure. Moreover, it is a right for minor athletes to be informed of their selection for doping control, especially in the presence of an adult, so that they can request to be accompanied by a representative of their team during the sample collection procedure. The regulation and correct application of measures for the protection of minors during sports competitions must be a national priority with the reflection of this issue in state policy documents.

Keywords: protection; minors; measures; specific conditions; abuse; damages.

The “Rewilding” Science Action - a Meaningful Resource for Raising the Students' Interest in Science

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Abstract

Starting from its initial emphasis on protecting large connected areas for carnivore conservation, rewilding is nowadays met into a diversity of concepts and specific actions assisting the restoration of self-sustaining, resilient ecosystems. The absence of sustained human intervention (passive rewilding) is central to European rewilding programs - approach that is hard achievable due to the rapid environmental changes.

Rewilding can happen spontaneously if humans withdraw from landscapes or by active choices. In the last case the rewilding projects need to account for social-ecological dynamics. The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration aiming to prevent, stop and reverse the degradation of ecosystems, represents a suitable context in which the rewilding topics can be brought, by policy- and decision-makers, to the forefront of discussions about how to reach post-2020 biodiversity goals.

In the frame of CONNECT project, the *Rewilding Science Action* prepares students to plan a campaign in order to convince the local community to reintroduce an animal to its former habitat. The Action is designed to integrate different activities, which can be adapted around existing science lessons. Two goals of Sustainable

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Development (SDGs), namely *15 - Life on land* and *17 - Partnerships for the goals* are reached through the activities unfolded within the *Rewilding* module.

The paper aims to present some specific features of implementation of the *Rewilding Science Action* in Romania, starting from learning objectives to involving stakeholders in specific activities. *Rewilding Romania* aroused the interest of students from middle school, benefiting by the support of their teachers, families, and even STEM specialists. The implementation results emphasized that students are more engaged in the teaching-learning-evaluation process, considering the *Care-Know-Do model*. Understanding how rewilding activities affect the nature and their world, the students understood that learning science can be valorised, in the near future, in a successful STEM career.

Keywords: rewilding; ecosystem restoration; science education; Connect project.

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frame of the HORIZON 2020 - EU.5.d. Programme - "Encourage citizens to engage in science through formal and informal science education, and promote the diffusion of science-based activities, namely in science centers and through other appropriate channels", Topic: "SwafS-01-2018-2019-2020 - Open schooling and collaboration on science education", Grant agreement ID: 872814.

The Impact of Studying Educational Alternatives on the Professional Skills of Future Teachers

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Abstract

The quality of the didactic activity of teachers depends also on the deontological values and norms, in which's spirit it is accomplished the training and perfecting of teachers. The quality of the didactic activity results, most of the time, from the competence with which the didactic staff manages to obtain good results which correspond to their settled goals, as part of organized and intentionally unfolded activities. The efficiency and efficaciousness with which a pedagogue manages to unify the three major activities of the educational process – teaching, learning and evaluation – do not reflect only the pedagogical competences and their skilfulness, but also their moral qualities. All of these are subject to current influences that are due, on the one hand, to the directions and trends in the development of professional skills specific to the teaching career, reflected in contemporary educational policies, and on the other hand, to educational practices and influences that come from educational alternatives. The gratifying results obtained within the educational alternatives, lead teachers to take over, process and adapt many of the specific ways of organizing the educational process in order to infuse them into mainstream education. The idea of seeing the impact of studying educational alternatives on the training of future teachers through their initial training programs is very interesting.

Keywords: Educational alternatives; the quality of education; professional competencies; teaching career; educational policies.

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Philosophy of Postmodern Education and Critical Thinking

Doru Valentin CASTAIAN¹

Abstract

Postmodern education is characterized by several traits that make it a complex and ever changing phenomenon. First of all, postmodern school has to redefine itself as a fundamental institution inside a learning society that has now multiple routes and forms for spreading knowledge, abilities of life and forms of educating. School is called to stand at crossroads between multiple fields of knowledge and practice and we may as well claim that its focus changed from the humanistic view of forming personality mainly to the economic target of delivering apt individuals for a labour market that has never been this dynamic before. It is also clear that modern education has an increasing role in preparing students for the challenges of the information society and for facing the difficulties that emerge for modern democracies, from new forms of alienation and political radicalization. In one word, modern education and, therefore, modern schools can only be but multidimensional. Multidimensionality is nevertheless a complex condition and not solely the characteristic of living simultaneously in multiple dimensions. Multidimensionality is about living and in the same time constructing a complex space of interaction and tension, a space of difference and repletion. In this respect, education reflects the multidimensionality of life and the nature of democratic political condition that refuses all positive metaphysics and all dogmatic theory. In the same time, in the XXIIth century, education is called to be a cultural keeper for what, in this paper, I call "irreducible qualia" of human becoming, that is cultural configurations and in the same time ways of thinking and feeling that humanity constructed and came to praise due to its evolutionary past. In this presentation I intend to determine and explain some features of multidimensionality of education in the near and long time

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future and, in the same time, identify some of the challenges education might face due to its multidimensional nature.

Keywords: education; multidimensional education; multidimensionality; irreducible qualia; democratic education; education for pluralism.

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Wooden Language as a Form of Political or Media Communication - an Object of Interdisciplinary Study

Daniela CĂȚĂU-VEREȘ¹

Abstract

Analysing the uses of the wooden language in political and media circumstances first requires situating this concept in an appropriate field of scientific research. This field is indeed multidisciplinary, because the wooden language, as a manifestation of language and a phenomenon of communication inspiring speakers with "an ordinary rhetorical feeling" (Krieg-Planque), constitutes a kind of "metalanguage specific to political discourse" (Fiala, Pineira, Sériot, 1989 and Krieg-Planque, 2010), whose analysis thus places us at the crossroads of at least three different disciplines, but close at the same time: linguistics, discourse analysis and information and communication sciences (although the path can take us to sociology, rhetoric or political science). This interdisciplinary rapprochement, as explained by Claire Oger in a chapter of the book *Discourse Analysis and Human and Social Sciences*, opens up "possibilities of interdisciplinary cooperation in the study of communication phenomena", from a pragmatic and enunciative perspective targeting the practices and discursive strategies of the social and political actors who are at their origin. In this perspective, the study of the wooden language can involve us in a field of interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary analysis at the same time, because it is a question in particular of analysing the modes of manufacture and manifestation of this element integrated in the material of political and social discursive reality.

Keywords: wooden language; interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary analysis; discourse analysis; information and communication sciences; political speech.

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Biodata



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Knowledge, Attitudes and Perception of Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) among Students of “University of Vlora” Albania. Their Willingness to Vaccinate

Silda CAUSHAJ¹

Abstract

Cervical cancer is one of the main consequences of persistent HPV infection. It is the third most common cancer among women worldwide. Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection and the incidence of cervical cancer can be reduced by increasing vaccination against HPV. As university students are important sources of information for the community and medical and nursing students are future health professionals, this study explored the HPV vaccine knowledge, attitudes, and acceptance among all the students of the "University of Vlora". A self-administered questionnaire was used to assess college students' knowledge, attitudes, and readiness for HPV vaccination. A large number of students from the "University of Vlora" participated in the survey. Focus group transcripts were analyzed and themes were identified using qualitative data analysis and a constant comparative method of interpretation guided by a well-founded theoretical approach. Our survey found that young women in Vlora had low knowledge about HPV and cervical cancer, low susceptibility to HPV, and concerns about vaccine safety and efficacy. Lack of proper information flow on HPV-related issues has been identified as a potential obstacle to the introduction of the HPV vaccine in Vlora. Despite the readiness of HPV vaccination among students, there is a growing need to ensure the long-term sustainability of HPV vaccination through awareness-raising and education programs and improved academic curricula on vaccination. Albanian students need to be educated about HPV vaccine-related issues.

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Keywords: HPV vaccine; awareness; university students; cervical cancer; vaccine reception.

Biodata



Silda CAUSHAJ - I am a general physician. I work as an assistant lecturer at Faculty of Public Health, University of Vlorë "Ismael Qemali" Vlorë. I have a solid education to care for difficult, serious or unusual medical problems and continue to see the patient until these problems have resolved or stabilised. I consider myself a results-oriented individual, constantly checking in with the goal to determine how close or how far away we are and what it will take to make it happen. I thrive on challenge and constantly

set goals for myself, so I have something to strive toward. I love challenges, strive to do the best I can for whatever task is presented to me. I believe it is important to continue to grow and learn. I am always looking for opportunities, like webinars, seminars and classes that can help me learn and grow as a professional at work and in my everyday life.

Medical Science—Current Characteristics and Trends related to the Impact of the COVID-19 Outbreak on Mental Health

Rudina ÇERCIZAJ¹

Abstract

Initial reports of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) date back to December 2019 in Wuhan City, China. This unusual situation of this infection was examined with problems in global mental health, taking into account whether it can affect patients, the general population, or health care workers. This infection's unusual condition was investigated in light of issues with global mental health, taking into account the possibility that patients, the general public, and healthcare personnel could all be at risk. Medical professionals all across the world are faced with stress and pressure due to hard work and long shifts caused by workforce shortages. Workers on the front lines with expertise in COVID-19 had the most work to do. These healthcare staff must deal with previously anticipated circumstances where personal protective equipment is lacking. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the brave, crucial, and valuable job that frontline healthcare professionals worldwide do every day while risking their lives has been recognized. Before the COVID-19 pandemic crisis passes, relevant evidence-based actions and interventions must be started and implemented to safeguard healthcare personnel's mental health and wellbeing generally. It should be said that during the pandemic of COVID-19, people have faced great challenges, in particular healthcare workers involved. Mental health problems are present, and the trend shows that they will spread and worsen.

Keywords: Coronavirus disease (COVID-19); patients; mental health; wellbeing; nurse; healthcare personnel.

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The Impact of Education on the Local Labor Market under the Conditions of Digital Transformations and Ensuring Sustainable Growth

Ghenadie CIOBANU¹, Romeo Cătălin CREȚU²,
Oana IACOB (PÎRGARU)³, Otilia GANEA⁴

Abstract

Abstract The solution to the multiple employment problems at the local level, especially today after the crisis of the Covid-19 pandemic, and in the midst of the global crisis (energy, food and financial) that humanity is going through today is also reflected at the level of the local labor markets. In the current knowledge-based global economy, people with high-level skills have more job offers than people with a lower level of professional training, and they reach the unemployment group faster, especially in periods of economic recession. The employment prospects of the population, the possibilities of job creation by employers largely depend on the skills of the individuals who meet the requirements of the labor market. It is important the activity and results of the educational system, both the local one in the first place, as well as those in other cities and countries. The active involvement of both the university environment and, first of all, the entire educational system (secondary, high school, professional, university) is necessary. In the respective article, we want to highlight the problem of education on the local market (both secondary and university education). It is important that formal and alternative schooling adapt to the current needs of the local labor market, so that students are well prepared for the jobs that will be created in the short and medium term.

Keywords: impact of education, local labor market, digital transformations, sustainable growth.

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Social Inclusion of Students from Disadvantaged Backgrounds: New Strategic Approaches to Educational Counselling and Communication

Cristina CÎRTIȚĂ-BUZOIANU¹, Gabriel MAREȘ²,
Venera-Mihaela COJOCARIU^{3*},
Brîndușa-Mariana AMĂLĂNCEI⁴

Abstract

The need to provide education for all has continued to be at a high level even now when access to education is easier and considerably wider than in the previous historical periods. There is a general causality as well as a specific one supporting this necessity. The latter includes an additional set of reasons which connect defining characteristics of disadvantaged learners with the limitations of the pandemic crisis and its effects on communication. They also continue to manifest themselves after the health restrictions have been lifted and further hinder communication and educational counselling, thereby imposing additional barriers to inclusive education. This study is a literature review through which we aim to make a synthesis of current communication and educational counselling new strategic approaches suitable for use in the post - Covid context for facilitating access to education for disadvantaged students. The objectives of the study are as follows: O1: to identify a set of strategies which correspond to the specific communication pattern and information needs of the children and adolescents of today; O2: to identify

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current educational counselling strategies which can be successfully used in the post - Covid context to enable well-informed career decisions for disadvantaged students; O3: to develop a formative intervention model for social inclusion of students from disadvantaged backgrounds. The study findings may be useful in school and career counselling in pre-university education, but also in collaborative approaches between pre-university and academia in order to facilitate the inclusion of the disadvantaged students.

Keywords: educational counselling; communication; social inclusion; students from disadvantaged backgrounds; post-COVID.

Biodata



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Gabriel MAREȘ is Lecturer PhD at "Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacau. He had PhD in Sciences of Education and his research concerns are in the sphere of adult education, parents' education, therapeutic relationship, people with special needs and career counselling. His research is reflected in articles, books and chapters of books, textbooks, and course materials, participation at conferences.

He has clinical expertise in working with ASD people and families, also he had experience in teaching as trainer in life skills development programs for children and young people, on-line teaching using participative and co-creative methods. During the time he work in projects in field of quality of life of person with chronical disease, life

skills development, mental health, gamification in education or teachers training. He had experience in many projects founded by European Social found (POSDRU, POCU), Erasmus+, EEA Grants etc.



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« If I were Told the Experience of Medical and Surgical Resuscitation ... » The Resuscitation Notebooks of Benoît Misset. The Ethical Powers of Writing

Jean-Pierre CLÉRO¹

« At the far end of this infinite distance a coin is being spun which will
come down heads o tails. How will you wager? »

Pascal Blaise, *Pensées*, frag. Br. 418, Penguin Books, London, p. 122.

Abstract

The experience on which we want to report and to which we intend to start thinking is not entirely new. It has already taken place in several hospitals that deal with medical and surgical resuscitation and its results are published in medical literature that echoes voices of patients who did fairly well. Psychiatry had already kept notebooks for patients, encouraged each of them keeping diary of which only the author himself -and perhaps his doctor- has knowledge. But here is what makes immediately the difference between the structure fit for the notebooks when they are implemented by Benoît Misset in resuscitation care and the structure used in psychiatry. Unlike what happens most of the time in psychiatry, a patient in intensive care is not able to keep a diary. Everything happens as if various characters, that use the pronouns *I*, *we*, *you*, *thou*, *they*, *she* or *he*, keep the diary for the patient or for themselves addressing the same patient about himself. The medical staff's voice can hardly take the place of a voice over, giving some information about the state of health of the sick person who enters the medical service, his/her age, in view to present objectively the situation. Everything we learn about the patient is only known through the interlacing of voices that makes us discover gradually and by snippets who he was, who were his family's members, his friends, his colleagues, and so what was his trade, how he lived and even many of the elements of the state of health that led him to the resuscitation service.

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The interest we can take in the process of Benoît Misset lies in its ethical value; though this process is singular, its worth is far from being unambiguous. But precisely, it seems to be worth because it opens multiple paths of which we will sketch the analysis, following the one and the other and looking at how they intertwine. Because, to the cutting that may be provoked by illness or accident and to the new cutting that may result from the decision, then from the resuscitating test, another intrusion may be added, perhaps as a compensation: the breach of the notebook, the statute of which is not very fixed from the outset, or when it is so, will never be owned by the authors (other than caregivers) only ambiguously. Added to what is supposed to bear the witness that will be used to the resuscitated person when he/she will be back at home and supposed to help him/her to restructure one's life, many questions still arise: is the writing on the notebook a complement of the treatment? Is it intended for the treatment of minds? Of the cure of those who are/were witnesses of the treatment but, stupefied by the heaviness of the care inflicted to a relative, wonder how they would be able to bear such a treatment? Of a psychical trash needed by every visitor in order to overcome his distress? Is the notebook a document intended to restore hope for everyone and particularly for oneself? Of a privileged instrument of communication of the family with the medical staff, being needed by the high technology of the care and the legal obligation of the carers to explain the care? Of a notebook that talks about the satisfaction of care? Never however of a notebook of grievances, except when it turns to a book of condolences if the stay goes wrong? A bit of all of this at once? And even if we would want to respond to a symbolic repair concern of the hurt that the treatment cannot miss to inflict, what should we say and what should we talk about in order to restore the continuity of the I who has lost it and who went through something quite different from what most people go through ? An incredible number of functions are crossed and mixed by the notebook.

What do these notebooks teach us in ethics that we didn't already know?

Youtube Vlogging as a Form of Alternative Education. A Case Study: Zaiafet

Alexandru CONDRACHE¹

Abstract

This paper analyses from an interdisciplinary perspective the role of vlogging as a form of alternative education that features information in an entertaining and appealing manner. Its focus is on the means in which information is wrapped in a narrative that does not follow the deontological code of a journalist, nor the rigors of an academic research, and also on the positive and negative outcomes resulted from analysing information in a subjective, yet critical perspective. At the same time, it examines the pedagogical impact of a vlogger that becomes a charismatic alternative to a teacher. The starting point of this paper is a case study of Horia Sârghi's - alias Zaiafet - video content. Zaiafet is a Romanian vlogger with more than 730000 Youtube followers who creates content on cultural and historical topics: from René Descartes and global warming to the Romanian Revolution. This paper shall excavate the profile of Zaiafet from a cultural studies perspective, focusing on aesthetics, humour, and the role of colloquial language. At the same time, it shall examine from a media studies perspective how the narratives of Zaiafet are built, focusing mainly on rhetoric, information synthesis, personal opinions and argumentation.

Keywords: alternative education; vloggers; media studies; cultural studies; Romanian Youtubers.

Biodata

Alex CONDRACHE is a young researcher, writer, and trainer. He earned a doctoral degree in Comparative literature at Western University, in Canada. He is interested in adult education, experiential learning, and philosophical practice, and his greatest goal is to bring the humanities down to earth and to make it useful for the labour market. He is involved in several cultural and educational projects,

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World Empowering LUMEN Congress on Multidimensional Education

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Expression of Hostility - Basis of Passive Aggressive Behavior. Correlational Study

Georgiana CORCACI¹

Abstract

Debating the existence and nature of a series of personality disorders, this study revolves around one of the most controversial of them, this being the passive-aggressive personality disorder. The history of its conceptualization is nuanced and complicated, this determining frequent changes in the disorder's structure and objectiveness. The purpose of this paper is to observe if there are any connections between the passive-aggressiveness, hostility and age. For this scope, there were being used two instruments, which are The Hostility Scale and the Existential Attitudes Questionnaire. Analysing the results, it was once again showed that passive-aggressiveness cannot be correlated with variables such as the hostility levels or the age of an individual, this once named disorder remaining as difficult to interpret as it was before the decision of erasing it from the "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders" (2013).

Keywords: passive-aggressiveness, disorder, hostility, age.

Biodata

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an expert, trainer and scientific consultant in the projects carried out with European funds. He is a member of the scientific board of BDI-listed scientific journals and has published more than 90 articles in recognized and academically accredited publishing houses. He is a specialist in organizational and managerial psychology, behavioral psychology, communication psychology, performance evaluation, career development. He has practical experience in: psychoprofessional assessment for selection, staff recruitment (over 5000 people assessed), performance evaluation, career development, individual and organizational SWOT analysis, personal development.

Self-Control and Performance Skills of Student Athletes in Relation to Academic Learning

Ionuț CORLACI¹, Alexandra PREDOIU²,
Cătălina ILIUȚĂ³, Maria-Antoaneta STANCIU⁴,
Laura GEORGESCU⁵

Abstract

The present research focuses on assessing physical and mental self-control style as an attitudinal pattern, related to sports performance and academic performance of first-year students of the National University of Physical Education and Sports, included in the target group of the ROSE project (Learning and Development Centre) from 2022. This is an initial empirical study which aims to identify some attitudinal trends related to the vision of performance in sport and performance in academic learning. Students answered a psychological questionnaire consisting of items assessing locus of control dominant tendency linked with different aspects of life; items that assess the dominant tendency to accumulate information (learning style); items that refer to the emotional reporting style in different life contexts. The years 2020 and 2021 left a special mark for all those involved in a learning process, given the context generated

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by the COVID-19 pandemic, in the sense of increasing the dropout rate of academic education, and strongly influence athletes' motivational mobilization for performance, and influence their future vision. We agree with the concept of locus of control in one's life which means decision-making, action, or inaction in predictable and unpredictable situations, but also the level of dependence on social influences. On the other hand, we refer to the visual or auditory perceptual dominance associated with motor learning.

Keywords: self-control; learning pattern; emotional pattern; performance skills; academic learning.

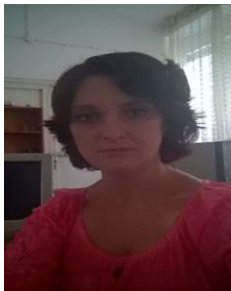
Biodata



Ionuț CORLACI. With more than 25 years of experience in higher education and in scientific research. Since 1995 I have also worked as a trainer in artistic gymnastics, and between 2012-2017 I have been the coach of the National Gymnastics Olympic team of Romania, where I have obtained outstanding results and performances. All of these were also possible due to the continuous concern on the direction of the scientific research activity. From the numerous topics published in specialized magazines I mention: researches regarding the progress of girls and boys gymnastics at different devices and training levels, including participations in the Olympic Games.

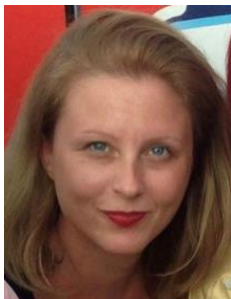


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of psycho-pedagogical assistance from preschool, middle school to high school. I was a teacher of psychology and logic and argumentation in special education (hearing impaired, and other mental disabilities) also, a teacher in a special school and had a class of students with severe mental and associated disabilities. I am currently a high school teacher in Bucharest, and teach 10th grade psychology. I am a counselling psychologist in the ROSE project at the National University of Physical Education and Sport, Bucharest, and Have an office psychological counselling activity for oncology patients. I was the producer of the show PsihoOncologia on Pub Live from 2020-2021.



Maria-Antoaneta STANCIU. I am a professor advisor PhD in Educational Sciences. I am a Doctor of the University of Bucharest, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences. The doctoral thesis was called "Evaluation of the adaptation capacity of preadolescents affected by the phenomenon of migration". I was a PhD assistant in the Department of Teaching Staff Training of the National University of Physical Education and Sports. I am currently a psycho-pedagogical counselor and I have 13

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Laura GEORGESCU. I am a psychologist and psychotherapist trained in couple, child and family psychotherapy from the SPER Institute of the University of Bucharest, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences since 2017. I am also a professor of Psychology in pre-university education. I am a counselor in university education within the Center for Learning and Education of the University of Physical Education and Sport, Rose project for the prevention of school dropouts. In the previous years, I counseled high school students as a school counselor teacher in psycho-pedagogical assistance offices, being employed by the Bucharest City Center for Educational Resources and Social Assistance. Before 2017, I was employed as a legal advisor since 2006 in various fields, being a graduate of the Faculty of Law of the Titu Maiorescu University Bucharest since 2002.

Parents Facing a Child's Disability. A Qualitative Study

Alina COSTIN¹

Abstract

Studies show that disability is stigmatized (Erving Goffman, 1963), that it is associated with depression (Abbeduto et al, 2004) and pessimism (Bruno, et al., 2006). Neely-Barnes & Marcenko, (2004) identify stress and burden due to the care needs of children, but there are also perceptions of the position of parents of children with disabilities (Gupta, Singhal 2004). This study describes to analyze topics conducted based on interviews with 6 parents of children with different types of disabilities. Starting from the premise that marital satisfaction is an important predictor in disability management (Hartley et al., 2011), we included in this study 6 families who have relatively different perceptions about this variable. The method used is specific to qualitative research and includes the case study and the interview. The aim is to investigate the perception of parents of children with disabilities regarding the impact on family life. We started from the premise that a child's disability causes stress and affects the level of well-being of the whole family and that there are significant differences between families in terms of accepting the diagnosis of families and mobilizing parents and families to recover and create the abilities of children with disabilities. The results indicate culturally determined coping strategies.

Keywords: disability; parents; marital satisfaction; coping; perceptions.

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Biodata



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in different European projects or coordinated projects with local funding on the topic of encouraging youth activism or promoting a healthy way of life. She was Visiting Professor at Universidade de Coimbra- *Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação* - Coimbra and at IUM Academy School-Napoli, Italia, Department of Languages. She is currently conducting research regarding families' potential to prevent drug use in children.

Acknowledgement

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Social Capital and the Voluntary Movement in the Western Development Zone

Alina COSTIN¹

Abstract

Human capital is the basis of the economy; people make economic development possible, so investment in people must be an objective of social policies. Amendola et al. (2011), Gil-Lacruz, Marcuello, (2013) emphasize the importance of voluntary as a sustainable and effective solution. Participation in volunteering is clearly on the rise, but it is still disorganized, being in the last places in Europe. There are no INS statistics regarding volunteering activity in Romania, it being carried out more ad hoc in the absence of a contract. Purpose: Description of the volunteer movement in the Western Development Zone. Methods: I opted for the ethnographic method, and the application of observation, focus group, interviews, document analysis. The results indicate the mobilization and engagement of students in volunteer activities due to the significant increase in recent years in the number of humanitarian associations and foundations (as it appears in the NGO catalogs).

Keywords: human capital; youth; students; voluntary work; movement of volunteering; public and private institutions.

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The Ethics of Monadic Identity in Leibniz's Thought

Marius CUCU¹, Oana LENȚA²

Abstract

The system of pre-established harmony proposed by Leibnizian ontology gives perspective to an idealized Universe thought of as a perfect machine, or as a "perfect kingdom, governed by an absolute Prince". In this „best of all possible worlds", the occurrence of evil requires an extremely thorough justification. With regard to the prospective motivation and argument in favor of existence of evil in the world, the ethical positioning of the human soul, conceived of as a superior monad, capable of true understanding and a reflection of divine grace, can also be outlined. What place, therefore, does evil occupy in the Leibnizian universal equation and how is it possible to embody it from the perspective of free will? In a system of such predetermined order, what possibility is there for the existence of freedom? In this universal order, what place does absolute necessity, hypothetical necessity and moral necessity occupy? And what is their connection with the essential cosmic logical, geometrical and metaphysical principles? Do reason, will, and power, as absolutized features of the Godhead, contribute to guaranteeing the ethical responsibility of higher monads? How does Leibniz bring together the predetermination and typology of fatality expressed through the paradigms: *fatum mahometanum*, *fatum stoicum* and *fatum christianum*? "Divinity as the first agent and man as the patient and second agent" - is a Leibnizian interpretation of the relation of predetermination. Evil and free will are recognized only in the framework of hypothetical necessity.

So, therefor, in the present work we will analyze, among other things, the Leibnizian interpretation of the ratio of predetermination, recalling

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the difference between being inclined and being forced in making a decision.

Keywords: preordained harmony; „the best of all possible worlds”; free will; monad; ethics.

Social Constructionism in Educational System. A New Model for Enhancing School Participation

Alexandra DAMASCHIN¹

Abstract

The paper is an invitation for social constructionist practices in educational system and proposes a new model for enhancing school participation. Being a qualitative research, the paper explores the perspectives of children that are learning in rural areas. The research is based on the constructionist approach that finds participation a social construction, generated by children's definitions that vary considering the social, cultural, economic and political context. In this line, school participation is created at the level of interactions between teachers and students, students and students, family and school, through a continuous negotiation. The purpose of the research is not necessarily to highlight the practices through which children are involved as being appropriate or not, but rather to explore how children experience school participation, generating new practices in order to flourish school participation. Finally, the model proposed addresses three different levels of school participation that can generate solutions and new ideas for improving children's participation, taking into account their own perspectives.

Keywords: social constructionism; school participation; thrive; education.

Biodata

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representations from rural area. Her main areas of interest are social constructionism, child protection, research methodology in social sciences, organizational development, social intervention.

Visual and Auditory Techniques as a Tool for Improving Information Competence of Medical Students at the Initial Stages of Training

Zhanna DAVYDOVA¹

Abstract

Background. Medical training at universities is concerned with acquiring loads of professionally-oriented information. This assignment seems to be especially complicated at the initial stages, that determines the effectiveness of the further educational outcomes.

The purpose of the study. To assess the effectiveness of introducing the combination of visual (Mind Maps) and auditory (Podcasts) techniques into the educational process of medical training at its initial stages.

Methodology. An interventional study was conducted among 1st-year medical students, who were randomly assigned into two groups (each group=30). Mind-mapping and podcasting were used while training the students from the intervention group. While the control group had traditional textbook-oriented and lectures-oriented training. Summarizing tests on the topics taught were conducted in both groups and the results were compared. The feedback was obvious in the intervention group.

Results. The average result of the topic tests by the intervention group ($181,34 \pm 4,16$) was significantly higher than of the control group ($164,68 \pm 3,28$). The students stated that using mind maps in training stimulates better understanding of the information learnt as such a presentation makes them more structured and demonstrative. Besides this such visual techniques facilitate easier recall of the information learnt. But such a recall has more short-term effect and the knowledge is not so detailed and deep. That's why an effective addition to visual mind-mapping was introduction of auditory

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podcasts. Podcasts were used to enhance deeper thinking of the object content and transfer into practice, stimulated cognitive activity of students and helped long-term recall.

Conclusions. The results of a combined introduction of mind-mapping together with the auditory method of podcasts demonstrated an obvious effectiveness in the formation of information processing skills at the initial stages of training – analysis, synthesis, organization, understanding and recall. Such learning techniques help students to overcome difficulties concerned with processing loads of new complex information and stimulates its short-term and long-term recall. Skills of correct organizing of learning information for its processing in accordance with individual demands of students determine the effectiveness of further stages of learning activity which is characterized by increase and complication of information loads.

Keywords: Medical students; information competence; visual and auditory techniques; mind-mapping; podcasting.

Biodata

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The major scientific studies are in the field of Ethical Education (Pedagogical Conditions of Spiritual Value-orientations Formation for Student Youth) and Medical Education (Didactic System of Information Competence Formation for International Students of Medical Specialties in the Educational Environment of the University).

1. Transformation of methodological approaches in education in the conditions of information society - Educational studios: Theory and Practice: monograph / edit. I.M.Trubavina, S.T.Zolotukhina, - Prague-Viena: Premier Publishing, 2018 – pp. 19-26
2. Modernization as a transfer from "traditional" society to modern - Postmodern Openings ISSN: 2068-0236 |, 2021, Volume 12, Issue 4, pages: 153-170 | <https://doi.org/10.18662/po/12.4/366>
3. Features of the Advanced Vocational Training of Medical Workers under Modern Conditions - Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy 11 (11), 1309-1315, 2020
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Fashion Industries in Ukraine: Development and Prospects

Lilia DERMAN¹, Serhii RUSAKOV²

Abstract

Actuality of the research topic. The formation and evolution of the fashion industry in Ukraine in historical-cultural, social, economic and fashion discourses. The determination of components of the fashion industry in Ukraine and its evolution on the background of the development of national culture and the preservation of the country's national identity. The analysis of research and publications. Extremely few scientists were engaged in the research of this issue. Most of them studied Ukrainian traditional costume, fashion in Ukraine from the 20s to the 80s. That is, the research is episodic only. The period from the beginning of the 90s to the present is practically unexplored. Among the scientists who considered the relevant topic: Yu. Lehenkyi, Z. Tkanko, T. Kozlova, K. Mateiko. The current state of the Ukrainian fashion industry is mainly shown in leading professional and business magazines or consulting agencies that investigate the business models of enterprises related to fashion in one way or another. The last interesting study is the book by Z. Zvyniatskivska, which describes fashion in the period from the 90s to 2019. The aim of the study. To determine the components of the fashion industry in Ukraine and characterize the principles of their work on the base of critical study of the material on the development of this industry. Methodology. The specificity of the research was logically reflected in its methodological foundations. Accordingly, such methods as: analysis, synthesis, as well as comparative-historical and systemic approaches were used. Such a methodological base made it possible to work on this topic and to make a comprehensive analysis of the principles of the fashion industry in Ukraine and the ways of interaction of its key enterprises.

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The authors claim that the main strategic task for Ukraine is the transition from Made in Ukraine to Design in Ukraine, in order to reorient from a country that supplies primary raw materials, or is a profitable environment with cheap labor, to a country that offers its own high-quality product. Especially in Ukraine in the coming years, the fashion industry needs to slow down and focus on the idea of community.

Keywords: fashion; design; fashion industry; brands; clothes.

Biodata



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Main publications: 1. Formation and development of the fashion industry in Ukraine / L. M. Derman // Art journal. - 2020. - Issue 38. - pp. 30-34. - Access mode: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Mz_2020_38_8
2. Concepts of universal design in the fashion of the 21st century: philosophical and anthropological analysis / L. M. Derman // Gilea: scientific bulletin. - 2020. - Issue 158(2). - P. 21-25. - Access mode: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/gileya_2020_158%282%29_6
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Scientific articles:

1. Ober, Józef, Janusz Karwot, and Serhii Rusakov. 2022. "Tap Water Quality and Habits of Its Use: A Comparative Analysis in Poland and Ukraine" *Energies* 15, no. 3: 981. <https://doi.org/10.3390/en15030981>
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5. Rusakov S.S. The event as a valuable and meaningful factor in the development of the art market / S.S. Rusakov // *Cultural thought*. – 2020. - No. 17. – P. 178-187.

Public activity: Member of the National Union of Journalists of Ukraine, Active member of the scientific organization "Center of Ukrainian-European Scientific Cooperation", Expert of the Ukrainian Cultural Fund (expert council "Research. Education. Residencies. Scholarships"), Member of the jury of the All-Ukrainian Creativity Olympiad Destination Imagination Ukraine, Member of the jury of the II stage of the All-Ukrainian competition-defense of scientific projects of the philosophy section.

Successful Bullying Prevention: a Curriculum based on Cooperative Learning and Competition

Georgeta DIAC¹, Tudorița GRĂDINARIU²

Abstract

At the level of pre-university education units in Romania, there is a visible concern for identifying the most effective strategies to prevent bullying in parallel with the development of social skills for positive interaction. In accordance with these trends, this work aims to identify some educational strategies to prevent bullying that value the dynamics of cooperation and competition. Thus, in the present study we propose to present the theory of social interdependence from the perspective of collaborative learning and competition as antagonistic (mutually exclusive) factors in the prevention of bullying. In the scientific literature it is shown that students who have more experiences of cooperation have an increased probability of not developing individualistic tendencies or engaging in intentional acts of aggression. On the other hand, social dominance theories show that through competition students compete for a place in dominance hierarchies and may have harmful intentions.

The findings of various researchers show that cooperation is an effective strategy against bullying both in secondary school and in primary school. Empathy, as an important factor in the prevention of aggression, can be optimized through a series of positive group learning experiences, combined with the development of collaborative skills in the class collective. Cooperative learning significantly reduces bullying because bullies and victims share a tendency to be uncooperative. It was also observed that the effects of cooperative learning on empathic ability were mediated by the improvement of the relationship between students. Given that bullies

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prefer to dominate rather than be cooperative, while victims lack social interaction skills, we believe that the success of bullying prevention is found in a curriculum centered on cooperative learning. Therefore, the design of such a curriculum is important from the perspective of developing students' cooperation and interrelationship skills as a strategy to prevent bullying.

Keywords: cooperation, competition, bullying, prevention, curriculum.

Biodata

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Tudorița GRĂDINARIU is an assistant professor and has a PhD in bullying prevention. Her teaching activity consists of holding seminars in the subjects Theory and practice of civic education, Theory and practice of educational partnership, and Fundamentals of pedagogy. He is the author of the book „Bullying Aggression. Psycho-pedagogical landmarks for effective prevention" and has more than ten publications on bullying from an interdisciplinary perspective in journals. He also has more than 15 years of experience as a crime prevention police officer, psychologist and teacher in the Romanian Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Education. The author's professional training and practical experience with social groups at risk of crime and victimization have contributed to the formation of important professional skills in the area of prevention. Her major field of expertise is the prevention of juvenile delinquency and victimization of minors from an interdisciplinary perspective, namely psychology, legal sciences and educational sciences.

Psychosocial Aspects of the Transition to Adulthood

Georgeta DIAC¹

Abstract

The present article is a synthesis of research in the field of developmental psychology on the period of transition from adolescence to adulthood characterized by adaptation to new and diverse social roles, intellectual challenges and socio-economic and cultural contexts. The age range between 18 and 20/25 has been called by psychologist Jeffrey Arnett (2000) emerging adulthood, a distinct period of development with its own demographic, subjective and identity characteristics. This is considered a critical period of life and one of the most unstable stages in life. Although the experience of young people may differ according to national, cultural and socioeconomic contexts, the amplification of the emerging adulthood phenomenon is a reality of our days manifested at an international level, with an impact on developed countries and beyond.

The purpose of this material is to provide explanations of a psychosocial nature about the possible causes of school dropout in the university environment starting from the psychosocial specifics of this period. The methodology used is that of an analytical synthesis of theories and empirical studies in the area of developmental psychology and social psychology, trying to offer education and socio-economic specialists tools for in-depth knowledge of this population segment. We thus hope for an optimization of the solutions and measures that the exponents of these fields could adopt for an easier transition towards maturity for these young people.

Keywords: transition, maturation, psychosocial factors, adult vs mature.

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Using Social Media Resources to Build Young People's Professional Futures

Elisaveta DRĂGHICI¹

Abstract

Focused on finalising their career options, young people explore alternatives, informing themselves and exchanging impressions among themselves. An active means of informing themselves is using social media resources, in particular by joining social networking groups to discuss issues related to learning, choosing universities, helping by providing study materials or sharing learning practices for baccalaureate or university admissions, etc. I will present, as a case study, an active Facebook group. The investigation will aim to explore a set of dimensions such as: young people's topics of interest, career visions, expectations after graduation from university (where they can work after graduation), forms of support among young people on learning and preparation for the transition from high school to university, etc. We are witnessing a pattern of informal education taking place within generations of young people at the stage of choosing a professional field. The approach is qualitative and the research method applied will be case study. The novelty of the topic is to show that young people use social media to inform themselves and crystallise career choices, thus making constructive use of technological resources. Time spent on the internet is valued for life planning and not just for entertainment.

Keywords: young people; professional career; social media; informal learning.

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The Continuous Framing of the Educational Ideal in Postmodern Society

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Abstract

In the postmodern society, not only a prevailing personal development, but also of implicit regression, a kind of exposure of the human being, as well as of the personality, which signifies isolation to some extent, as well as solitude can be observed. As a result, a human ability of adapting to the excesses of postmodernism, among others, consumerism, is paradoxically configured, but also a strong excitability to a series of predominantly social stimuli, spotted under the excessive name of events. Today's man specific skill for consumption, as well as the laxity of socio-cultural, axiological-aesthetic, and ethical criteria increase the tendency of postmodern egocentrism, which is also reflected in contemporary education. The indetermination of an educational ideal that corresponds to the needs of the postmodern paradigm sometimes change the topic of education nowadays into a puppet impregnated with random and redundant behavior, with an obvious predilection towards the satisfaction of elementary needs and growing of external pleasures at the expense of acknowledging the transcendent and rational values. This state of *inner barbarism* is complemented by one of *anahierarchization*, in terms of disrespecting traditional authority. However, the revaluation of thinking, including within the educational process, encourages critical thinking, which overcomes the inability to judge and even distinguish, stimulates the eclecticism of styles of approaching and solving problems, restores the pragmatic side of lifelong learning, provides mobility and diversity by centering on the topicality of students, and last but not least, it increases societal integration and performance. At the same time, it creates the premises for the recalibration of the value system and the balancing of the three complementary levels of the educational topic: *homo cogitans*, *homo faber* and *homo estimans*. Finally, the amalgam of transitory necessities with the exacerbation of globalism and the

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spatio-temporal lability is overwhelmed by a superior attitude concerning the plurality of opportunities, in both etymological senses, of chance and significance.

Keywords: postmodern society; educational ideal; traditional authority; critical thinking; lifelong learning.

Teaching European Union Institutions to Students in Translation and Interpretation

Irina-Ana DROBOT¹

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to present the perspective of the author of teaching a course in European Union Institutions to students in Translation and Interpretation. For these students, with assumed no previous knowledge on a topic that can be regarded as both political and part of general background knowledge that is required for their future jobs, a general presentation of a definition of the European Union as a system of institutions and of each institution through which the EU is governed, as well as of the relationships among institutions and their role is, first of all, considered necessary. Later on, the students will be guided towards their topics of interest, translation and interpretation, through telling them which institutions need translators which institutions can hire them, and which institutions are concerned completely with translations for the EU. The types of texts that can be translated for the various institutions are correlated with what the purpose and role of the institutions are. The course is structured as follows: an introduction, considering the aspects above, a detailed presentation of the institutions, a lecture on EU politics, one on life as EU citizens, the role of translations for EU institutions, aspects related to translators' and interpreters' work for the EU, and challenges faced by the EU. The students' needs are answered by allowing them, through background knowledge, to know what to expect from the translations' content but also to know their situation as EU citizens, with rights and professional development possibilities.

Keywords: language policies; European Comission; European agencies; European bodies; laws.

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Biodata

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A Psychoanalytic Perspective on the Idea of Katechon

Marius DUMITRESCU¹

Abstract

In this paper we aim to analyze the meanings of the concept of Katechon that appears in The Second Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Thessalonians. The concept of Katechon is related to Ch. 2, v. 7, where the steps of the parousia are presented. The Apostle reminds us that the coming of the Antichrist is delayed until his time will come, and the "mystery of lawlessness" will no longer be prevented by "He who now restrains" (Katechon). Katechon represents a force that obstructs the full manifestation of Evil.

The analysis of an important archetype, such as that of the Self, could decipher in a psychoanalytic key the enigma of the Katechon in The Second Epistle. Approaching a concept that has religious connotations brings us closer to the analyses made by C.G. Jung on the concept of Self.

The idea of the Antichrist reflects precisely a disruption of the archetype of the Self as a harmonious unity between consciousness and the unconscious, due to the lack of a "restrainer", of a Katechon, in the face of the illicit drive forces of the unconscious.

In the absence of Katechon, consciousness puts itself at the service of the most terrifying forces of the unconscious, trying to justify violence, aberrant sexuality, vanity, immeasurable pride, in a word - selfishness and all the complexes that turn man into a veritable monster, bearing the face and likeness of Satan, respectively of the very darkest illicit, destructive, ruinous impulses on any effort of human achievement.

Keywords: Katechon; parousia; Self; conscious; unconscious.

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Biodata



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Romanian Academy, *What happens when philosophy is taken seriously? (Ce se întâmplă când filosofia este luată în serios?)* (1999), *Plato in the mirror of time. A Journey in Philosophical Anthropology (Platon în oglinda timpului. Periplu în antropologia filosofică)* (2002), *Beyond the mysteries of philosophy and philosophers (Dincolo de tainele filosofiei si ale filosofilor)* (2002), *Alchemy of Human Becoming (Alchimia devenirii umane)* (2007), *Psychoanalysis Applied in Philosophy and Art (Psihanaliza aplicată în filosofie si artă)* (2014), *Baroque Genesis of Modern Philosophy (Geneza barocă a filosofiei moderne)* (2016), *Descartes' Prophecies and the Admirable Westphalian Peace (Profețiile lui Descartes și mirabila pace westfalică)* (2020), and *Dante, Freud and Dalí: What They Might Have in Common? Psychoanalytic Reflections on Dante's Inferno*, Editura LUMEN, Iași, 2022.

A Perspective of Classroom Management Considering the Digitization in Education

Roxana Constanța ENACHE¹, Ana Maria Aurelia
PETRESCU², Gabriel GORGHIU³, Elena Ancuța SANTI⁴

Abstract

In recent decades, and especially in the post-pandemic period, digitization has become increasingly significant in all sectors of social life, including the educational context. Thus, at European level, the *Action Plan for Digital Education (2021-2027)* has been drawn up, which aims to continue and develop previous digitization actions with a view to "adapting the education and training systems of the EU Member States to the digital age, in a sustainable and effective way". At the national level, the Strategy for Romanian education digitization (SmartEdu - 2021-2027) was developed. In this context, the main stages of digitization, applicable to the Romanian educational system and implicitly to the education process, are identified.

In our opinion, digitization in education also generates a series of effects at the level of classroom management, in relation to the following significant aspects: pedagogical/educational relations (between students, students and teachers, teachers and parents, teachers who work in the same school, teachers and school manager etc.), teacher's didactic/teaching style, student's learning style, degree of engagement/involvement of students and teachers in the decision-making process, at the classroom level, educational strategies for communication and conflict solving, ways of time management, stress and priorities.

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The paper aims to present a multidimensional micro-investigation that targeted to identify teachers' perceptions and attitudes concerning the effects generated by digitization, at the level of classroom management, in relation to the aspects listed above. The sample consisted on approx. 75 pre-university teachers, involved at different levels of education, and approx. 150 secondary school students (middle and high school). We believe that the investigation results contribute to the identification of several valuable methodological benchmarks from the socio-psycho-pedagogical point of view, useful in the direction of classroom management modernizing and making it more efficient in terms of digitization.

Keywords: digitization in education; educational management; educational relations; educational decisions; educational strategies.

Biodata



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Returning to Stereotypes and Prejudices in the Approach of "the Other"

Cătălin-George FEDOR¹

Abstract

In this paper we will continue and update a previous study on the perception of "the other" from a psycho-sociological perspective. In this sense, we consider otherness as referring to the characteristics attributed to a social character, be it an individual or a group, which allows us to focus our attention on studying both the attribution process and its result, taking into account the contexts of use, the actors and the types of interaction manifested between them.

We will review the valences of stereotypes that emphasize automatism, the inevitability of their appearance in thinking in the form of clichés or common judgments, and we will also deal with prejudices, as tendencies to adopt negative behaviors towards a group, predispositions based on erroneous generalizations, without taking into account individual differences.

The results will highlight the links between stereotypes, prejudices and the social distance determined by them, as well as the way to create a social identity based on these elements. The conclusions will highlight the fact that putting otherness inevitably does not only involve the inventory of negative traits, premises of exclusion and discrimination, but also the recognition of "the other" and the acceptance of his identity.

Keywords: the other, stereotype, prejudice, social distance, identity.

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Biodata



Cătălin-George FEDOR is graduated the Faculty of Philosophy and Social-Political Sciences of the "Al. I. Cuza" University of Iași in 1996, and specialized in sociology-politology. He holds a PhD in Philosophy in 2007 and a PhD in Sociology in 2016 at the same institution. He is senior researcher at the Center for Anthropological Research of the Romanian Academy - Iași Branch. Sociology and Social Anthropology are his areas of interest. He is the author and co-author of numerous studies on the anthropological structure of current populations in Romania, communities (ethnic, religious, cultural, etc.), and domestic and social violence. He also carries out didactic activity, as an associate professor, at the Faculty of Philosophy and Social-Political Sciences, where he teaches "Paradigms of sociological thinking".

Revisiting Bourdieu. Case Study in a Traditional Community

Cătălin-George FEDOR¹

Abstract

This paper presents the results of a research on the role played by different types of capital proposed by Bourdieu in the development of a traditional community. The aim is to reveal the virtues of these types of capital and to analyse their practical value on the ground. The focus is on how a community reacts to the development proposals received from different social agents, the church in particular. The results show the different ways in which community members respond to the proposed initiatives according to their age and training. The focus is on education and religious values. The conclusions highlight the fact that in the collective consciousness, there are multiple representations of the common future of a community.

Keywords: types of capital, community development, local identity, social relations.

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The Legal Status of Women in Islam

Dumitrița FLOREA¹

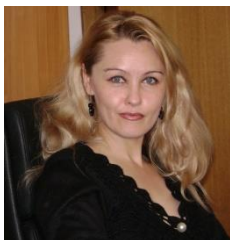
Abstract

The gender difference fueled throughout our history as a species a series of inequalities that were transposed into society in the form of a hierarchical system in which political, economic and religious power was under the auspices of male gender representatives, and social and family relationships were outlined around the concept of subjugation of women, the so-called „patriarchal society” in which roles in society were clearly defined, and deviations from archaic norms were sanctioned with public opprobrium. The role of women in society is a topic that has been intensely debated in the last century, especially in the West, where the cultural model of the obedient housewife has been supplanted by the feminist view that men and women are intellectually and spiritually equal. and are in equal positions in society, and the archaic roles are no longer admissible in a context where a unitary evolution of society is desired, an evolution that cannot be achieved by maintaining a discriminatory system, inconsistent with the fundamental principles of human rights. On the other hand, in certain areas of the East, archaic social and family models dominated by men are still preserved. The issue of women's rights in Islamic society is a current topic, the Islamic feminist movement catching echoes in most Muslim states, but also in the West, where equality activists have brought to the attention of international public opinion the situation of respect for women's rights.

Keywords: marriage; women; legal status; Islam.

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Dumitrița FLOREA is a doctor in Public International and European Law, author of numerous specialized articles and books, being the holder of the Public International Law, International Trade Law, Private International Law courses at the Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, "Ștefan cel Mare" University in Suceava

Perspectives on the Strategic Health Impact in Romania

Ioana-Raluca GOLDBACH¹, Adrian COSMIN BAICU²,
Liliana MARINESCU³

Abstract

The health system and management of medical services is a sector of major importance, considering that it concerns the entire population, emphasis should be placed on the medical act, on the motivation and training of medical personnel to provide quality health services that respond fully meet patient expectations. It should be remembered that it is easier to prevent than to treat, and primary prevention represents the basis of a healthy society and the most effective and inexpensive method to stop the occurrence and evolution of chronic diseases.

In this sense, new concepts and methodologies have been developed, both worldwide and in our country, especially recently, that try to meet the needs. It is approached differently and specifically depending on the individual needs, the resources we have at hand, all of which have as the result the improvement of the medical act and the satisfaction of the patient.

Keywords: management; strategies; motivation; training, health; satisfaction; importance.

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Ioana-Raluca GOLDBACH - I started my research career in 2003 while completing my B.Sc. in Law of Bucharest University and the Faculty of Economics Valahia University of Targoviste. I am Ph. D. in Management field in 2012. I wrote articles and books in the Organizational Culture and Management field. During the master study program in Management and Public Administration within Valahia University of Targoviste I found the opportunities in research in more organizations. Starting 2006 year, I followed postgraduate study program in Financial Analysis and Grant Writing at Secunda University of Napoli, Italy where I had the opportunity to work with multidisciplinary groups of international researchers. I was a moderator in various national and international conferences. Member of national and international editorial committees as well as international scientific committees.



Adrian Cosmin BAICU, medical police officer at the Dambovitza county medical center - Dr. Nicolae Kretzulescu Medical Diagnostic and Treatment Center – Bucharest.

I graduated from the Faculty of Medicine at the Transilvania University in Brasov, class 2016, and then followed master's studies in the field of organization management at Valahia University in Targoviste, where I am currently also a PhD student in the field of management. In parallel with the basic profession, I am also an associate teacher at Spiru Haret Targoviste Technological High School. I have published in different journals such as the Romanian Journal of Biophysics



My name is **Liliana MARINESCU** and I have been active in the economic field in both the public and private sectors. I was the public administrator of Tulcea county and director of APM Tulcea. In the private sector, I undertake activities related to consulting on accessing European funds, I have a portfolio of over 300 funded projects. I am currently a PhD student at Valahia University in Targoviste in the field of

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project management, but also a university assistant at Andrei Saguna Constanta University. In 2004, I was co-author of a handbook on currency, credit and banks, together with Professor Tudorache from the Romanian-American University in Bucharest.

Analysis of the Correlation between Knowledge Management and Project Management

Ioana-Raluca GOLDBACH¹, Liliana MARINESCU²,
Adrian COSMIN BAICU³

Abstract

The economic value of all that projects mean is known both nationally and internationally, but many economic agents have not been able to give project specialists a sufficient voice at a strategic level. The climate emergency, the global pandemic, the decisions taken by the European Commission and the European Parliament and the post-Brexit operating environment have created a perfect storm for businesses when it comes to planning their medium and long-term strategies. In this context, at the national level, the first strategic development tool ADI ITI Danube Delta was established. Under the emblem of this mechanism, in the following I will present the approach to knowledge management and projects developed on the territory of ITI Danube Delta.

Keywords: knowledge management; strategic; projects management; decisions.

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The Influence of Covid 19 on the Effort Capacity of 10-14 Year Old Children

Sabina Maria GRECEANU¹, Monica Iulia STANESCU²

Abstract

The lifestyle of modern man is often at risk of adopting unhealthy habits unbalanced diet, sedentary lifestyle, which have significant consequences on their quality of life. These negative lifestyle effects begin to appear from an early age and even into childhood. To these effects are added those of the pandemic period which imposed a certain way of organizing school activities, in general, and physical activities in particular. A key challenge that Physical Education must overcome is how we adapt and move forward in a changing, post-Covid-19 environment. In order to improve children's effort capacity, post-COVID must take into account age-specific VO₂max values and didactic intervention in accordance with these values. This requires the resumption of work in post-Covid physical activities to regain aerobic exercise capacity (resistance on 2-3 groups tested Vo₂ Max to create groups as homogeneous as possible (Allan, 2020) This pandemic has disrupted the capacity for effort; various forms of manifestation of force; thermoregulation function; of joint mobility), biomechanics of movement and control of body balance. From the point of view of aerobic exercise capacity, the maximum oxygen consumption of Vo₂ Max was affected due to the non-involvement of children in maximum effort. nutrition and lifestyle of children, and on social relationships..

Keywords: Effort capacity; students; the post-pandemic period.

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New Technologies Reshaping the Educational Sector

Andreea GRECU¹

Abstract

The use of innovative technologies opens up numerous opportunities in every sphere, and the education industry is no exception. The implementation of new technologies has reshaped the educational sector, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, when everybody studied online. According to statistics, the global eLearning market will reach \$167 billion in 2026. Using technology in the educational sector has completely changed the situation. It enables improving the education of students. Educational software simplifies this educational process and brings numerous advantages to both teachers and students. Several websites and apps have gained great reputations because of excellent user experience and high learner achievements.

Organizing content and giving access as one can store all the materials and structure them in one safe place means keeping all the vital information and easily creating different courses. Tracking and reporting on the learner's progress is another key function of online education software. Education Cost Reduction is one of the most substantial benefits of educational software for schools. In times of economic crisis caused by a pandemic, cutting costs is a priority for any business. The software can automate processes of secondary importance and help teachers focus on key activities. For instance, special tools provide access to student information, give grades for test assignments, check the homework, and handle other time-consuming processes. Cutting-edge technologies like AI, AR, and VR are a trend in the educational industry. Mobile learning software is an ideal solution targeted and designed according to the needs and interests of different student categories.

Keywords: innovative technologies; eLearning market; Educational software; Education Cost Reduction; learner's progress.

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The Role of Information and Communication (Ict) in Early Childhood Education. Integrating Educatuonal Software into Activity

Aurelia IANCU¹

Abstract

The importance of using ICT in education has been highlighted and emphasized in the international literature. The main impact of this at the level of curriculum design and development. The study is based on the integration of information and communication technologies into current training methods, the essence of which is to rethink the teacher and the learner. In this new context, this study aims to provide a theoretical and structural perspective on ICT, as well as the role and weight of different components of the curriculum system in the design of learning programme based on the integration of ICT in training and assessment activities. It is well known that for per-school children, the element of novelty that emerges in all activities carried out in the instructional-educational process plays a very important role. The more this element is present, the better their attention and memory are stimulated, enabling them to concentrate better on the tasks at hand. It is now a fact that all children are attracted to computer games and all activities involving their use. In order to maximize the time spent in front of the computer for the benefit of children, and because we have educational software suitable for preschoolers, we have formulated the objectives and hypotheses of this work, based on the premise that the attention of children who use this educational package will have a progress of memory in both quantitative and qualitative analysis.

Keywords: information and communication tehnology; educational software; education; preschool activity.

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The undersigned **Aurelia IANCU**, preschool teacher at Kindergarten no.23 in Bucharest, Sector 2, currently PhD student at the UPSC Education Sciences, I have participated in various symposiums and national and international conferences, among which I mention: International scientific conference „Pedagogical conditions for optimizing learning in the post pandemic crisis through the prism of the development of scientific thinking”; „Innovation in education" - 2nd edition, Bucharest 2021; International scientific conference- Institute of Education Sciences Chisinau- „Ascension, performances, personalities"; National scientific conference with international participation (NSCIP) - 2nd edition - "Education from the perspective of the concept, "Class of the future"; National scientific conference - "Pedagogical measures to increase the efficiency of learning by promoting scientific thinking during the prolonged crisis caused by the pandemic covid 19"; International Multidisciplinary Conference „Creativity Lab"; International Conference - „Diversity of Disciplines within the Science Education System"; International Conference GIDNI-9 ISI-Web of Science indexing at Clarivate Analytics; World Conference- EDU-WORD-9 „Education Facing Contemporary World Problems"-European Proceedings of Educational Sciences (EpES)-Web of Science Core Collection TM Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Social Sciences and Humanities (CPCI-SSH) and Google Schola etc.

Strategic Elements to Manage Diversity in the Educational System - Case Study: CLIM

Ana-Alina ICHIM¹

Abstract

CLIM is the acronym for *Cooperative Learning in Multicultural Groups*, and proposes a certain organisation and structure of the teaching contents, regardless of the subject taught, based on the pedagogical principle of creative – cooperative learning (CCL). Besides its proper pedagogical purpose, this approach can be also considered a strategic element of diversity management in a school, whenever in the classroom or the teachers's room one can meet different cultures, ethnics, native languages, political views or religions.

Using this method when teaching different subjects, mainly the counselling and orientation class, all the abilities of a person can be enhanced and envolved, such as oral production skills (in a foreign language class), written production skills (reading, listening, spelling and literacy) and there will be build complex competences, integrating values and positive attitudes – cognitive flexibility, communication skills during teamwork, tolerance towards differences, critical approach to cltural stereotypes, raising interest in discovering socio-cultural and professional life-related aspects.

Regarding CLIM as a strategic element of the management of diversity in terms of adults involved in education (in a school), using this method represents an opportunity for managers to organize debates on internal policy applied to schools, to create working tools - documents within different school boards and workteams.

Keywords: school diversity, diversity management strategy, education.

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Assessment of Knowledge and Attitude towards Voluntary Blood Donation among Students of the Faculty of Health in Vlore, Albania

Jerina JAHO¹

Abstract

Voluntary blood donation is a very important issue in public health because people who suffer from chronic diseases or who require blood transfusions in case of medical emergencies require blood transfusions. The medical services related to blood transfusion face many challenges. Therefore, it is of great value to increase the awareness and knowledge about voluntary blood donation. This was a cross-sectional descriptive study conducted among students of the Faculty of Health at the University of Vlore, Albania, in February 2022. The aim of the study was to evaluate the knowledge and attitude of students towards voluntary blood donation. In the study, 492 students who filled out Google forms participated, and only 15% had donated blood, and of these, 25.7% had donated for the needs of a family member or relative. About 70% showed sufficient knowledge about blood voluntary donation even though 83% had never donated blood. For the students of the faculty of health, who in the near future will become an active part of the health care system, it is necessary to undertake a motivational campaign based on the educational courses. It is suggested that the positive attitude expressed by students should be returned to a regular practice, thus increasing voluntary blood donation.

Keywords: Voluntary blood donation; knowledge; university students; attitude.

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Jerina JAHO - Graduated in 2014 in general medicine. Family doctor during 2015-2017 and from 2017 currently assistant lecturer at University "Ismail Qemali" Vlore, Albania. Being part of Faculty of Health give me the opportunity to know much better the problems of public health. As a lecturer at the Faculty of Health, I have been engaged in several subjects to nursing students, but also in scientific research.

The main fields of study belong to public health issues such as prevention and awareness of tumor diseases, management of chronic diseases, the role of vitamin D in health, etc. I have participated in international multidisciplinary and medical conferences. I am also a co-author of several articles published in indexed medical journals.

Development of Health Policy: Socio-Cultural Component

Saulet KALDASHEV¹, Tolobek ABDYRAKHMANOV²,
Farida ORAZAKYNKYZY³, Bissenbayeva ZHANAT⁴

Abstract

The article is devoted to the study of the socio-cultural component of the development of the health policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The socio-cultural component is a complex process in the field of healthcare, the effectiveness of which will depend on the socio-cultural component itself, its skills, experience, personal characteristics and qualities of physicians.

This article outlines the purpose and objectives, defines the methods of sociological research. The analysis of domestic and foreign literature on the problem of the formation of professional competencies of the socio-cultural component in the healthcare system is carried out. To conduct a sociological study, a questionnaire was developed for social workers in medical institutions of the country, followed by computer processing. Representative information about the problem under study was obtained.

As a result of the conducted research, the degree of influence of motives on the effectiveness of the socio-cultural component in the provision of social services in the healthcare system was studied. During the survey, the author identified the main motives for starting work in the healthcare system. This is the desire to be realized professionally and the need to earn a living. Such concepts as material and non-material methods of motivating the socio-cultural component in the healthcare system, as well as their impact of the socio-cultural component in the healthcare sector, have been studied.

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The author attempts to develop a model of basic and professional competencies in the provision of social services in the healthcare system of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Four stages of the socio-cultural component assessment and development model are outlined in detail. The developed model will help to assess, develop and motivate social workers in the healthcare system. Ultimately, this will help to increase the effectiveness of their work.

In conclusion, the author gives practical recommendations for improving the socio-cultural component, the effectiveness and efficiency of his work. These are recommendations such as: the development of material and non-material methods of motivation, participation in conferences, seminars, trainings to prevent "burnout syndrome, the creation of a favorable psychological climate in the team.

Keywords: sociocultural component in healthcare, motive, basic competencies, professional competencies.

Biodata

Saulet KALDASHEV, master of medical sciences

Saulet Kaldashov graduated from the Kazakh National Medical University named after S. D. Asfendiyarov in 2001, where he mastered the profession of a doctor. After graduation, he had the choice of working in hospitals in Almaty or joining the army. Remembering himself years later, Saulet says that he always had a desire to defend his homeland, therefore, having received support from his father and advice from military officer doctors, the young doctor stood up for the Motherland.

Years later, Kaldashov rose to the rank of head of the medical service of the Military Institute of the Ground Forces. Being a military doctor who seemed to have already achieved a lot, our hero decided not to stop there and was constantly looking for opportunities for self-realization.

Since May 2019, for the first time in the history of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a military medic named Saulet Kaldashov has been participating in the UN peacekeeping mission as part of the Kazakhstani contingent.

It is noteworthy that about 42 countries with rich experience in peacekeeping are participating in the UN mission in Lebanon, while Kazakhstan is only taking its first steps.

During the implementation of the peacekeeping mission, the doctor said that he was simultaneously studying UN medical institutions in order to help Kazakhstan in the future in placing military field hospitals.

"For me personally, participation in a peacekeeping mission, as the first military medic, is a huge responsibility and invaluable experience that I gained by studying the organization and activities of the UN medical units in Lebanon. This knowledge will help our country in the deployment and operation of the military field hospital of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan on other peacekeeping missions in the near future. Thus, they will help to increase the authority of our country in the international arena, as a country of a peacemaker and show their commitment to the world not in words, but in real deeds," the military medic notes.

Regarding plans for the future, the military doctor has many of them, but he puts the return home at the head of everything.

"To be honest, there are a lot of plans. First of all, successfully complete this peacekeeping mission in Lebanon and return home, and then the training of our medical units will begin," the doctor said. Saulet Kaldashov considers his mission to serve the Motherland and our people. And for this, in his opinion, it is not necessary to do something supernatural, but it is necessary to contribute to the development of the state by daily conscientious work.

Abdyrakhmanov TOLOBEK, doctor of historical sciences

Patents and diplomas:

1996: Candidate of Historical Sciences

2006: Associate Professor in History

2011: Doctor of History

2013: Master in Management in Education

2013: professor in the specialty "History"

2014: Professor in Political Science

2021: Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Public and Extra Works:

Member of the Scientific and Technical Council of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic. Member of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic. Member of the National Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic for UNESCO since 2010: Chairman of the Academic Council of KSU named after I. Arabaeva since 2013: Chairman of the Dissertation Council for the defense of candidate and doctoral dissertations at the Institute of History and Cultural Heritage of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic, KSU named after I. Arabaev and KNU named after. J. Balasagyn. Member of the Board of Trustees of KNU. J. Balasagyn since 2020: member of the Presidium of the Higher Attestation Commission.

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Honorary Diploma of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

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Honorary Diploma of the JK KR

Honorary Diploma of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic

Excellence in public education of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Excellent student of the trade union movement of the Kyrgyz Republic

Laureate of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Educational and Scientific Workers of the FP KR in the nomination "The Best Employer of the City" (2013)

Laurat of the Prestigious Award for Special Achievement in the Field of Science and Education of the ECO (Organization for Economic Cooperation of Islamic States). Baku 2012.

Laureate of the award for achievements in the field of science of the Turkic world. Eskisehir, Turkey 2013.

Laureate of the "Akyl-Tirek" award, Fund for Progressive Initiatives 2016

Laureate of the State Prize of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of science and technology. 2018

Publications:

He has published more than 400 scientific and popular science works. Including 23 monographs (including in co-authorship) and 20 educational, teaching aids.

Scientific guidance:

Prepared 6 doctors and 13 candidates of sciences, 4 PhD doctors.

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Bisenbaeva Zhanat conducts scientific, educational, methodological and educational work. She introduces modern technologies into the educational system, and each of her classes is distinguished by great content, novelty and a variety of methods of conducting. Bisenbaeva Zh.N. in the disciplines "Foreign Language", "Philosophy", etc., she compiled work programs, developed tests for final and intermediate control, control tasks, and she also has a number of methodological developments.

The Head Nurse's Leadership Challenges in Primary Care

Fatjona KAMBERI¹

Abstract

Primary head nurses must demonstrate leadership in order for health and care systems to advance in the future. The study's objective was to assess the primary head nurses' leadership abilities, which have been crucial for them to face challenges and adapt to future changes induced by the pandemic. A focus group was used to gather the data during August 2022 in Albania, including 12 primary head health care nurses, two men and ten women, with a mean age of $40 \pm$ (SD) years old. Eight participants were charged with the duty of head nurse for more than five years, while seven participants were in the position of paid head nurse for more than five years. The majority of nurses reported they lack a defined, written job role relevant to the position. Additionally, they stated that they lacked a reference work plan based on which to organize and coordinate the associated healthcare service activities. Participants indicated that the role of the head nurse in daily practice is more focused on the work as a service nurse than as a head nurse. 80% of nurses reported having never received training expressly related to their role as head nurses. The most crucial aspects of the head nurse position were the efficient planning and organization of work; vaccination; infrastructure improvement; and the effective use of human resources. Nurse leaders had to demonstrate their ability to provide effective leadership and clear communication while working in a crisis situation. Training education in this regard is recommended.

Keywords: Primary care; nursing; leadership; challenges; lessons; pandemic.

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Evidence-based Medicine Related to Quality of Care for Diabetic Patients

Emirjona KIÇAJ¹

Abstract

Providing quality health care for people with diabetes continues to be a challenge for the health system. The aim of the study was to identify best practices followed in terms of care for type 2 diabetic (T2DM) patients. We searched for studies that evaluate the effectiveness of any intervention intended to improve it. We searched PubMed, MEDLINE, and Science Direct. Studies needed to satisfy four criteria. (1) The studies must be analytic in nature; (2) T2DM patients must be included; and (3) the studies must have been published between 2017 and 2022. A total of 78 studies from different countries were gathered with publication dates through 2017–2022. Provided patient-centered care to prevent or delay the onset of diabetes complications and to treat diabetes and existing complications was the most common focus of the included studies (n = 20), followed by patient education and support (n = 18), the role of diet and physical activity (n = 13), use of technology as a method to improve health management in the diabetic patient (n = 11), diabetes prevention (n = 10), and the role of the Diabetes self-management education and support (DSMES) system in the management of diabetes (n = 6). Evidence clearly shows that nursing can contribute to the management, education, and support of patients with chronic pathology, especially for diabetic patients.

Keywords: Quality of care diabetic; patients; evidence base practice.

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Formation of Systematic and Instrumental Competences of Future Geography Teachers in the Process of Using Electronic Information Media

Inna KOVALCHUK¹

Abstract

The article is devoted to highlighting the possibilities of using electronic media in the formation of system and instrumental competencies of future geography teachers. The author draws attention to the advantages and disadvantages of using the Google calendar, the Moodle system, the corporate app, Vaber and Facebook, electronic manuals in the teaching of compulsory and optional subjects of the training plan of a specialist in distance learning.

The introduction of electronic information media in distance education contributes to the implementation of the local studies principle in the teaching of geography; makes it possible to achieve accessibility, systematicity, scientificity, connection of learning with life. The practical implementation of the principle of student activity in learning will ensure the creation of a situation of success for future geography teachers, will promote emotionality in learning and the formation of positive motivation for professional activity.

Keywords: system and instrumental competences, information electronic media, future teachers of geography, educational program, teacher, criteria, indicators; electronic guide.

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Evaluation of the Stroke Knowledge Level and Associated Risk Factors among Stroke Patient in Regional Hospital of Vlore, Albania

Rezarta LALO¹

Abstract

Worldwide, stroke is considered an increased public health problem with high rate of mortality and the major cause of disability. Before thrombolysis became the norm for stroke treatment, the adaptation of knowledge-based preventative behaviors remains a key element in reducing the incidence of this disease. Therefore, this study aims to evaluate the level of stroke knowledge and associated risk factors among stroke patients at Regional Hospital of Vlorë, Albania. Using a prospective cross-sectional design, a sample of 150 stroke patients was recruited from the pathology department of Vlorë hospital within 48-72 hours of their admission. All participants completed the Stroke Knowledge Test scale to evaluate knowledge on stroke disease. Information from medical records was also used for clinical and anthropometric data. Regression analysis was used to assess the relationship between the study variables. In terms of stroke knowledge level, 51% answered incorrectly. The mean score was 10.24 ± 5.31 . The patients had insufficient knowledge of the impact of smoking (71%), atrial fibrillation (67%) on stroke risk. Also, the stroke epidemiology in Albania (78%), warning signs (58%), methods of treatment, such as rehabilitation (47%) and self-management (50%) were poorly recognized by stroke patients. The knowledge level was significantly associated with BMI values and comorbidity index ($p < 0.01$). Findings suggest that stroke education session need conducted in routine prior to hospital discharge as an important element to improve the health-related behaviors of stroke survivors.

Keywords: Stroke knowledge; risk factors; clinical status; stroke patients; hospital of Vlorë.

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The Professional Development of Teaching Staff through Mentoring, a Key Factor in Ensuring Positive Results for the Education System. Case Study: Romanian pre-University Education

Emil LAZĂR¹, Roxana-Maria GAVRILĂ²,
Rocselana Maria VERDEȘ³

Abstract

The professional development of teaching staff through mentoring is a key factor in efforts to ensure positive results for the pre-university education system and for students.

The paper proposes a review of the main legal provisions, official points of view and good practices related to the mentoring component in the general context of quality in Romanian pre-university education and the support that novice teachers benefit from during the internship/induction period in the teaching profession.

Mentoring in Romanian education is the most often recommended support measure and a support context through which an experienced teaching staff, with a significant period of activity, is appointed, in order to assume responsibility for debutant teaching staff.

The method used in this research is the literature review (Literature review), an evaluative report on the scientific information available in a certain field or in relation to a subject.

Keywords: Mentoring; the professional development of teaching staff; the main legal provision; official point of view; good practices.

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The Essence and Implications of Today's Technological Environments

Adrian LEMENI¹

Abstract

Today's technological system integrates models based on technical rationality, it develops by obsessively invoking efficiency that legitimizes the tribute paid in soul and life, alienating life at the personal and community levels, which are considered collateral losses. What matters is the efficiency of the system, even if the human being is reduced to an informational, networked sequence. In this perspective, a connectionist logic develops, a permissive attitude towards what is involved in connecting to technological environments that internalize the spirit of the world. The spirit of the world is internalized in the technological system and it becomes all-encompassing, chaining us to what is exclusively seen. The human person, integrated into the technological system, has lost the exercise of orienting himself/herself towards the sky or even of looking towards the sky. The screen tends to become the only interlocutor, enchanting us with a bewitching spell, trapping us in strictly mundane concerns. Technology is presented as a religion of the absolutization of the immanent and the organization of the spirit of this world and aims at a wrapping up of the fallen condition, immortality on the plane of the immanent. Technology as a secular religion, as a global ideology, internalizes the spirit of the world and claims us wholly for this world. Thus, through today's technological environments a gnostic spirit is promoted, manifested in the tendency to dematerialize existence. The digital world is disembodied and dematerialized. Digi-utopia presents us with the virtual environment as a world of unlimited freedom and infinite possibilities. Technology not only determines a certain paradigm, but it fulfills the deep and ultimate needs of man, thus replacing traditional religions. Cybernetics coupled with artificial intelligence replace the living and personal subject, endowed with

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unpredictable thinking, with abstract computational models. Thought is reduced to algorithmic functionality.

CARE: Operationalizing Cultural Humility in Research with Human Participants

Sana LOUE¹, Timothy NICHOLAS²

Abstract

Too often, cultural competence training has led to the inadvertent marginalization of some individuals and groups and the reinforcement of existing stereotypes. In contrast to cultural competence, cultural humility challenges individuals to embark on a lifelong course of self-examination and transformational learning that will enable them to engage more authentically with others. We propose a new model, **CARE--C**uriosity, **A**ttentiveness, **R**espect and **R**esponsiveness, **E**mbodiment--to aid researchers in their efforts to integrate cultural humility in research involving human participants.

Keywords: Cultural competence; cultural humility; research ethics; transformational learning.

Biodata



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degrees in law (JD), epidemiology (PhD), medical anthropology (PhD), social work (MSSA), secondary education (MA), public health (MPH) and theology (MA). Her past research in both the domestic and international contexts has focused on HIV risk and prevention, severe mental illness, family violence, and research ethics. She has been privileged to conduct research in Laos, Romania, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uganda, and to engage with audiences on issues including, but not limited to, the conduct of research, research ethics, professional development, and/or diversity in Canada, Chile, Colombia, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Romania, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, and Vietnam. Her current research addresses the interplay between religion, society, and bioethics; the integration of cultural humility into clinical care and research settings; and past and current formulations of eugenics. Dr. Loue has authored or edited more than 30 books and more than 100 peer-reviewed journal articles.



Tim NICHOLAS studied both Music and Cognitive Science at the CWRU-CIM Joint Music Program in Cleveland, OH before joining Teach For America to teach middle school science and social-emotional learning in Cleveland public schools. He is now pursuing his MD and MA in Bioethics and Medical Humanities degrees at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, with scholarship activities in child and adolescent psychiatry, clinical research ethics, musical arts medical education, and hospital-based violence intervention and prevention.

Emotional Development and Integral University Education

María de LOURDES RODRÍGUEZ-PERALTA¹, Sergio TOBÓN TOBÓN², Paula Flora ANICETO-VARGAS³

Abstract

Currently university students live a series of problems, both external and internal to the educational institution that induce them to dropout school and/or poor academic performance and to highly vulnerable social development in the professional, work and even personal context. In the external context: violence, loss of values, injustices and even alterations in the order of the ecological system among others and in the context within the educational institution can be mentioned the low motivation of the student, the lack of knowledge of study techniques, the weakness of knowledge prior to the corresponding point of his school career, the low resilience to the changes presented in his personal context; factors (all of them) that keep him in a critical situation of stress. The purpose of this study was to analyse the need for an integral formation that can be implemented and endowed with socio-emotional tools to the student. Through the documentary analysis it is found that from the socioformation each one of the actors of the educational process must form a community in continuous learning that lives the elements of an emotional education that contributes to the social development and consequently to the formation comprehensive of students.

Keywords: Socioformation; emotional development; integral formation; emotional accompaniment; integral development.

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Digital Educational Solution for Understanding how to Process One-Dimensional Vectors

Adrian LUPAȘC¹

Abstract

The continuous development of software tools specific to the educational process causes major changes in the field of computer-assisted instruction. In the context of the rapid dynamics and technological progress recorded, as well as against the background of the trend of globalization of education at any level, the perspectives of new premises for digital education have been created, this being completed with modern teaching-learning-evaluation techniques and tools, methods specific to the current educational-digital society. In addition, the challenges that the educational society has faced with the emergence of the COVID pandemic have led it to quickly adapt, reinvent and engage with all that information technology can offer. Bringing technology to support the teaching approach, as well as capitalizing on all the benefits of digital education, contributes to the optimization of the knowledge acquisition process and facilitates the training and development of skills in different fields. Education supported by current information technologies, together with the extremely diverse palette of educational IT applications, correlated and with other means used, leads to the improvement of the instructional-formative skills of all actors involved, increases the interactivity of educational processes and the impact on the training of future generations of students and students. Thus, this paper presents a software alternative, implemented and developed to provide interactive, digital support in understanding how to process the elements of a one-dimensional array.

Keywords: digital education; computer-assisted instruction; educational tool; one-dimensional arrays processing.

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Online Teaching during Covid19 Pandemics: Friend or Foe?

Antoanela Marta MARDAR¹

Abstract

Friend or Foe? is an American game show based on knowledge and trust. In the context of COVID 19, this game, played for almost 2 years worldwide, represents a good starting point for a discussion regarding the advantages and disadvantages of online teaching during the pandemics on higher education, in general, and on two of the undergraduate study programmes at "Dunărea de Jos" University of Galati, in particular.

No matter how abrupt and chaotic, the inevitable switch to online teaching brought about by the COVID 19 pandemics in March 2020 seemed to be the best solution to an unexpected global crisis. Two years later, the advantages and disadvantages of online teaching are being reconsidered and carefully analysed in numerous domains in order to predict its long-term effects and suggest adapted solutions.

Starting from a personal perspective on online teaching to students specializing in language and literature and in modern applied languages at the Faculty of Letters, "Dunărea de Jos" University of Galati, the present paper aims at highlighting the fact that the short-term advantages of online teaching have been outnumbered by the long-term disadvantages. In other words, that online teaching has been more a **foe** than a **friend** from the perspective of the long-term effects on the graduates of the Faculty of Letters, "Dunărea de Jos" University of Galati envisaged. Reference will also be made to a series of effects visible in the professional interaction of the academic staff throughout the pandemics.

Keywords: online teaching, school dropout, postponed graduation, MA candidates, distance education.

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Social Inclusion - Connections, Causes, Challenges, Solutions

Gabriel MAREȘ¹, Venera-Mihaela COJOCARIU²,
Cristina CÎRȚIȚĂ-BUZOIANU³

Abstract

Social inclusion is about embracing diversity and acknowledging the need to find solutions and mechanisms to meet the specific needs of all types of people. The issue of social inclusion has become particularly relevant in the post-COVID context and with the economic crisis deepening. Our research is a qualitative microanalysis of the views of a small group of secondary school teachers on four research topics: their perception about the concept of social inclusion, its importance and its impact on the school and local community; their perception about the causes of social exclusion; their opinions about the relationship between school community and social exclusion; and the identification of effective strategies and best practices in facilitating social inclusion. The aim of our approach has been to learn about the perspective of the teachers working in several high schools in disadvantaged areas, especially in rural areas or in towns with less than 10,000 inhabitants, in order to identify some support models and to find future paths of intervention. We believe that our approach can lead to the identification of effective tools for the cooperation and collaboration between pre-university and university environments, for the planning of activities related to career guidance and counselling, for teacher training on inclusive education and equal opportunities, and for facilitating the access of disadvantaged students to higher education.

Keywords: social inclusion; inclusive education, collaboration; education access; career guidance and counselling.

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He has clinical expertise in working with ASD people and families, also he had experience in teaching as trainer in life skills development programs for children and young people, on-line teaching using participative and co-creative methods. During the time he work in projects in field of quality of life of person with chronical disease, life skills development, mental health, gamification in education or teachers training. He had experience in many projects founded by European Social found (POSDRU, POCU), Erasmus+, EEA Grants etc.



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Reconfiguration of Educational Policies in the Initial and Continuous Training of Teaching Staff through University System

Simona Mioara MARIN¹

Abstract

The times we live in two decades after the beginning of the 21st century are marked by changes and reconfigurations in all areas of social life and implicitly in the education system. Global-political conditions and socio-economic changes in the labor market generate increased expectations of society towards the main provider of human resources with a higher professional status. As a result, the policies and strategies adopted at the European level and then transposed at the national level aim to increase the level of professional performance of graduates and implicitly an increase in the quality of teacher training programs. The initial and continuous training of the staff in the education system is changing through pilot actions initiated at the national level by the Ministry of Education that coordinates projects with European funding. Initial training benefits from the development of alternative routes through the legislation of the two-year teaching master's degree and the creation of a system of educational units for pedagogical practice, and in continuous training a new model is initiated with the rethinking of the evolution in the teaching career, in the form of training and growth with courses progressive professional, from to didactic degree II and then didactic degree I, most of this course being validated in school communities through didactic mentoring.

Keywords: educational policies, alternative training routes, initial and continuous training of teaching staff, teaching mentoring, learning communities.

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Nurturing and Developing Students' Digital Skills for Industrial Revolution 4.0 Ready

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to gain an understanding of the initiative of TVET institution on the preparation for students in facing digitalization demand at the industry. This a case study involves two universities in two countries; Malaysia and Indonesia. Recently, the pandemic covid-19 has left no option to university to shift the delivery approach using digital platform. Indirectly, this has sped up digitalization in higher education. The impact is for students who benefitted to get familiar with online learning, assessment, laboratory simulation, and any learning management platform including the latest technology. The transition from offline to online learning, which is accompanied by extensive technological use, is extremely challenging. A Google Form-based online questionnaire is used to collect data. The questionnaire consists of 23 item and divided in four sections; students' perception on policy, facility, curriculum and training. The research participants are TVET students from two universities in Indonesia and Malaysia with 254 valid responses. Descriptive and inferential statistics such as frequency distribution, mean, and standard deviation and also independent sample t-test are used to analyse the research data. The results show that Indonesian and Malaysian students have different perception on

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the institution initiatives on policy, facility, curriculum and training. From the four hypotheses tested, only hypothesis three (3) is rejected because there was a significant difference in curriculum between UTHM and UPI. Other hypotheses are accepted. Both universities have taken an initiative holistically to provide the best services to students from policy, facility, curriculum, and training. The implementation from students' perspective is optimistically and constructively improve from time to time.

Keywords: Digital Skills; TVET; Students Readiness; Policies.

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Dr. **ANA** is a Lecturer in the Family Welfare Education Study Program, who has knowledge area/scientific specializations are teaching and learning in vocational. Research areas including assessment and job performance in and social services/work. Besides teaching, researching, and writing, he has also Involved in Curriculum Development of Universitas Pendidikan

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This research is funded by Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.

Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Information and Care for Young People during the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Albania Case

Lumturi MËRKURI¹, Elona GJEBREA², Juna MALI³

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic especially affected young people's access to information on topics related to sexual and reproductive health and rights, and the delivery of sexual and reproductive health services. The objective was to evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Albanian young people's information and access to sexually reproductive health (SRH) services in order to better understand and address the related needs of young people. The study was conducted among a representative sample of Albanian young people in the framework of the project "Youth Voices, Youth Choices", coordinated by IPPF/EN, implemented by ACPD Albania and supported from Merck through its Merck for Mothers Program. The majority of youth, 74% of females and 55% of males, reported having sought information on at least one SRHR-related topic during the pandemic. 15% reported a more urgent need for information on sexual relationships, STIs, and emergency contraception, and 35% mentioned an inability to access at least one of their desired informative channels, especially for sex education. Gynaecological check-ups/consultations were mentioned by 37% of young mothers, and especially LGBT people (27%). The need for contraception and condoms were considered particularly important by the youth population and teenagers in general (15%). Participants identified three areas of deterioration in the quality of SRH services received after the start of the pandemic: family planning counseling (27%),

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routine check-ups related to SRH (23%), and gynecological check-ups/tests or consultations (27%). Making SRH services more accessible to young people in crisis situations, correcting the infodemic and misunderstandings, and orienting them to trusted sources of information is recommended.

Keywords: sexual and reproductive health; information; access; COVID-19; Young people; Albania.

Biodata



Lumturi MERKURI, PhD, graduated from the Faculty of Medicine, and currently works as a lecturer at the European University of Tirana, Faculty of Medical and Technical Sciences, Albania. Author of several national scientific studies, many articles in scientific journals, mainly in the field of public health, health education and health promotion, and sexual and reproductive health. Also, she has been a

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Juna MALI has graduated as a Public Health Specialist, with a Master of Science degree. Actually, she holds the position of administrative assistant and project coordinator at the Albanian Center for Population and Development (ACPD) covering projects that are related with children, young people and issues concerning population. She is very confident in project proposals writing; reporting; coordinating and implementing several activities. She has implemented several projects with focus on reproductive health; projects which aimed to empower young people and gender projects.

Education for Providing First Aid in Case of State of Emergency

Anton Andrei MEURATH¹ -

Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has taught humanity a hard lesson – not always when we need the help of the bodies empowered to provide aid to citizens, they can promptly respond to requests for help, when they are overloaded. Also, when requests for help exceed the capacity of the aid system, it can lead to loss of human life or, situations that are not normally emergencies, become medical emergencies, with sometimes fatal consequences, if the negative effects of the health condition are not postponed until specialized intervention becomes possible. In this context, the concept of first aid has acquired a new dimension. Apart from the classic first aid maneuvers, citizens must prepare themselves for the self-administration of medicines or their administration to those close to them, who would need quick intervention, possibly only being guided by phone by operators of the emergency call centers. Also, there is a need for ordinary citizens, without medical studies, to be able to properly use medical equipment, such as tests for the detection of certain conditions, blood pressure measuring devices, downloading the recordings of health monitoring devices, etc. This paper aims to identify the key points where the concept of first aid needs to be enriched to include first aid or health monitoring activities in emergency situations, in case of remote medical consultation or through remote communication methods.

Keywords: first aid, state of emergency, self-administration of treatment, remote medical consultations, education for the use of medical technology

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Philosophy of Postmodern Education and Critical Thinking

Rarita MIHAIL¹

Abstract

In the contemporary era, two waves of ideas, modernism and postmodernism, have faced each other, which tried both to rethink the foundations of society and to form an ideology regarding human well-being and education. Contemporary educational discourse on critical thinking, as one of the primary goals of education, has oscillated between defending the modernist position and postmodernist criticism. This article seeks to analyze postmodern educational visions by reference to the two approaches of critical thinking, modern and postmodern. Modernist theorists conceive critical thinking both in terms of the ability and disposition to critically evaluate beliefs and their underlying assumptions, and the various worldviews in which these beliefs are embedded. The most important point in the educational view of modernism is rationality. In modern education, teachers try to educate a logical person who can live in a rational society. In this situation, the teachers dominate and control the students. But postmodernism, which tries to solve the problem of modernism, has different ideas. Postmodern theorists come up with a modified concept of rationality, namely that of "reasonableness" (Burbules, 1995), which refers to the dispositions and capacities of a certain type of person. The postmodern philosopher rejects objectivity, absolute fact, traditional epistemology, metaphysics, and universal moral values. Instead, the focus is on subjectivity, local facts, interdisciplinary methods, individual and cultural differences, and creativity.

Keywords: Modernism; postmodernism; critical thinking; rationality; reasonableness.

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The Importance of Sexual Education for the Young Generations

Nina Mihaela MIHALACHE¹

Abstract

As a phrase, sexual education oscillates between taboo and disinhibition, between values and social risks, between traditional generations and current generations, generating multiple challenges to the educational field. The semantics of this phrase creates serious inhibitions for educational institutions that promote ethics and human dignity in the educational process. To these are added the social and cultural values that delegate the role of sexual education to the family alone. The present analysis wants to argue the understanding and necessity of sexual education for the young generations. In the last decades, democracy, human rights with an emphasis on the emancipation of women, have definitely influenced the mentality and sexual behavior of the young generations. This behavior also brought with it medico-social risks, generating new social phenomena, such as accidental pregnancies, teenage pregnancies, abortion, single-parent families, sexually transmitted diseases, etc. These behaviors also existed before modernity, but as exceptions. The new social phenomena that appeared as a result of the lack of correct sexual education and the overcoming of the family's situation in communicating with young people stimulated the creation of social services to help them. However, the statistics show that the socio-medical risks due to the lack of correct sexual education of young people, have registered an increase in the number of cases as well as the appearance of new social phenomena: human trafficking now also associated with the digital environment, sexual abuse, child pornography, mothers teenage girls etc. The concern of the professionals of the social environment for the reduction of these phenomena determined the highlighting of the necessity of the involvement of educational institutions in the training and informed information of young people, taking into account the particularities of

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age, development and psycho-social maturation, but also through the use of specific learning methods.

Keywords: Sexual education, socio-medical risks, mentality, young generations.

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Values and Trends in the Family Construction of the New Generations

Nina Mihaela MIHALACHE¹

Abstract

The current theme proposes an analysis of family values, an intergenerational journey between traditional and modern with the aim of shaping the family image of the young generation. The study and research of the main characteristics of the new generations have recently attracted the attention of researchers. A number of these characteristics of the young generations could be demonstrated during the restrictions of the pandemic period. Capitalizing on the digital skills with which the new generation is endowed, the pandemic period determined the move of life into the virtual space, considering it an opportunity to continue socio-professional life. Although these changes were anticipated, the restrictions and withdrawal from the social space hastened the transformations, skipping or shortening the transition periods. These sudden movements certainly contributed to the reconsideration of some values and mentalities of young people. After the crisis generated by the emancipation of women and the presence of democracy in the family space, the restrictions of the pandemic provided changes in mentality for the young generation. On the one hand, they could observe and practice intra-family roles and relationships, and on the other hand, they could analyze the main values important to them in the family sphere. Generational analyzes and research have highlighted the fact that young generations prioritize flexibility, negotiation and partnerships. It remains to be analyzed how these values can shape the family image for the future.

Keywords: values, family changes, mentality of the young generation.

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Analysis of the Brain Activity of Martial Arts Practitioners during the Performance of Specific Procedures

Corneliu MIRON¹

Abstract

Topicality. Science has shown that the human brain is made up of the archicortex and the two cerebral hemispheres, namely the left and right hemispheres. Although the two hemispheres work together, it has been scientifically demonstrated that they have well-defined and different roles:

The left hemisphere is responsible for logic and reason, manages language, coordinates the 5 senses, controlling the right side of the body and the right hemisphere is related to emotions, creativity, affection, spatiality, controlling the left side of the body.

Purpose and Hypothesis. The work aims to demonstrate intense brain activity in beginners practicing up to 5 years of martial arts and the creation of automatisms, consequently the decrease, streamlining of brain activity in performance athletes with more than 15 years of martial arts practice.

Research methods. The statistical-mathematical method, the comparison method and the analysis of the research literature were used to carry out the work.

Findings and results. Regular practice of martial arts in particular and sports in general creates after 15 years of continuous practice brain automatisms that lead to efficiency, through minimal consumption of neural energy.

The research results show that neural automatisms appear in performance athletes and in those who play a musical instrument or drive a car, which increase efficiency and reduce neural energy consumption.

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Conclusions and recommendations. In the present context, the present work is thematically and content-wise part of a study of the brain activity on physical exercise practice and also demonstrates that long and repetitive practice leads to an increase in neuronal energy consumption and to a considerable increase in the quality of movements and procedures.

Keywords: sports education, brain activity, cerebral hemispheres, efficiency, automatism, martial arts.

Machine Translation Shortcomings and Teaching Translation

Leila MIRZOYEVA¹

Abstract

Machine translation is becoming a widely used tool to render different types of texts e.g. scientific texts, movie scripts etc. Statement of the problem: currently, due to the integration of the Kazakhstani higher school into the world system of education, there is a need to translate course books, textbooks and manuals from English into Kazakh and Russian. A significant amount and tight deadlines presuppose the use of machine translation programs in order to optimize translation process. So, as a research technique in our study, comparative analysis of source and target texts has been used; and it is necessary to highlight that the translation of the aforementioned books cannot be completely computerized. Also, the need of careful editing of the texts rendered by computer program is quite obvious; moreover, it is evidenced by the results of linguistic examination aimed at translation quality development. In our opinion, various cases of translation errors can be used for the purposes of teaching written translation in order to prevent inaccuracies. While conducting comparative analysis, it is necessary to take into account the following methodological factors: (a) the informational identity of the translated version to the original text; (b) matching the style of the source and target texts; (c) correspondence of translated terms to their equivalents in source texts. As a material for comparative analysis, we used the course book *Natural Gas Processing from Midstream to Downstream* by Nimir O. Elbashir et al. and its Russian version (John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, 2019); and our findings show that the most typical mistakes in our cases were related to the use of incorrect equivalents and lack of semantic correspondence between source and target texts.

Keywords: Machine translation; scientific text; translation error; translation quality development; teaching translation.

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The Evaluation of Primary Health Care Delivery in Patients Infected with COVID-19

Marjola MUHAJ¹

Abstract

There is no complete study on care information in public primary care during the COVID-19 pandemic in Albania. Even if the formulation of facility standards at the national level was done in 2013 and quality has been dealt with as a pillar for the last two decades. Fortunately, the outbreak of pandemic 19 is another situation arising from the existing bad service situation. Therefore, the latter dimensions of primary care selection can be used to monitor and improve on-site improvement as well as link the primary care system with a view to the potential future pandemic. The study evaluated the dimension of health care selection in the objectives of COVID-19 in the Primary Care Center in the city of Vlora. Data was collected through a self-administered questionnaire. Patients and study providers were a population of 1000 randomly selected people from February to May 2022. Overall patient satisfaction was very low due to the fact that the higher the educational level the respondents had, the lower the satisfaction. From the quality dimension, the large average satisfaction score for access to health care, patient concentration, equality, and timeliness of visits was generally 60.9%, not at all satisfied with the health care provided to patients in need. Most respondents were dissatisfied with service delivery. The gaps were related to infrastructure, where a high percentage of respondents reported a low level of service delivery. It is recommended to improve the challenges identified through service delivery, a system that includes ongoing supervision, mentoring, and training.

Keywords: Service; quality; patient; patient satisfaction; health care center.

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Domestic Violence Against Women - Social Prejudice and Empowerment in Social Work.

Magdalena Roxana NECULA¹

Abstract

Qualifying family violence as an important problem at the social level, because it has a major destabilizing potential in the functioning of individuals on all levels of life (social, psychological, emotional, in work relations, educational, etc.), then as a problem that does not can be treated singularly, but through an interdisciplinary approach (legal, psychological and from the perspective of social work), we show that the element that connects all these desired and that must be the basis of any approach in this sense is precisely the creation of public policies.

In the current social and economic context, both nationally and internationally, the activity of social workers becomes even more important. The families under monitoring need more involvement and attention to overcome tense moments, against the background of social insecurity; new cases of family violence appear with high frequency; the need to create more effective mechanisms to help victims of domestic violence that lead to the empowerment of women who find themselves in such situations is felt, especially since, often, children are indirect victims of aggression (when not are assaulted in turn).

But the formulation of public policies that truly support the needs and requirements of a society cannot be done without having as a basis study from which it can be deduced what are the particularities of the manifestation of the phenomenon in the community for which the social policies are drawn up and the predictable trends regarding its evolution in that society. Then, based on the conclusions of these studies, the considerations underlying these public policies can be elaborated. Only at the end, the public policies formulated in this way will be reflected in the legislative provisions that will be enacted.

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Keywords: Domestic violence, women, social prejudice, empowerment, social work.

Knowledge and Medical Communication during COVID-19

Xenia Natalia NEGREA¹

Abstract

In this presentation, we analyse the Facebook messages the communication group sent to the population, following vaccination as a main topic. Communication during pandemic time, especially the information round regarding vaccination, was the most important health or medical communication event in Romania. An issuer not having a long history, nor a strong identity, a message mend to educate and to immediately produce effects, a receiver equally understood as an audience, as population and as a (virtual) patient, these are the three main pillars of communication process. The issuers had to urgently identify their own social identity, but also the most important elements and highlights of the messages, and of their audience, because the communication objectives needed to be quickly achieved. When we say „quickly” we mean days and couple of weeks. In our study, we analysed about 1500 Facebook messages published on RoVaccinare page. For this qualitative research, we analysed the social media discourse and we aimed to identify the most powerful connections between audience information and education objectives and the most useful communication techniques. As a preliminary conclusion, we will offer a description of this meeting point between knowledge and communication, between the teaching package for a massive audience and the most accurate communication tactics.

Keywords: education; communication vaccination; COVID-19; social media.

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The Parent-Pupil-Teacher Relationship and its Role in Preventing Human Trafficking among High School Students

Camelia-Elena NICHITA (VASILE)¹, Laura MARCU²

Abstract

Although human trafficking can take very different forms and does not take into account gender or age, studies have shown that pupils and adolescents have a higher degree of risk, the most vulnerable categories being children aged 14-17 years, especially female gender. As a result, a series of studies have been undertaken to establish adequate solutions to prevent this scourge. In this context, our research aimed to analyze the extend to which the parent-pupil-teacher trio can be considered an active tool for preventing human trafficking among high school pupils. The article presents the results of a qualitative study carried out at the level of Dambovită county of Romania, on a representative sample of high school pupils, a study that analyzed as items: the level of adolescent-parent communication, the parent's interest in the adolescent's school situation, the emotional support relationship, trustworthy people for the teenager.

Keywords: human trafficking; parent-pupil-teacher relationship, prevention of human trafficking; adolescents; high school students.

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On Some Mathematics Didactic Problems for the 5th Grade of Secondary School

Bogdan N. NICOLESCU¹, Mariana Denisa ZAHIU²

Abstract

In the "philosophy" of formal education, the passage of pupils from one cycle to another is not very well founded either from the point of view of psycho pedagogical theory, or from the point of view of the didactics of the disciplines are specified in school curricula. With regard to the teaching of mathematics, it has a strong character of segmentation/discontinuities/etc. throughout the all-educational background of the pupils. That is to say that, from kindergarten to high school level, the curricular transitions are "designed" only by a recapitulation of the mathematical contents of the last class of the previous cycle. Furthermore, since the beginning of the 21st century, other great "challenges" and "constraints" have emerged which have led to so-called reforms in the teaching of mathematics. All these are based, among other things, on theories named in various ways, such as "transdisciplinarity of the approach to mathematics" or "mathematics for integration into the new needs of the labor market" according to the OECD recommendations. In this new complex context of "reforms" of the education system, and in particular of the mathematics, many difficulties have been created in terms of didactical communication between students and teachers. The purpose of our article is to highlight some of these issues that a math teacher faces in order to address the needs and expectations of 5th grade students so that they can develop their mathematical thinking to the full. Finally, issues related to general skills for the mathematical discipline will also be addressed.

Keywords: Mathematics education; mathematical thinking; general math skills; mathematics teaching; mathematics learning.

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Is it Correct for the Students the Integrated Approach for Primary School' s Mathematics Teaching?

Bogdan N. NICOLESCU¹, Tudor C. PETRESCU²

Abstract

Since 2000, especially in the conceptual field of education, there are research directions on transdisciplinarity as a new paradigm of teaching, learning, and evaluation of mathematics as an independent discipline or mixed with contents from other disciplines, such as natural sciences, physics, earth sciences, etc. Researchers, philosophers, pedagogues, psychologists, teachers, etc. have opinions, perceptions, beliefs, etc. on the transdisciplinarity paradigm. These are sometimes different, even divergent in some instances, regarding the role of transdisciplinarity in the development of contemporary sciences and therefore, its role in the validation of human society' s knowledge at the global level. In this general context, since 2013 in the Romanian education system, a new discipline, called Mathematics and environmental exploration, was "manufactured" for the first three primary grades. The argumentation for this new "didactic approach" of Mathematics, which does not stop only at the primary cycle but also extends to middle and high school, was based on the ad hoc interpretation of the "theory" of transdisciplinarity in order to „build" a holistic paradigm of education. The purpose of our article is to assess the realities at the primary cycle for mathematics teaching through the prism of the currently reality of the school's environment. We do not intend to trigger any sterile debate, but all of us who are, in one way or another, involved in the teaching of mathematics and/or in research in the teaching of mathematics, should ask ourselves if we really know what we are doing for the good of our students.

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Keywords: Mathematics education; transdisciplinarity; mathematics thinking.

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The Socio-Cultural Context of the Integration of Children with Disabilities in Mainstream Schools

Romana ONET¹, Claudia MARIAN²

Abstract

A frequently encountered speech at the level of educational policies is related to the inclusion of children with disabilities in mainstream schools. The expected results, for disabled children, would be related to the reduction of discrimination and prejudices, the chance to offer a better education, to develop their socialization, etc. but the benefits would also extend to the other children, through sensitization, more empathic and informational, nuance of perceptions. Despite these advantages, the integration takes place at a slow pace, with multiple oppositions and resistances from the interested factors, with a reduced compliance and a lack of synchronization of the action of the decision-makers; the most frequent reasons cited are: insufficient training of teaching staff for special education, the demand/rejection by the parents of majority children of the idea of inclusion that would alter their children's performance, the heterogeneity of the children's functioning rhythms which would overburden the teachers, absorbing part of educational energy etc. The current study aims to evaluate the attitudinal context of the future specialists (social workers and teaching staff) towards the integration problem, the responsibilities assigned by them to the decision-makers involved and the degree of involvement of the institutions in the effort to integrate children with disabilities in schools of table. The expected results are the externalization of responsibilities to the central decision-making factors (school inspectorate, NGOs), the overestimation of the role of teachers and parents and non-involvement of groups of children in integrative activities.

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Keywords: integration, disability, attitude, social rejection.

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The Attachment Relationship and Effects of Parent-Child Separation on School Adjustment

Daniela OPREA (BOBOCEA)¹

Abstract

The attachment relationships developed by children towards their parents in the first years of life will be the stage on which all manifestations and physiological, emotional, cognitive functioning, social experiences, language development, acquisition of a sense of self and world will take place. These bonds create psychological structures that provide individuals with lifelong adaptive capacities, security, and confidence in relation to the attachment figure -the representative adult (Bowlby, 1969; Bretherton, 1992; Groh, 2016). Childhood is the setting in which emotional stability, the security offered by the presence of the adult, provides the premises for personality development. The temporary separation of children from their parents who choose to emigrate produces psycho-affective, social and educational imbalances. Our study investigated the relationship between parental attachment style and adaptive difficulties in the educational environment of children left at home after parental emigration. Statistical results indicate that school adjustment of children with emigrating parents is statistically significantly predicted by attachment style.

Keywords: attachment, parental emigration, school adjustment, children left at home.

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Does Romanian School Writing Support Multidimensional Competence Building? A Linguistically Informed Assessment Model

Alexandru ORAVITAN¹, Mădălina CHITEZ²,
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Abstract

School students have to write in order to enhance learning and develop multidimensional competences. The Romanian national syllabi are built by taking into consideration the Key Competences for Lifelong Learning, addressed in the European Reference Framework of the European Parliament. From this perspective, the current national curriculum asserts a skills-based approach to teaching writing. However, no research has been conducted until now to evaluate the effectiveness of the didactic materials to support such objectives. In this paper, we use corpus linguistics methods to assess the relationship between the textbook content connected to writing tasks with which primary, secondary and high schools operate and the educational competences they target. For this, we built a pilot textbook corpus, ROTEX, composed of materials available online (i.e. Romanian Language and Communication textbooks approved by the Ministry of Education), including two sets of data for each class level, from grade 0 to grade 12. We created annotation schemes to be able to differentiate between the writing assignment text and the reading texts. For the analysis, both categories are used to extract thematic and linguistic complexity patterns. In this way, we could identify the competences that are actually reinforced at each level. If, for example, the text types that high school students are expected to produce during their studies are descriptions / comparisons of people, objects, situations, activities or events, narratives in a

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fictional/nonfictional context etc. (MEC CNC 2006), our results have pointed out which of these competences prevail, by providing quantitatively supported linguistic evidence.

Keywords: multidimensional school competences; writing tasks; textbook corpus; linguistic assessment; Romanian school.

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ROGER project resulted in the bilingual Romanian English academic writing corpus and an open access dedicated platform. She is the founder and president of the COHDUS research centre (Centre for Corpus Related Digital Approaches to Humanities) which aims at conducting applicative research that uses linguistic data for interdisciplinary studies.



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Constants and Progressive Aspects in the Matter of the Institution of Recidivism in Romanian Criminal Law

Silviu Nicolae PANĂ¹, Ana Maria PANĂ²

Abstract

In the overall criminal phenomenon, recidivism represents its most worrying component because, from a social point of view, it expresses a constant and lasting tendency of some individuals to intentionally harm the social values protected by the law. On the other hand, from a legal point of view, the causes that generate recidivism are all the more profoundly antisocial as they denote the criminal's contempt for criminal rules and sanctions. This situation, unfortunately, also reflects a certain inability of the state criminal policy - as the sanctioning and crime prevention regime is designed at a certain moment - to produce the intended effects. We note that the New Penal Code, although it brings changes to the institution of recidivism by comparison with the previous legislation, still maintains, in terms of the characteristics of recidivism, a series of constants: recidivism in Romanian criminal law can be characterized as temporary (depending, as far as concerns its existence or non-existence, from the passage of time between the moments when the two crimes are committed), general (taking place regardless of the type of acts committed before or after the first conviction), with a single effect (its effects are the same, being of no importance how many times the state of recidivism would be repeated), with a diversified sanctioning regime (assuming different rules for the application of punishments, depending on the type of recidivism considered).

Keywords: temporary recidivism, general recidivism, recidivism with a single effect, recidivism with a diversified sanctioning regime.

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Biodata

Nicolae Silviu PANĂ has a bachelor's degree from the University of Bucharest, Faculty of Law, a master's degree from Nicolae Titulescu University, with a specialization in Business Law, and is a lawyer in the Dambovita Bar.

Ana Maria PANĂ is a graduate of the Faculty of Law of the University of Bucharest, and is currently studying for a master's degree in "business law" at the Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences, Valahia University of Targoviste, Romania. She is the co-author of a monograph on the duration of the criminal proceedings, currently in printing at Lumen Publishing House, as well as of several scientific articles in the field of law.

Restorative Justice

Carmen - Silvia PARASCHIV¹

Abstract

Restorative justice is, as is well known in the legal space, that way of resolving disputes that allows the "act of justice" to be carried out through a participative method of conflict resolution. In the different legal systems, various methods of discussions are mentioned, therefore, when minors also participated in the commission of anti-social acts, these discussions present certain particularities. Discussions take place in the presence of family members, legal guardians, or persons authorized by law.

Keywords: Justice, Restorative, retributive, dispute resolution, alternative method, overcoming trauma.

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Depression and its Short-Term Treatments

Ruxandra – Victoria PARASCHIV¹

Abstract

Depression has been recognized as a disorder since the beginning of history: the Ebers Papyrus from Ancient Egypt (1550 AD), one of the oldest medical documents in the world, proves it; In this papyrus, a "disorder" of severe desolation (despondency) is described, equivalent to the modern definition of depression.

In addition to the references to depression that we find in literature, we also notice that many philosophers, writers, politicians, actors, writers or scientists have suffered from episodes of depression throughout their lives.

Knowing and diagnosing ailments cannot be an end in itself. History shows that medicine has its origin not in physiological speculations or in certain theoretical knowledge, but in the instinct of preservation of the individual and in the tendency to help each other in cases of accidents or diseases, a tendency originating in social life.

So "to cure or at least to relieve suffering" has always been the goal of medical practices.

Depression is a mental condition characterized by persistent or recurrent episodes of sadness and pathological melancholy. These episodes last more than a few weeks and have a negative impact on the individual's social, professional, family and intimate life.

Depression is characterized as an experience of deep suffering and sadness. This condition affects the patient's appetite, sleep and views of the world in general. Depression is more than a momentary bad mood, more than a malaise that can be overcome by the will to live. People suffering from depression simply cannot face the situation, get over the bad and feel good.

Keywords: Depression, treatment, depressive episode, short-term therapies, cognitive-behavioral psycho-therapies.

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Digitization of Higher Education Institutions - between Necessity and Challenge

Ion Florin POPA¹

Abstract

The rapid digitization of the last decade transformed many aspects of our work and everyday life. Driven by innovation and technological changes, digital transformation is reshaping society, the labor market, and the future of work. Employers are facing difficulties in recruiting highly skilled workers in many sectors of the economy, including the digital sector. Too few adults are upgrading their skills or retraining to fill those vacancies, often because training is not available at the right time and in the right place.

In this context, Romania's *National Plan for Recovery and Resilience (NRRP)* has created an opportunity for at least 60 higher education institutions to obtain funding for digitization. This was done through a funding call under *Component C15: Education, Reform 5: Adoption of the legislative framework for digitization of education, Investment 16: Digitisation of universities and their preparation for digital professions* - with funding allocated for the call of €234 million excluding VAT. At the end of the call (June 2022), 62 higher education institutions were admitted for funding, with contracts signed and project implementation started in September 2022.

Why Necessity? Developments in recent years related to the needs of the labor market - in particular the trend towards digitization of most economic activities, disruptions, and constraints created by the Covid-19 pandemic - have led to the identification of ways out of problems, positioned higher education institutions in order to find solutions, to adapt to new requirements, which has inevitably led to the need to create an appropriate digital infrastructure, to the need to upgrade human resources with the view to make optimal use of the infrastructure.

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Why *Challenge*? The relatively fast schedule of this competition required the empowerment of the whole higher education institutions to identify its macro-needs - e.g. digitization of the mechanisms for school management, identification and adoption of optimal solutions for connectivity, transfer of information, access to information for students and staff, and finally to optimize the funding decision in order to fit within the allocated budget.

Framing Modern Architecture in Interwar Romania

Valentin POPESCU¹

Abstract

In X-ray Architecture, Beatriz Colomina does a psychoanalysis of the image of the TB patient but also of other diseases (including mental) and of the mental associations induced by them, associations and representations that influenced modern architecture. If such hygienic concerns influenced the production, affirmation and supremacy of the Modern Movement in the Western world, in Romania it was more about the dissemination and adaptation of Western ideas to another urban fabric and other traditions.

Apart from the sanatorium perspective, another important metaphor used for the theoretical definition and affirmation of modern architecture in Romania was the metaphor of the machine (to be lived in but not only).

We can talk about the impact of these two metaphors that frame the discourse and creation of architects from interwar Bucharest and Romania.

Keywords: Romania; modern architecture; sanatorium; tuberculosis; machine metaphor.

Biodata

I have been working for 19 years as librarian in the Ion Mincu University of Architecture and Urban Planning in Bucharest. I have published some articles in the *Caietele muzeului* magazine of its museum (exhibition center). I have researched the history of the Bucharest School of Architecture and its library. My doctoral thesis is devoted to the modern architecture of Bucharest and its conflict with traditional, new romanian style architecture and Beaux-Arts architecture. This conflict was mediated by media discourse, social representations and hybrid forms of architecture.

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The Importance of Interactive Teaching Methods in the Development of Communication and Interpersonal Skills as Sources of Self-Knowledge in Primary School Pupils

Adela POPESCU¹

Abstract

A modern education, well designed, allows the initiative, spontaneity and creativity of children, but also their direction, the role of the teacher acquires new values, going beyond the traditional view that was a provider of information. In the organisation of child-centred education, the teacher becomes a co-participant with the pupil in the activities, a shaper of the pupil's personality, a moderator of a social environment.

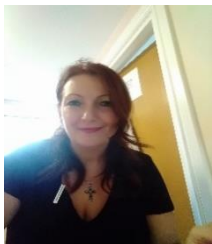
The use of interactive teaching-learning methods in teaching contributes to improving the quality of the instructional-educational process, having an active-participative character and a real active-formative value on the pupil's personality. The formative-educational values that recommend these interactive methods as successful practices for both learning and assessment are the following: it stimulates the active involvement of pupils in the task, making them more aware of the responsibility they are assuming and it exercises the capacity to analyse and make appropriate decisions at the right time. Stimulating the initiative of all the pupils involved in the task, it ensures a better application of knowledge by giving them the prospect of practising skills and abilities in various contexts and situations, ensures better conceptual clarification and easy integration of assimilated knowledge into the notional system, thus becoming operational. Some of them such as the portfolio provides an overview of the pupil's work over a long period of time, ensures an interactive approach to the teaching-learning-assessment process,

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adapted to the needs of individualisation of the work tasks for each pupil, enhancing and stimulating their creative potential and originality.

Keywords: interactive teaching methods, development, skills, communication, interpersonal.

Biodata



Adela POPESCU - I am a primary school teacher at the National College „Mihai Eminescu” in Petrosani and a PhD student at the State Pedagogical University „Ion Creangă” in Chisinău. I am constantly improving my knowledge in the field of teaching, of pedagogy and psychology. Between 01.11.2021 - 01.11.2022 I have participated and published articles in many national and international scientific events and journals, organized by State Pedagogical University "Ion Creangă", Chisinău, The Western University Timișoara, by CCD Neamț Romania, University of Tiraspol, Chisinău. I have published articles in conference volumes and in peer-reviewed journals in România, Moldova and Canada.

Education Strategies for the Development of Ecotourism in Maramureș

Otilia CRĂCIUN (RADU)¹

Abstract

After the Covid-19 pandemic, a lot has changed. People have become more responsible for the environment, but the hunger to visit and see places, traditions has increased. Ecotourism, the only type of sustainable and sustainable tourism, is still growing and its development requires a major investment in educating the staff involved, tourists, schoolchildren and teachers of all types and levels of education. It is known that the first educators of a child are the parents, so the first people we have to pique their interest are the parents, then children, teachers, colleagues at work.

Romania has areas that lend themselves to ecotourism such as the Apuseni Mountains, Maramureșul, Bucovina, the Danube Delta, but the level of knowledge of the principles of ecotourism by those who can offer these services and by tourists based on observations made between June 2021 and June 2022, is quite low.

In this article we present using the observation method, the results obtained during the year, studying the behavior of tourists and employees from tourism in Maramures, taking into account the principles of ecotourism and establishing a strategy to attract the population (employees and tourists) to ecotourism, a strategy based on education.

Keywords: M21, O44, Q26 O32, R11.

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Opportunities and Threats that Have Influenced the Management of League 1 Clubs in the Last 4 Years

Narcis RĂDUCAN¹

Abstract

Our this paper is an part of an extensive research that analyzes the opportunities, but also the threats encountered in the management of League 1 clubs for the last 4 years. We present in this paper the analysis of the last years, which, influenced by external factors, generates 3 totally different situations for implementing the management in the Liga 1' clubs. We find that in 2019 we encountered a trend of expansion and even an excessive consumption. The critical pandemic period of the 2020-2021 followed, where the watchword was "survival". And the current season means assumed development, the return to the origins (local values developed and capitalized) and the attraction of the public in these projects. We will argue that, during the critical period, each of the 8 monitored clubs relied on a saving element. The general context of European football also creates an important opportunity by building or modernizing the 5 stadiums that Liga 1' clubs benefit. We have a list of 10 teams out of 16 that directly benefit of investments in stadiums. In terms of threats, it is interesting that they are as unstable as the strengths, when we refer to an extremely dependence on local governments and political changes every 4 years. Also, the interference of the local political leaders influences the quality of the decisions, due to the lack of expertise in the field. Due to the military conflict in Ukraine and the imminent outbreak of the global economic crisis, sports management will go through another challenge, the fight against recession, for at least two years.

Keywords: football management, stadiums, european football, youth football academy.

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Biodata



Narcis RĂDUCAN - I tried to go through all its complexity, the football phenomenon; I played international football in all its stages and then embraced sports management. Educationally, I graduated from the sports faculty, the master's degree and I hope this year the doctorate in sports management. I also hold a UEFA Coaching License A. I worked at 8 Romanian League 1 clubs, as sports director or executive president. 6 of them are former champions. I am a member of ECA (Union of clubs that play in UEFA interclub competitions). I have my own junior academy that also bears my name and in parallel, I have been a TV sports analyst for 10 years, at the owner of the TV rights in Romania and the Top 5 championships broadcast in our country.

Public Education versus Private Education, a Real Challenge for Parents

Victorita, RADULESCU¹

Abstract

Recently, more and more parents are tempted to believe that private education ensures a "better" development of children, starting with kindergarten and continuing with secondary and high school education. They tend to believe that the financial effort regarding the children's education also ensures an additional knowledge base that will prepare them for a further development more suitable for a faster or more comfortable placement in other EU countries labor market. The paper aims to concretely analyze the advantages and disadvantages by direct comparison of 2 kindergartens, 2 secondary schools and 3 high schools in Bucharest. In all cases, one is from the public system and one in the private one, with the exception of high schools where two are from the private system, with totally different orientations and different perceptions regarding the education of young students. If at the kindergarten level the differences are not practically significant, starting with middle school and continuing with high school, they separate, but often to the detriment of young teenagers. Some observations perceived through direct discussions with students and parents are mentioned. Each educational system has advantages and disadvantages, emphasized throughout the paper and in the conclusions and final observations.

Keywords: Control education, Knowledge transfer, Learning systems in public education, Private education, Open educational resources.

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Ecology Education of Young People by Funded Programs, New Challenge for Local Communities

Victorita RADULESCU¹

Abstract

The problems recently arisen considering climate change and environmental issues have attracted the attention of young people who decide to be involved in various dedicated projects and programs. They are part of different organizations that hold dialogues with local authorities when it come the future of their community. They are the ones who were perhaps the most deeply affected by the health crisis and its economic effects and, at the same time, were exposed to a generalized atmosphere of economic and environmental uncertainty. Their future depends largely on the political measures taken now. They are concerned about global warming, the protection of biodiversity and act actively when they are listened to. Young people have often been left out of the organizations that make decisions and influence their future. The paper presents such a program aimed at young people between 15-24 years of age, which offers an opportunity for these teenagers to assume responsibilities, proposing actions that contribute to the ecological recovery of different regions from the Mures, Galati, Prahova, Dolj, Gorj, and Hunedoara Counties. By allocating grants in the amount of 10,000 Euros, for each project, they can contribute to the promotion of the ecological transition in these affected regions, being a call for actions involving young people, developed at the local level. The geographical scope of such actions covering these territorial regions with ecological and territorial development problems, exposed to the social and economic impact of the transition with low carbon emissions, clearly shows the commitment to redefine regional funding priorities to mitigate socio-economic disparities. The paper presents some objectives of two projects and the solutions proposed by young people to solve them. Although with

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relatively small funds compared to local budgets, they can effectively contribute to the development of their community. Finally, some conclusions and remarks associated with these projects and activities are mentioned.

Keywords: Ecology, Ecosystems, Educational programs, Financed projects, Open educational resources, Young people involvement.

Public or Private Education, which is More Adapted for Gifted Children

Victorita RADULESCU¹

Abstract

Recently, we hear more and more often on television or in the written press about the results obtained by Romanian children in different international school competitions. We are happy and as proud of their results, obtained in informatics, mathematics, physics, English, astronomy and even geography or history. If we analyze the schools or high schools from which these gifted students come, often things change and many question marks appear regarding the education system which one is more prepared, the private or the public one. Many times the gifted students who come from the public system, besides their qualities, the obtained results are consequences of some special teachers, dedicated and involved in taught subject. They organize scientific school classes, where children are guided and additionally trained. Other children go outside of school to different applications at the Children's Palace (where there is one) or follow special school performance courses, physically or online. Children who come from the private system are directed from an early age depending on their individual qualities, towards certain subjects that they study intensively, to the detriment of others belonging to general culture. Benefits? Disadvantages? How is it better? How is it more efficient? The paper analyzes the case of children who have obtained international school awards in the last 3 years, in four different specialties, both from general and from high school. An assessment is made regarding their preparation, how the public system responds to the requirements of these gifted students and how prepared it is at the national level. The private system is also analyzed, as far as it can be adapted in the training of young people with general culture. Many times children at a young age do not know exactly what they would like to do as a profession, later in life. Do not the environment and the school radically influence them? Some conclusions and references that can improve the educational system

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of gifted children, necessary to combine both aspects, are presented at the end of the paper.

Keywords: Gifted children education, Knowledge transfer, Learning systems, Modern trends in education, Open educational resources.

Infective Endocarditis: an Underestimated Disease

Irini RAPUSHI¹

Abstract

Infective endocarditis is a disease with morbidity and mortality that still continues at high levels. After all, infective endocarditis is a microbial infection of the heart valves (native or prosthetic) of Mural Endocarditis, Septal Defects, or Chordae Tendineae, which leads to tissue destruction and the formation of vegetation. Vegetation is built by a collection of platelets, fibrin, microorganisms, and inflammatory cells. This is also the main characteristic lesion of infective endocarditis. The following data were obtained in our study near the infectious diseases service over a six-month period with a total of ten patients. For which the respective tables and graphs were prepared. In our study, it was found that the highest percentage of infective endocarditis is in men. The most affected age group is 31 to 40 years old. There is nothing specific found about professions or geographic distribution. The risk factors in our study with the highest percentage are intravenous drug abusers. We think that the previous treatment with antibiotics without a doctor's prescription influenced the negative hemoculture responses.

Keywords: Infective endocarditis; age group; mean; risk factor; antibiotic.

Biodata



Irini RAPUSHI works as an assistant lecturer at "Ismail Qemali" University and is a pediatric emergency physician at "Regional Hospital Vlore, Albania". Her qualifications include assisting the health sector in planning and ensuring equal health services for mothers

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and children. She is married, and her husband is her biggest supporter, together with her lovely family (my dad , my mum , my sister, and brother). In her free spare time, she enjoys traveling, walking her four dogs in nature, reading books, and dancing (though I am not always successful at following the rhythm). Her goals are to learn a new language (Spanish and German) and work as a resident doctor in the near future.

Gender Differences in Entrepreneurial Intentions Among Highschoolers in Romania

Alina ROBU¹

Abstract

There is increasing interest in regards to female entrepreneurship, but very few studies have assessed the gender differences at the entrepreneurial intentions level and its subsequent variables in the pre-venture process. The purpose of this study is assessing the gender commonalities and differences of senior highschoolers in Romania (n=147) through the lens of the theory of planned behavior. The results showed that the females observed expressed fewer entrepreneurial intentions, despite no other significant differences in entrepreneurial capacity, attitude towards entrepreneurship or perceived social valuation when compared to their male counterparts. Practical implications for educators are discussed along with the critical role of entrepreneurial education in the case of female students in order to improve the entrepreneurial intentions and exercise their potential.

Keywords: entrepreneurship; entrepreneurial intentions; gender; differences; Romania.

Biodata



Alina ROBU has been working as an independent therapist for more than eight years, obtaining her initial counselling training in integrative therapy and is currently specialized in neurofeedback and hypnosis. From an academic perspective, she is interested in the psychology of entrepreneurs and entrepreneurial education and is finishing her doctoral thesis at the "ION CREANGĂ" State Pedagogical University of Chişinău. While enrolled at a master's degree in clinical psychology from Transilvania University of Braşov, she published "Entrepreneurial

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personality and business success", obtaining first place at the AFCCO
conference.

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A Reassessment of the Meaning of Ignorance from the Perspective of Bounded Rationality

Viorel ROTILĂ¹

Abstract

In approaching this topic we start from the presumption that sometimes we have an ignorant reporting to ignorance. By trying to identify too high cognitive claims, proposing the recognition of the objective limits of knowledge, the approach is made from the bounded rationality perspective. However, we do not propose a reduction of trust in human rationality, but the highlighting on realistic bases of its different types of limits. We analyze the individual and social positions on ignorance in the everyday space, relating them to some scientific perspectives on knowledge. We propose an understanding of individual ignorance in particular as the absence of necessary or useful knowledge, that is accessible. Given that ignorance is integrated into our cognitive strategies, the reconstruction of ignorance meaning, we emphasize the concept's second meaning. his understanding of ignorance tends to be consistent with its classifications as: unwanted, induced, useful, objective, rational, and the intentional production of ignorance. Limiting rationality to the proper information processing highlights the difference between rationality and ignorance. We highlight the paradoxical effect of the knowledge increase: it tends to cause an increase in the complexity of the world, which generates an increase in unpredictability, therefore in ignorance. Education is also sometimes included in the area of paradoxical interventions through ideological contents that cause cognitive closures. Although the elimination of ignorance seems to be one of the goals of critical thinking, the situation is different in the case of objective, rational and useful ignorance.

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Keywords: Ignorance, induced ignorance, useful ignorance, rational ignorance, critical thinking.

Biodata



Viorel ROTILĂ - I work currently as Professor PhD, „Dunărea de Jos” University Galati, and as Director of „Solidarity” Research and Social Development Center. I have a BA in Philosophy from „Dunărea de Jos” University Galati (Romania), another BA in Juridical Science from University “Danubius” from Galati (Romania), and a PhD in Philosophy from the “Al. I. Cuza” University in Iasi (Romania). My areas of interest include: critical thinking, mind philosophy, social philosophy, postmodernism, law philosophy, work sociology, medical sociology, labour law, human resources and migration. I published 7 books and 24 articles in Philosophy, 15 study in Sociology and more than 10 articles in Sociology and work legislation.

Increasing School Performance in Theoretical Sports Training Classes by Applying Student Activation Strategies

**Cristian Mihail RUS¹, Liliana Elisabeta RADU²,
Ileana Monica POPOVICI³**

Abstract

Today 'society is going through a process of real transformations regarding values, principles and attitude towards life and its quality. By default, to adapt in such a context, individuals need creativity, cooperation, collaboration and personal initiative. The school represents a basic pillar in building effective people, capable of understanding that they must be at the center of the learning process, in an active-creative partnership with the teaching staff.

Didactic strategies based on collaborative learning are flexible, dynamic and open. They successfully contribute to quality assurance in education, stimulate learning activism, built interdependent links between group members, encourage mutual learning, all of which ultimately lead to achieving school performance and the development of students' personality (Tiron and Stanciu, 2019).

Taking into account the main didactic function of each method, C. L. Oprea (2006, p. 182) proposes a classification of interactive group methods and techniques, which includes the Jigsaw Method and the Pyramid Method, which we used in the research.

The Jigsaw technique was developed and named in 1971 at the University of Texas, Austin, by Elliot Aronson as a way for students in recently desegregated schools in Austin to interact in the classroom in a way that would reduce suspicion and distrust. Aronson has since

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written widely on the jigsaw technique, focusing on the benefits of jigsaw for reducing hateful behavior and increasing cooperation in the classroom. (<https://www.socialpsychology.org/>)

Keywords: interactive strategies, school performance, small groups, cooperation, critical thinking.

Biodata



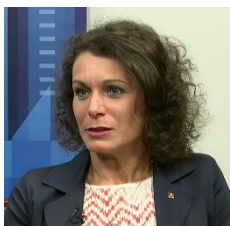
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Among her areas of interest, it is worth noting athletics, body posture, quality of life and physical activity, Olympic education, etc.



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She obtained a scholarships by Erasmus Plus, Higher Education Staff Mobility for Teaching in Turkey 2011, in Germany 2013 and in Portugal 2017. Author and co-author of ten books and 35 articles published in scientific volumes and journals indexed in international databases, focused on her areas of interest: handball, sports psychology, early education, pedagogy of primary school, educational policy in sports.

Teachers' Implementation of Project-Based Learning in Secondary Schools of Catbalogan City Division, Philippines

Rosybelles SABLAD¹

Abstract

This study examined secondary teachers' implementation of Project-Based Learning (PBL) as a method used in secondary schools of the Department of Education Catbalogan City Division, Philippines. The study also ascertained how teachers assess the students' outputs in a PBL model and identified the teachers' feedback mechanisms toward students' outputs. Employing a semi-structured in-depth interview and a focus group discussion among 20 purposively selected teacher participants and utilizing a thematic analysis approach, results revealed that teachers implemented PBL in three parts. Part 1, secondary teachers handling different courses meet in a venue for a conference to discuss and deliberate PBL quarterly requirements and to create common guidelines for the students. Part 2, the announcement by the class adviser of the PBL quarterly requirement and explanation of the guidelines to students. Part 3, assessing PBL quarterly outputs during Portfolio Day. Community-based projects were also a significant consideration in their implementation of PBL. Furthermore, findings showed that teachers separately assessed students' PBL outputs by using contextualized rubrics and by grading them as a group. Consequently, these outputs were rated and given feedback by the teachers as students presented their PBL outputs during an oral presentation. Inputs from the study would help other secondary teachers decide what and how to give PBL quarterly projects to their students. The author recommended that all schools of the Department of Education, Philippines would craft policies to institutionalize the utilization of the PBL method across all secondary and elementary levels.

Keywords: Project-based Learning (PBL), teaching method, thematic, institutionalize.

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Informed Consent - as a Protective Tool of the Right to Autonomy and Dignity of Human Subjects Participating in Biomedical Research, in the Context of the International Law of Human Rights

Antonio SANDU¹

Abstract

Informed consent is an instrument aimed at protecting the right to autonomy and dignity of human subjects participating in biomedical research. In this article, a series of forms of consent are presented, which together with informed consent, ensure the observance of these rights in accordance with the international law of human rights: delegated consent, broad consent and consent assent (in the case of minors). A series of normative acts issued by the United Nations, applicable at a global level, or as part of the normative system of the Council of Europe and of the European Union, applicable at an European level, are analyzed, as well as their reflection in the normative acts enforced, at a national level, in Romania.

Keywords: informed consent, research on human subjects, dignity, autonomy.

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Study Regarding the Manifestation of the Explosive Force to athletes who practice gymnastics Aged 8 Years Old

Mihai-Adrian SAVA¹, Tatiana DOBRESCU²,
Ana-Maria VULPE³

Abstract

The importance of explosive strength in gymnastics emerges from the execution of each element. One of the essential aspects of gymnastics is the correct execution of the elements, thus enhancing the psychomotor skills. By doing this research we wanted to evaluate the energetical and control parameters of the group studied and to offer solutions coaches to make their work more efficient. The methods we used in this research are: study of bibliographic material, observation and experiment, statistical and mathematical methods. The testing phase was done applying the Miron Georgescu Test. The subjects of the research are a number of 13 students from SCM Bacau, they are 8 years old and practice artistic gymnastics as a performance sport. The study supports coaches to better know the level of future athletes. Following the calculations made regarding the energy parameters, most of the subjects obtained values located in the range (-1; 1), which indicates an imbalance in the training of the athletes in the target group, in the sense of a lack of strength. The results show all 13 subjects of the experimental group have greater values of the coefficient of the energetic variability, which means that this students do not have a good control in finalizing the movements at high speed.

Keywords: gymnastics, vertical jumps, energetic parameters.

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Acknowledgement

The research was conducted at the PERFORMED Research Center within „Vasile Alecsandri” University in Bacau, Romania.

Intelligent Land Use in the Perspective of Innovative Landscape

Răzvan SĂVAN¹, Cerasella CRĂCIUN²

Abstract

An intelligent managed territory is a territorial area where, through specific and effectively applied urban-territorial policies, competitiveness and attractiveness are increased and where special attention is paid to social cohesion, as an integrated process in the definition of an intelligent territory, through the transmission of information and correlated data, between the urban actors involved in the process. Through accessibility to amenities of local interest, freedom of movement through easy mobility, together with the intelligent use of the natural, historical-architectural and urban environment, the city improves the quality of its landscape and enhances the quality of life of its citizens. The name "smart city" is assigned to administrative-territorial units that act actively, sustainably and resiliently, to improve the quality of life for their citizens, and where an intelligent planned territory is identified by valences that fall into three main parameters that define the phrase "smart": sustainable, inclusive and rational. The development of an intelligent territory is strengthened by drawing up a system of territorial networks or clusters through urban actors who play an active role, as well as by developing integrated landscape planning strategies (quasi-/semi-natural, anthropogenic and cultural), through the development and implementation of projects, programs and processes, used with the aim of creating competitiveness at the regional level, in terms of local endowments and offers. Also, an important factor is attention to the territorial landscape treated as a highly complex and integrated

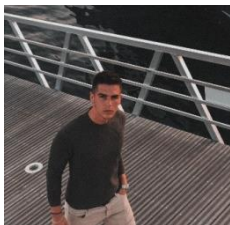
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whole. A "smart landscape" is a territory/area/place where attention is not only focused on the conservation of existing values and potential, but is based on the promotion and support of the improvement of processes regarding the integrated management of the landscape in all its components, but also at different scales of approach (macro-, mezzo- and detail), including focusing on strategies, waste management, reducing greenhouse gases by limiting private motorized transport, etc. Urban and territorial redevelopment and revitalization through the intelligent use of land must represent a possible model aimed at increasing the quality of life by promoting green circular economies, restoring disused and/or contaminated sites, using interstitial spaces as a major potential of the landscape, with the aim of (re)create a smart territory/city. Rather, the intelligent land use of a locality represents a series of integrated processes that work simultaneously to support the introduction of innovative technologies for the benefit of that community. The Internet of Things (IoT) allows the introduction of digitization in the physical environment, with the aim of providing an increased quality of the urban and territorial space, but also of the life of the citizens who use the respective socio-economic-urban area.

Keywords: smart land use, urban environment, smart city, innovative landscape, community, resilience.

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Răzvan SĂVAN is a PhD student in urban planning, with the doctoral research topic "Intelligent Land Use". He graduated "*Urban Design and Planning*" Section, Faculty of Urbanism, "*Ion Mincu*" University of Architecture and Urbanism Bucharest and the "*Landscape and Territory*" Master Program. The reason for choosing the topic and the method of

approaching the subject is due to the academic training and the current involvement in projects with a related topic to the proposed subject. The main reason resulted from the desire to know the process of an urban land usage, the public system and to explore different and challenging urban planning scenarios in different contexts



Professor architect **Cerasella CRĂCIUN** has a PhD in urban planning, is the coordinator of the „Landscape Planning" Bachelor and the „Landscape and Territory" Master of the Faculty of Urbanism, in "Ion Mincu" University of Architecture and Urbanism, Bucharest. Her themes of interest in research are: protection and restoration of natural heritage, sustainability and landscape planning, quasi-natural, anthropic and cultural landscape, urban metabolism, transdisciplinary/cross-disciplinary / creative / meta-heuristics research methods, therapeutic garden and psychology of architectural and urban spaces, sacred geometry and geography, unconventional art in the landscape, urban scenography and publication.

Acknowledgement

I have been able to make this research program with the support and active cooperation of concerned bodies and authorities and several persons. I would like to express deep feelings of gratitude to my teacher and thesis supervisor, prof. dr. arh. habil. urb. Cerasella CRĂCIUN Universitatea de Arhitectură și Urbanism "Ion Mincu" București for her valuable guidance at different stages of this research program. It would have been quite impossible to carry on the research work and make it without her able guidance and sympathetic encouragement. Her affection for me is fondly remembered.

My thanks are due to all employees in Arad's city hall, my current place of work who furnished all the relevant information and data for the study without which this research could not have been possible. I express my gratitude to all those employees whose significant co-operation was critical for me in compiling the sampling frame from the city hall's data base.

Listening in Primary School

Liliana SCÎNTEI¹

Abstract

Basic competence of communication, oral reception is of significant importance in society due to the traditional function of the medium of learning. Not knowing how to listen is an obstacle to personal development and harmonious interpersonal relationships, but also an obstacle that influences the formation of other general communication skills.

There is a tendency to consider listening a "role", an innate aptitude, or a skill already formed at the beginning of schooling. Research in recent decades, the establishment of the ILA (International Listening Association) in 1979, and the publication of the International Journal of Listening have led to a redefinition of listening as a researched, taught, and operationalized process in pedagogical practice. M. Imhof analyzes the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the listening tasks in the school curriculum of children in German primary and secondary education (5th grade). The results obtained indicate an average listening time of 27 minutes out of 45 minutes, the duration of one hour of class in primary education, which represents 60% of teaching time. In terms of listening sources, they are: the teacher (53% of the listening time, ie 14.3 minutes), other colleagues (41%, ie 11.1 minutes) and the media sources (6%, ie 1.6 minutes).

The curricular documents regarding the communication discipline in Romanian / Romanian language and literature are organized on communication fields (oral and written) and fundamental abilities (receiving and producing text), making compatible the study of Romanian language with that of foreign languages within the same curricular area. Textbooks and teaching aids reflect this organization less, emphasizing the reception of written text or the production of text, ignoring the role of listening.

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A well-known strategy is DLTA (Directed listening and thinking activity). The activity based on listening and guided thinking was developed by R. Stauffer in 1980. It is used in small classes before students become independent readers. The role of this strategy is to develop children's vocabulary and to promote comprehension of the text using listening. The activity is built on three important moments: pre-listening, listening and post-listening.

Digital tools that can contribute to the formation of the competence to receive the oral message: Audacity, BookCreator, Edpuzzle.

Keywords: Listening, primary school, Romanian language and literature, strategy, digital tools.

Biodata



Liliana SCÎNTEI is a graduate of C. Negri Pedagogical High School, Galati, class 1985-1989. He attended undergraduate courses at the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences in Bucharest and master courses in the Economic Management of School Units. He is currently a doctoral student at the Ion Creangă State Pedagogical University in Chisinau. He is a teacher, trainer, expert in educational management, pedagogical practice mentor.

The Importance of the Training Profile of the Graduate with Intellectual Disabilities and Adaptation to an Appropriate Occupational Profile

Loredana Elena SECRIERIU¹

Abstract

The training profile of the graduate of different study levels represents a regulatory component of the National Curriculum. It describes the expectations expressed towards students at the end of primary education, compulsory education and pre-university education, by referring to the requirements expressed in the National Education Law, in other educational policy documents and in specialized studies, the purposes of education, the development characteristics of students. According to the ISE, the training profile of the 8th and 12th grade graduate is structured according to the development of the eight key competencies, as a structured set of knowledge, skills and attitudes, which ensure the personalization of learning and the solving of new problems.

The occupational profile represents a synthetic description of the content of an occupation and the main requirements (of a mental, physical, educational nature, etc.) necessary for its exercise. The development of the occupational profile is based on the skills required at the respective workplace and the achievement criteria (with reference to the occupational standard).

Can we train the employability skills of a graduate with intellectual disabilities integrated into mainstream education whose curricular approach has been adapted and customized to his needs? Does simple adaptation of knowledge favor the professional integration of graduates with intellectual disabilities?

After completing their school years, young people with intellectual disabilities will need to be integrated professionally, provided they are

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supported and have access to the basic information needed to go through this process.

Keywords: training profile, occupational profile, learning skills, key competences, intellectual disability.

Biodata



Loredana Elena SECRIERIU - Psychopedagogical teacher and principal of the Special Professional School "Sfântul Stelian" Botoșani, PhD student in the field of Educational Sciences, as a research topic "The socio-professional integration of graduates with intellectual disabilities from preuniversity education" under the guidance of the lady of the professor PhD Ecaterina Vrăsmaș. I am active member of the Center for Research and Promotion of Equity in Education within the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences at the University of Bucharest.

Rheumatoid Arthritis, One of the Main Health Problems of Healthcare Workers during their Work

Glodiana SINANAJ¹

Abstract

Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic inflammatory disorder that can affect more than just joints. In some people, the condition can damage a wide variety of body systems, including the skin, eyes, lungs, heart, and blood vessels. The purpose of this review study is to provide an overview of the inclusion of effective techniques in the management of rheumatoid arthritis as an essential practice in the quality of life of health workers. This is a literature review that includes research conducted in Google Scholar, PubMed, and Medline databases. Respecting the inclusion criteria, 17 articles were reviewed. The findings show that in the current work, we provide a comprehensive framework for the management of RA, using existing data from the relevant literature and emphasizing the importance of early and accurate diagnosis in conjunction with personalized treatment in order to achieve good outcomes for patients with RA. This study recommends future research perspectives in the treatment of RA that may lead to lower financial costs and increased efficiency and patient safety. The results of the conducted studies facilitated the understanding of the pathophysiological mechanisms and developed new therapeutic approaches, which made RA a manageable pathology. However, many RA patients continue to not respond to current medications. There is still insufficient data to achieve complete control of the disease, highlighting the need for new drug development and a greater focus on personalized medicine.

Keywords: Rheumatoid arthritis; the main problem; health care workers; work.

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Glodiana SINANAJ, was born on 07.12.1978. She is currently a Lecturer at the Faculty of Health at the Scientific Research Center of Public Health since 2008. In the years 2004-2005 she successfully completed the Postgraduate Specialization for "Nursing in Public Health", and in the years 2011-2013 she completed the "Master of Science in Nursing Sciences". In 2021 she defended his doctorate in Nursing Sciences at the Faculty of Medical Sciences, Medical University of Tirana.

Graduate Doctor - Doctor Degree. She has published quite a few articles. The research interest is Health Care; Chronic disease management, nursing education and dermatological health care.

The Values Adopted by Parents for the Effective Education of Children

Andreea ȘIȚOIU¹, Georgeta PÂNIȘOARĂ²

Abstract

This study contributes to determining the relationship between the human values by which today's parents are guided and the level of parental competence demonstrated by them. At the same time, the link between the number of children of the parent and the empathy shown by him, respectively the ability to ensure an effective education, is analyzed. The human values measured in the study are hedonism, self-guidance and goodwill. In total, the answers collected from 610 respondents who fulfill the status of parents (87% of the female gender and 13% of the male gender) with ages from under 20 years (1%) to over 50 years (19%) were analyzed.

The results indicate that as parents manage to find a balance between their own pleasures and the satisfaction of the children's needs, the level of parental competence increases as a result of the well-being felt by the parent ($r = 0.19$, $p < .001$). Parents who manage to approach everyday problems creatively, creativity being a central element of the human value of self-guidance, demonstrated a higher level of parental competence ($r = 0.17$, $p < .001$), while honesty as a sub-value of human value goodwill was also associated with parental competence ($r = 0.18$, $p < .001$). At the same time, the results indicate that the level of empathy of the parent does not increase progressively with the number of his children, and parental skills can be proven independently of the number of children of the parent.

Keywords: Human values; hedonism; self-guidance; benevolence; empathy.

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Georgeta PÂNIȘOARĂ is professor doctor in the Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Bucharest. Her specialized disciplines are: educational psychology, motivation psychology, human resource management, emotional development, verbal and nonverbal communication. Along with teaching these disciplines, he also contributed to the development of specialized literature specific to these fields. She has participated at numerous international and national conferences, supports workshops, webinars and training programs in the field of parenting. She is the author of educational games (Challenging emotions, 2017, Personality Game, 2018, Festina Lente, 2019, I give first aid, 2021). She is concerned with research in the following areas: organizational psychology and child development.

Effects of Physical Exercise on Mental Health

Andreea SOROCEANU¹, Gabriela Elena CHELE²

Abstract

Exercise is beneficial to both physical and mental health. The aim of this presentation is to determine whether there are specific exercise routines that have proven to alleviate different mental health disorders like anxiety, depression or cognitive decline.

This presentation is a short literature review gathering results from clinical and randomized controlled trials conducted over the past three years on the impact of physical exercise on mental health.

Studies indicate that exercise improves anxiety, whereas individuals who are not physically active have higher levels of anxiety. Exercising on a regular basis can prevent and also treat mild depression. Moreover, cognitive function and mood was improved in the elderly population with cognitive impairment and dementia.

A randomized controlled trial studied the effects of mindfulness meditation and physical aerobic exercise for up to 30 minutes daily during the five working days. Another trial compared high intensity interval training with low intensity training in patients with generalized anxiety disorder. A study conducted on inpatients diagnosed with major depressive disorder showed that adding aerobic and stretching exercise to the standardized treatment of care had large antidepressant effects compared to the control group. One other randomized trial investigated the effects of three sessions of Pilates a week for 8 weeks on elderly women.

Aerobic exercise is the most studied form of physical activity and even 45 minutes twice a week can prove beneficial to mental health and any type of physical activity is better for the mental wellbeing than leading a sedentary lifestyle.

Keywords: Exercise; mental; health; anxiety; depression.

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Ethics of School Management for Neurodivergent Students

Nicoleta Simona STAN¹, Ioana-Raluca GOLDBACH²

Abstract

Divergent thinking is an essential skill for identifying solutions - an invaluable ability for the Industry 4.0. Between the ability to generate ideas and the challenge created by the conflicts triggered, between the developers of opposing ideas, the actual society means the transition from "old" to "new", from "irrelevant" to "relevant". In the school environment, divergent thinking takes the manager out of his comfort zone and confronts him with new, increasingly sophisticated challenges. Are neurodivergent children a real challenge for the school manager? It remains to see... The Romanian education system must offer an education adequate to the needs, abilities and potential of all children, both those with convergent thinking and equally those whose divergent thinking - becomes a factor in school dropout. Without the "special" need for educational conditions or measures, however, neurodivergent need mentors capable of understanding their vision and the way they relate to the world. Because wasting talents and professional potential would become a waste of resources – the "Brain Drain"... Ethical and effective management can generate a nurturing and positive learning environment as a sustainable and effective solution for real school inclusion vs major risk of school dropout.

Keywords: neurodivergent, ethic management, future skills, sustainability.

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Ioana-Raluca GOLDBACH - I started my research career in 2003 while completing my B.Sc. in Law of Bucharest University and the Faculty of Economics Valahia University of Targoviste. I am Ph. D. in Management field in 2012. I wrote articles and books in the Organizational Culture and Management field. During the master study program in Management and Public Administration within Valahia University of Targoviste I found the opportunities in research in more organizations. Starting 2006 year, I followed postgraduate study program in Financial Analysis and Grant Writing at Secunda University of Napoli, Italy where I had the opportunity to work with multidisciplinary groups of international researchers. I was a moderator in various national and international conferences. Member of national and international editorial committees as well as international scientific committees.

Acknowledgement

These studies will be developed and approfondated in the APSE Aquarius, Centre of Studies and Researches for Gifted Education.

The Impact of Management and Leadership on Performance at the Level of the School Organization in Romania

Ionela Petruta STANCA¹

Abstract

The form of management practiced in most schools in Romania is the bureaucratic model. It is based on hierarchical authority, division of labor (teachers teaching different subjects), rules and regulations for students and subordinates, strict control by superiors/teachers, impersonal relationships between teachers and students, between managers and teachers, limitation of personal initiative in solving problems. In this situation, the educational goals of the school risk being subordinated to centralizing formalities and procedures. A basic condition of leadership, influence means respect, knowledge, cooperation and open communication at the level of the organization, combined efforts through motivation, enthusiasm and transformation in the direction of achieving performance. Ideally, all managers should also be leaders, but this happens, unfortunately, quite rarely. Educational leadership activates a set of behavioral rules and values that, through certain relationships, determine the evolution of attitudes and behaviors, as well as the quality of the results obtained. In order to reduce the negative consequences of this way of organization, specialists recommend combining management with leadership and adapting them to the particular situations of the school, so that creativity and personal initiative can be encouraged, the key factors of progress. The variety of leadership models based on interest in people demonstrates that there is no perfect leadership, but a combination of types of influence that highlights the need for managers to simultaneously manifest themselves as leaders of the people they lead. The article undertaken is intended to pertinent and coherent analysis of management and leadership, of the basic concepts that define them, through the prism of reporting to the need to improve performance at the level of the school organization. The purpose of the research is to identify the

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effects of the influence of management and leadership on organizational performance.

Keywords: management; leadership; performance; school organization.

Intervention Program for Improving Reading Comprehension of English Texts by Slovak Learners

Eva STRANOVSKÁ¹, Augustín SOKOL²,
Ivan HARINGA³

Abstract

The paper examines the impact of Intervention Program on reading comprehension of English texts in English language teaching. Furthermore, the paper covers the transdisciplinary relations between education and psychology. The aim of the research is to verify the efficiency of the Intervention Program. We focus on the level of comprehension, as we want to find out whether the variable comprehension shows an increase in understanding after Slovak secondary school learners complete the Intervention Program. Another variable of the research is the type of school. The participants of the research were 3rd-grade secondary school students at the age 17-18. Their English language proficiency was at level B1 (according to CEFR). The research method used was the test of reading comprehension for the English language (Gadušová et al., 2020). After completing the Intervention Program, remarkable statistically significant differences were found in the experimental groups, while the type of secondary school played an important role.

Keywords: reading comprehension, English as a foreign language, teaching, Intervention Program.

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The Role of Health Education in Healthy Eating Habits during the Quarantine from the COVID-19 Pandemic in Albania

Brunilda SUBASHI¹

Abstract

Health education is the strongest tool we have because through it it is possible to build a new positive relationship towards knowledge and food habits and also prevent potential health problems and chronic diseases related to nutrition. The purpose was to evaluate the role of health education through the comparison of healthy eating habits before and after health education. This was a comparative effectiveness study conducted in Albania, primarily in the city of Vlora, between May and July 2020, with the help of AFQPHALS, a survey distributed via social media and completed by 545 adult subjects. The city of Vlora constitutes 55% of the sample; women were 75% of the sample, and aged 30 ± 11.5 years. Regarding the comparison of the studies before and after the education, it turned out that after the health education on healthy nutrition, the percentage of all food groups increased consumption of: 4 meals from 19% to 36%; breakfast every day from 50% to 90%; dinner every day from 43% to 66%; homemade food, 7 or more servings per week from 45% to 56%; 3 servings of fruit per day from 13% to 15%; 2 servings of vegetables per day from 17% to 28%; drink water or liquids 4 or more glasses per day, from 46% to 60%. The consumption of meat, fish, eggs, dairy products, and cereals has also increased. For a short period of time, health education on healthy nutrition has had a positive impact on improving knowledge and food habits in the community.

Keywords: Health education; food habits; quarantine; COVID-19; Albania.

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Reproductive Rights in the Context of Human Rights

Loredana TERECE-VLAD¹

Abstract

Reproductive rights are a broad category of rights that, synthetically speaking, include in their scope both the actual right to reproduction and the right to reproductive health. Over time, the scope of reproductive rights has been broadened by the addition of new rights, a (non-exhaustive) enumeration of which includes, in addition to the listed rights, reproductive rights specific for women and the reproductive rights of the LGBTIQ community. As a legal nature, reproductive rights have been placed by some authors in the sphere of what they call somatic or biological rights of humans, which include the right to die, the right of man to dispose of the organs and tissues of his own body and their transplantation, the rights of sexual minorities, reproductive rights (in vitro fertilization, the right to abortion, the right to sterilization, the right to contraception), the right to change one's gender etc. Other authors include them in the category called sexual and reproductive rights, which includes four other categories of rights: the right to sexual health, sexual rights, the right to reproductive health and reproductive rights.

Keywords: reproductive rights, human rights, sexual rights, the right to reproductive health.

Biodata

Loredana TERECE-VLAD is a doctor of philosophy, following the defense of her doctoral thesis with the title "Transhumanism as neo-humanism. The recontextualization of some myths of modernity", within the Ștefan cel Mare University in Suceava, Romania. She previously graduated from the Faculty of Political and Administrative Sciences of Petre Andrei University in Iași and the Faculty of History and Geography (Philosophy) of Ștefan cel Mare University in Suceava. She is an expert

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in organizational ethics and ethical auditing and has published various scientific works in fields such as bioethics, transhumanism, artificial intelligence, business ethics and organizational sociology. Currently, she is an associate assistant professor at the Ștefan cel Mare University in Suceava and a PhD Student at the Doctoral School of Law from Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania.

Educational Supervision

Elena UNGURU¹

Abstract

Deconstructing the strictly administrative meaning of the idea of supervision, Kadushin (2014) introduces the idea of educational supervision as mutual training of practitioners and support supervision as an instance of ensuring professional support and limiting or eliminating the phenomenon of burn-out. From the perspective of education and educational training, supervision involves the transfer of knowledge, skills and competences from a person who has extensive training to a person undergoing training. The educational function of supervision aims to increase the knowledge, skills and competences of social workers and the internalization by social workers of the organization's values. The specialized literature emphasizes the importance of supervision in the professional training process. In practice, a series of other roles of the supervisor were identified: trainer - facilitating the implementation of theoretical information, mentor - by facilitating the formation of a professional's own style of practice, consultant - by identifying solutions for difficult practical situations, and evaluator - by providing feedback. A particular purpose of supervision, in its educational dimension, is the supervision of student practice, a basic tool in the introduction of future professionals in the organization, by facilitating the integration of theory, methodology with practice and learning skills such as teamwork, work on projects, field work, etc. Educational supervision appears in the sphere of apprenticeship and practice, being a modern takeover of the master-apprentice relationship from the pre-modern period. Educational supervision aims, at the same time, both to control the quality of the activity of the supervised person and to transmit know-how.

Keywords: education; supervision; quality; feedback; know-how.

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Optimizing the Performance in the Competitive Greco-Roman Wrestlers by Streamlining the Methods and Means of Consolidation and Improvement of the Downing Procedures at the Juniors

Florentin VASILESCU¹, Nicoleta LEONTE²,
Ofelia POPESCU³

Abstract

In performance fights, the primary objective, according to which the entire activity is led, is to achieve the best results in a large competition, in the secondary level being the objectives regarding their fun, compensatory or therapeutic character.

In this respect, one of the current concerns in establishing the competition system is centred on competitions for children. Therefore, the specialists turn their attention to engaging in sports competitions of as many children as possible, knowing that they will later represent the basis of secondary selection, and that they will ensure the juniors aspiring to important titles.

The present work aims to bring some contributions regarding the improvement of the downing procedures in the training process by efficient means, conceived after the analysis of the basic mechanism that composes the action, following the video recording of the downing procedures.

The research was carried out within the Greco-Romanian wrestling section of the Sportif School Club No.5 Bucharest, between February 19, 2022 and September 9, 2022. The subjects of the research are junior participants in the National Individual Championships aged

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between 15 and 17 years. Although both groups that were the object of the experiment itself, obtained similar results at the initial testing, at the final testing the experimental group was clearly detached by much better results than the control group, which proves the difference in preparation between the two groups.

Keywords: performance; Greco-Roman wrestlers; downing procedures.

Biodata



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The work experience in the domain is 15 years, in performance sport and education activity.

Scientific research has been undertaken over the years in the field of greco-roman and free style wrestling at the level of performance groups at different ages, through papers and articles published in specialized journals, some of them held at national and international scientific conferences .Competence areas: training wrestling athletes to obtain performance in large-scale at national and international competitions, developing specific training programs to improve performance indices in wrestling



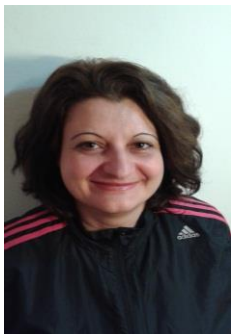
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and the other 9 are in higher education activity.

The relevance and the impact of scientific results has been concluded in articles published in specialties journals and in

proceedings of some national and international scientific conferences.

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



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The work experience in the domain is 22 years of them are in Kinetotherapy and Sport, 22 of them physical therapy in the field of children with disabilities, and the other 10 are in higher education activity.

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

Competence areas: human motricity, physical education and sport – theory and methodology, didactics of physical education and sport, kinetotherapy, physical therapy of children with disabilities, the management of physical education and sport, management educational.

Acknowledgement

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Study on Functional Breathing in People with Mild Post Covid-19 Impairment

Elena VIZITIU¹, Tatiana DOBRESCU²,
Cornelia-Lenuța CLODNIȚCHI³

Abstract

The aim of the research is to test the efficacy of functional (nasal) breathing in terms of sleep quality, psychological status and exercise capacity after mild impairment caused by the new coronavirus. The research hypothesis started from the assumption that the application of a recovery plan would make breathing functions more efficient after being infected with Covid-19, would improve the indicators of the health standard. The recovery plan is individualised and goals are formulated following assessment, depending on the degree of impairment. Pulmonary rehabilitation in the patients studied includes aerobic exercise, strength training, balance improvement and respiratory gymnastics. The medical recovery of patients infected with SARS-CoV-2 is complex, plus family support, and required an interdisciplinary approach: physician- depending on the level of impairment, including rehabilitation physician, psychologist, dietician, nurse, physiotherapist, occupational therapist, etc. This study includes 3 patients aged 20-25 years who were confirmed Covid-19 positive. The proposed rehabilitation program was divided into 3 stages: stage I focused on increasing oxygen saturation; stage II focused on re-education of spinal statics, increasing thoracic cage mobility, diaphragmatic breathing training and stage III focused mainly on increasing exercise tolerance. The following conclusions were reached: exercise tolerance was improved by increasing the distance covered using the 6-minute walk test, also by reducing the degree of dyspnoea, sleep quality, a reduction in anxiety and dyspnoea scores.

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Keywords: functional breathing, the Covid-19 pandemic, the recovery plan.

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Cornelia-Lenuța CLODNIȚCHI, kinetotherapist, graduated master degree in Kineto-profilaxy, recovery and corporal modelling Passionate about research and involved in physical therapy activities, health.

Acknowledgement

The research was conducted at the PERFORMED Research Center within „Stefan cel Mare” University in Suceava, Romania.

Cybersecurity as an Educational Mindset

Monica-Ioana VULPE¹,
Vladimir-Aurelian ENĂCHESCU²

Abstract

Since more objects of activity have moved to the online environment and the context we encountered favoured this approach, the number of cyber-attacks has increased significantly.

In order to be able to face such unpleasant events, it is important firstly to understand the context and to know more details related to this subject to be able to stop or even combat their fraudulently actions.

The categories of targeted victims are numerous, so the involvement of children and students in activities related to these aspects, not only gives them the necessary support from a theoretical and even a practical point of view, but has the role of arousing their curiosity and the ability to discern certain situations.

Having these well-defined objectives, being able to explain such concepts to children can be difficult. The right solutions are adapted suitable for the little ones, thus the example of a cybernetic one, can be structured as a story, having the puzzle pieces to obtain a saving solution.

These puzzle pieces can not only create an ensemble and represent the result of a security problem, but they can also be analyzed and decomposed into smaller puzzle pieces, depending on the focused field.

In this paper, we propose to create an overview that presents the approach in the beginning form of an educational awareness with cybersecurity as main subject. The concerns are highlighted both

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from technical perspective focused on finesse details and from a non-technical one, that aims to understand the essence of this topic.

Keywords: cybersecurity, education, attacks, computers and network security.

(PS - These pieces can be represented by encoding, decoding, security layers, vulnerabilities, cryptography, antivirus technologies and so on)

Biodata



Monica-Ioana VULPE - Master's Degree in IT&C Cyber Security Master from The Faculty of Cybernetics, Statistics and Economic Informatics and Psycho-Pedagogical modules, I am a full time Robotic Process Automation Developer in the field of Insurance and Finance with 2 years of experience. Passionate about reading and writing, I've attended the admission of Doctoral

School of Cybernetics and now, I'm officially a PhD Student. This year I've started writing and my first article was accepted to be published in *The European Proceedings of Educational Sciences*. I also had other abstracts of the way and I will attend *International Conference of Education, Research and Innovation* and will be held in Seville this November and *National Educational Research Conference*.



Vladimir-Aurelian ENĂCHESCU - Lecturer with almost 10 years of experience @The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, I worked as Expert at a specialized accreditation commission. I am active in many areas of activity, radio broadcasts, writing books, articles and attending conferences with various titles and themes. I also worked as Psychotherapist at

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Integration of Explosive Strength and Intermittent Effort Components in the Integrated Soccer Training of Elite U19 Soccer Players

Gabriel ZAHARIA¹, Diana Florentina ZAHARIA²

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to propose an integrated tactical and physical training program where training load control tools are adapted to the demands of modern football. For this purpose, we evaluated the effects of the integrated physical training program on the VO₂max level, through the YO-YO BEEP FITNESS TEST (20m multistage fitness test) and the recovery of effort based on the heart rate 2' after the test, and on the explosive force.

After a synthesis of different components of this research, we can conclude that, by adopting an integrated physical training program, based on the team's collective tactics, we can develop VO₂max and the recovery level after effort, that is essential factors thanks to which we can implement specific strength-based training explosive combined with intermittent efforts to increase the repeated sprint ability and delay the onset of fatigue as long as possible during a football match.

Keywords: soccer; explosive strength; VO₂max; integrated physical training; repeated sprint ability.

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