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Education,
Quality &
Sustainable
Development
Bucharest & Târgoviște
& online worldwide

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&
Transdisciplinarity
in the
Ethical Society**
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Working Papers

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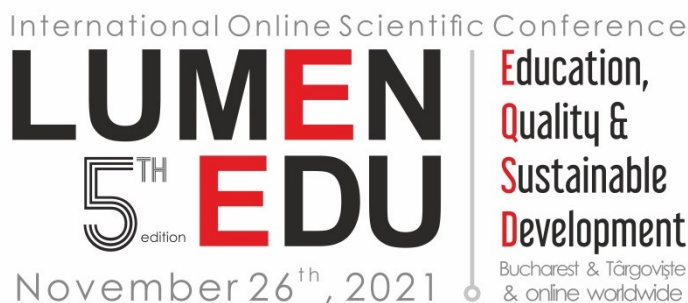
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High-Level Adapted Sports in Romanian University Settings

Sonia ALBU¹

Abstract

To ensure the participation of disabled people in sporting activities, on an equal footing with everybody else, public policies in Romania must consider a set of measures meant to encourage and promote the participation – in as large a number as possible – of people with disabilities to mass and high-class sporting events at all levels. At the same time, it is of essence to make it possible for disabled people to have access to the sports infrastructure.

The number of disabled students in Romania is still very low; this is an indicator of the lack of awareness and understanding about issues related to the access and integration of such students, on the part of the decision-makers concerned. This state-of-play originated in and was maintained by the insufficient interest of universities and, especially, by the lack of consistent and coherent methodologies in this respect.

The university, as a catalyst for social change should better understand the implementation of strategies meant to ensure access of the disabled through the mere construction of access ramps, enhance the flexibility of instructional contents for various types of disabilities and ensure the human resources who will be involved in teaching these students, as well as providing sports training sessions, according to the principles of adapted physical activities.

Keywords: adapted sports, university sports, high-level sports, disabled athletes.

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Interpersonal Communication and Politeness on Internet

Mirela ANGHEL¹, Nicoleta Aurora POPESCU²

Abstract

The present article focuses on the politeness approaches the internavts use on daily basis. It all starts with a small click and one enters the fascinating world of internet, a cold world, but also meant to keep secrets. It leaves no prints and it's an invisible universe populated by strangers. Covered by the power the anonymity provides, one can prove bravery to express ideas. What is unpleasant is that the disconnection from reality is instant once one connects online. You can be anyone online, but also can loose who you are. Besides the advantages the virtual networks offer, its expected to exist some inconveniences. The first inconvenience is related to the gender itself: you can communicate from anywhere to anyone everywhere which could lead to a feeling of frustration and unsafety as the other one can say (write) anything without the possibility to keep him/ her accountable. E-communication also excludes exclusively the non-verbal language whose importance is not neglected for sure.

Keywords: e-communication; politeness; human connection; self; internavts.

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Recreational Swimming – A Way to Improve Motor Skills

Valeria BALAN¹, Camelia BRANET², Lavinia POPESCU³,
Ana Maria MUJEA⁴

Abstract

Sport has long been considered a social phenomenon that addresses all people, being a right recognised at international and national levels. Initially, adapted sport was a means of medical recovery and a means of spending free time in a pleasant way alongside peers with and without disabilities. Subsequently, adapted sport has turned into a means of comparing the motor skills of contestants having the same medical problems during competitions specially organized for these athletes. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of people with disabilities who play sports but also in the number of non-disabled people who, in one form or another, get involved in adapted sport. In the present study, we aim to highlight the progress achieved in learning and consolidating the swimming technique by an athlete with Down syndrome (aged 25) who has been practising swimming as a recreational activity for 1 year. Based on certain items, the swimming technique was assessed for the three styles known to the athlete, and the means used in the 18 training sessions conducted over 7 months aimed at achieving the goals established at the

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beginning of the study. Structured, participatory and systematic observation, documentation, mathematical statistics and graphical representation are the methods used to complete the case study. At the end of the study, we could conclude that the athlete has obviously progressed, which is revealed by the assessments carried out. However, the process of learning and improvement had to be continued for the athlete to succeed in swimming correctly and be able to participate in swimming competitions without being disqualified because of technical errors.

Keywords: Sport; learning; Down syndrome; training; assessment.

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All authors have equally contributed to this study and should be considered as main authors.

Psychological Predictors of Intentions to Report Doping Irregularities

Vassilis BARKOUKIS¹, Garifallia DAROGLOU²,
Stella KAFFE³

Abstract

Whistleblowing has been proliferated as an important behavior for the support of clean sports. Understanding the psychological predictors of whistleblowing behavior is expected to assist in the development of effective interventions promoting reporting doping irregularities in sport. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of organizational and personal factors on athletes intentions to blow the whistle against doping irregularities. In the study took part 299 athletes from Greece ($M=22.3\pm5.75$ years, 59.4% males). Participants were recruited from both team and individual sports and the average years of experiences was 10.66 ($SD=5.73$). Participants completed a survey including measures of organizational support, protection and costs of whistleblowing behaviors, justice/legitimacy, personal responsibility, group Identification, similarity/favorability, personal benefits, perceived behavioral control, attitudes and intention. The results of the analysis showed that personal responsibility significantly predicted perceived benefits, role model favorability and role model similarity. In addition, organizational support and group identification significantly

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predicted perceived costs. Furthermore, perceived costs and benefits significantly predicted perceived behavioral control and whistleblowing attitudes. Whistleblowing intentions were significantly predicted by personal benefits, perceived behavioral control and whistleblowing attitudes. Our findings provide preliminary evidence on the psychological process underlying the decision to blow the whistle against doping irregularities.

Keywords: whistleblowing, psychological predictors, doping, sports irregularities.

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Virtual Reality and Anti-Doping Education

Vassilis BARKOUKIS¹, Despoina OURDA²,
Yannis NTOVOLIS³, Lida SKOUFA⁴

Abstract

Doping is among the most well-studied corruption-related behaviors in sport. The expansion of doping research has provided sufficient evidence on the determinants of the decision to dope and thus, led, to the developments of several interventions aiming to tackle doping in competitive and recreational sports. However, these interventions have been proven modestly effective and require a lot of time and effort to deliver. In addition, in most cases they don't address the needs of young athletes. Notably, recently a serious game against doping was developed and its evaluation indicated that technology-based interventions including distance learning could be effective in attracting young athletes and better conveying anti-doping messages. In this direction, virtual reality could further promote anti-doping education as it has been found effective in changing young people's beliefs and cognition, as well as behavior. Drawing from VIRAL project the present article discusses the utility of virtual reality in advancing anti-doping education. Furthermore, the underlying behavioural science research on the determinants of doping use that can be use to inform the development of an anti-doping virtual reality

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program will be discussed and examples of scenarios aiming to educate against doping through virtual reality will be presented

Keywords: antidoping education, virtual education, IT in sport.

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Model of Good Practices in NADO Romania Educational Programs

Claudia BERBECARU¹

Abstract

The National Anti-Doping Agency (NADO) in Romania has been active for 16 years in the field of testing and educating athletes. According to the National Anti-Doping Strategy approved through the G.D. no. 221/2013, ANAD develops specific education campaigns focusing on the Olympic Games and Festivals. These campaigns addresses to different categories of athletes, with specific topic and applications according to their level of performance. The paper aims to present these initiatives, but also comprehensive data on the use of banned substances and methods in the period 2005-2021, in Romania. This data could be used in the preparation of anti-doping policies and anti-doping prevention programs. More precisely, the objective of this analysis is to explore the prevalence of doping in Romania, but also characteristics of age, gender, sports, banned substances used.

Keywords: antidoping education, educational campaign, banned substances.

Acknowledgement

The workshop is organized within the project **A Virtual Reality Approach in Learning about Doping (VIRAL)** (Erasmus Sport Plus project no. 622253-EPP-1-2020-1-ES-SPO-SCP)

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Developing a Competency-Based Model in Relation to the Training Needs of Adult Learners

Iulian Ciprian BERTEA¹

Abstract

The aim of the paper is to develop an innovative model of professional competences from the perspective of adult education. Several categories of competences are involved, as a result of current holistic approaches in the field of adult education, as well as in connection with the requirements of the knowledge society. The model is based on several categories of competences, such as communication, scientific, intercultural, entrepreneurial, social and digital. Each type of competence provides the professional who works with adults the knowledge, abilities, values and behaviors to determine the professional success. The new model highlights the importance of redefining competences in the field of adult education, in line with the frequent changes in society.

Keywords: Adult education; competences; model.

Biodata

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Nonverbal Register - a Component Part of Impression Management in the Organizational Environment

Lucia BÎTCA¹

Abstract

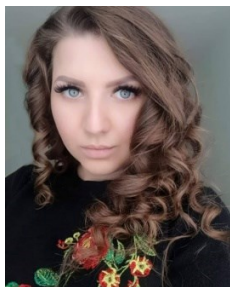
By developing the ability of nonverbal communication, it is possible to improve the skills of using verbal impression management tactics, such as: self-promotion, complimentation, exemplification, supplication and intimidation, adapting them in order to achieve an efficient impression management. Increasing competition in the organizational environment and strengthening human capital can greatly contribute to the ability to close existing gaps in the development process and ensure a more competitive level, and the professional development process includes not only setting career goals and training agreements, but also evaluations and the feedback needed to assess progress. By optimizing nonverbal skills and forming impression management strategies promoted by psychological training in enhancing the knowledge and skills of police employees, they serve as a basis for organizational projects designed to facilitate self-realization of internal potential and stimulate their involvement in the organization. Organizational behavior is the study of the behaviors of individuals, which involves understanding, predicting and controlling human behavior, models and structures, in order to improve the environment, performance and efficiency of the organization. The study and theoretical results are useful

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and can be taken into account when developing reorganization policies throughout the organization. Organizational restructuring to adapt the organization to a highly competitive environment, including diagnosing the organization's problems, formulating a strategic plan and mobilizing resources to implement this plan. Restructuring programs must aim at the recovery and efficiency of the organization, and organizational changes must be the result of deliberate managerial interventions. The information obtained in research on nonverbal communication and impression management tactics on the organizational environment, can be applied for the development of programs for organizational counseling activities, business coaching and large-scale developmental training, promoted through managerial and corporate profile.

Keywords: nonverbal communication, impression management, self-promotion, ingratiation, exemplification, supplication, intimidation.

Biodata



MA, PhD student **Lucia BÎȚCA**

In 2008-2011 studied at the State University of Moldova, in 2011 she defended license thesis in the field of Psychology - "The influence of dance on adolescent creativity". In 2011 she defended her master's thesis "Using the potential psychological group in order to bring educational and social integration a small pupil" at the Free International University of Moldova. Since 2012 is PhD student at the Faculty of Psychology, Educational Sciences and Social Work at the Free International University of Moldova, the theme of the thesis "The roles of nonverbal communication and organizational impression management in organizational environment". Within the framework of doctoral studies in collaboration

with the scientific coordinator of doctorate thesis Rusnac Svetlana, PhD in psychology, associate professor, developed the questionnaire "Assessment of nonverbal communication skills". At the same time, as a scientific value, he developed and applied the Training for the training of impression management skills through nonverbal communication within the General Inspectorate of Police of the Republic of Moldova. She has published a number of articles in the field of social psychology, including "nonverbal communication", "impression management" and others, participant of a number of conferences on the subject of general and social Psychology.

Specific Adaptations to the Performance Judoka

Laurentiu BOCIOACA¹

Abstract

The strong link between physiological adaptations of Romanian judo athletes who are preparing for high performance and the technical skills of the athletes, is often difficult to determine and assess. Judo is a sport in which strategy and technique are dominant in obtaining performance, while the physiological characteristics and their parameters form the basis on which the judoka athlete builds his technical performance and individual tactics. The research subjects are components of judo Olympic teams. Methods of assessing anaerobic and exercise capacity are used. The research results on the effects of adaptive anaerobic efforts capacity allow emphasizing the ability on short, intensive, but with maximum expression of muscle strength, for this type of sport. The papers conclusions demonstrate the importance of adaptive effects that occur in the athletes who were investigated, regarding the efforts of anaerobic and aerobic effort capacity as an effect of intense training, specific for competitive strain, during a judo match, especially during overtime training in those cases where the final decision was not taken in regular time - five minutes. Top Romanian judoka athletes, are characterized by high values of muscular strength and power, especially in the superior parts of the body (Nurkić, M., Bratić, M., Radovanović, D., &Bojić I. 2009). Ideally, the judoka athletes should maintain an optimal ratio between physical

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preparation and technique, through an optimal combination of technical and physical shape. Maintaining the optimal ratio between the trainings components and the physical preparation, ensures the most effective outcomes for obtaining high performance.

Keywords: Judo, training, physiological adaptations, high performance.

Biodata

Associate Professor Dr., within the National University of Physical Education and Sports Bucharest, Department of Sports and Motor Performance, responsible for judo disciplines, management, development of motor qualities. Director of the Olympic Academy, member of the Coaching College of the Romanian Judo Federation, during the 27 years of activity, he elaborated numerous specialized works in the field, Books, treatises, specialized monographs with a single author: „The power in judo, 2003; „Judo - Training and Competition, 2007, „ Development of Motor Qualities, „ Methodology of training on the sports branch - judo, 2015: numerous research papers, national and international grants.

Legal Framework concerning the University Sports for Disabled Athletes; Models of Good Practice

Aura BOTA¹

Abstract

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) reveals a paradigm shift from considering the disability as a medical issue and social burden toward seeing disability as a fundamental human right. Meeting the development goals of the disabled is part of reaching overall global development goals.

The situation of disabled persons in Romania has become topical especially after 1989, when the State Secretariate for the Disabled (SSD) was set up. With time, the specialized institution in charge with the coordination, guidance and control of activities dedicated to the protection of people with disabilities - as well as their social integration - embraced various shapes, from an entity under the authority of the General Secretariate of the Government, the Ministry of Health and Family or the Ministry of Labour, Social Solidarity and Family (until 2010), up to a specialized department within the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (between 2010–2021). This presentation will emphasize the practical consequences of the legal framework in Romanian sports for disabled.

Keywords: adapted sports, university sports, disabled athletes.

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The Praxiological Model of the Integrated Sports Concept in the Republic of Moldova

Liliana BUDEVICI - PUIU¹, Anatolie BUDEVICI - PUIU²

Abstract

The article provides a description of the Integrated Sports Concept in the Republic of Moldova, focusing on elements of good governance, the protection of minors, the fight against doping and corruption. The sports industry is a relevant and important field for sustainable development and economic growth, the fact argued by generating added value in its gross national product, with expected effects in the insertion on the labour market of specialists in the field. National sports bodies are responsible for ensuring good governance and integrity in order to strengthen citizens' confidence in the positive value of sport. Moreover, good governance in national sport is necessary for the autonomy and self-regulation of sports organizations. In this context, it must ensure proper compliance and regulation of the field through the principles of efficient, transparent, ethical and democratic management, sports diplomacy, fair play, participatory governance, processes and structures with the participation of stakeholders (European Parliament's Resolution of February 2, 2017 on an integrated approach to sport policy: good governance, accessibility and integrity (2016/2143 (INI)). Good governance is essential to meet the challenges of sport and the legal framework of the European Union. Doping and corruption in sport, including in

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European and international sports organizations as well have created an inadequate image of sport. Respecting and protecting human rights, with a priority for minors are national priorities of the rule of law. The praxiological model of *the integrated sports concept at national level* can contribute to adjust the national legal framework governing the field of reference in accordance with the European one and to complete the electronic legislative platform.

Keywords: model, concept, principles, mechanisms, tools.

The Anatomy and Specifity of Sport in a National and European Context

Liliana BUDEVICI - PUIU¹, Veaceslav MANOLACHI²

Abstract

This article addresses the issue of autonomy and the specifics of sports activities, kinds of rules and structures in terms of their inclusion in the sphere of important principles of national and community law. One of the main problems for each sports entity represents the assurance of an efficient management (organized and competitive) given its legitimate objectives ,knowledge and application of the legal framework that regulates the activity as well as their impact on competition, as appropriate is inherent and proportionate to the objectives pursued. At the same time, the sports independence and sports organizations must be supported and protected, and their autonomy must competitively provide cohesion and participatory democracy. In national and international legislation, the autonomy of sport is treated differently. In this context, the formation of sports law, as a new branch of law will contribute to the professionalization of sports, to ensure the protection of the subjects' rights of sports activities, the sports against abusing, as well as protection against corruption and the manipulation of the competitions results on various sport events. European Council is interested in the development of sports and its regulation along with the

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member states, fact reflected by the approved recommendations and implemented in practice, on the principles of good governance in sport, the recognition of the autonomy of sport, the promotion of honesty in the management of the basic values of sport (specificity of democratic, ethical, efficient and responsible sports activities). The legislative framework remains one of the most acute problems in this area whereas some states provide an extensive legislation (codified) and regulations for the sports autonomy, but most of them are limited to policy statements and sports development plans.

Keywords: sport, autonomy, specificity, rules, law.

Curricular Opportunities for Achieving Ecological Education at Preschool Age

Viorica-Torii CACIUC¹

Abstract

More and more researchers have concluded that in order to produce significant changes in the ecological consciousness and behaviour of the individual, ecological education should be carried out from an early age. The role of contemporary school becomes fundamental in the context of environmental issues, but especially of the future, when education needs to become more courageous about the environment and its problems by enhancing ecological education, giving more weight to attitudes to values than knowledge. Ecological education can be achieved through all types of infusional, modular, disciplinary or transdisciplinary approaches, but the curriculum in the Romanian school no longer allows the realization of all these ways of achieving the ecological education. However, the structuring of learning contents in an intra-, inter- or multidisciplinary manner, according to age specifics and pupils' level of education, allows preparation to support nature protection from the age of childhood. The implementation of the new Curriculum for early education at the level of preschool education creates new opportunities for achieving ecological education at preschool age. This study aims to make a detailed analysis of how environmental ethics theories can be infused into the Romanian curriculum at preschool level, so as to lead to the

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formation of ecological awareness and behaviour of children.

Keywords: Ecological education; curriculum; responsible attitude; environmental ethics; ecological attitude.

Biodata

The author is a graduate of the Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Pedagogy, from "Al. I. Cuza" University of Iasi, associate professor at Teacher Training, from "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Ph.D. in philosophy. Among her published works: Reflections on Adolescents' Aggressiveness towards Animals, publication in the Proceedings of the ISI International Conference „Social Work Perspectives on Quasi-Coercive Treatment of Offenders", 3rd Edition, "Violence among adolescents", SPECTO 2012, indexed in Conference Proceedings Citation Index formerly ISI, Philadelphia, USA, Ed. Medimond - MonduzziEditore International Proceedings Division; pp. 65-69; Ideological Influence on Educational Communication in Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, Volume 63, 2012, pg. 136 - 144, The Role of Virtue Ethics in Training Students' Environmental Attitudes in Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, Volume 92, 2013, pg. 122 -127; Aspects of Environmental Awareness Training in the Elementary Teaching System in Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, Volume 93, 2013, pg. 1624 -1629; Ecocentric Reflections on the Realization of Environmental Education in Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, Volume 137, 2014, pg. 93 -99 etc.

Ascendent and Descendent Types of Thinking and the Impact on Toleration as an Educational Value

Doru Valentin CĂSTĂIAN¹

Abstract

This article will explore the pattern of conflicts between secular thinking and religious beliefs from the perspective of critical thinking and analyse the potential that this conflict holds for increasing tolerance inside mixed society such as in Romania. It is often said that the ability of thinking critically deeply erodes the propension towards religious faith and there are numerous study results that back up this assertion. This article tries to explain that religious faith becomes fully understandable only in some larger pattern that informs morality, cognitive strategies and social practices and this is also true for secular thinking either. We can name this patterns ascendant (in the secular case) and descendant (in the case of religion). Ascendant thinking derives and explains higher level practices beginning from lower level entities through progress and emergence and for this kind of thinking, morality is an open field that can be indefinitely improved. This kind of thinking embraces novelty and creativity and aims for human beings becoming capable of managing this novelty. The descending model derives and explains the lower levels through complex and imuable entities and will tend to see novelty as change capable of breaking their models and therefore act for neutralizing novelty through interpretation. Information and practices that cannot be neutralized will be conunted as abnormous. The article proposes a comparative analysis between these

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two opposing patterns, showing that this interpretative frame is valid in retrodiction and that it can fundament concrete predictions. It will also show that critical thinking is permitted and can fundament a space for compromise and dialogue between religious and secular people.

Keywords: critical thinking, cultural conflict, secularization, religios faith, tolerance, education for tolerance, ascendant morality, descendant morality.

Biodata



I was born in Galati, on February 16th, 1979. I graduated from „Babeş-Bolyai” University in Cluj-Napoca, at Fathe Faculty of History and Philosophy and got a degree in Philosophy in 2001. I graduate from a francophone Master in Contemporary Philosophy in 2002 and got my PhD from the University of Timișoara in 2008. From 2003, I teach philosophy and social sciences at „Dimitrie Cuclin” Highschool in Galati. I have been associate professor at the Faculty of History, Philosophy and Theology at the „Dunărea de Jos” University in Galati. From 2021, I am an instructor al Galati Teaching and Training Center. I published two books on education and contemporary philosophy issues and I regularly write for magazines like Contributors, Dilema Veche, Edupedu, Școala 9, Vatra, DOR etc This year I teach critical thinking and boethics at the University of Galati.

The Current State of the Coach-Parent Relationship in Italian Football

Sorin-Mirel CIOLCA¹, Andrea PERAZZO²,
Alessandro LI PUMA³

Abstract

Italian football has always been a benchmark in terms of organization, both in terms of high performance and in terms of table football.

This paper tries to highlight the way in which Italian football teams approach the issue of the relationship between coach and parent from several points of view: communication, interrelationship, regulation, etc. We can thus observe the differences and similarities between Italian and Romanian football both at the level of grassroots and at the level of the great Academies of the important clubs.

Communication between coaches and parents can be the main way to solve existing problems as it helps the coach to collect relevant information about the child's temperament, character, behavior and habits, and in this paper we will present the main ways in which Italian football coaches make this communication. Discussions with parents should be permanent and transparent and aimed to solve existing problems.

Keywords: coach, communication, education, football, parent,

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Motivational Essay – A Useful Tool in Career Decision?

Cristina CÎRTIȚĂ-BUZOIANU¹,
Venera-Mihaela COJOCARIU², Gabriel MAREȘ³

Abstract

The proposed study is based on a double causality, such as: the need to improve the counselling tools for high school students for the appropriate choice of a career development path; the existence of the category of disadvantaged students from an economic perspective, whose difficulties in choosing a training path for their career have been augmented during the pandemic. Our research provides an analysis of how the motivational essay can be substantiated as a useful tool in career counselling activities, as well as how it can be integrated into counselling approaches for the economically disadvantaged teenagers to choose the academic development path. We have used a mixed research methodology, which complements the peer review approach with the qualitative analysis of a set of motivational essays developed by the 11th and 12th Grade students. The research aims to identify the level of development of self-analytical, self-reflective and self-assessment of motivational factors, which may be decisive in choosing a future career. The essay analysis highlights a series of elements, which reflect the dynamics of the change

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of motivational resources in the context of the digitalisation acceleration, of the upheavals on the labour market generated by the new social and economic context. The obtained results allow the formulation of conclusions: confirming the need for such an approach; certifying the possibility and usefulness of integrating the motivational essay into the career counsellor's methodological portfolio and professional counselling approaches; illustrating useful effects and limits of the reflective effort generated during the essay.

Keywords: motivational essay; career decision; career counselling; economically disadvantaged students; COVID period.

Biodata



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Student - centred educational strategies. Author of 25 books and course books, 68 papers published in professional journals, the 70 papers published in conference volume indexed in international databases in the country and abroad (42 in the Proceedings and articles ISI WEB of SCIENCE). The projects in which she has worked as a member are related to the innovating the educational process: DiDeSu (Differentiation of Instruction for Teacher Professional Development and Students' Success, Erasmus+KA2, 2015-2017); Erasmus+, GamelT: Gamestorming for Innovative Teaching (Erasmus+KA2, 2017-2020).



Gabriel MAREȘ is Lecturer PhD at "VasileAlecsandri" 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.

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A Finding Study of Teachers Perspectives about Self-Education

Editha-Margareta COȘARBĂ¹, Camelia-Nadia BRAN²

Abstract

Self-education is defined as a conscious, intentional activity that an individual carries out for the formation or completion of his own person. The aims of self-education are set by the individual himself, and are in accordance with the requirements of society. As the individual progresses in age, self-education occupies an increasingly important place in his training process. In the case of teachers, self-education is the subject of education, but also its object.

We developed this finding study to identify the degree of concern of 72 teachers in the pre-university education system regarding their own training, their participation in forms of lifelong learning organized by education systems, respectively the technique by which the self-education process is performed. In this regard, we completed a three-section questionnaire that was applied through the Google form. As a temporary reference space, these data were collected by reference to the last 3 years of teaching activity. Preliminary results of the study highlighted the fact that teachers agree more to asynchronous training courses.

Keywords: educational society, self-education, lifelong learning.

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Biodata



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She is co-author of the book "The theory of multiple intelligences between toerie and practice", Rebeca Publishing House, Arad 2015, ISBN 978-606-8658-27-8. Among the articles that recommend it, we mention: *Development of educational relations with non-formal activities*, *Opinions of future teachers regarding the implementation of new education in school*, in Journal Plus Education, and *Refferential of professional compenetcies at the teaching staff*, Education Plus Magazine, Volumul XXIII, Nr. Special Issue, E- ISSN



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education students' learning, non-formal education, metacognition and in-depth learning, well-being in organizations etc. Coordinator and team member in more than 20 European, national, local projects. Author of books, chapters and articles published in scientific journals. Her articles are cited in important international data bases included publications.

Antidoping Education in Higher Education Programs

Doina CROITORU¹, Monica STĂNESCU²

Abstract

From the courses offered in non-formal education environments, represented by sport authorities (ANAD, COSR), as well as by organizations implementing EC-funded projects through Erasmus Plus Sport, to competence classes for the Doping Control Officer, the educational community in Romania is increasing its contribution to strengthening clean sports.

A significant contribution pertains to faculties, through sport education programs that, regardless of the level provided - master or postgraduate - complement the profile of specialists in the field with the specific skills to prevent, identify and report misconducting behaviors in the sport field.

The paper presents some examples of antidoping education subjects within academic curriculum and the perspective of online education on this subject.

Keywords: antidoping education, higher education programs, online education

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The Importance of Teachers` Representations and Beliefs in Managing Early School Leaving

Luminița-Mihaela DRĂGHICESCU¹, Ioana STĂNCESCU²

Abstract

Children` participation to education is an important concern for the entire educational system, for policy makers, but also for organizations, institutions, employers, etc. interested in what is happening in education, without necessarily being part of this system.

With the intention of contributing to promptly identify students in early school leaving situation and to operatively intervene, an extensive research was launched within the Erasmus+ Project "Active Cross-sectoral Cooperation for Educational and Social Success" (A.C.E.S.S.), having as target-group teachers and students from the four partner countries - Italy, Portugal, Lithuania and Romania.

The research circumscribed a quantitative approach, consisting in the development and administration of two questionnaires - one addressed to teachers and the other addressed to students and to those who leave the school early, and a qualitative approach, conducted by the method of interview-based survey, in the case of students and by organizing focus groups with teachers.

One of the aspects with a strong impact on the motivation and involvement / engagement of students in the educational process and, implicitly, on the management of the ESL phenomenon is represented by the representations /

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beliefs of the school managers / teachers / students. That is why part of our research has focused on investigating teachers' perceptions on these beliefs and representations.

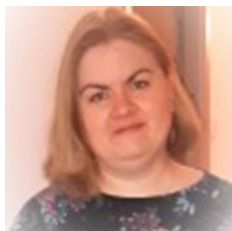
Keywords: early school leaving; teachers' representations/beliefs; motivation, school engagement, ACCESS project.

Biodata



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She is author / co-author of several relevant books in the area of education: *Education through Sciences. Aspects related to instruction based on scientific investigation* (2014), *Educational reform between design and implementation* (2012); *Education and professional development* (2011); *Simion Mehedinți - theoretician of education* (2009); *Benchmarks of increasing the quality of education in rural area* (2008).



Ioana STĂNCESCU is lecturer PhD at Teacher Training Department, Valahia University of Târgoviste. She graduated Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Specialization Pedagogy, University of Bucharest (2006). She holds a Master degree in

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author of some university courses, books and articles like: *Metacognition and motivation in academic learning. Psychodidactic guidelines* (2017), *Classroom management* (2014), *Education and professional development* (2011), *Guide of good practices* (2009).

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** The contribution of the authors to this paper is equal

Changes in Teaching Strategies and Pedagogical Relations, in the Context of Online Education - Teachers' Perceptions and Attitudes

Roxana Constanța ENACHE¹, Ana Maria Aurelia
PETRESCU², Gabriel GORGHIU³

Abstract

The issue of online education is an actual one, and envisages all the levels of the Romanian educational system. The transition from the face-to-face traditional format to the education carried out exclusively in the online environment (or in the hybrid system) has determined a series of changes at the level of didactic strategies - teaching methods, teaching means, forms of organizing of the training process. In our opinion, this phenomenon generated effects on the following levels: (a) strengthening pedagogical relationships (depth, duration, intensity of educational interactions); (b) developing students' personality (self-confidence, self-esteem, curiosity, involvement, motivation, awareness, attention etc.); (c) adapting the teaching style and training strategies.

The paper aims to identify the teachers' perceptions and attitudes concerning the effects generated by an educational process carried out in the online environment in a considerable period of time, in relation to the levels mentioned above. The micro-research sample involved over 150 primary and secondary teachers from several Romanian counties. Their feedback let us notice that important changes have to be made in the teaching process. In this respect, the research results can configure valid methodological

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guidelines (from the socio-psycho-pedagogical point of view), that ensure a quality education in online or hybrid system.

Keywords: online education, teachers' perceptions, teachers' attitudes, teaching strategies, pedagogical relations.

Biodata



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INVICTUS Romania – A Successful Story

Ion M. GABRIEL¹

Abstract

The story of Invictus Romania began in 2014, when a group of military and civilian volunteers, inspired by a similar organization in London, started an education project that, beyond the idea of promoting military and national values, aims to raise awareness in civil society about the gratitude due to our comrades wounded in military actions and to take the wounded Romanian soldiers to Invictus Games.

Invictus volunteers chose sport as their main means of expression and dedicated themselves to a cause to which, over time, more and more people, both military and civilian, subscribed: motivating and supporting wounded military to participate in Invictus Games.

Starting with the fall of 2014, they organized, in the spirit of the Invictus Games, a series of sports and fund-raising events in which they also involved veterans from the theaters of operations, including the wounded and disabled.

The fact that the wounded soldiers participate in competitions despite the medical issues they face, is an example that encourages the sports movement and develops positive thinking in Romanian society.

Keywords: sport, disabled military, competition.

Acknowledgement

The workshop is organized within the project **DUAL CAREER OF STUDENT-ATHLETES WITH DISABILITIES AS A TOOL FOR**

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Supporting the Process of Designing and Planning Heritage and Landscape, Architecture, Urbanism and Spatial Planning by Spatializing Data on a Single Support Platform. Case Study: Romania

Atena-Ioana GÂRJOABĂ¹, Cerasella CRĂCIUN²

Abstract

Data handling is a general objective of education, regardless of the educational level (middle school, high school, university or postgraduate) and branch. Being at the intersection between the humanities and the exact sciences, the field of design requires a continuous summation and overlapping of information from specialists. Obtaining data is essential for perceiving the current situation, but also for adapting the solution proposed in the planning process to the given situation, to the particularities and main characteristics of the context. How difficult it is to obtain information, but especially their overlap and correlation to obtain indicators specific to target areas, depends in most cases on the experience of the specialist in the field, but for a recent graduate, the training received

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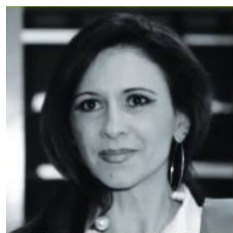
during the years of university training is perhaps his most important support. However, there may be data that are predominantly available during university training and data that can be obtained predominantly outside the academic environment (financial data, communication with public institutions). The paper describes a proposal for a support platform to support the process of architectural design, urban planning and landscaping in Romania, but which can also support adjacent studies and analyzes. The purpose of the platform is to support the design and planning process of heritage and landscape, architecture and urban planning, by simplifying the data acquisition process and also directing the design/planning process to a long-term perspective, which is based on resilient solutions for natural and built heritage and for the conservation of the local cultural landscape.

Keywords: data handling; support platform; natural heritage; built heritage; cultural landscape.

Biodata



Atena-Ioana GÂRJOABĂ is a PhD student in urbanism, with the research topic "Urban Natural Protected Areas ". She is a graduate of the Faculty of Urbanism, the University of Architecture and Urbanism "Ion Mincu" Bucharest, of the section of Landscape Planning, and of the Master of Landscape and Territory. Her topics of interest are: sustainable urban design, ecosystems in the urban environment, ecological principles applied in urbanism, green infrastructure networks, urban biodiversity, legislation in the field of protected natural areas, natural heritage.



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:

quasi-natural, anthropic and cultural landscape, protection and restoration of natural heritage, sustainability and landscape planning, 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 and urban scenography.

Ethics and Professionalism in Higher Education - Indicators of the Academic Quality Culture

Laura Monica GORGHIU¹, Elena Ancuța SANTI²,
Gabriel GORGHIU³

Abstract

Ethics and professionalism are timeless value landmarks to which any educational institution is tending. The mission of universities, as higher education institutions, is dedicated for training and development of future specialists in various fields, and oriented on promoting and disseminate knowledge, developing life skills, making research and producing innovation, providing expertise and finding solutions adapted to all the changes recorded at social, economic and cultural levels. In the actual context, where knowledge represents an important capital underlying overall development and progress, ethical principles and professionalism are factors on which the quality of education depends in a large scale. The university is a complex and dynamic entity, which functions optimally when each of its components responsibly assumes the rights and obligations deriving from its specific status. At the level of each higher education institution, ethics and professionalism are regulated by efficient mechanisms, internal and external policies, which cover a wide range of issues: academic integrity, responsible research, ethical and moral conduct, academic freedom, respect for rights and obligations, autonomy, justice, fairness, honesty, decision transparency, respect, tolerance, responsibility, care for people, protection of the environment etc. The paper aims to identify the university students' and teachers' perceptions regarding the ethical issues and professionalism in the

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academic environment. Their feedback underlines that a university must promote ethical and moral norms, so that the academic staff and students internalize and reflect in society high ethical values, by generating the trust in local community, but also in the partnerships with other educational institutions, at national and international levels.

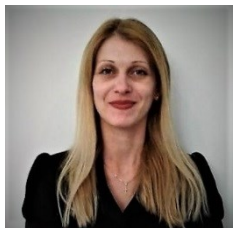
Keywords: ethics, professionalism, academic quality, teachers' feedback, students' feedback, CNFIS-FDI projects

Biodata



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Acknowledgement

The paper capitalizes some of the results obtained in the projects: OptimAcademic: Quality, ethics and academic integrity - foundations for optimizing the teaching activity (CNFIS-FDI-2018-0069), ProSucces - Communication, quality, ethics - pillars of academic success (CNFIS-FDI-2019-0225) and GarantEQ - Ethics, professionalism and performance - guarantors of the academic quality culture (CNFIS-FDI-2020-0462). We are grateful to all the colleagues involved in the research.

Student-Teacher Relationship in Online Technical Higher Education

Anca GRECULESCU¹, Liliana-Luminița TODORESCU²

Abstract

The current quantitative research aims to outline the importance of the student-teacher relationship in the online teaching process, in higher technical institutions. The study focuses on the teacher-student relationship and the support provided by teachers in the online teaching process. To maintain consistency with previous work, we have applied the 27 items used in a previous survey addressing the quality assurance in teaching online on 341 students in their first and second academic year at University Politehnica of Timișoara (UPT), University Politehnica of Bucharest (UPB) and Valahia of Targoviste. The results show that 69.6% of the respondents agree that teachers actively involve the students in the act of receiving the transmitted knowledge, by encouraging, stimulating and training them to actively listen and ask questions, to express opinions and formulate hypotheses, to draw conclusions and think critically. Moreover, 69.1% of the students consider they receive support from teachers who constantly create rapport with them based on codes known to the students, always explaining the scientific terms, the new phrases and the concepts introduced in the course. The results of the research prove that high quality academic instruction must be designed to be appropriate to students' educational levels, to create opportunity for analysis and to effectively guide students' thinking. Building positive rapport

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between students and teachers becomes a prerequisite for efficient online teaching in technical higher education.

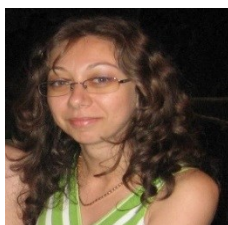
Keywords: online teaching, technical higher education, teacher-student relationship.

Biodata



Anca GRECULESCU (born in 1978) earned her PhD in Education Sciences from University of Bucharest and pursues a career in technical higher education as a Lecturer for the Department of Communication in Modern Languages, University "Politehnica" of Bucharest and as a communication advisor for EPS (European Project Semester), <http://www.europeanprojectsemester.eu/providers/Bucharest>.

Main research areas: linguistic/professional communication, ESP (English for Specific Purposes); EST (English for Science and Technology); quality assurance in technical higher education, organizational communication. Amongst the latest works published: *The Quality Paradigm. The Study of English in Technical Higher Education*, Transversal Publishing House, Bucharest; *Mechanical Transmissions Based on One Step Reducer (Design Guidebook)* – in collaboration, Politehnica Press, Bucharest, 2013.



Liliana-Luminița TODORESCU (born in 1977) earned her PhD in Education Sciences from the University of Bucharest and pursues a career in technical higher education as a Lecturer for the Department of Teaching Staff Training within University Politehnica of Timișoara.

Main research areas: pedagogy; academic pedagogy, communication; quality assurance in education, reform of

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Reasons for Acceptability and Reasons for Unacceptability of ARTs and Biotechnologies in Romania is Education a Factor?

Alexandra HUIDU¹

Abstract

Determining the reasons for the acceptability and unacceptability of ART's and biotechnologies in Romania is part of a broader research, whose objective was to determine the social acceptability of medically assisted human reproduction and the techniques related to IVF or derived from IVF in Romania. The research was conducted nationwide, on an opportunity sample of 1,500 people. The main results that were obtained were: among the reasons of unacceptability, the most often invoked reason is the religious beliefs of the participants in the study, followed by the reason stating that "I do not have enough information about the technique, so I consider it risky", in third place the reason that the technique is financially inaccessible is mentioned, and in fourth place the reason that the technique is presented as being controversial by the mass-media. Among the reasons for the acceptability of these techniques, the order of preference is: "the technique does no harm to anyone", "the technique is a hope for affected / sick people", "the technique helps to advance science, for the benefit of humanity", which leads us to observe the fact that, from an ethical perspective, acceptability is governed

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with priority by reasons related to the lack of negative effects of new reproductive and biomedical technologies (as a reflection of the bioethical principle of nonmaleficence). Only in the subsidiary are the benefits of new medical technologies considered, therefore such elements that would be circumscribed, from a bioethical point of view, to the principle of beneficence.

Keywords: reasons of acceptability, reasons of inacceptability, biotechnologies, ARTs, social acceptability

Identifying the Types of Diversity in the Romanian Pre-University Educational Institutions and the Appropriate Managerial Strategy

Ana-Alina ICHIM¹

Abstract

The current research aims at identifying the level of knowledge the stakeholders in the pre-university education system have upon the concept of diversity as a social construct and as basis for both the cohesion degree of the employees' group (teachers, auxiliary personnel, non-didactical) and the students' group, as well as the satisfaction degree they have while participating in the didactical process.

The research method is the investigation. The instrument is the questionnaire, which was applied to a number of 25 respondents, school inspectors for institutional management and human resources management in Romania. After its application in Google forms format, the answers were introduced in the NVivo content data analysis program, using the codes diversity type, management strategy, ethnicity, gender, religion, language,.

As the main objective of our study was to identify the types of diversity the schools face, we therefore begin our analysis by simply asking the responders to enumerate the types of diversity they can identify in their counties. Altogether, once they are enlisted, the responders will further name the strategy they can find in the schools from their county where those types of diversity were found. Our data suggest that

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diversity is defined in a very unspecific, personal and subjective way, that the types of diversity are very distinct and quite difficult to manage and that an easily identifiable strategic approach is inexistent in most of the targeted counties.

Keywords: educational diversity, diversity management, strategy.

Biodata



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Translation Workshop Teaching Model Based on Workplace Learning in the Artificial Intelligence

Yanshi LIU¹

Abstract

This paper aims to explore and develop a translation workshop teaching model on the basis of the smart translation teaching ecosystem after the changes in the new era, compared with the traditional model of translation teaching and learning, and discuss the application of this model into the translation teaching practices, with the aid of the computer-assisted translation and other translation technologies, so as to enhance the translation learners' competence. The author has carried out an experiment for one semester to verify the feasibility of this new model with pre-test, post-test, interview and questionnaire survey on the experimental students at the undergraduate level. Through the analysis of comparisons on the collected data, the results show that this new model has improved the effectiveness of teaching, promoted the learners' translation competence in translation skills, fidelity and fluency, accuracy of language use, and creativity. The new mode of translation teaching has won the students' recognition. This research has further implications for improving students' translation theoretical knowledge and skills and teachers' knowledge structure as well.

Keywords: model; translation workshop; translation teaching; translator's competence; collaborative learning.

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Biodata



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20 articles and one monograph on translator's cultural identity have been published in China. He has completed 8 research projects at different levels.

Challenges in Career Decision Process for Teenagers from Disadvantaged Areas

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

Abstract

This study aims to highlight a threefold problematic situation: 1. some of the relevant elements which become factors likely to influence the future career decision of high school students who come from and study in economically disadvantaged areas; 2. the influence of the elements specific to the pandemic context on their career decision; 3. the existence of an obvious concern for connecting vocational training with a well-being-oriented life. The study purposes are as follows: 1. identifying the decisive factors influencing the career decision and their power in students' choices; 2. establishing the information resources considered by the students as being useful in choosing their future career; 3. raising students' awareness of the connection between their school training / career decision and the pandemic context; 4. the impact of training sources and resources on the career decision acknowledged by the students; 5. identifying the students' position towards their future personal / professional development. The research was conducted by applying an online questionnaire to a group of 11th and 12th Grade students from economically

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disadvantaged backgrounds. The study results will outline how high school students in the target group shape their perception on choosing their future career and what resources they use in determining their future career path. The collected data will be considered the basis for the improvement both of future counselling actions with young people from the same category of beneficiaries and, by extension, with other categories of high school students and of the methodological tools serving these purposes.

Keywords: career orientation; decision taking; disadvantaged students; labor market; wellbeing; COVID period.

Biodata



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Venera-Mihaela COJOCARIU is Professor, Doctor in the Sciences of Education at "Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacau. Academic career focused on the teachers' initial and continuous training process. Domains of expertise: the Philosophy of education, Training theory and methodology, Student - centred educational strategies. Author of 25 books and course books, 68 papers published in professional journals, the 70 papers published in conference volume indexed in international databases in the country and abroad (42 in the Proceedings and articles ISI WEB of SCIENCE). The projects in which she has worked as a member are related to the innovating the educational process: DiDeSu (Differentiation of Instruction for Teacher Professional Development and Students' Success, Erasmus+KA2, 2015-2017); Erasmus+, GamelT: Gamestorming for Innovative Teaching (Erasmus+KA2, 2017-2020).



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The Relevance of Critical Thinking from the Perspective of Professional Training and Citizenship Education

Rarita MIHAIL¹

Abstract

In today's context of an immense amount of information flow, professional training cannot remain limited to the idea of passing knowledge. There is a need to shift the students' view towards the true spirit of research, which targets the scientific thought on certain social phenomena, especially because the manner in which young citizens relate to the information available on the internet is often selected as a factor of radicalization. The health crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic once more revealed the necessity of critical thinking and of the abilities connected to the mass-media, the information available online, and the digitalization in order to be able to study and work in the context of an informational pandemic. The problem of fake news and personal data protection becomes even more critical with the recent scandals which exposed the resulted risks. In order to diminish these risk, critical thinking would be more eloquent in the professional training of the students, and their becoming outstanding citizens. The relationship between studying and thought is essential because everyone can see the impact of its presence, or absence, both professionally, and individually, in the students. Starting from this, this article analyses the types of specific actions which target the introduction of the abilities of critical thinking in the training activities in Romania, and in society in

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its entirety, by identifying their impact, the setbacks encountered, and the limits of such an endeavour. The theoretical approach will present the most recent results concerning the tendencies of the conceptual evolution of critical thinking, which can be summed up into two main directions: critical thinking is a subject of study, or a set of abilities and attitudes. For a "wholistic" understanding of the subject, an integrative read of critical thought is chosen, which uses more concepts related to socio-cognitivism.

Keywords: Professional training, critical thinking, socio-cognitivism, educational system, citizenship education.

Biodata



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Ethics and Integrity in the Current Academic Culture, in the Context of the New Public Management in Universities

Simona MINA¹

Abstract

The commercialization of higher education is a symptom of the widespread change to an academic capitalist regime prevalent throughout universities and colleges, in which institutions exhibit an increasingly open behavior toward the market, given that the mission of the public good occupies a place still defensive among revenues and market shares. Deceptive behaviors among students have increased along with these capitalist tendencies, leading many scholars to question the role of institutions in matters of academic dishonesty, ethics, and integrity. This scientific approach uses culture as a theoretical framework to demonstrate the impact of the capitalist academic environment on university campuses and how it affects the assumptions by which students' individual decisions are shaped. Students model the valuable behavior of others - faculty, staff and colleagues and find appropriate ways to act, which become unofficially part of their consciousness through the institutionalized culture in which they are affiliated will influence the ethical behavior of students. The content of this article describes in detail the trends at the micro level and this behavior provides evidence of a growing culture of ethics on student campuses, which is preferable to modeling students' attitudes about academic integrity. In the last three decades, various commentators and scholars have noticed a significant change in the university campus environment, often described as similar to the commercialization,

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marketing or commodification of higher education. How much is managerialism in this behavior, how much is new public management and how much is the deficit of ethics and integrity that this study proposes to measure.

Keywords: managerialism, new public management, higher education policies.

Biodata



Simona MINA, graduated doctoral studies in 2008, in the field of Managing Conflicts (competences in the fields of Management of human resources, Managing of conflicts, Public sector's management). Also graduated a Masteral Programme Degree from University Lille 2, and achieved competences in the field of Public

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The Role of Faith in the Science of Education

Constantin V. NECULA¹

Abstract

In the second pandemic year, in which our limits and fragility as people and system have been revealed, it seems that a return to the elementary grammar of faith can revive the science of education. We are not talking here about the trans-confessional beliefs or fixed in multidisciplinary, but strictly about that faith that keeps man alive. It makes him able to maintain his communion despite the multiple problems related to distances. It keeps him trained in a life of prayer and fasting, of attention to the man next to him, to the stranger in need. Can faith, in the long run, be an exercise in improving professionalization in education? Which part of man do we say we educate and which do we instruct? In the divergence of the years we go through, only the return to the foundations of the authenticated values of history and practice can still hold our attention. Not. In the real development of a values education we are not the creatives we think we would be. Some, inalienable, cannot be redefined according to the educational models of the moment. We can no longer give them up in the context in which death or suffering have proven that some of those proposed in the new value code do not exist as such and do not motivate to remain in education.

Keywords: pandemic, fragility, values education, educational models, motivations.

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Implementation of Communities of Practice on anti-doping in Greece

Yannis NTOVOLIS¹, Despoina OURDA²,
Vassilis BARKOUKIS³, Lambros LAZURAS⁴

Abstract

Communities of practice have been suggested as an ideal collaboration structure that can promote knowledge and skills development among people with common interests and needs. Communities of practice are thought effective in enabling synergies between sport people, such as coaches, and in promoting collaborative learning about anti-doping. Existing evidence on clean sports education suggests that although several educational interventions against doping have been developed, people on the field, such as stakeholders and policy makers, are not always informed about them. This results to a poor coordination of anti-doping efforts across organizations and stakeholders. The present paper investigates the effectiveness of implementing communities of practice with people interested in anti-doping. More specifically, the present paper describes the actions and results of a Community of Practice on anti-doping education implemented in Greece. The aim of this Community of Practice was to assist coaches deal with unresolved issues in a complex and ever-changing

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environment and be better educated about clean sports. The implementation of a community of practice for Clean Sports Education confirmed the ability of this teaching approach to effectively engage coaches in anti-doping education. Participants in the community of practice demonstrated an increased interest in learning more about anti-doping education and set specific goals for learning, were helped to better identify what they would prefer to learn, received resources that they weren't aware of, were committed on learning about anti-doping, and developed a network of people interested on anti-doping. As a result, participants in the community of practice improved their knowledge on clean sports and developed a network of people that will collaborate in the future. Overall, the community of practice was effective in mobilizing people engage in awareness raising activities and increase their knowledge about clean sports education.

Keywords: clean sports, anti-doping education, community of practice.

Acknowledgement

The workshop is organized within the project **A Virtual Reality Approach in Learning about Doping (VIRAL)** (Erasmus Sport Plus project no. 622253-EPP-1-2020-1-ES-SPO-SCP)

The Validation of Educational Reforms: The Primacy of Axiological-Character Education

Adrian OPRE¹

Abstract

The Romanian educational system has undergone a deep and progressive crisis of authority and respect. The distrust as well as the demotivation of those genuinely interested in the fate of education in our country have increased linearly, upwards and painfully. The consequences were soon visible. The teaching career, once sought by many youths, became a second option for professional development; in many instances, it becomes the "vocational" choice of students who do not have a calling for this profession. The findings of recent research conducted on functional illiteracy, corroborated with data regarding the school and university dropout should constitute a wakeup call before we face an educational collapse. In addition, the unhealthy pressure exerted by contemporary social and educational environments on the young generation needs to be considered. We live in a time when selfishness, violence and poverty of spirit have become the defining features of a decadent society. Contemporary educational reforms could become functional realities if more focus were placed on taking as a model the elements of high viability that gave breath and consistency to interwar education. We could still educate young people to become intellectually refined, with unquestionable scientific and professional competence, while having robust moral principles. In this context, I suggest three possible directions: a. To assign greater importance (priority) to axiological and moral education at all levels of formal education; b. To ensure the

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compatibility between the anthropological models that govern the scientific training and, respectively, the one based on character; c. To optimize the professional training by reducing the dysfunctional discrepancies between the educational curriculum and the requirements of the extra educational reality. In short, we want a valid, realistic and healthy reform of the Romanian education system.

Comparative Sociological Perspectives between the Summer Season 2020 and the Summer Season 2021 on the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Romanian Tourism

Georgiana OPRESCU¹

Abstract

The current study represents a sociological perspective of the impact brought by the Covid-19 virus in Romanian tourism, being carried out in November 2021, the period when the Covid-19 virus reached Romania in the 4th wave, which strengthened and continued the economic crisis, both nationally and internationally.

A better understanding of the Covid-19 pandemic and different approaches is needed to meet the challenges of the tourism industry.

This paper aims to provide quick feedback to tourism readers and investors on the effects of the Covid 19 virus on Romanian tourism, as a comparison between the summer season of 2020 as the first year affected by the pandemic, and the summer season of 2021 when the 4th wave of Covid-19 virus infections had already started, tourists being accustomed to the idea of Covid-19, so there are pros and cons of this virus but also how people see the future of Romanian tourism.

Through the comparative analysis of the two summer seasons, I set out to analyze on the one hand the reaction of tourists considering the virus and its mutations, but also the measures imposed by the government in these two years,

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how the perception of the virus in the mentality has evolved. but also the approach taken by economic operators, how they managed the moments of economic crisis, economic, financial instability and lack of support from the Government.

Keywords: Tourism, pandemic education, summer season comparison, government measures, wave 4 Covid,

Biodata



My name is **Georgiana Oprescu**, I am 30 years old and I live in Constanta and the field of study is the sociology of tourism I have 6 years of experience as a legal advisor in a hotel group that works in the field of tourism, also this year I managed a hotel on the Black Sea coast.

Due to the fact that I was born, raised and worked on the coast, I saw how this area has evolved due to tourism, how people have changed and how tourism has influenced the education of young people, which is why I wanted to research this aspect.

Specifically, I will discuss the influence of the covid virus 19 in the summer season 2020 and 2021 in comparison and what effects it had on the education of young people and tourists.

Strategies for Improving the Relationship between Coach and Parents

Tudor PALADE¹, Gheorghe GRIGORE²

Abstract

Starting from the definition of the strategy: "skill to use and skilfully combine all available means, all circumstances, favourable conditions in order to achieve the proposed goal", we consider that the coach-parent relationship requires finding the best directions of communication and coordination of the activity of young athletes.

Within the athletic triangle the parent-coach relationships don't happen by chance, they take time, effort, and creativity. The huge popularity of the football game among the population can influence both positively and negatively the above mentioned relationship. Although this may seem daunting, the time and effort invested to create positive relationships with parents can save a lot of time down the line and minimize the chances of conflict. Football clubs, regardless of the level of performance at which they operate, must ensure an optimal environment for the coach to relate to his parents, so that the training of future footballers is achieved at a high level.

The approach to the problems that appear in sports activity must be different depending on the age level of the athletes.

Keywords: coach, communication, education, football, parents.

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Barriers and Obstacles for the Dual Career of Disabled Athletes in Romania; Model of Good Practice in Adapted Sports in Higher Education

Marian PĂDURE¹

Abstract

The documentary work has shown that currently in Romania the number of athlete students with disabilities is very low. Consequently, there is not enough evidence or data to prove how difficult it is to organize a dual career for such people. Against this background, we can still identify some barriers and obstacles that hinder their participation into sports, tourism and re-creational activities. Some data confirm that the practice of sporting activities is generally speaking quite low in Romania, and even more so amongst the people with disabilities. The access of people with disabilities to tertiary education in Romania is quite limited.

The Office for Students with Disabilities (OSD) functions within the organizational structure of Babes- Bolyai University (Rector's Office). OSD facilitates and supports the inclusion of students with educational needs into the academic life, by identifying these needs and by informing the academic personnel about the learning needs of students with disabilities. Among the values promoted by OSD, one can identify: care, inclusion, diversity, respect, focus on the individual needs, accessibility and collaboration.

Keywords: dual career, occupation, disabled people, higher education.

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Coaching Activities within the CONNECT Project - Realities and Perspectives

Ana Maria Aurelia PETRESCU¹, Gabriel GORGHIU²,
Mihai BÎZOI³

Abstract

In general, the concept of *coaching* defines a process of learning, training and development, based on a partnership established between the client and the coach, in order to facilitate this approach, to make it faster, and at the same time, more efficient. In the vision of the *CONNECT project*, coaching imposes a series of activities with a supporting role, provided in several stages by the coach to the participating teachers, having the aim to successfully implement educational partnerships and science actions.

Starting from those premises, the paper tries to identify the teachers' perceptions who participate in the piloting phase of the *CONNECT project* in Romania, concerning the efficiency of coaching activities, and proposing solutions for optimizing the coaching process carried out in the future stages of the project. As research methods, a survey based on a dedicated questionnaire and a focus group method were used. Both instruments were selected for gathering the teachers' feedback related to the effects of coaching activities with impact on the training process, students' professional development, quality of the coaching relationship and involved strategies, time management and the extent to which their expectations have been

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confirmed. The collected data have been analyzed both quantitatively (by statistical-mathematical methods) and qualitatively (appreciative). The obtained results are considered to be a realistic starting point for the optimal configuration of the coaching activities, in order to be carried out within the CONNECT project.

Keywords: teachers' perceptions, coaching activities, science action units, CONNECT project.

Biodata



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Acknowledgment

This work was funded through the Project "*CONNECT -Inclusive open schooling through engaging and future-oriented science*", in the 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.

Organizing Meetings with Parents at a Football Club

Daniel POPA¹

Abstract

Are parent meetings beneficial for teams? Are they good or are they just informative?

Whether we like it or not, these they are part of a coach's life. This presentation aims to help all football coaches to carry out meetings with parents efficiently. First of all, we must understand that meetings with parents are important and can bring many benefits if they have a clear purpose. In the presentation we will see their role, the key moments of the year when it is advisable to do these sessions, but also some small tips on how to organize these meetings with parents. All these things can make our meetings much easier, pleasant and bring beneficial things for the team. Remember that it is important that before preparing for a meeting we need to know clearly what kind of parents we have in the group. Think positively when you start preparing for the meeting and things will be pleasant.

Keywords: coach, communication, education, football, parents.

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Social Responsibility, an inherent part of an Integral Education

María de Lourdes RODRÍGUEZ-PERALTA¹, Marco Vinicio Duque ROMERO², Paula Flora Aniceto VARGAS³

Abstract

Crisis situations, such as the pandemic, have made more evident the need of forming citizens committed to their local and global environment, in such a way that they support and contribute to face positively the obstacles of life, always looking for a better quality of life and a sustainable social development. The present study was situated at the educational level. This is where there is the commitment to orient to an integral formation with social responsibility according to each individual and his/her stages of life. A documentary analysis was conducted with support in conceptual cartography. The research had the following purposes: 1) Conceptualize the socioformative social responsibility in the various stages of life, 2) identify elements that make up this concept and are articulated with school performance at each educational level, 3) propose strategies to raise awareness of students and their social environment towards a sustainable social welfare. It was obtained that socioformative social responsibility is directly

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related to a healthy emotional development, which in turn is related to the personal and social human development. It is concluded that integral formation must be present throughout life, being the socioformative social responsibility as an essential part of it, regardless of the student's stage of life.

Keywords: social responsibility; socioformation; integral formation; emotional development; human development.

Biodata



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Paula Flora Aniceto Vargas - Master's Degree in Teaching and Competence Development, studies at the CIFE Institute. Master of Science with specialization in Educational Sociology. PhD student. Professor in the subjects of Chemistry, prospective development and engineering project, research teacher with service of 34 years in the Escuela Superior de Ingeniería Mecánica y Eléctrica Unidad Culhuacan del Instituto Politécnico Nacional. Currently head of laboratory of Chemistry in the Institution. Author of approximately 20 articles presented in institutional, national and international congresses and in indexed journals. Scholarship by the Institute: COFAA and EDD Scholarship. Facilitator in Graduates and courses for teachers offered at the ESIME UC of the IPN Professional update with graduates and courses in the area of Engineering, Social Sciences and educational innovation.

Analysis of the Highschool Climate. Pilot Study in Romania

Sergiu RAIU¹, Maria ROTH², Ágnes DÁVID-KACSÓ³,
Ioana ORZEA⁴

Abstract

The psychological well-being of the child depends on the context in which the learning takes place, so the school climate and the school adaptation of the child, school wellbeing, and also his school performance depend, in addition to intellectual and personality factors, on the contextual characteristics of the learning environment (Ben Arieh et al., 2009; Sameroff, 2009). Among the landmarks of the quality of education and of the definition of a "good school" must necessarily include the aspects that students perceive as ensuring the development of the educational process in a pleasant school climate. In order to achieve the profile of the school climate at high school level, the data processing was performed based on 792 responses of students from 5 schools. 68.4% of the total answers come from girls, 30.8% of the answers are from boys, and 0.8% of high school students said they belong to another gender. The group includes students from the following classes IX-XII: 21% students from the ninth grade, 31.3% students from the 10th grade, 23.2% from the 11th grade and 24.5% of the 12th grade. The school climate was measured by a questionnaire

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that includes 12 scales: School satisfaction; Inclusive school culture; Student-centered educational climate; Difficulties in online school; Teacher support; Equal opportunities; Relationship with classmates - support from classmates; to list just a few of them. Three quarters of the high school students in the group 73.4% say they like going to the high school where they study, but there are also 8.6% who say that high school does not represent them at all and almost 40% say that it represents "little". Girls ($M=2.45$; $DS=0.40$) feel more involved in school life ($t(355.967)=-1.271$; $p<0.001$) compared to boys ($M=2.41$; $DS=0.48$). But, girls perceive some forms of discrimination as taking place to a greater extent compared to how boys perceive them. 9th grade students are more satisfied with school and perceive a higher inclusive school culture compared to those in the high school final grades, 11th grade $t(306) = 3.660$; $p < 0.001$ and XII $t = 4.546(320.842)$, $p < 0.001$.

Keywords: school climate, highschool students, equal opportunities, satisfaction with school, inclusive school culture.

The Absence of Critical Thinking Skills and its Effects. Case Study: Vaccine Hesitation

Viorel ROTILĂ¹

Abstract

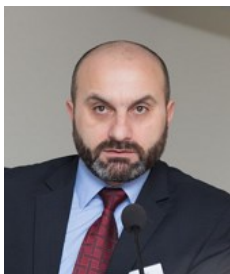
The article aims to identify the current situation of critical thinking in the Romanian mentality, using the issue of vaccine hesitation as a case study, looking to contribute to the identification of solutions meant to increase the impact of educational activities on the creation of critical thinking skills. In the article we explore the extent to which we can talk about the existence of specific limits, generated by mentality, which could reduce the impact of education for critical thinking, trying to discover the degree to which critical thinking is consistent with specific mentalities. Critical thinking education is approached from the perspective of defending against pseudoscience and the need to understand vaccination. The case study on vaccination hesitation considers the use of the attitude towards vaccination as a potential indicator of critical thinking skills, contributing to both the identification of problems and solutions to remedy them. In this approach we use the analysis of the literature on vaccination hesitation to identify possible causes and use them to assess the situation in Romania. Research directions include: assessing the possibility of groupishness influence and ecological rationality in relation to community cognitive practices; the impact of new perceptions on nature, body and medicines; exploring the influence of the specifics of epistemic communities, cognitive biases, the existence of memes, the evolution of trust in experts; analysis of understanding and

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the effect of epistemic failure, the contribution of passive choice of epistemic vices and magical thinking; assessing the risks of denying uncertainty and induced ignorance.

Keywords: Critical thinking; education; vaccination hesitation; the role of thinking.

Biodata



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Dilemma Ethics Training for Higher Education

Antonio SANDU¹

Abstract

A central element in the educational discourse on ethics is the presentation of models for solving the ethical dilemmas that students or teachers are facing in their academic activity.

The ethical dilemma is a situation in which the subject must calibrate his moral behavior based on a choice between two sets of ethical / moral values, of equal importance for the subject, but divergent between them. We encounter such situations when, for example, values of fairness and justice versus compassion and care are competing.

We will further refer to three models of solving ethical dilemmas that can be taught within the discipline *Ethics and academic integrity*, mandatory in the Romanian university curriculum for the Master and Doctorate level in all study programs.

A first model aims at a multistage approach, being adapted by us^{2,3} following the model of Rogersian non-directive

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² Antonio Sandu, *Consilierea de etica (partea a IX-a): De la dilema morala personala la dilema etica [Counseling of Ethics (part IX): From personal moral dilemma to ethical dilemma]*, December 6th, 2020, accessed online on November 16th, 2021 at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-srx7Nt8D2U>

³ Antonio Sandu, *Consilierea de etica centrata pe rezolvarea dilemelor etice (partea a V-a) [Counseling of Ethics focused on solving ethical dilemmas (part V)]*, November 22nd, 2020, accessed online on November 16th, 2021 at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rXE49TpC6wY>

counseling⁴. This model is composed of a stage of evaluating the dilemma - one of exploring alternative solutions, establishing a plan to solve the dilemma and implementing this plan.

A second model - proposed in accordance with the work of Lou Marinoff⁵ and Henk van Luijk⁶ - aims to solve ethical dilemmas by following a series of seven steps, as follows:

1. What is the moral core issue?
2. Who are the parties involved?
3. Who is/are morally responsible?
4. What (if any) further information do I/we need?
5. What arguments can be brought forward?
6. What is my/our conclusion?
7. How do I/we feel about this conclusion?

The third method - inspired by the methodology of the Philosophical Cafe, adapted by us⁷ also for online teaching, under the name of *Virtual Philosophical Cafe*, starts from the analysis of films or books on ethics / morals and the presentation of pros and cons of every ethical sets of values, as resulting from the analyzed film and from the participants' own experience. The ethical decision strategy will first aim at making the subjects aware of their own ethical values and possible conflicts of values between those in the professional sphere and the private sphere.

In practice, a number of 5 philosophical cafes^{8,9} were held, in physical or virtual format, aiming at the following

⁴ Carl, R., Rogers, *Client-centered therapy; its current practice, implications, and theory*, Houghton Mifflin, 1951.

⁵ Lou Marinoff, *Dilemma Ethics Training APPA Certification Program on Organizational Philosophical Counseling* – online training, May 2020.

⁶ Luijk, H. van, *Om redelijk gewin. Oefeningen in bedrijfsethiek*, Boom, 1993.

⁷ Antonio Sandu, In digital pursuit of happiness. Appreciative ethics and virtual philosophical café, in: M. Weiss (Coord.), *The Socratic Handbook. Methods and Manuals for Applied Ethics and Philosophical Practice* (pp. 349-364), Lit Publishing, 2015.

⁸ Antonio Sandu, *Video-recenzie a serialului Suits din perspectiva Resurselor Umane* [Video review of the TV series Suits from the perspective of Human Resources],

dilemmas: involvement vs. professional detachment in the legal professions (starting from the TV series *Suits*¹⁰), trust vs. distrust in science and technology (the movie *Matrix*¹¹ and the TV series *The 100*¹²), the limits of moral integrity (the movie *Baccalaureate*¹³) and the social construction of moral character according to the courts of socialization.

Keywords: dilemma training; philosophical counseling; practical ethics.

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October 24th, 2021, accessed online on November 16th, 2021 at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-j0IysbJnyg>

⁹ Antonio Sandu, *Antropologie vizuală, filme și tehnocritică. Societatea postumană sau postapocaliptică* [Visual anthropology, films and technoethics. Posthuman or post-apocalyptic society], October 31st, 2021, accessed online on November 16th, 2021 at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sRt5D-1WG5U&t=6s>

¹⁰ Doug Liman, Dave Bartis (executive producers), *Suits* (TV series), Pearson, 2011.

¹¹ Zach Staenberg (ed.), *The Matrix* [movie], Warner Bros, 1999.

¹² Jason Rothenberg (producer), *The 100* (TV series), Warner Bros, 2014.

¹³ Cristian Mungiu (Director & Screen-play), *Bacalaureat* [movie], România, Les Films du Fleuve, Mobra Films, & Romanian Film Board (C.N.C.), 2016.

Students' Perception regarding the Efficiency of Learning Instructional Activities in the Online Environment

Elena Ancuța SANTI¹, Gabriel GORGHIU²,
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Abstract

During the pandemic, education has been one of the areas that experienced a special dynamic - from the traditional format of face-to-face teaching organized in classrooms, it has suddenly moved to the online environment, without proper preparation, adapted teaching resources, clear teachers' competencies gained in this direction, previous experiences or coherent decisions. Many teachers called the period as an online school experiment, that showed a series of negative realities, deepening the differences between vulnerable categories. However, after almost two years, by alternating the online school with the traditional format, some important directions are underlined, targeting on the advantages and disadvantages of education of this period.

The post-pandemic school will no longer be the same - new horizons are projected with other types of skills that ensure personal and professional success being foreshadowed as important. The education system needs to be rethought in order to be relevant in the future - teachers must develop a proactive attitude, flexibility, self-responsibility, inventiveness, capitalizing the principles of student-centered education. The opportunities and solutions that proved to be effective in the pandemic context must be valorized and enhanced, so that the school truly meets the needs of its beneficiaries. In this respect, the paper aims to identify the students' perceptions and opinions concerning important aspects

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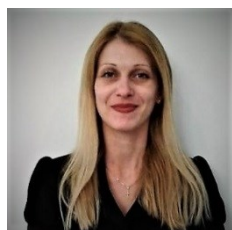
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that influence the quality and efficiency of the educational process carried out in the online environment. The research involved students enrolled in the teacher training programs organized by the Teacher Training Department from Valahia University Targoviste.

Keywords: online education, students' feedback, learning instructional activities, learning efficiency.

Biodata



Elena Ancuța SANTI - She works in the Teacher Training Department of Valahia University Targoviste. She has a Ph.D. in Psychology, at the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Bucharest. The areas of scientific interest are: educational psychology, general

psychology, social work, theology, positive psychology and pedagogy etc. She is author/co-author of several articles, specialty studies and books: Emotional Intelligence and Religious Representations at Preschool (2014), Elements of religious education in the kindergarten. Theory and practical applications (2014), The psychology of education. Theoretical and practical landmarks (2018) etc. Also, she is member of the National Association of School Psychologists in Romania, Romanian Society of Applied Experimental Psychology, and College of Romanian Psychologists.



Gabriel GORGHU - He graduated from the Polytechnic University of Bucharest, Faculty of Engineering and Management of Technological Systems, and Valahia University Targoviste, Faculty of Sciences and Arts, specialization: Mathematics-

Informatics. He is Professor at Teacher Training Department, Valahia University Targoviste. The area of interest is oriented on: educational technologies - e-learning, interaction and

virtual communication, web-based learning platforms, using ICT for educational purposes. He acted as local coordinator of various European Socrates Comenius 2.1, LLP, Erasmus+, and FP7 Projects. He is also the Director of the Centre for Scientific Research and Innovation in Educational Sciences "I.T. Radu" within ICSTM (Scientific and Technological Institute of Multidisciplinary Research of Valahia University Targoviste).



Laura Monica GORGHIU - She is Associate Professor in the Sciences and Advanced Technologies Department, Faculty of Sciences and Arts, Valahia University Targoviste. She graduated the Faculty of Chemistry - University of Bucharest, and has the Ph.D. in

Chemistry in 2004. She has also a Master Degree in Project Management. She has experience in academic management and projects management, being involved as coordinator or team member in more than 30 research contracts and international/national projects in the areas of ICT in education, Science and Chemistry. She has published as author/co-author a number of 30 books and more than 300 scientific papers in scientific journals indexed in Web of Science / international databases, proceedings of national and international conferences, in the areas of Chemistry, Educational Research and Science Education.

Sport Tutoring for the Disabled in Romania

Monica STĂNESCU¹

Abstract

To date, there is no occupation/qualification in Romania reflecting the status of a teacher/coach specialized in the area of adapted/inclusive sports.

In keeping with the provisions of Order No. 270/273 from June, 12th, 2002 on the approval of the procedure for updating the catalogue "The Classification of Occupations in Romania" (Art. 7, 8 and 9), in order to accurately reflect the occupations specific to the Sports, Re-creational and Amusement Activities sector, and in order to match the activities, the requirements and the reality of the labour market, The National University for Physical Education and Sports (UNEFS) has championed as of 2018 the introduction of the occupation of an *Adapted Sports Coach* in the COR (Classification of Occupations in Romania). The coach will continuously adapt the tutoring methods and the teaching styles to the special needs of his subjects, in order to make most profit from the potential of the disabled athletes. The paper will present the main issues about the sport tutoring in Europe and the challenges for Romanian system.

Keywords: occupation, disabled people, adapted sport coach.

Acknowledgement

The workshop is organized within the project **DUAL CAREER OF STUDENT-ATHLETES WITH DISABILITIES AS A TOOL FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION / PARA-LIMITS (Erasmus Sport Plus project no. 622213-EPP-1-2020-1-ES-SPO-SCP)**

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Evaluation of the Potential of Higher Education Institutions in the Context of Achieving Sustainability

Alina SUSLENCO¹

Abstract

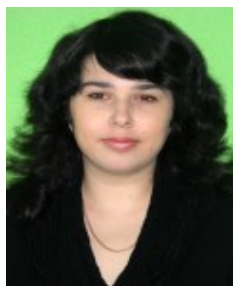
This paper represents a theoretical-methodological incursion on the requirements of higher education institutions to achieve sustainability. The relevance of the topic derives from the need to assess the potential of higher education institutions in order to achieve sustainability. The aim of the research is to assess the potential of universities in the context of sustainability. The paper focuses on making an approach to achieving educational performance, in terms of assessing the human, innovative potential of higher education institutions which represents a vital factor in achieving university sustainability. Universities as active actors in sustainable development must demonstrate the necessary training, competent human potential, viable educational policies, and effective tools to achieve sustainability. The research methodology focused on the use of the following methods such as: analysis, synthesis, qualitative research, scientific abstraction, which contributed to a comprehensive and complex study on the training of Moldovan universities to achieve sustainability. In conclusion, we reiterate that universities as “vectors of change” are demanded to develop successful strategies to achieve sustainability, in terms of certain effective activities that would ensure their sustainable development. The undertaken research allowed us to elucidate that Moldovan universities do not have a model for achieving university

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sustainability. In this context, we can point out the need to develop a viable tool for assessing the steps taken by universities to achieve sustainability.

Keywords: sustainability; higher education institutions; human potential; innovative potential; competitiveness.

Biodata



Alina SUSLENKO, PhD, Associate Professor, *Alecu Russo* Balti State University, Department of Economic Sciences. Areas of interest: management, marketing, business, merchandising, innovation management, sustainability development. Courses taught: human resources management, business planning systems, enterprise management, production management. During the professional activity, she published over 105 scientific publications, 2 monograph, 2 chapters in monographs.

Understanding the Concept of Autonomy

Loredana TEREC-VLAD¹

Abstract

The concept of autonomy has a long way to go, being used as synonyms for the terms self-government or self-determination (Crudu, 2007). It is placed in the context of debates on morality, bioethics law or political philosophy, and also appeals to self-awareness, to the right of the individual to live life freely, in his own way, provided it does not harm other people.

In this paper I will bring to the fore the Kantian perspective of the concept of autonomy, while also doing the connection of this concept with that of freedom.

Keywords: Autonomy; self-determination; morality; bioethics; freedom.

Biodata

Loredana TEREC-VLAD has graduated from the Faculty of Political and Administrative Sciences within Petre Andrei University of Iasi, and is an expert in Organizational Ethics and Ethical Auditing at Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava. She has published various scientific papers in field such as bioethics, transhumanism and technoethics . She is PhD in Philosophy, PhD Student in Law at Titu Maiorescu University of Bucharest and associated research assistant at Lumen Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences, Romania.

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Online Teaching and Quality Assurance in Technical Higher Education

Liliana-Luminița TODORESCU¹, Anca GRECULESCU²

Abstract

The current study aims to collect opinions from students in higher technical education who had to face the pandemic of 2020-2021 conditions, in view of some empirical research meant to take stock of the good and not so good things teachers and students alike have acquired/noticed/experienced throughout this difficult-to-characterize time of our lives. The survey was conducted at University Politehnica of Timișoara (UPT), University Politehnica of Bucharest (UPB) and Valahia of Targoviste, on 341 students in their first and second academic years. The study highlights the way online teaching is perceived and addressed by teachers during the pandemic, as a means to both educate the educable and ensure the quality of the educational process. Is online teaching beneficial to students? Is online teaching still interactive, conducive of critical thinking, learning autonomy and professional development? Do teachers comply with the pedagogical requirements of an effective and quality conducive teaching-learning process? The survey included 27 items addressing teaching methods, pedagogical strategies and support for students' online learning as well as the use of hands-on performances, interactive labs and scientific simulations. The results show that 37.5% of the participants feel online teaching managed to ensure the quality of their

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learning and complied with the pedagogical requirements of the teaching process in online technical higher education.

Keywords: online teaching, technical higher education, quality assurance, teaching process.

Biodata



Liliana-Luminița TODORESCU (born in 1977) earned her PhD in Education Sciences from the University of Bucharest and pursues a career in technical higher education as a Lecturer for the Department of Teaching Staff Training within University Politehnica of Timișoara.

Main research areas: pedagogy; academic pedagogy, communication; quality assurance in education, reform of European higher education system. Amongst the latest works published: A Guidebook on Best Practices for Technical Higher Education; Teaching Education Groups (in collaboration), Politehnica Publishing House, Timișoara, 2007; On Teaching Guidelines (in collaboration) Politehnica Publishing House, Timișoara, 2007; On Bologna Process in Romania. Research, analysis and Decision-Making. A study on technical higher education, published by Eurobit, Timișoara, 2010.



Anca GRECULESCU (born in 1978) earned her PhD in Education Sciences from University of Bucharest and pursues a career in technical higher education as a Lecturer for the Department of Communication in Modern Languages, University "Politehnica" of Bucharest and as a communication advisor for EPS (European Project Semester), <http://www.europeanprojectsemester.eu>

[/providers/Bucharest.](#) Main research areas: linguistic/professional communication, ESP (English for Specific Purposes); EST (English for Science and Technology); quality assurance in technical higher education, organizational communication. Amongst the latest works published: *The Quality Paradigm. The Study of English in Technical Higher Education*, Transversal Publishing House, Bucharest; *Mechanical Transmissions Based on One Step Reducer (Design Guidebook)* – in collaboration, Politehnica Press, Bucharest, 2013.

Benefits and Obstacles of STEAM Implementation in Primary and Preschool Education

Camelia Delia VOICU¹

Abstract

Scientific literacy remains an important desideratum of the educational systems, a desideratum highlighted by the pandemic situation we are going through. Perhaps never before this pandemic has there been acknowledged a greater need for people to have the ability to scientifically understand and explain the surrounding nature, to propose and test scientific hypotheses, to make rigorous scientific reasoning, and to assess their quality and the scientific sources. Therefore, science education must be rethought to meet this need for scientific literacy of the population. One of the relatively recent approaches (considering the age of exact sciences and their study) with gratifying results in the realization of scientific education is STEAM approach, respectively "Science and Technology that are interpreted through Engineering and the (social, language, physical, musical and fine) Arts, all based in elements of Mathematics." (Georgette Yakman). This article highlights the perceptions of teachers from several levels of the pre-university and university romanian education system on the benefits of the STEAM approach in the education of preschool children and young schoolchildren, as well as on the obstacles inherent in implementing this approach. Data collection was done through focus-group interviews conducted in the context of the Erasmus + NGSS project. Results: teachers had positive perceptions on STEAM

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approach value for child development and as a best practice for science teaching, especially for increasing childrens motivation and engagement in learning, creativity, self-confidence and for offering equal good learning opportunity for both boys and girls, taking into consideration their emotional and social abilities. The main obstacles teachers identified were: difficulties related to curriculum limitations in the second cycle of primary education, schools infrastructures and lack of resources.

Keywords: STEAM approach; scientific literacy; preschool and primary school education; integrated learning.

Biodata

Ms. **Camelia Delia Voicu**, Ph.D., lecturer at Education Sciences Department, Valahia University of Targoviste, graduated two bachelors programs (Psychology and Social Work), three master programs (Educational Counseling, Early Education and Public Administration) and a Ph.D. program in Sociology, with a thesis on social representation and identity issues. Ms Voicu has relevant experience in development of European projects, teacher training and education research activities. Her current scientific concerns focus on early education and care, psychosocial processes and phenomena and their implications in the sphere of education, family and culture.

Acknowledgement

The article is based on research activities carried out in the context of the Erasmus + project NGSS -Inspiring Next Generation of Girls through Inclusive STE (A) M Learning.

Conceptual and Practical Aspects – Results of National and International Cooperation through UNEFS Projects

Luciela VASILE¹, Silvia TEODORESCU², Valeria BĂLAN³,
Gabriela DINȚICĂ⁴, Lavinia POPESCU⁵,
Coseta MINCULESCU⁶

Abstract

The Webinar proposed by UNEFS at the Lumen 2021 Conference and organized in collaboration with members of the academic staff in our university aims to disseminate general and specific information on some of the projects carried out this year by the National University of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest.

In this Webinar, we will present our project proposals to the funding institutions or bodies, our experience as UNEFS teachers involved in various such projects, some aspects regarding the outcomes of our projects and good collaboration practices between different entities with

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specific activities in the field of physical education and sport.

Our online meeting will focus on the following projects carried out using Institutional Development Funds (IDF) or included in the Erasmus+ Sport programme:

1. EFORIE NORD TEACHING RESORT FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE SEASHORE ENVIRONMENT, Project manager Prof. Luciela Vasile, PhD
2. INNOVATION AND COMPETITIVENESS IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH THROUGH INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF HUMAN MOTOR SKILLS – RECORD, Project manager Prof. Silvia Teodorescu, PhD
3. INTEGRATED ADMISSION, GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING PLATFORM REGARDING EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL PATHWAYS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT / PAOC, Project manager Associate Prof. Gabriela Dințică, PhD
4. SWIM YOUR WAY – Erasmus+ Sport project, Coordinator Associate Prof. Valeria Bălan, PhD

Keywords: projects, funding strategy, Institutional Development Funds, Erasmus+ SPORT.

Biodata

Luciela VASILE - PhD, Professor at the National University of Physical Education and Sport, Bucharest

Doctoral studies. Thesis: "The influence of sensory-perceptual factors on the motor learning process in swimming"

Degree in Physical Education, specialisation in Physical Education and Sport, National Academy of Physical Education and Sport, Bucharest

Main research interests: Sports performance and Adapted physical activities. Subjects: Recovery and rehabilitation through physical education and sport – Aquatic therapy; Sports training methodology – Swimming; Theory and practice of competitive sports; Theory and practice of water sports

Research activities in the following areas: modern swimming methodologies, physical exercise and health. Grants, projects and training programmes as a director or member. Member of national and international sports organizations.

Silvia TEODORESCU - PhD - Director of the Doctoral School, National University of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest

Doctoral studies. Thesis: "Characteristics of competitive effort in performance volleyball. Directions for training optimisation", National Academy of Physical Education and Sport, Bucharest

Bachelor's degree, volleyball specialisation, Institute of Physical Education and Sport, Bucharest

Main research interests: Theory and methodology of sports training and Adapted physical activities

Scientific project manager for topics related to sports training and the social inclusion of children with disabilities, author of more than 100 papers and articles presented at international conferences or published in specialised journals

Scientific advisor for PhD in Sport sciences

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Valeria BĂLAN - PhD, Associate Professor at the National University of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest

Education background: Bachelor's degree in Physical Education and Sport (1994-1998), Master's degree in High-Performance Sports Training (1998-1999), PhD in Physical Education and Sport (2002-2009) at the National Academy of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest

Work experience: Physical education teacher, secondary school (1998-2002), Assistant Lecturer (2002-2009) and PhD Assistant Lecturer at the National Academy of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest (2009-2011), PhD Lecturer at the National University of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest (2011-2019)

Current and previous research interests: swimming, adapted motor activities, leisure motor activities

Gabriela DINȚICĂ - PhD, Associate Professor at the National University of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest
Education background: Bachelor's degree in Physical Education and Sport (1992-1996)

Doctoral studies. Thesis: "Contributions to the study of the relationship between physical training and the efficiency of technical executions in performance fencing", National Academy of Physical Education and Sport, Bucharest

Work experience: Physical education teacher, secondary school (1998-2001), Fencing coach at the "Triumf" School Sports Club (1997-2005), Assistant Lecturer (2001-2002) and PhD Assistant Lecturer at the National Academy of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest (2002-2012), PhD Lecturer at the National University of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest (2012-2019), member of the Executive Committee of the Romanian Fencing Federation (since March 2021)

Current and previous research interests: sports performance - fencing, motor activities, leisure motor activities. Grants, projects and training programmes as a director or member

Lavinia POPESCU - PhD, Associate Professor at the National University of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest

Education background: Graduate of the Bucharest University, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Specialisation: French-English. PhD studies – Philology, Foreign Languages (2005-2010), at the Bucharest University.

Work experience: Assistant Lecturer – National University of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest (1996-2006), PhD Lecturer at the National University of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest (2006-2018). Competence areas: French and English translations, research in the fields of linguistics, physical education, sport and physical therapy

Cozeta MINCULESCU - PhD. Lecturer, MD, in the Special Motricity and Medical Recovery/Rehabilitation Department, Faculty of Physical Therapy, at the National University of Physical Education and Sport in Bucharest

Doctoral studies. PhD thesis: "Biological model used in the management of sports training for wheelchair basketball athletes", National Academy of Physical Education and Sport, Bucharest

Bachelor's degree at the Faculty of Medicine within the "Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest. Specialist physician in Sports Medicine

Main research interests: Sports medicine, Adapted physical activities. Subjects: Cardiovascular rehabilitation, Medical recovery, Scoliosis Schrott 3D Therapy

Research activities in the following areas: Physical therapy in cardiovascular diseases

Acknowledgement

Our Webinar will present some of our UNEFS projects, the experience in various such projects and some aspects regarding the outcomes.

1. EFORIE NORD TEACHING RESORT FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE SEASHORE ENVIRONMENT – CNFIS-FDI-2021-0015

The project aimed to modernise the Eforie Nord teaching resort for the optimal development of initial, continuous and remedial training activities in the seashore environment.

Overtime, the new accommodation conditions in the training centre will allow to correlate the curricular offer of our university with the demands of the labour market in compliance with the requirements of maintaining quality standards in providing education after the pandemic.

As a prestigious institution with a dynamic structure and an innovative role in specialised training provided in the field of sport and physical education science, UNEFS proposed this project to increase the quality of educational services and improve training conditions. The further extension and modernisation of the Eforie Nord Teaching Resort relied on the permanent search for solutions to be always competitive on the vocational training market.

The previous projects that financed the arrangement of new accommodation spaces ensured the implementation of the Development Project for the Eforie Nord Teaching Resort as a component part of the UNEFS Institutional Development Strategy (2020-2024). Through this project, we proposed and managed to purchase sports devices and equipment that can ensure training diversification and an increased quality of the teaching process.

Through this 2021 IDF, we aimed to arrange a third four-room module with 16 places in order to complement the modernised spaces and ensure unitary student access to accommodation.

Through the project budgeting, the Eforie Nord Teaching Resort was developed and modernised.

The new accommodation spaces were properly equipped through funding from other projects or from the university's own revenues.

2. InNOvATION AND Competitiveness In SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH THROUGH INTEGRATED solutions FOR THE investigation OF human motor SKILLS – RECORD - CNFIS-FDI-2021-0040

To improve the research infrastructure by optimising the functionality of the equipment in the laboratories serving the Doctoral School (SD), the Interdisciplinary Research Centre (CCI), The Faculty of Physical Therapy (KT) and the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport (EFS) with three departments: Physical and Sports Education, Sport and Motor Performance, Teacher Training (DEFS, DSPM, DPPD).

The RECORD project materialises in providing integrated solutions for the investigation of motor ability in order to obtain performance in the fields of sport and health.

Purchased equipment:

1. OptoGait – a complex bidirectional gait analysis system – upgrade and use in an integrated system with Cosmed and Zephyr;
2. Moxy – monitors muscle oxygen levels – an integrated solution with Garmin, Polar, Cosmed and Zephyr;

3. SmartSpeed – a complex timing system; an integrated solution with Garmin, Zephyr and Witty;
4. Kit RaceTime2 – a communication system between coach and athlete during motor performance for the real-time exercise dosage; an integrated solution with Garmin and SmartSpeed;
5. COSMED T150 - upgrade;
6. OPTOJUMP extension - upgrade;
7. WittySem panel fixing system – upgrade;
8. Pselteva Test Battery – investigates focused and sustained attention, hand-eye coordination and intersegmental coordination; upgrade and use in an integrated system with USMIT;
9. USMIT - increasing precision in motor coordination through ultra-slow motion exercises;
10. Software programs.

Budget:

requested: 393 537.92 RON, of which 25 441.92 RON co-funding;

provided by the Ministry of Education: 327 144 RON, of which 21 144 RON co-funding

3. INTEGRATED PATHWAYS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT / PAOC - CNFIS-FDI-2021-0435

The aim of the project is to develop an integrated platform that facilitates students' access to information on the UNEFS educational offer and career guidance and counselling services.

Specific objectives:

O1 Increasing the visibility of the UNEFS educational offer by organizing an online promotion campaign that allows equal access to information and counselling for all candidates, regardless of background, in order to choose educational pathways;

O2 Ensuring equal access to education for all candidates through an online admission platform that reflects the principle of transparency and equality as regards the undifferentiated access of candidates;

O3 Reducing the discrepancies felt by students from disadvantaged backgrounds by providing guidance and counselling services with regard to educational and professional pathways;

O4 Correlating the study programmes offered by UNEFS with labour market requirements and the Code of Occupations in Romania (COR) through activities involving the consultation of employers and graduates in order to verify the correspondence between labour market requirements and the competencies built by the study programmes in the field.

Activities: Organizing the online promotion campaign of the UNEFS educational offer ensures increased visibility and thus equal access to education and training, development of the electronic (online) platform to support the process of admission to university study programmes, organising guidance and counselling services for first-year students at risk of school dropout, consultation of employers in order to identify their demands in relation to the UNEFS educational offer.

4. SWIM YOUR WAY – Erasmus+ Sport Project 612943-EPP-1-2019-1-EL-SPO-SSCP

“Swim your way” project addresses the needs of professionals of the sport, namely swimming instructors, operators, teachers, and trainers to share their good practices and has a well-structured Guide to follow on how to teach swimming to students with disabilities according to their needs.

The project addresses to the needs of people with disabilities, who are limited in opportunities, to be as physically active as people without a disability. As physical activity, health and quality of life are closely interconnected, through this Teaching Guide individuals with disabilities participate in swimming courses, be taught in the best possible way and get more health benefits by being physically active, such as physical health benefits and physiological well-being.

The Swim your Way consortium has exchanged good practices, confront ideas and methods in different areas relating to sport and physical activity in particular swimming and its relevance for the inclusion of people with disabilities in society and create a Guide on how to teach swimming to 4 different disability groups.

The project is in line with the European Policies in the field of Sport as a mean for the promotion of healthy lifestyle and the social inclusion of subjects that are in risk of social exclusion.

Earnings Premium from Education in the Context of Educational Expansion

Ana-Maria ZAMFIR¹, Anamaria NĂSTASĂ²,
Anamaria-Beatrice ALDEA³

Abstract

Education can be seen as an investment that brings higher incomes to individuals. People with higher levels of education collect important earnings premium in the labour market. On the other hand, the expansion of education is a major trend that characterises evolution of societies, with important positive effects at the level of social and economic development. This paper aims to explore the influence of educational attainment on subjective incomes of individuals, while taking into account other relevant personal factors, as well as the phenomenon of education expansion at national level. We build our analysis on data from the World Values Survey Wave 7 (2017-2020) collected from individuals around the world in various national settings. Our results are useful for better understand the influences of increasing participation to education on the earnings structure at both individual and national levels.

Keywords: expansion of education; earnings premium; social structure; World Values Survey.

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Biodata

Ana-Maria Zamfir holds a Ph.D in sociology. She is senior researcher and head of the “Education, vocational training and labour market” department of the National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection. She has experience in designing sociological surveys, studies on educational inequalities, school-to-work transition, skills, human capital development, and social stratification.

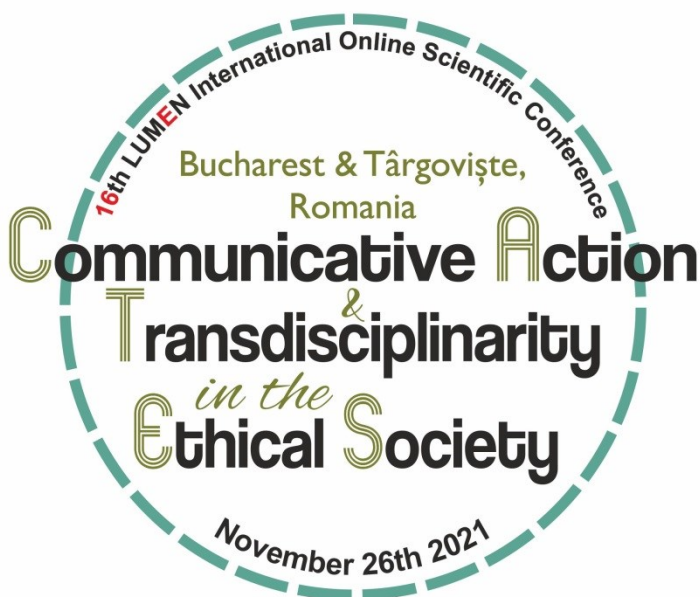
Anamaria Năstasă is a researcher at the National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection and a PhD Student of the Doctoral School of Sociology in University of Bucharest. Her subjects of research interests are sociology of education, migration, school to work transition, sociology of time, subjective well-being, and lately Covid-19 related sociological implications.

Anamaria-Beatrice Aldea is an economist researcher within the National Scientific Research Institute for Labour and Social Protection, Department of Education, Vocational Training and Labour Market. She graduated the Faculty of Business and Administration, specialization Business Administration and the Master Program of Human Resources Management and Development from the University of Bucharest. Among her domains of current research interest are education, digital skills, human capital development and the transition from school to the labour market.

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The Role of Ecological Connectivity for the Management of Resilient and Functional Ecosystems in Urban Landscape Planning

Monica-Gabriela AMUZA¹, Cerasella CRĂCIUN²

Abstract

The article addresses ecological connectivity, an internationally recognized topic today, as a tool that protects and integrates natural ecosystems in the planning processes of the urban landscape. Natural and semi-natural ecosystems, with a high degree of ecological connectivity, ensure the integrity of ecosystem services, and proper management contributes to strengthening resilience to disasters, food security, and the well-being of communities. The article defines ecological connectivity in the context of uncontrolled urban development, presenting its vulnerabilities and its significant role in landscape planning, having as study case the Danube region.

The study revealed that inadequate land use management for residential development, transport infrastructure, the agricultural or extractive sector is a main cause for habitat fragmentation, which transforms protected natural areas, rich in biodiversity, into areas surrounded by unsustainable developments. Moreover, natural ecosystems, often

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segregated by political boundaries, are subject to distinct socio-cultural and economic strategies, highlighting the need for transboundary cooperation.

Landscape clusters managed by European programs have already been formed in the Danube region, proposing common strategies, such as the Transboundary Parks Program. In this context, the COVID-19 pandemic represents a new obstacle to conservation efforts of natural ecosystems, with possible solutions through urban-territorial landscape planning.

Ecological connectivity can be approached at all territorial scales, from macro-territorial (continent, country, region), to the scale of urban detail, depending on the conservation objectives, political, economic, and socio-cultural context. The aspect of connectivity is fundamental in the development of the urban landscape because it contributes to the functionality, structure, and integrity of ecosystems.

Keywords: Landscape; Ecological Connectivity; Protected Natural Areas; Transboundary Cooperation; Urban Planning.

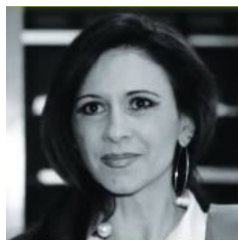
Biodata



Monica-Gabriela Amuza is a PhD student in urbanism and landscape planning, currently researching "Ecological Networks – A resilient and sustainable management model for ecological connectivity in landscape planning. Transboundary eco-sustainable landscapes in the Danube region". She

attended the Faculty of Urban Planning, at the University of Architecture and Urbanism "Ion Mincu" in Bucharest and graduated with a Bachelor's degree in "Landscape Design and Planning" and a Master's degree in "Landscape and Territory Planning". She shows a strong interest in landscape ecology, ecological connectivity, sustainability, ecological

networks of natural protected areas, animal-aided design and transboundary cooperation.



Professor architect **Cerasella CRĂCIUN** has a PhD in urban planning, is the coordinator of the „Landscape Design and Planning” Bachelor program and the „Landscape and Territory” Master program of the Faculty of Urban Planning, at the University of Architecture and Urbanism”Ion Mincu”,

in Bucharest. Her themes of interest in research are: quasi-natural, anthropic and cultural landscape, protection and restoration of natural heritage, sustainability and landscape planning, urban metabolism, transdisciplinary / cross-disciplinary / creative / meta-heuristics research methods, therapeutic gardens and psychology of architectural and urban spaces, sacred geometry and geography, unconventional art in the landscape and urban scenography.

Interpersonal Communication and Politeness on Internet

Mirela ANGHEL¹, Nicoleta Aurora POPESCU²

Abstract

The present article focuses on the politeness approaches the internauts use on daily basis. It all starts with a small click and one enters the fascinating world of internet, a cold world, but also meant to keep secrets. It leaves no prints and it's an invisible universe populated by strangers. Covered by the power the anonymity provides, one can prove bravery to express ideas. What is unpleasant is that the disconnection from reality is instant once one connects online. You can be anyone online, but also can loose who you are. Besides the advantages the virtual networks offer, its expected to exist some inconveniences. The first inconvenience is related to the gender itself: you can communicate from anywhere to anyone everywhere which could lead to a feeling of frustration and unsafety as the other one can say (write) anything without the possibility to keep him/ her accountable. E-communication also excludes exclusively the non-verbal language whose importance is not neglected for sure.

Keywords: e-communication; politeness; human connection; self; internauts.

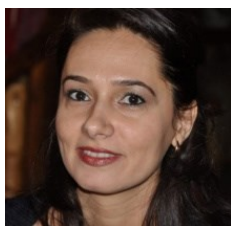
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Nomad Cities. The “NUW” Concept (“Nomad Urban Worlds”) and the “UNEs” (“Nomad Urban Empires”) at the End of XXst Century-the Beginning of XII Century

Madalina Virginia ANTONESCU¹

Abstract

If the concept of “nomad empires” was already explored within the academic approaches on imperial historical patterns (such as Mongol empire, for example), the “nomad city” concept is still needing to be defined. Starting from the UN qualification of our century as an “urban century”, we’ll try to focus on rapid evolution, proliferation and specific shapes that future cities might adopt as predominant political actors of the second half of XXst century world- the beginning of XXII century. The “urban global order” will constitutes the new reality as consequence of mega-development and expansion of the cities and urbanism. Our paper will create some approaches and definitions for new concepts and phenomena (aggregation of nomad cities into larger entities as federations, empires, unions, leagues) for dominating great spaces horizontally or vertically (underground UNEs, spatial UNEs). Urbanism will become the new mantra of present and future centuries, reshaping radically the environment of mankind, the inter-national relations, and the patterns of political, administrative or social organization.

Keywords: nomad cities, NUW (Nomad urban world), urbanism, UNEs (Urban Nomad Empires), urban global world.

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The Urbanocene – the Spatial Urban Century. Great Houses of Trans-Civilizational Projects. Fortified Cities and Open Cities- Developments of Urban Global World

Madalina Virginia ANTONESCU¹

Abstract

Our paper is proposing some definitions of new political and civilizational concepts, such as the Urbanocene, seen rather as a century dominated by proliferation and development of a special type of mega-cities - the spatial urbanism and the spatial city. Such reality is not so far from our international political present stage: rather one could say that the dynamic and complex type of XXIst century world constitutes already the foundation for new patterns of social, political and civilizational organization as the Urbanocene (the global order of cities). The paper will defined and shape a brief typology of cities from the Urbanocene perspective and also, it will try to define the concept of "Great Houses of Trans-Civilizational Projects" and the institution of "Quality Inspectors" for such Houses, as featuring the new profile of such order. Cities will evolve either horizontally, as until now, either vertically, shaping new patterns of organizations (post-democracy, new urban aristocracy or plutocracy etc.). Under-ground specialized cities (as searching for water resources, for metals or even creating under-aquatic under-ground farms or agriculture) can be developed by starting from the reality of rapid and intense climate changes at the surface of our planet and from the need of human species to find rapidly alternatives and innovative patterns of re-

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shaping and adapting to the environmental challenges. Artificial environment, caught in giant spheres will constitute familiar type of future "eco-systems" in such global urban world.

Keywords: Urbanocene, urban global world, mega-cities, fortified cities, open cities, spatial urban century.

Temporary Separation – A Form of Remedy versus a Step Towards Dissolution

Iulian APOSTU¹

Abstract

In the common mentality, the conjugal conflict is seen as being similar to scandal, but the scientific literature describes it as the moment that highlights the differences between partners. Therefore, the conflict can invite mediation or, on the contrary, scandal. Fear of the other's reactions, the sustained challenges that define a conflict framework make some partners create strategies to avoid or postpone discussions on marital issues. For a certain category of couples, one of the strategies used to escalate the conflict is temporary separation. The study aims to analyze what the general causes that stimulate temporary separation are and, of course, what the consequences that the decision of temporary separation had on the conjugal couple.

Keywords: conflict, separation, mediation, family, married couple.

Biodata



Iulian APOSTU holds a PhD in Sociology (University of Bucharest, 2010) and is the author of several specialized studies about family sociology. On a large axis of conjugal diversity, its work examines the image of contemporary

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couple, focusing on structural transformations, from the classic marriage to the new functional benchmarks of the consensual union. Currently, Iulian Apostu is researcher at Romanian Academy, Institute of Sociology and Associate professor with the Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest.

How to Combat the Conversion of Individual Pandemic Anxiety into a Collective Long-Term Trauma

Sever AVRAM¹, Eric GILDER²

Abstract

As a recent study shows, the new coronavirus has especially highlighted the way in which, globally, "we live, work and workshop". In this context, many states have been pressed to reconsider their previous social policies, mainly regarding the social welfare and health care. We have witnessed and continue to witness a so-called transgression, in terms of intensity and strategic orientation, from profit to protection of life. At the social level, it has generated, at least potentially, a reduction in social inequalities. In economic terms, there have been considerable changes. These have sometimes been so shocking that, the very definition and role of markets has undergone a process of redefining, and some have even invoked a possible "end of capitalism as we know it". COVID-19 to have revealed, itself, those "deficiencies in our existing system".

Keywords: COVID-19; Pandemic; Life/Work Conditions; SES Inequalities; End of Capitalism.

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Eric GILDER - Presently serving in the Department of Communication and Development Studies at The Papua New Guinea University of Technology, Professor Dr.*Habil.* EricGilder is from the United States of America (PhD, The Ohio

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Reformation of Foreign Language Education System after World War II in Ukraine: Analysis of Policy Impact

Vita BEZLIUDNA¹, Iryna SHCHERBAN²,
Olha SVYRYDIUK³

Abstract

The system of higher education after World War II generates the significant research interest, because the period between in 1948–1961 is considered to be an important milestone in the formation of foreign language education. Attempts to reform higher education and develop a new training system of future foreign language teachers in higher education institutions were made in the conditions of crisis of higher and secondary education, triggered by social and economic reasons. They led to the closure of higher education institutions, the decline of the education quality, the weakness of higher education authority. On the basis of a large collection of archival documents and contemporary sources that have not been analysed yet, the present paper deals with the policy impact on reformation of foreign language education system after World War II. Focusing on the problems of foreign language education after World War II the authors of the paper provide an insight

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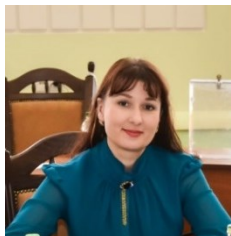
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into educational reforms and point out the changes that were made by the government in 1948–1961. According to the reforms conducted in the direction of improvement foreign language education in Soviet Ukraine the positive changes were found out.

Keywords: Education policy; foreign language; higher education institutions; reforms; quality.

Biodata



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Iryna SHCHERBAN - Candidate of Sciences in Pedagogy, Associate Professor of the Department of Foreign Languages, Pavlo Tychyna Uman State Pedagogical University, Ukraine. The research interests include problems of languages for special purposes, scientific and professional communication.



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Advantages and Disadvantages of Distance Learning Platforms in Law Enforcement Educational Institutions in Covid-19

Ihor BLOSHCHYNSKYI¹

Abstract

Advantages and disadvantages of distance learning platforms in law enforcement educational institutions in covid-19 have been substantiated. The main advantages of distance learning platforms in a pandemic are: the ability to exchange resources between educational institutions, which will certainly improve the quality of training and increase the motivation of students through the use of new teaching methods and active cognitive activity of students; free access to large amounts of information, which is especially important for users remote from educational institutions; promoting the unification of pedagogical communities through communication between all participants of the educational establishments; profitability that allows to reduce transportation costs and living expenses etc.); desire for self-education. Among the disadvantages of distance learning platforms in law enforcement educational institutions in the context of coronavirus infection are the following: the need for sustainable motivation and self-discipline, as the result of distance learning directly depends on the independence and consciousness of the student; it is necessary to maintain the appropriate pace of distance learning, which without proper control is not possible for everyone; there is a problem in identifying cadets and

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checking whether they independently pass the appropriate control measures (exams, differentiated tests, tests, etc.); ensuring proper video surveillance, which is not always effective and possible in the conditions of distance learning, so students should come for the final certification to the educational institutions, etc.

Keywords: advantages and disadvantages of distance learning platforms, law enforcement educational institutions, Covid-19.

Pandemic Protest Movements

Tomița CIULEI¹, Roxana-Elena MOSOR²

Abstract

Regardless of the continent, of the political culture or the political regime, the citizens of several states affected by the pandemic chose to express their dissatisfaction and wishes in the street.

The pandemic seems also to boost the culture of protests in countries where calm prevailed. The rhetoric of the dissatisfied seems to follow the same patterns, but multiple differences stand out.

The present study aims at a taxonomy of the pandemic protest movements, an approach likely to highlight the deeper motivations, but also the trends behind the protesting voices.

Are the protests of the moment the signs of an earlier started rewriting of the citizen-authority / citizen - rulers relationship? From the perspective of this relationship, are there any consequences for the institutional construction in the democracies still being consolidated, such as the Romanian one? These are the major questions around which the proposed analysis will be outlined.

Keywords : protest, pandemic, political culture, political regime, democracy.

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Mutations of Social Perception in the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Roxana MOSOR⁴

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic is, undoubtedly, a phenomenon that has caused (and continues to produce) unprecedented social, economic and political upheavals. It is also a social phenomenon of representation, since, in the absence of any pre-existing or articulated representation in the collective imaginary, the meanings attributed to new social practices (physical distancing, mask, self-isolation) generate mutations of social perception. The thesis of the proposed study is that behind the long-lasting social transformations, with a high degree of recurrence (reactions, attitudes, values, behaviours, forms of activity and institutional organization), there are mutations of social perception, radical changes in the representation of social space (in all its forms) that are highly likely to outlast the post-pandemic stage.

Keywords: pandemic, covid-19, social perception, social imaginary, attitudes, behaviour.

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Assessment of Quality of Life in Patients with Lower Limb Amputation after Work Accidents

Vlad Theodor COTROBAS DASCALU¹, Marius STOICA²,
Adina Andreea DREVE³

Abstract

Amputation is the intentional removal, by surgery, of a limb segment or part of the body. By increasing the degree of urbanization and automation around the world, accidents are the most important cause of morbidity and mortality. Lower limb amputation is a life-changing event and has an impact on functional, work, social and recreational activities. Amputation can lead people to lose self-esteem, independence and work. Quality of life it is as a wide range of human experiences related to one's general well-being. For the specific psychosocial and functional testing of people who have undergone an amputation TAPES is more frequently used. The study included 7 patients with amputation of lower limbs, prostheses, who underwent unilateral or bilateral amputation of traumatic genesis at work. Patients filled in the Trinity Amputation and Prosthesis Experience questionnaire in order to estimate quality of life and Rosenberg scale to assess self-esteem. The adaptation to wearing the prosthesis is reported by 71.42% and more than 50% of the subjects are satisfied with their prosthesis. The factors with the greatest impact on functional abilities proved

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to be: the level of amputation, the duration of living with the amputation limb, the presence of other pathologies and psycho-emotional status. Medical rehabilitation programs improve the functional and psycho-emotional abilities of patients with lower limb amputations.

Keywords: amputation, lower limb amputation, quality of life, work accident, TAPES.

Biodata

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Marius STOICA - I am a doctoral professor at the National University of Physical Education and Sports in Bucharest, PhD supervisor. I have participated in several conferences in the field such as the Else Conference, the UNEFS Conference. I list some of the scientific contributions: Adina DREVE, Marius STOICA, Cornel BLEJAN STUDY REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF SPRINTS ON THE INJURY RATE OF FOOTBALL PLAYERS Discobolul – Physical Education, Sport and Kinetotherapy Journal, Volume 60, Issue 1, 61-71 <https://doi.org/10.35189/dpeskj.2021.60.1.6> .., Marius STOICA*, Cornel BLEJAN, Adina DREVE ASPECTS ON THE COGNITIVE OF TRAINING IN FOOTBALL PLAYERS IN HIGH PERFORMANCE The International Congress of Physical Education, Sport and Kinetotherapy, Education and Sports

Science in 21st Century, ICPEK, Bucharest, June 13 – 15, 2019, 9th Edition. Stoica Marius, Adina Dreve, Cornel Blejan; Study on the evaluation of the voluntary and involuntary strenght in football "The International Congress of Physical Education, Sport and Kinetotherapy, Education and Sports Science in 21st Century, ICPEK, Bucharest, June 16 – 18, 2018, European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences. No: 33 Pages:262-266, doi:10.15405/epsbs.2019.02.33

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Acknowledgement

All authors contributed equally to this study and should be considered as main authors

Implications of Emotional Intelligence in Human Resource Management in Relation to Computers and Information Technology in Industry

Camelia Angelica DÂMBEAN¹, Daria Anda SANDOR
DÂMBEAN²

Abstract

This article reflects an applied theoretical study that addresses the relationship between emotional intelligence, occupational stress, motivation and information technology in employees in the automotive industry.

Due to the evolution of technology in recent years, employees are forced to cope with stress due to the implementation of new computer information technologies. These new information technologies can generate positive or negative actions on employees. This information technology in recent years, especially during the pandemic, has seen significant rapid progress, with institutions having to adapt and streamline their services to collaborating citizens and beyond.

Organizational coaching consists of putting emotional intelligence into practice in order to achieve performance at work.

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Information technology in the current period is indispensable, managers in Romanian institutions want all employees to be motivated to work, to know how to use new information technologies, to be empathetic, communicative and less stressed, to be good coaches.

It describes the basic concepts, information technology, emotional intelligence, coaching, occupational stress, purpose, objective, research hypothesis, methodology, measurement tools.

Statistical analyzes were performed using the SPSS 20 program focusing on descriptive statistics, correlations.

The correlation was used to analyze the connection between the two elements, evaluate the effectiveness of emotional intelligence and the ability of the management team to reduce stress and create a favorable work environment for achieving goals, the use of new technology. In the first part of the pilot research, theoretical aspects will be discussed, and in the second part practical aspects. Topics covered and studied in the first part will be introductory theoretical notions such as emotions, emotional intelligence, stress. Computational information technology and stress, harmonious communication with employees and the elimination of conflicts in an organization

The second part of the study presents the objectives, purpose and hypotheses of research with data analysis.

Statistical analyzes were performed using the SPSS 20 program focusing on descriptive statistics, correlations.

Keywords: emotional intelligence; stress; information technology; organizational coaching; motivated of work.



Biodata

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Psychodiagnostics, counseling and psychotherapy at the Master in Psychodiagnostics, counseling and psychotherapy graduated from the University "Dimitrie Cantemir" from Tg.Mures, -Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences 2007,

Degree in legal sciences in 2005 at the "Lucian Blaga" University of Sibiu - "Simion Barnuțiu" Faculty of Law

Master's degree studies 2007 at the "December 1, 1918" University of Alba Iulia, Faculty of Law and Social Sciences

Master's degree in 2007 in History of Literature and Literary Criticism Comparative Literature „ Petru Maior „, University of Târgu-Mures, Faculty of Sciences and Letters

I have graduated numerous advanced training courses in the field and I have had specialized publications, being listed below:

2020 Digital tools for planning, distance and classroom teaching asynchronous and asynchronous and evaluation in E-Learning format organized by Edu Magic Solution

2019 Prevention and fight against corruption organized by Tehno Art Solution, Bucharest - on Project co-financed from the European Social Fund through the Operational Program Administrative Capacity 2014-2020

2018Communication in foreign languages - English high school level organized by School Consulting-

2018JOBS training for guidance and career counseling of students - CCD Mureș and Projective tests organized by Conficent Training and Consulting, Bucharest

2015Specialist in the COR 242412 coaching activity organized by CJRAE Mures, Development of students' life skills in the context of sustainable development organized by the Foundation for the Development of Civil Society

2014Integrated competencies for the knowledge society organized by CCD Mureș

2012-2013 E-Training Course UBB Cluj Napoca

2013LMGR course- sign language, organized by UBB Cluj Napoca

2012Online methods for promoting mental health organized by COGNITROM and COPSI within the Project Online

methods for promoting mental health at work and harmonizing professional activity with family life.

In 2020 I participated as a PhD of the University of Medicine, Pharmacy, Science and Technology "George Emil Palade" in Târgu Mureș organizes, between 7 and 11 December 2020, under the auspices of UMFST 75 with the paper.

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2021 -15th International Conference on Economics and Business CHALLENGES IN THE CARPATHIAN BASIN Global Challenges - Local Answers. Interdependencies or Globalisation-Sapientia Emotional intelligence and stress involved in human resource management in the machine building industry,,

2021-IX TRADITIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE NEW ECONOMY 2021 Bosnia "Designing Coordinates of the Postcovid Economy Global, Regional and Local Level „IMPLICATIONS OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT „

2021-Acta Marisiensis. Technological Series, vol 18 (XXXV), no. 2, Emotional Intelligence and Communication in Human Resources Management to Avoid Occupational Stress



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Defining Aspects of Communication Behaviors from the Perspective of the Male-Female Dyad: Limits, Influences, Correspondences

Livia DURAC¹

Abstract

The differences in approach and interpretation of the messages in everyday communication, characteristic of each of the sexes, have attracted the attention of specialists in fields such as psychology, neurophysiology, biology, linguistics, sociology, philosophy.

Endowed with qualities that individualize them both biologically and socio-culturally, men and women assimilate values and develop behaviors that should help them complement each other. This complementarity, however, does not work with the same precision in any situation, stage, or context of life. Thus, the coordinates under which the communication takes place bring to attention the arguments regarding the structural and behavioral differences determining the quality of the communication act.

The article undertakes a theoretical approach, which aims to identify and analyze from a bio-psycho-socio-behavioral perspective the most relevant elements underlying these distinctions.

Keywords: gender, sex, communication, differences.

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Biodata

- Professor Ph.D. at the "Petre Andrei" University of Iasi, Faculty of Psychology, Educational Sciences and Social Work
- Teaching activity at: "Petre Andrei" University; „Al. I. Cuza "Iasi
- Author of 6 volumes published by prestigious publishing houses (Junimea, "Al. I. Cuza" University Publishing House and European Institute of Iasi; Hamangiu and the Romanian Academy Publishing House, Bucharest; Niram Art Publishing House in Madrid, Spain)
- Participation in national and international scientific events materialized in articles/studies published in the volumes of these events
- Member of Professional Scientific Associations and editorial teams
- Areas of competence: Communication, Personality Psychology, Psychopedagogy, Sociology, Social Philosophy.

The Feminist Movement: Major Contributions, Perspectives, Communication Landmarks

Livia DURAC¹

Abstract

The sensitization of the human being regarding the correction of some accumulated injustices ontologically towards femininity is a desideratum that urges reflection, the feminist movement being, for more than a century, the way to reach this desideratum.

The issue of discrimination against women allows for the most varied approaches, due to the diversity of plans and forms under which this phenomenon makes its presence felt, day after day, in any corner of the world. Perceptual abnormality, of patriarchal origin, which perpetually fuels the subordination of women to the opposite sex, blocking in patterns of thinking and behavior with oppressive accents intensifies and justifies the continuation of feminist activism under its various forms of manifestation.

Feminism does not have the connotation of a simple action to claim rights but is a very complex combination of actions and attitudes, through which the socio-political assertion of women transcends the classical doctrines of rights and freedoms, which remain what has been proven: to be simple theorizations.

Starting from some philosophical considerations, the article brings to the fore the main contributions that have substantiated and structured, ennobling through their value the feminist movement, the succession of reference stages, particularities of feminism, depending on the sphere of

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influence, ending with a perspective on the confluence of feminism and communication.

Keywords: *feminism, identity, gender roles, communication.*

Traditional and Folkloric in Romanian Folk Poetry

Cristina FURTUNĂ¹

Abstract

Singing their love and yearning, their joy and suffering springing out from states of mind or social aspects, heroic deeds, traditions passed on from ancestors and daily events, wielding the arrows of irony, begging for healing in an incantation or mourning their dead, folk poets must harmoniously integrate in verse the names of the lass and her beloved, of the ballad protagonist, of those satirised for their physical and especially moral flaws, of the young woman searching for love, of the sick whom the old woman wants to keep clean and joyful, of the horse carrying the hero soft as the wind, of the cow whose milk has been stolen (an incantation for the milk of a certain cow), of the picturesque or far-away places the Romanians roamed in times of hardship.

The wealth of material provided by the folk poetry and the poetic charm it integrates have prompted us to conduct a research of names.

This paper focuses on traditional and folkloric names, with examples from folklore compilations that have appeared to this day.

Keywords: heroic deeds, traditions, suffering, states of mind, irony, incantation, wail.

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Doris Lessing's Predictions of Global Changes

Elena Anca GEORGESCU¹

Abstract

Doris Lessing's speculative fiction reveals what has proved to be her remarkable gift for foreseeing, beginning with the unexpected *Appendix* to the final volume of the *Children of Violence* series, *The Four-Gated City* (1969) and continuing with *The Memoirs of a Survivor* or *Mara and Dann*, the political, economic, and endangered environmental landscape we are facing today.

The narrative voice that weaves throughout her speculative fiction is that of an intense thinker who observes, explores, and describes the contemporary world but whose ultimate sense of human life is that the individual, and indeed the human race, is meant to go beyond mere recognition of perceived reality and to struggle with visions of the possible. Her novels repeatedly suggest that changes in the way humans view themselves, their world, and their relationships with others are imperative if life on this planet is to survive.

This study will consider the author's keen sense and prescience warnings of contemporary trends toward increasing violence, incapable governments, and ecological devastation, as well as her foresight about how such disasters would come to be parables for our time.

Keywords: Speculative fiction, violence, ecological devastation, war.

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The Social Profile of Persons Most Inclined to Accept ARTs and Biotechnologies in the Romanian Society

Alexandra HUIDU¹

Abstract

The social characteristics of the persons most inclined to accept ART's and biotechnologies were extracted from a wider research, whose objective was to determine the social acceptability of medically assisted human reproduction and the techniques related to IVF or derived from IVF in Romania. The research was conducted nationwide, on an opportunity sample of 1,500 people. The main results obtained are the following: when respondents are asked to analyze the acceptability of these techniques from a strictly principled perspective, the people most inclined towards acceptability declare themselves to be non-religious, have a high income, usually declare to have professions of maximum social responsibility, benefited from high level (university) studies, live in urban areas, are aged between 25 and 45 years old and are men. But when respondents are asked to mention whether they themselves would use such technologies in case of need, we notice that the social profile of people most inclined towards acceptability changes significantly: extremely religious people, with low income, low education, who are over 45 years of age, usually unemployed or with professions of low social responsibility and are usually women.

Keywords: social profile, biotechnologies, ARTs, social acceptability.

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Social Policy Through the Eyes of Young People

Michal IMROVIČ¹, Oľga BOČÁKOVÁ²,
Andrej HRNČÁRIK³

Abstract

The article is entitled Social Policy through the Eyes of Young People. Young people are a special age and social category. This is a group that has its own special problems, which are characteristic only for them and do not occur in other age and social groups. If we talk about young people, it is possible to state that it is not clear what age belongs to this category. There are different opinions on this in the professional and scientific literature, and different authors define this age category differently. The Covid crisis has had different consequences for young people at different levels. It is a health, socio-economic and educational level. As far as the health level is concerned, it is clear that Covid-19 disease has a greater and some less impact on someone's health. At the socio-economic level, the corona crisis has affected mainly unemployment, and at the educational level, it is mainly a matter of reducing the quality of university

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education as a result of online learning. The aim of the paper is to find out whether the Covid crisis has an impact on the difficulty in finding employment in this age and social category. In order to fulfill this goal, we divided the paper into two parts. The first part is theoretical and the second part is empirical. In the theoretical part we deal with social policy in the context of young people in relation to the Covid crisis, which is a specific variable. In terms of the methodology used, we chose a quantitative research strategy and specifically a questionnaire method.

Keywords: social policy, young people, COVID-19, crisis.

Biodata



Michal Imrovič graduated with a master's degree in political science from the Faculty of Arts of the University of Constantine the Philosopher in Nitra. He defended his doctorate as the first graduate in the study program Public Policy and Public Administration at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, where he currently works as an assistant professor and holds the position

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Ol'ga Bočáková works as an associate professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava. In the field of science and education, they focus mainly on social policy and social security, community social work and social services. She is the author of several foreign and national scientific monographs, university textbooks and scripts. She is the chairwoman of the

Academic Senate of FSS UCM in Trnava and the head of the Department of Social Services and Counseling. She is the guarantor and co-guarantor of I., II. and III. degree of Social work. She is the founder and guarantor of the University of the Third Age and the Academy of the Silver Age at the University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava. As part of his professional practice, he works closely with social services facilities, organizations and institutions in the social field. She is a member of several editorial boards focusing on social issues. He actively participates in solving several projects focusing on social policy.



Andrej Hrnčárík is an assistant professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, Department of Social Services and Counselling. In 2015, he completed his university studies at the Alexander Dubček University in Trenčín, in the field of Political Science. He expanded his professional growth by completing his

studies in the study program Social Services and Counselling at the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Trnava, where he subsequently successfully completed a rigorous procedure. In 2019 he received a PhD. completion of doctoral studies in the study program Social Policy. He lectures on subjects: Social work in

health care, Social work with minorities and leads the seminar Social Security and Social Policy. It focuses on the target group of people with disabilities, which is also the aim of its publishing, scientific research activities.

Acknowledgement

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Twin Cities along the Danube, Opportunity for Urban Development in European Union

Maria Monica IUCA¹, Cerasella CRACIUN²

Abstract

The article discusses the issue of twin cities on the Danube that represents an attractive subject from the perspective of territorial, regional and cross-border urban development in the European space. Free movement of citizens is a fundamental right described by the European Union so together with other urban stakeholders we discuss the importance of cross-border cooperation, the use of landscapes and common urban spaces in the context of European development.

Therefore, a number of specific terms used in research are defined and discuss the benefits and risks that can be brought when between the twin cities of the Danube are created or not relationships for different territorial scales.

In order to understand the importance and possibilities of these complex spaces, it is necessary a transdisciplinary vision regarding the spatial and territorial development, from different perspectives, from geographical relations, management, planning and administration of the territory, to the systems of urban spaces, the social framework and

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the historical evolution, as well as cultural diversity. Putting together the aspects from several fields, we observe a series of problems, needs, but also strategic possibilities of planning and proposals through which the territory can develop preserving its identity, local and particular values.

Moreover, speaking of twin cities as an integrated system, it is necessary to define the types of possible relations in the territory, depending on the vocation of urban areas. Consequently we need to have a coherent approach to territorial development, regarding of spatial and territorial planning, beyond the administrative boundaries present between countries, regions, protected areas, etc.

The principles of cross-border cooperation of twin cities can lead to the development of some poles of attraction (economic, social, tourist, ecological), which develop sustainably and resiliently the European territory and to represent key points for the Danube corridor, as a major structuring axis of development at the level of Europe.

Keywords: twin cities; cross-border cooperation; transdisciplinary research; urban development; Danube corridor.

Biodata



Maria Monica IUCA is a PhD student in urbanism, with the research topic "Smart system landscape on the Danubian twin cities". She graduated the Bachelor Degree in Planning and Landscape Architecture in University of Architecture and Urbanism Ion Mincu, Bucharest. After the first 4 years she continued with a Master Degree in the same university in the field of Landscape and Territory. The background and interest for the subject of Twin Cities started along the Bachelor degree study years when she interacted with the space and the identity of the Danubian Twin cities and Cross-border

cooperation between cities along the Danube becoming a topical issue subject that was included in her projects along the years.



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: quasi-natural, anthropic and cultural landscape, protection and restoration of natural heritage, sustainability and landscape planning, 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 and urban scenography.

Acknowledgement

I am grateful to my coordinator of my doctoral thesis PhD Architect Cerasella Craciun, whom I have had the pleasure to learn and work along the years on the university projects and in extracurricular activities as this article and other related projects that they bring me added value from a professional point of view.

Infographics in a Historical Perspective. (Case study The Adamclisi Monument)

Cornelia Gabriela MOȚĂIANU¹

Abstract

It's known that any form of communication uses signs. Since prehistoric times, people have tried to imitate the signs of Nature by making stylized drawings. These signs, over time, have developed a meaning that has allowed the transmission of specific information by creating visual codes. The desire for communication was the basis of all periods of cultural development of humanity. Understanding these periods in human history has been a constant concern for historians, art historians and archaeologists. The translation (the decoding) of the hieroglyphs (i.e. visual narratives) allowed the understanding of the complexity of the Egyptian culture.

Another example comes from time of ancient Rome, where visual narratives contain complex infographic messages. The war periods followed by peace were an opportunity for cultural affirmation and development in which infographics played an important role. The power of the prominent figures of the Roman Empire was also due to infographics of the emblematic monuments.

The purpose of this paper is to bring a new perspective on the cultural history of humanity through the presence of infographics as a political tool for transmitting complex messages. The study presented in the paper is a decoding of the Adamclisi Monument, a Roman triumphal piece of architecture located in Constanta County, used to show a

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strong cultural and political message about war and peace. The use of symbols, forms, human bodies on the metopes of this monument can lead to new ways of understanding historical and cultural events.

Keywords: infographics; signs; Adamclisi monument.

Biodata



Cornelia Moțăianu is an expert in Graphic Design and Web Design. In 1999 she graduated Graphic Design at the National University of Arts Bucharest.

Cornelia has over 25 years of experience in Advertising as a Senior Art Director, she has developed creative concepts for advertising, corporate identity and brand campaigns.

In 2019 she started her doctoral studies in Visual Arts at the National University of Arts in Bucharest, where she is also an Assistant Professor in the Environmental Design Department.

Cornelia is also a Lecturer and collaborator with the Faculty of Journalism and Communication Studies since 2016, where she teaches the Desktop Publishing seminar.

Transdisciplinarity in Mathematics Teaching: Solving Equations and Inequalities in the Unity With Language, Metalanguage, and Subject Matter Principle

Aslanbek NAZIEV¹

Abstract

Solving equations and inequalities always was one of the main topics in mathematics and mathematics teaching—at least, from the times, when written mathematics appeared. And, really, for all eras from ancient Egypt and Babylon up to now, there are saved documents with solutions of equations or inequalities. Analysis of these documents uncovers this difference between solutions formerly and now.

Formerly, equations were solving substantially. When ancient Egyptian or Babylonian solved the equation, he always spoke about the real things, the nominata of unknowns in his equation. But, when somebody solves an equation in our days, he speaks not about these things; he speaks about the equation itself. Doing so, he even does not guess that he breaks elementary principles of language use, that he mixes the language and metalanguage.

The top of perfection reputed solutions based on the so-called “theory of equivalence” (of equations and/or inequalities). A careful examination of the statements from this theory shows that they are all just abstruse translations into the metalanguage of the simple and natural properties

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of numbers. The jump into the metalanguage generates a lot of reservations that complicate statements and made them difficult to apply. As a result, a theory that supposed to clarify and substantiate the process of solving equations and inequalities, builds in fact only an obstacle on the way to a natural and simple solution of equations and inequalities.

According to *The principle of subject matter*, every sentence is about the nominanta of names, occurring in it. In particular, each equation and inequality is not about itself or its parts, but about the nominata of occurring in it names (constants, variables, etc.). This means that for solving equations and inequalities one needs not the properties of equations and inequalities, as in the theory of equivalence, but the properties of *numbers*. So, really simple and natural are the solutions in the subject language, based on the properties of numbers. Hence the natural recommendation: discard the so-called theory of equivalence with all its burdens, and solve equations and inequalities simply and naturally, on the basis of axioms, definitions and theorems (that is, on what everything in real mathematics is based on). In my paper I intend to show how to fulfil the above recommendations.

Keywords: Language, metalanguage, mathematics, teaching, subject matter principle.

Biodata



Education

Moscow State Pedagogical University:
Doctor of Sciences (=ScD) in
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Specialist (=MS) in Mathematics and
Computer Science.

Achievements

Generalized the *Gelfand-Kolmogorov*

Duality from the category of all *compact* topological spaces to the category of all separated *locally compact* topological spaces;

Generalized the *Tannaka-Krein Duality* from the category of all *compact* topological groups to the category of all separated *locally compact* topological groups;

Formulated and comprehensively substantiated *The Conception of Humanitarian Oriented Mathematics Teaching* for all levels of education;

Prepared 12 Ph. D. students successfully defended their theses on the methods of mathematics teaching.

Stories of Humanity in the Social Construction of Professional Identity in Nursing

Mihaela Cătălina NECULAU¹

Abstract

Stories are told for sharing experiences and when people tell stories, they build their reality negotiating with the others. The medical carrier starts with the beginning of the medical school and most of the experiences from the clinical practice contributes to their sense of identity as professionals, next to what they learn in formal education from their teachers. What can make the stories from the clinical practice important in professional identity development can be the way they take the stories away from the clinical practice and the way they share what they feel like significant experiences. Sharing the stories involves a negotiation between the storyteller and the listeners who can validate or invalidate the identity as their actions or behaviours are validated or not. The most visible stories from their practice are coming from the relationship with the patients who are invested as validators for the future nurses' actions in a study concerning the most significant stories from their clinical practice. The links between early experiences from their childhood are underlying the importance of the personal background in constructing the professional identity of the students in nursing involved in the study, negotiated morality being one of the bases of the construction.

Keywords: professional identity; significant stories; moral identity; preferred identity;

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Strategic Management of Constanta Port

Ana Cornelia OLTEANU¹, Cristian DRAGAN²,
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Abstract

Strategic management ensures the identification of environmental opportunities and threats that a sector or an organization must face in order to gain a competitive advantage in the market. Transport is recognized as a key factor in the strategy of a long term development, economic growth and quality of life. In this sense, a transport system that offers a maximum economic and social impact must be developed in order to minimize the negative effects. Considering this aspects, we must highlight that important economic changes, trade growth, technological development or environmental issues have a major impact on the maritime industry in general and on port activities in particular. The favourable maritime opening of Romania, which through the port of Constanta is one of the main distribution centers for Central and Eastern Europe, ensures the necessary premises for an economic growth. The purpose of this paper is to identify the main strategic management decisions needed in the field of maritime transport in order to ensure increased performance. We will also try to demonstrate the strategic importance that the management of the port has (through updated strategic decisions and objectives) in terms of its competitiveness in

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foreign trade. An analysis will be performed on the port of Constanta based on which we will identify the main decisions and strategic objectives to ensure its development and increase its competitiveness at European and global level.

Keywords: Strategic management; port management; maritime transport; port reform; cooperation strategies; port infrastructure; national transport system.

Biodata

Ana Cornelia OLTEANU graduated in 2006 the Faculty of Finance, Insurance, Banking and Stock Exchange at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies and in 2018 Master's Degree in Management of Integrated Transport Systems at the Constanta Maritime University. From 2012 she is Doctor of Finance at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies. She was a member of the project research team MENTOR – Blue Career Centre of Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea. She published works in the field of Economics, Finance, Banks and Transport.

Cristian DRAGAN graduated in 1994 the Faculty of Law at Ovidius Constanta University, in 2004 the Faculty of Accounting and Finance at Spiru Haret Constanta University and in 2002 Master's Degree in Maritime Legislation at the Constanta Maritime University. From 2011 he is Doctor of Economics at The Bucharest University of Economic Studies. He was a member of the project research team TEMPUS. He published works in the field of Economics, Finance and Transport.

Viorela Georgiana STINGA graduated doctoral studies in 2018 in the field of Transport at University POLITEHNICA of Bucharest. Also graduated a Masteral Programme Degree from Constanta Maritime University and achieved competences in the field of Maritime and Port Engineering

and Management. Issues of interest are: intermodal transport, transport systems, quality management, marketing and financial management in transport. She was member in the research team of ADB Multiplatform Project, TEMPUS Project and of MENTOR (Blue Career Centre of Eastern Mediterranean and Black Sea) Project. She published works in the field of Transport, Economics, Finance and Logistics.

Heinrich Schoenberg: Modernist Architect in Interwar Bucharest

Valentin POPESCU¹

Abstract

Bucharest multiculturalism was a feature of its cultural life throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. It contributed to the interwar architectural development and creative output of Bucharest. This development involved some lesser known jewish architects such as: Emanuel Arnet, Leon Silion, Jean Krakauer, Iacob Rosenthal, Harry Schoenberg. The opinions expressed by interwar architects concerning modern architecture was facing the opposition of traditionalist architects. The modernisation of Bucharest was a matter of architecture and identity. Therefore the article also makes a hypothesis concerning the anonymity of a magazine report about the modern architecture of Bucharest published in "Romanian illustration" of 24.08.1932. This magazine report was published in the antisemitic atmosphere in interwar Bucharest. Based on some clues the article attempts to identify the authors of the report, both the interviewed architect and the journalist. The article will give a general outline concerning the life and activity of the presumed author, the architect and artist Heinrich Schoenberg. The Sionist interests of Henry Shoenberg's siblings and family will also be discussed.

Keywords: interwar Bucharest; modern architecture; antisemitism; media exposure; jewish architect.

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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 IMUAUP magazine of its museum (Caietelemuzeului). So far 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 architectre. This conflict was mediated by hybrid forms of architecture (mediteranean Art Deco) and by media and literary discourse.

‘To Believe, or Not to Believe, that is the Question’ – Taking Discourse for Granted, a Critical Perspective

Ioana RAICU¹

Abstract

Turning on the TV, reading the online journals, scrolling down Facebook, listening to radio, reading a newspaper or a magazine, reading a book, navigating social media or media of any kind, they all come along with the representation of a type of discourse and with a question mark: is that discourse to be trusted? How did this happen? When did this happen? Informative discourse was supposed to be reliable discourse. Moreover, this reliability never applied exclusively to informative discourse. One would read or listen to political discourse and assume that it is grounded on real assessment, real conclusions, and real factors in decision-making. One would read or listen to social discourse and assume that the statistics are real, that the nature of the social study was triggered by real concerns, that the aim is constructing a better society. One would read or listen to education discourse and assume that the data are real, that the discussions are based on accurate evaluation, that the wish for continuous improvement is real. And, I daresay, this applies to any type of discourse the reader or the listener witnesses. However... no longer. That is not the case anymore, for what we are witnessing now is an eternal doubt, regardless of the type of discourse. Why this doubt? Is this a new phenomenon or has it always been like that? Is there anyone to be blamed? Is there anything to be

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done? Are there any consequences? Were we to continue like that, what would be the outcome? Some of these questions can be answered, other maybe not. We shall merely attempt to unveil some of the reasons behind the questions and explain the difficulty of 'believing' which our society undergoes for some time now and which has reached a climax in the past year or two due to great large-scale social changes. The study takes the critical perspective in analysing types of discourse undergoing the test of trustworthiness.

Keywords: believe, discourse, reliability, social change, evidence, critical perspective.

Anxiety and Frustration during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Antonio SANDU¹

Abstract

The lockdown and quarantine period set by authorities around the world in order to prevent the spread of the SARS-COV-2 virus has had a significant impact on the mental health of people around the world. The present research, carried out by qualitative methods, aimed at identifying the sources, but also the ways of expressing anxiety, frustration and anguish due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the measures to prevent the spread of the virus. The research was carried out on subjects of Romanian nationality, especially from the North Eastern Region of Romania. The main results of the research are: an extension of the medicalization of social life, the awareness of one's own finitude and the experience of helplessness, as sources of anxiety and frustration, and an accentuated social response to the risk society, manifested as a revolt against the authorities and the need to humanize every day life.

Keywords: pandemic, anguish, frustration, medicalization of social life.

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On an Atypical Discourse

Ileana TĂNASE¹

Abstract

When it comes to art, the battle between the new and the old usually entails the pre-eminence of the new as a turning point in the openness towards change. The Dadaist movement at the beginning of the rebellious 20th century asserted itself at the proportions of a vast scandal that was triggering the abolition of any kind of compliances. The freedom wherefore it manifested itself so frantically in the famous Cabaret Voltaire in Zürich constituted not only the goal of creating a new type of art, but also a new type of life. At the start of February 1916, the unmistakable voice of Tristan Tzara, the founder of the movement, enforced the direction of the new aesthetic orientation which would be that of the 'first impulse', of unpremeditated language, dictated by the unconscious, the irrational and total arbitrariness. The shocking Dadaist adventure identified itself with the search for the divorce between thinking and expressing, taken to the extreme, its goal being that of contradicting everything, denying everything, raising nihilism and mystification to the rank of supreme principles.

Keywords: Dadaism, nonconformity, irrational, total arbitrariness.

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Understanding the Moral Dimension of Surrogacy

Loredana TEREC-VLAD¹

Abstract

In the context of the increasingly accelerated development of technique and technology, surrogacy maternity is gaining interest for more and more infertile couples. In search of the best solutions, both from a medical and legal perspective, clinics specializing in medically assisted human reproduction offer attractive services for people who want a child.

In this paper we want to bring to the fore the moral dimension of surrogacy from the perspective of the surrogate mother.

Keywords: Surrogacy; morality; (bio)ethics; international law; human rights.

Biodata

Loredana TEREC-VLAD has graduated from the Faculty of Political and Administrative Sciences within Petre Andrei University of Iasi, and is an expert in Organizational Ethics and Ethical Auditing at Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava. She has published various scientific papers in field such as bioethics, transhumanism and technoethics. She is PhD in Philosophy, PhD Student in Law at Titu Maiorescu University of Bucharest and associated research assistant at Lumen Research Center in Social and Humanistic Sciences, Romania.

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XXIst Century - Beginning of the XXIInd Century

Madalina Virginia ANTONESCU¹

Abstract

International relations, diplomacy, political organizations of the world stage, new administrative and political institutions, new relations of power will reshape fundamentally the type of international order we are accustomed to. The major changes we should take into account, in our opinion, are the global proliferation, the continuous growth of importance and the fulminate ascension until the level of autonomous political and administrative entities, of mega-cities. Our century is already defined by UN documents as an urban century, with a constant trend of urban expansion, producing in consequence, the phenomenon of “mega-cities networks”, their powerful connections at infra-state and trans-state levels, the multiplication of inter-linked authorities. The post-state world is rather re-created under the pressure of such new political actors, contributing to the “neo-medieval global world” concept, as academics noticed already. Our paper explores briefly new types of inter-connections or radical separation between classic, traditional worlds (urban terrestrial worlds or horizontal worlds), challenged by new urban worlds (called by us, conventionally, as Upper Worlds or the vertical worlds). The global stage of future will be defined under neo-realist and global-liberal paradigms, as well. Complexity of such world is due to multiplication of challenging, new non-state actors, pressuring a declining Westphalian world.

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Keywords: Upper Worlds, Worlds from Bellow, mega-cities, urban global world, VAEs (vertical architectonic complex), urban political ascension.

Biodata

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Institutional Patterns for Mega-Cities into the XXIst-XXIInd Centuries

Madalina Virginia ANTONESCU¹

Abstract

Evolution of the urban world, starting with the second half of XXIst century and expanding through XXII century, from the perspective of new patterns of political, social and administrative organization represents the core approach of our paper. Exploring various patterns and decisional processes adopted by mega-cities as autonomous political, administrative and economic subjects, dominating the future world stage, as new global legal subjects endowed with sovereignty, territory and compulsory jurisdiction over a determined population, and also, analysing briefly the nature of diplomatic and political relations such new political entities might deploy constitutes a genuine challenge for our paper. Mega-cities can be organized into different patterns as the Venice pattern, the Sumerian pattern, the dava pattern, the Greek polis pattern, and the network of mega-cities, which will be explored in their specific features. Mega-cities are dynamic, evolving, challenging political actors, replacing, in our opinion, the states into a post-Westphalian world shaped by threats and issues demanding rather rapid infra-state, trans-state types of responses.

Keywords: mega-cities, institutions, New Serenissimas, organizational patterns, urban global world, new urban concepts.

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Self-Mediation in the Contemporary Couple

Iulian APOSTU¹

Abstract

The traditional cultural reminiscences existing in contemporary couples often create difficulties in adapting to a common value system by the partners. The tendency to tolerate the other also seems obvious and for these reasons, marital solidarity has many functional problems. In the common culture, the conflict is equivalent to scandal, so often the tendency to avoid the conflict is a priority to mediate the conflictual situation. At the same time, in the process of self-mediation, a priority effort tends to be to look for the guilty one and, at the same time, to dominate the mediation process. And because a certain set of tips already seems socially validated ("Communicate better!"), many couples end up mediating the effects of the conflict, not the state of the conflict itself. The study aims to analyze the opinions on the strategy of self-management of the conflict within the couple, based on a qualitative research, the research tool being the semi-structured interview.

Keywords: conflict, mediation, self-mediation, conjugal couple, communication.

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Biodata



Iulian APOSTU holds a PhD in Sociology (University of Bucharest, 2010) and is the author of several specialized studies about family sociology. On a large axis of conjugal diversity, its work examines the image of contemporary couple, focusing on structural transformations, from the classic marriage to the new functional benchmarks of the consensual union. Currently, Iulian Apostu is researcher at Romanian Academy, Institute of Sociology and Associate professor with the Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest.

The Competence of the Directorate for the Investigation of Organized Crime and Terrorism

Denisa BARBU¹, Ana Maria PANĂ²

Abstract

Like the indictment act, that is intended to be and actually is the "mirror" of the evidence administered in the criminal investigation phase, the conclusions of this paper are the essence of our reasoning, as was developed in this paper, during which we try to debate the controversies that arose in practice regarding the competence of the Directorate for the Investigation of Organized Crime and Terrorism, before the entry into force of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2016 and after its implementation. The interesting key points of the debate are the different ways of interpreting the provisions regarding the material competence of the Directorate for the Investigation of Organized Crime and Terrorism.

Keywords: Material competence; except for the material incompetence of the Directorate for the Investigation of Organized Crime and Terrorism; cancellation of criminal prosecution acts; solutions.

Biodata

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Controversies regarding the Introduction of the Civilly Responsible Party in the Criminal Litigation

Denisa BARBU¹, Ana Maria PANĂ²

Abstract

The issue addressed in this paper is somehow topical, considering the decision of the High Court of Cassation and Justice from February the 18th, 2021, the different points of view of the courts in the country, of the prosecutor's office, as well as the Constitutional Court of Romania in its decisions, therefore the introduction of the civilly responsible party is closely related to the establishment of the injured person as a civil party. Of course, as long as the establishment of a civil party can be done until the beginning of the judicial investigation, and the establishment of the civilly responsible party can be requested by the rightful party according to civil law, we can only rally to the opinion that claims that the legislative vacuum creates great confusion, by seriously violating fundamental rights, and that the civil party should also be able to be constituted in due time so that all parties can raise exceptions in the preliminary chamber phase.

Keywords: Civil party, civilly responsible party, term, exceptions, decision of the Constitutional Court of Romania.

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Practical Difficulties in Replacing Preventive Measures

Denisa BARBU¹, Nicolae Silviu PANĂ²

Abstract

The replacement of one preventive measure with another is regulated by the Code of Criminal Procedure in two different ways, depending on the severity of the measure with which it is replaced, respectively with a lighter or heavier preventive measure. The transition from one measure to another should not necessarily be done gradually, because it is possible to make the direct replacement of the lightest preventive measure with the most serious measure. The reasons "the deed presents a state of danger for public order" and "the state of danger created for the protected value" by the deed are not synonymous. The first reason is required by art. 223 para. 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for taking the measure of pre-trial detention, and the other reason is a general criterion for individualizing the punishment according to art. 74 para. 1 letter b of the Criminal Code. The difficulties in practice are related to the idea that the release of the defendant could encourage other people to commit similar acts, would create a feeling of insecurity in the public opinion and the belief that justice does not act firmly against criminal manifestations of increased social danger. In reality, we are in the presence of a criterion for determining the gravity of the crime in disguise, because the jurisprudence

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continues to use this legal standard as a synonym for establishing the gravity of the facts and the impression it could produce on the population. Therefore, there is a reluctance on the part of magistrates to release a person suspected of committing a crime, but this becomes dangerous because public order escapes any scientific definition and allows detention on a fragile basis, especially since the procedural rules contain many criteria that allow and encourage pre-trial detention.

Keywords: replacement, preventive measures, revocation, termination, difficulties.

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Some Aspects Regarding the Verification of the Measure of Pre-Trial Detention in the Preliminary Chamber Phase

Denisa BARBU¹, Nicolae Silviu PANĂ²

Abstract

The coercion carried out by the preventive measures taken with the deprivation of liberty, although it resembles a coercion carried out by the execution of a prison sentence, still has a procedural nature. Unlike life imprisonment or imprisonment, none of the preventive measures is mandatory. The inviolability of individual liberty is enshrined in Article 23 of the Constitution. A measure depriving of liberty means an exception to the exercise of a person's fundamental rights and freedoms, which must involve an adequate procedure, so as to avoid, as far as possible, any abuse of the judicial bodies and to establish means for discovering and removing abuses and errors. Regarding the verification of the measure of pre-trial detention by the preliminary chamber judge, discussions appeared precisely on the subjective assessment regarding the reiteration of the grounds that were the basis for taking the preventive measure of pre-trial detention. As long as such a procedure begins with the verification of the legality and validity of the preventive arrest, a moment located before the first term in court, during the preliminary chamber procedure, we can appreciate that the ex officio verification of the mandatory term of at least 5 days before the expiration of the mandate

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by the preliminary chamber judge, and the validity of the arrest within 3 days from the registration of the file, is made by the preliminary chamber judge following an analysis. The judge can order, by conclusion, either the revocation of the pre-trial detention measure, or its replacement with a lighter measure, or its maintenance. Controversies exist regarding the maintenance of the measure of pre-trial detention when only the grounds that were the basis for taking the measure are reiterated, regarding the fact if the measure is still considered necessary and proportionate in relation to the social danger for public order and the proper conduct of criminal proceedings. In this paper, we try to draw attention to possible errors in practice regarding the validity of the reasons for maintaining the measure.

Keywords: pre-trial detention, maintenance, replacement, revocation, validity.

The Appeal regarding the Measure of the Precautionary Seizure of Goods

Denisa BARBU¹

Abstract

The motivation is an essential element of an ordinance, a strong guarantee of the fair trial and the quality of justice, as well as a premise for the proper exercise, by the judge of rights and freedoms, of the judicial control of the legality and soundness of criminal proceedings. Indeed, as long as the prosecutor does not analyze the evidence that has been administered, does not establish the essential factual circumstances in question, does not evoke the substantial and procedural rules and their application in this case, the solution expressed remains unsupported and purely formal, not being the corollary of prior reasons. Such an ordinance becomes arbitrary. The motivation of a decision is not a matter of volume, but one of essence, of content, that must be clear, concise and concrete, in accordance with the evidence and documents from the case file, and of art 286 of the Criminal Procedure Code dealing with the ordinance establishing a precautionary measure of seizure.

Keywords: Precautionary seizure of goods, criminal ordinance, appeal, solutions, obligations, procedure.

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Practical Implications regarding Tortious Civil Liability

Florin Octavian BARBU¹

Abstract

Seen in itself, the new foundation of the tortious civil liability should be oriented towards repairing the damage and not towards sanctioning the perpetrator. An analysis of the evolution over time of this provision would temper our enthusiasm. What today seems to be a new axiomatic statement in the matter of civil liability is in fact the abbreviated form of the first variant of art. 1121 para. (1) of the Draft of the New Civil Code (in the version approved by the Senate in 2004), according to which "the repair is due for any material, bodily, personal or moral injury caused by an illicit act". Through an amendment to this text, the phrase "bodily harm" has been eliminated, considering that "it does not correspond, in reality, to a distinct category of injury". To avoid taking a position on the classification of prejudices, the authors preferred to simply delete the text. As far as we are concerned, we cannot share the opinion of the authors of this amendment. The whole doctrine pays special attention to bodily harm, and at European level, there is a concern to build a European law on personal injury, starting from the recommendations of the Council of Europe Resolution no. 75-7 of March 14th, 1975, which made EU Member States to take into account the 19 principles of this important document on the compensation for damages caused by bodily injury and death. Comparing the two diametrically opposed orientations, one could say that the

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removal from the text of art. 1121 para. (1) of the distinction between material, corporal and moral damages, with the motivation that bodily injury is not a distinct type of injury, has had an undue effect, because the remaining statement that "any damage entitles to reparation", could only make sense if we agreed that bodily harm should be repaired *ope legis*, which is obviously not confirmed. In these conditions, we have only to note that the remaining text of the article is, at best, elliptical.

Keywords: Damage, tortious civil liability, guilt, reparation.

Biodata

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The Effect Swimming on Blood Lactate after Intense Efforts in Handball Players

Paul BUȘE¹, Luminița GEORGESCU²

Abstract

This research is part of the typology of the evaluative research. The recovery process in handball players is an essential role in determining subsequent athletic performance. This study investigated the effectiveness of swimming on the accumulated blood lactate after intense exertion. As we know in swimming, as a sports test of resistance, it influences fundamental functions of the body, but it specifically engages the three pillars, cardio-respiratory-metabolic, basic in performance sports. The horizontal position favors the inspirational movements, and for exhalation the diaphragm and abdominal muscles are requested, with positive effects on the respiratory muscles increasing the breathing capacity and pulmonary ventilation. Thus, the support and restoration after effort brings together a series of natural or artificial means coming from the internal or external environment, which, applied rationally, aim to restore the state of balance of the internal environment and the functional parameters at the level of the previous state. **Purpose:** The of this study was to determine the effects of active vs. passive recovery on blood lactate concentration after high intensity exercise in handball players. **Methods:** This study was conducted on 20 students, members of the handball team of UMF "Carol

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Davila" of Bucharest, with height (178.10 ± 6.27 cm), weight (70.5 ± 11.32 kg) and age (21.8 ± 1.98 years), divided into two groups. Players are divided into two groups, (10) players for each group. **Procedure:** The first experimental group (Group1) after an intense effort in handball, will perform an active recovery with specific elements of swimming for 20 minutes at an intensity of 55-60% of HR max. The second control group (Group 2) will perform a passive recovery for 20 minutes. **In conclusion,** active recovery with specific elements of swimming is more effective by 48% than passive recovery for the removal of lactate from the blood, and provides a peaceful sleep.

Keywords: swimming, active recovery, handball players, blood lactate.

Biodata

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About Surrogacy in ECHR Case-law

Aurora CIUCĂ¹

Abstract

Surrogacy is nothing new. The modern expression seems to include facts of considerable antiquity (if we refer to the biblical story of Abraham and Sarah who went to the slave Hagar to obtain the desired child). The fact that a child can have three mothers (one genetic, one gestational and one caring) and as many fathers, raises the issue of redefining motherhood and imposing rules that guarantee the interests of the child and reduce the risk of discrimination. This paper, focusing on the presentation of ECHR case-law in this area, aims to identify ethical and legal issues that are (for the time being) awaiting answers.

Keywords: surrogate motherhood, filiation, the best interests of the child, right to privacy and right to family life.

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Nature Relatedness and Endorsement of the New Ecological Paradigm in Romania

Andra COSTACHE¹, Mihaela SENCOVICI²

Abstract

Environmental attitudes are shaped by a variety of factors, involving moral values, age, gender, educational level, livelihoods' dependence on nature, or internalizing responsibility for the common good. Each of these factors translates into people's perspectives on human-environment interactions and their behaviour towards nature as a whole. The relation between nature relatedness and environmental attitudes was explored within the present research, through a survey involving 301 Romanian subjects (210 women and 91 men, mean age 37, median age 34), from different environments and with different educational backgrounds. The research objective was to explore the correlation between nature relatedness and the New Ecological Paradigm, more specifically to investigate if nature relatedness is a predictor of the New Ecological Paradigm endorsement.

The research was carried out online, between March 2019 and February 2020. Out of the total number of respondents, 56.8% lived in urban areas. More than two-thirds (218) of the respondents had a higher education diploma. The research instruments (The Nature Relatedness Scale and the New Ecological Paradigm Scale) were translated in Romanian and a pilot survey was conducted prior to the main

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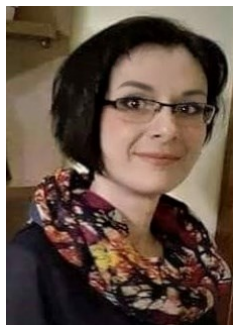
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research, in order to test the comprehensibility of the items and to refine the scales.

The research hypothesis is that nature relatedness is positively correlated with endorsement of New Ecological Paradigm scale. The results of the study can be incorporated into the designing of recreational programs and leisure activities that cultivate nature relatedness and, through them, contribute to the development of pro-environmental attitudes.

Keywords: Nature connectedness, environmental attitudes, survey.

Biodata



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Psycho-social Consequences of Special Cases from the Forensic Psychiatric Board. Severe Behavior Disorders within Sturge-Weber Syndrome

Simona Irina DAMIAN¹, Diana BULGARU-ILIESCU²

Abstract

Introduction: Sturge-Webber syndrome is part of phacomatosis group of diseases being a rare genetic condition that affects the nervous system and cutaneous system, primarely. Although psychiatric symptoms may be present, due to the nervous system disorder, they are not usually severe. Despite the objective state of the art, social and family environmental influences may result in more important psychiatric manifestations.

Matherial and Method: We present the case of a 15-years old boy, with Sturge Weber and severe agresiveness towards family members and inside social environment, with sadistic elements and important defiance and oppositional behavior and weak impulse control. The child is adresssed to the Forensic Psychiatric Comission Iași for evaluation of discernment in the context of being expelled and refused by school and having little support and control from the family.

Results: Thorough psychiatric, organic and psychologic evaluation have concluded that the child is capable of understanding his own actions and it's consequences, even

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if the bases of the behavioral disorders are associated with the organic pathology.

Conclusions: The results reveal social and law aspects with negative impact on the child's future as deficitary institutional and infrastuctural support can be given to such cases and the prognostics of social and educational reintegration remain poor.

Keywords: discernment, Sturge-Weber, forensic, behavior, psycho-social.

The Conference on the Future of Europe and the Prospects for an Improved Democratic Process in the European Union

Lucian DÎRDALĂ¹

Abstract

The Conference for the Future of Europe was convened, in 2019, in order to prepare the ground for a new wave of institutional reforms and, most importantly, to improve the democratic legitimacy of the European Union following the multiple crises of the past decade. The Conference was meant to include a dense schedule of public events involving European citizens, but the COVID-19 pandemic dictated important changes, such as the extensive use of online communication, instead of face-to-face meetings. This has increased the significance of the electronic platform of the Conference, developed as a social network enabling citizen interaction on the main topics defined by the organizers.

As a framework for citizen participation, the Conference can be understood as an effort to strengthen the democratic process and reduce the so-called "democratic deficit" within the EU. This contribution assesses the relevance of this claim, relying on several strands within contemporary democratic theory. It starts by introducing the concept of democratic deficit, and the participatory and deliberative models, which are often seen as means of strengthening the democratic process in the EU. It continues with a discussion of the effects of internet-based communication and networking on the quality of contemporary democratic

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debate. It will be argued that the Conference for the Future of Europe provides certain opportunities for enhanced interaction between citizens, but does not mark a turning point for the EU political process. This conclusion is supported by a brief analysis of the electronic platform, where genuine exchanges between users on various public policy topics are much less frequent than solitary attempts to draw the attention of European decision-makers.

Keywords: Democracy, participation, deliberation, social media, European Union.

Biodata

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Nanomaterials for Architecture and Art Conservation

Rodica-Mariana ION¹

Abstract

The conservation and protection of buildings from cultural heritage is a complex task based on a comprehensive knowledge of the historical buildings, their construction technologies, and the materials used. Nanomaterials in Architecture and Art (hydroxyapatite in principle, single, double or triple, and metallic or substituted derivatives) give a comprehensive overview of the state of the art of using nanomaterials in conservation sciences, mainly for building stones. The details of the deterioration mechanisms of stone and historical mortars, as well as methods of characterizing and testing consolidation effects, will be discussed in this paper. The non- or semi destructive characterization methods that will be presented allow additional measurements to characterize objects before and after any interventions. Besides, general aspects of inorganic targeted consolidants, this paper will exemplify the main degradation processes of buildings materials, the diagnosis of the damage through various investigation techniques: X-ray diffraction (XRD), X-ray fluorescence (XRF), Fourier Transformed IR Spectroscopy (FTIR), Raman spectroscopy, SEM-EDS, thermal analysis, colorimetry, etc., used to evaluate the structure and chemical composition and the characterization of the degradation products, causes, and mechanisms of disintegration/degradation of materials and aging processes. Some samples from the different locations of the Corvins' Castle, Hunedoara, Adamclisi monument,

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Roman Mosaico, Chalk Churches from Basarabi-Murfatlar are analysed in this paper in order to identify the provenance of the raw materials and weathering/deterioration processes. Some minerals as quartz, mica, dolomite, feldspar and plagioclase, chalk, etc., have been evidenced as being responsible for the consolidated resistance structure of these historical monuments.

Keywords: conservation, nanomaterials, hydroxyapatite, monuments.

Biodata



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The Request for Judgement – Assumed and Responsible Exercise for Acting in the Civil Trial. Current Legal Regime, Practical Meanings

Steluta IONESCU¹

Abstract

The Romanian Code of Civil Procedure entered into force in 2013 and substantially reshuffled at the end of 2018 brings new breath to the civil trial, by capitalizing, adapting or reforming old institutions and by the regulation of elements or institutions of absolute novelty. Regarding the process of conducting the trial, certain phases are established, the first being the written phase or the phase of referring the court. Three representative acts of procedure mark this phase, two of which being attributable to the plaintiff's procedural position (request for judgement and counterclaim) and an act of procedure attributed to the procedural position of the defendant (the answer to the request for judgement).

Being the main expression of the principle of availability of the party to act, the request for judgment is required as a means of exercising the will to act by means of a trial, under conditions of assuming a responsible procedural attitude. The preoccupation manifested by the code for the current regulation of the legal regime of request for judgment, although thorough, is proven to be insufficient. The exercise of action raises some problematic aspects in practice. The present study dedicates space to this issue, by revealing, in sequence, a few aspects of interest on the form and

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substance requirements of preparing the request, the possible remedies in the event of their non-fulfillment as well as the practical implications generated.

Keywords: civil trial; written phase; referral of the court; request for judgement; regularization of application.

Biodata

Main fields of interest: Organization of Judiciary System and Juridical Professions; Elements of Civil and Criminal Procedure; European and International Jurisdictions. Current Position: Associate professor at Valahia University of Targoviste, Dambovita County, Romania since 2021, Ph.D. in Law since 2007. Scientific publications (in which appears as single author or as co-author, as indicated below): *Justitii jurisprudenta in statul de drept* (Universul Juridic, Bucharest, 2008, single author); *Principiile procedurii judiciare* (Universul Juridic, Bucharest, 2010, single author); *Jurisdictiile internationale si europene* (Pro Universitaria, Bucharest, 2014, co-author); *Drept procesual civil. Parte generala* (Pro Universitaria, Bucharest, 2021, single author) over 60 articles and studies in specialized publications and national and international scientific conferences proceedings.

About Traditional Communities. The Role of Social Representations in their Knowledge

Cătălin-George FEDOR¹

Abstract

This paper proposes a way of understanding traditional communities based on the representations of their members. From an epistemological point of view, we emphasize the functions of social representations. The main research method is to analyze the discourse of significant members from some traditional communities.

The action of individuals has, for a start, an identity function. It contributes to the definition of personal and group identity. By placing individuals and groups in the social field, representations allow the elaboration of a rewarding social and personal identity, compatible with the system of socially and historically determined norms and values. The representation of one's own identity is constructed by comparison with the representation of the identity of other individuals or groups. The communication function shows the importance of social representations in creating and maintaining a common repertoire of individuals, in the absence of which social communication would be impossible. Social representations are themselves the tools by which members of the community regulate their mutual relations with others through communication. The function of knowledge reflects the possibility of understanding and interpreting the world through social representations. Thus, social representations allow younger members of a community to acquire certain knowledge and integrate it

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into a framework consistent with their cognitive functioning and the values to which they adhere. The practice orientation function highlights that social representations guide the behaviors and practices of community members, which lead to the prescription of mandatory practices and behaviors by reference to norms, values (material, spiritual, symbolic) and social relations, social representation specifying what it is allowed, tolerable or accepted in a given social context. Last but not least, the justifying function of social behaviors reflects the possibility of individuals to explain the pursuit of certain behaviors, the rationalization of certain behaviors and the development of certain practices, desirable in the community.

The results highlight the way in which the group identity is configured in these communities, and the conclusions show us the validity of the study based on these representations.

Keywords: traditional community; local identity; social representations.

The Ombudsman's Role in Defending the People's Fundamental Rights and Freedoms During the Current Health Crisis

Claudia GILIA¹

Abstract

As the Romanian society is facing a deep epidemic crisis, it has had to take a series of measures to limit the related consequences. The Covid-19 pandemic has significantly affected the exercise of the fundamental rights and freedoms. The declared state of emergency and, subsequently, of alert did nothing but restricted the exercise of the rights and freedoms.

The citizens have challenged the limiting of some of their fundamental rights by means of various regulations. The Ombudsman, in his capacity as guarantor of the fundamental rights and freedoms, acted in accordance with his constitutional duties. Over the pandemic period, the Ombudsman (People's Advocate), a less visible institution in Romania's constitutional architecture, has proven that it is indispensable in the gear mechanism of the legitimate exercise of rights and freedoms.

This study is an analysis of the Ombudsman's activity throughout the pandemic crisis, particularly from the perspective of the right to notify the Constitutional Court, based on Constitution's article 146 paragraph d. By submitting notifications to the Constitutional Court, the Ombudsman sought to provide a coherent legal framework, containing appropriate guarantees for the protection of the

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citizens' rights and freedoms during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.

Despite the Ombudsman's various proceedings to protect the citizens' rights and freedoms, a few questions still need to be answered:

To what extent this institution played a sufficient role so that the citizens can feel safe, and their rights and freedoms can be protected from abuses by the government?

Is the Ombudsman accepted as a partner of the other public authorities in terms of his mission of defending the citizens' rights and freedoms, or is his role downplayed by them?

Keywords: COVID-19 crisis; Romanian Ombudsman; rights; the unconstitutionality exception; abuses.

Biodata

Teaching and research fields: constitutional law, comparative law, rule of law.

Author of 9 books - single author and co-author at 6 books

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Member of the Union of Jurists of Romania.

Information Management in the Pandemic Era

Ionuț Adrian GHIBANU¹

Abstract

Contemporaneity is strongly marked by the health crisis, generated by the new pandemic (Covid-19), which has generated a huge effort on the part of those responsible for our world to limit and eradicate this scourge. From the information management point of view, this approach raises several issues, such as: correct, rapid and necessary information of the population on the measures required to overcome this crisis and what is everyone's responsibility; disproving fake news, especially now that it has become part of the economic confrontation between the great powers, as well as effective communication with the economic environment in order to cope with the problems posed by restrictive measures pertaining to epidemic resources. The management of balanced and coherent information on the pandemic and its optimal dissemination in the social environment, but also their proper use through social media are able to speed up the end of this crisis. The importance of this approach is really essential, given the fact that this paradigm of health crisis is accompanied by an economic, educational and a socio-political crisis. This article analyzes from the perspective of information management the current paradigm of our world and proposes possible solutions for a quick and efficient solving of the malfunctions.

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Keywords: management, pandemic, contemporaneity, economics, information.

Biodata



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Social Acceptability and Emotional Reactions. An Analysis from the Perspective of Social Distancing

Alexandra HUIDU¹

Abstract

In order to analyze the opportunity to develop and implement technological innovations in the field of ART's and biotechnologies, traditionally in bioethics, the principled matrix of technology evaluation is being used, which was developed by Beauchamp and Childress in the form of four principles: beneficence, non-maleficence, individual autonomy and equity. Passing from the medical field to the broader plane of social acceptability, there is still a debate among researchers who argue that the acceptability of innovative techniques in the medical field is based on rational processes and on ethical principles, and researchers who argue that social interaction with ethical arguments determine the emergence of acceptability, but under the impulse of emotions generated in the relationship with people from the inner social circle or with ones relatives. On the other hand, when it comes to ones own use of innovative medical technology, researchers point out that the discussion shifts to individual perception, which is infused by the positive effects of using such technique, but modulated by the degree of anxiety that the individual feels about the technique in question. Based on these studies, we observed that, in practice, the perception of the acceptability or unacceptability of innovative technologies

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in the medical field is most likely not constant, depending on how people who relate to those technologies focus on one or another of the elements identified in the literature, and these aspects were confirmed by our own quantitative empirical research conducted on an opportunity sample of 1500 people from Romania.

Keywords: social distancing, biotechnologies, ARTs, social acceptability.

The Challenges Experienced by the English Language Teachers in Primary Schools Worldwide Reflected at the Local Level of Romanian Reality and Practices

Iuliana LUNGU¹

Abstract

The widespread introduction of English in kindergartens and primary schools has been described by education specialists as one of the most complex policies in the field of education. There are several reasons for this trend. First of all, it is often assumed that it is better to start learning foreign languages early. Second, economic globalization has led to the widespread use of English, and many governments believe that it is essential to have a competitive English-speaking workforce. Third, parents want their children to develop English language skills in order to benefit from the new global socio-economic practices and, as a result, put pressure on decision-makers to introduce English in kindergartens and schools at an early age.

However, there are several serious challenges that need to be considered when it comes to teaching English to young primary school students. The present research is an investigative approach that is based on a larger study investigating the practices of teaching English to young school children worldwide, a study conducted by the British Council in 2013 (Copland, F, Garton, S. and Burns, A., 2014) and also refers to the policy and practice of teaching English in primary schools in Romania. The purpose of this

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article is to identify the key challenges faced by English teachers in primary school both globally, in several countries involved in the study, and locally, respectively in our country.

Keywords: global perspective, English, primary level, survey, mixed method.

Biodata

PhD Lecturer at "Ovidius" University of Constanta, Department of Teacher Training. Doctor, with the distinction Cum laude, in the field of philology, specialization of English stylistics. The title of the doctorate thesis is The Use of Metaphor in the Political and Economic Fields. Professor and Examiner authorized by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry for LCCI courses and exams - English for Business, English for Tourism and Junior and Senior English Tests, Pearson. Professor accredited internationally with the TESOL Diploma (Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages). Interested in improving methodology of TEFL by using currently-required approaches in research on teaching of language and culture and the impact of teacher education on pre-service English language teachers as well as in investigating global policies and practices in teaching young learners.

Sports Corruption in our Society: an Analysis of People's Cognition

Ecaterina LUNGU¹

Abstract

Historically, corruption in sports was first found in the 388th Olympic Games, showing that it is not an unusual phenomenon. Despite this, there is a question, why corruption still exists and cannot be eliminated. A number of researchers in sports management have tried to solve the task. However, a substantial study proposed the need for rational approaches to deal with cases of corruption in sport.

Every case of corruption in sport cannot be explained by imperfect definitions, there have been controversial issues for interpreting the "unethical issue" in sport. This is a fundamental reason why corruption in sport still exists and is difficult to remove. However, it is clear that corruption in sports is occurring all over the world. In particular, corruption manifests itself at the individual level as an isolated event and at the group level in an organized form.

It is important to examine the degree of corruption in a country to discover corruption in sports by the fact that corruption is a universal phenomenon, regardless of group, culture or ethnicity. It is possible to assume how people's perceptions of corruption can be reflected in the sports field. From the perspective of this study, the purpose of this study is to examine: the relationship between people's perception of corruption in society and the extent of national corruption in

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a country; the relationship between people's perceptions of corruption in a society and sports corruption.

Keywords: Sports corruption, society, sports management, researches.

Biodata



Ecaterina Lungu, PhD student, researcher at the Scientific Research Centre in Physical Education and Sport.

My activity is focused on: providing the Chairs with necessary scientific-methodological assistance in organizing the educational experiments; preparing for publication the results of scientific researches; participating in seminars and scientific-practical conferences within

the University and other institutions, inclusively from abroad. Also, I am scientific secretary of the Scientific Council of SUPES.

The Multifaceted Challenges of the Digital Transformation: Creating a Sustainable Society

Gheorghe NADOLEANU¹, Ana Rodica STĂICULESCU²,
Emanuela BRAN³

Abstract

Technology and society are deeply interconnected, as technology emerges from the existent cultural framework and consequently shapes society on the micro level of human interaction and the larger scale of social structure and system. This paper tackles the digital transformation present in Industry 4.0 and Society 5.0. We analyze disruptive digital technologies by focusing on the social or cultural context of their creation, their core philosophy, and the impact they seem to have or how society may be shaped by their extended implementation and adoption. As technology is basically not neutral in its purpose, serving different personal and organizational interests, we use a multiple point-of-view approach to our study in order to elaborate an encompassing representation of the phenomenon.

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Keywords: Digital society; Industry 4.0; digital anthropology; human-computer interaction; computer mediated communication.

Biodata

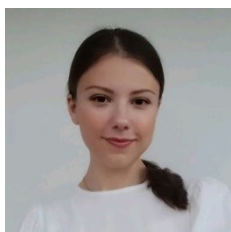


Gheorghe Nadoleanu is a PhD student in the field of Sociology, researching the connection between religion and society. He has a profound understanding of humans, being a priest with over 25 years of experience, and having a multidisciplinary study background comprising theology and psychology. After graduating Theology at the University of Bucharest and Psychology at the Ovidius University of Constanta, he obtained a master's degree in Theology and one in Law and Administration, and further continued his research at the Pontificio Orientale Institute in Vatican. He coordinated several institutions such as a center for preventing family abandonment created from European funding, a NGO for vulnerable people, the theological seminary of Cocosu Monastery from its foundation, and the Department of Development Programs in Tomis Archiepiscopate. He is currently working as a priest and as a university assistant.



Prof. Dr. **Ana Rodica Stăiculescu** has graduated Sociology at the University of Bucharest and received a scholarship from the ONU-CEDOR, continuing her postgraduate studies at the University of Paris I – Panthéon-Sorbonne, where she obtained her PhD in Demography with the "très honorable" distinction -the highest grade. She is currently working as a university professor at Șaguna University of Constanta, and

furthermore, as a PhD coordinator at the University of Bucharest. Her area of expertise comprises Sociology and Social Psychology, with subfields such as demographical research, transdisciplinary studies of social identity, impact of technology on society, cultural differences in international negotiation, sociology of deviance and sociology of organizations.



Emanuela Bran is a PhD student at the Transilvania University of Brasov in the field of Computers and Information Technology. She is currently working as a research assistant at the Institute of Security and Development at the Black Sea where she researches and develops distributed multimodal systems used for

enhancing the driver's experience. Her area of expertise includes ubiquitous computing, multimodal interfaces, human-computer interaction, mixed reality, user experience, blockchain and connected subjects. Her aim is to understand and create technology that brings a positive change in people lives, society and the environment.

The Principle of Conditionality in the Context of the New Approach to EU Enlargement

Constanța MĂTUȘESCU¹

Abstract

The European integration project has evolved enormously over time and, with it, its enlargement policy, enlargement being often presented as one of the European Union's success stories. Although in accordance with the treaties on which it is founded (art. 49 TEU) the Union continues to be defined as a community open to European states, since its extension in 2004 and 2007 to the countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe, the enlargement of the Union is a process that involves a number of conditionalities imposed on candidate countries in terms of the performance they must meet in order to join. The evolutionary nature of these conditionalities, culminating in the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism for post-accession monitoring of Romania and Bulgaria, has been widely emphasized in the doctrine. At the same time, translating the constant tension between deepening and enlarging European integration, an additional requirement has emerged in recent years for the Union itself - that of its capacity to assimilate new members without jeopardizing the political objectives set out in the Treaties, thus strengthening the discretion of the Union and its Member States. A reflection of this orientation in enlargement policy is the fact that, after the 2004 and 2007 enlargements, only Croatia became a member of the Union (in 2013), for a number of other states (mainly in the Western

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Balkans) the prospect of accession being still quite insecure, despite promises of almost two decades ago. Faced with numerous criticisms that the lack of credible prospects for accession risks derailing reform efforts in the Western Balkans and eroding the Union's influence in the region, on 5 February 2020 the European Commission announced a 'new enlargement methodology', suggesting a new approach to accession negotiations, approved by Member States in March 2020. The paper aims to examine the evolution of enlargement conditionalities in the Commission's new approach and, at the same time, to assess some of the major implications of this new strategy. Emphasis will be placed not so much on the ability of the new methodology to overcome the impasse in the EU enlargement process, but rather on identifying a possible relationship between the priority given to fundamental political reforms (mainly related to the rule of law and the functioning of democratic institutions) in the enlargement process and concerns about strengthening the internal rule of law mechanism.

Keywords: European Union, EU enlargement, new enlargement methodology, conditionality.

Biodata



Associate Professor, Ph.D in international law (2003), Dean of Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences – Valahia University of Targoviste, Founding member and member of the steering committee of the Romanian Society of European Law. Areas of academic and scientific interest: European Union Law, European Construction, European Union Governance, Public International Law, Legal Protection of Human Rights. Publications (books): *Jurisdictii internationale si europene* (2014), *Drept institutional al Uniunii Europene* (2013), *Puterile regionale și locale în Uniunea Europeană* (2011), *Alegerile*

europene și legitimitatea democratică la nivel comunitar (2009), Construcția europeană. Evoluția ideii de unitate europeană (2007).

Corruption and Sport: a Game Yet to Win

Natalia NASTAS¹

Abstract

In the last ten years there has been a proliferation of international events and initiatives aimed at directing the attention of economic and political stakeholders towards the theme of the fight against corruption, with particular attention to the world of sport. The developments affecting the sports sector make it increasingly urgent to adopt effective law enforcement tools, with a purely global approach. Sport, understood as both a social and economic phenomenon, has a historically traceable political value - just think that in Ancient Greece the Olympics had the power to stop wars - which contributes to the strategic protection of objectives of solidarity, development and peace. Through sporting events, in particular those of an international nature, values of cooperation and tolerance are also promoted, at the basis of economic and political relations between states.

In 2019, the European Commission carried out a study on corruption in the world of sport, in order to focus the efforts of the Member States and European structures in the fight against this phenomenon. In particular, the complex and multidimensional nature of corruption in this specific sector makes it difficult for national governments to identify related vulnerabilities.

Anti-corruption units have also strengthened their tools, supported by national governments that are increasingly sensitive to this issue. Yet the victory against the

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phenomenon of corruption is still a long way off and will continue to be so until the choice is made to implement global and shared strategies at an international level.

Keywords: Sports corruption, sports sector, European Commission, sports phenomenon.

Biodata

My field of interest is related to education, sports, pedagogy, foreign languages.

My activity is focused on researching material, documentation in the field of foreign languages as well as scientific papers in the field of sports. I have participated in various conferences, both national and international, within the university and other institutions abroad.

Identity Changes in Crisis Situations. Anxiety, Frustration and Anguish Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic

Antonio SANDU¹

Abstract

In this article, a review of the socio-anthropological literature on the impact of pandemics on the mental health of the population is made. Also, the way this pandemic affects the construction of identity of the population affected by pandemic is taken into discussion. The historical-anthropological perspective refers to the plague epidemic that affected Europe during the Middle Ages, to its psychological impact from the perspective of the individual's relationship with otherness - as a possible source of danger. The article presents a series of similarities and differences from the perspective of anguish, anxiety and frustration caused to the population by the plague pandemic and the Covid-19 pandemic, highlighting the results of studies published during 2020 in journals indexed in Web of Science, dedicated to the impact of the pandemic. of Coronavirus on the mental health of the population. The research focused on several dimensions of the social construction process of the Covid-19 pandemic, among which we mention: information on the pandemic, restrictions imposed by the authorities as elements of social (re)construction of the limit of the human condition, medicalization of the social life and the perception of the contemporary society as a risk society. In this article we will

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refer exclusively to the results aimed at changes in the identity construction of people affected by the pandemic.

Keywords: pandemic, psychological impact, mental health, anguish, anxiety, frustration.

The Costs of Domestic Violence

Lavinia-Mihaela VLĂDILĂ¹

Abstract

Thousands of women die every year in the world as a result of domestic violence. Others suffer multiple physical injuries, and others remain with mental injuries or trauma throughout their lives. What we have to do in this conditions? Laws have been adopted, administrative and criminal measures have been taken, people have been trained, awareness of the harmfulness of domestic violence has increased significantly in recent years; but nevertheless, violence is rising.

The extension of the phenomenon also determined its deeper study. These studies have shown that the needs of direct and collateral victims, along with the needs of the aggressors determine very high costs.

In 2006 at EU level the estimated costs were 33 million euros. This year (2021), they reached the amount of 256,000 lei, 7.8 times higher. What determines them? How is it evaluated?

To all these questions, we will try to answer through this article.

Keywords: gender based violence; cost of domestic violence.

Biodata

Studies: Bachelor of law (1998), a PhD in Romanian Contemporary History at the Valahia University of Targoviste (2010), Master in Gender Violence and Human Rights at the Castilla La Mancha University, (Spain; 2013-2016). Activity:

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PhD Associate Professor at the Valahia University of Targoviste, Faculty of Law and Administrative Sciences (from October 2015 until present); member of the Romanian Society of European Law (2012); over 40 articles in the area of Criminal Law, International Human Rights, European and international jurisdictions, and 9 books published in the same areas of interest outlined above. I have participated at more than 30 International Conferences in Alba Iulia (2011), Bucharest (2010-2015), Galati (2012), Lumen (2013, 2015, 2016), Sibiu (2006-2007), Targoviste (2002-2021), Granada, Spain (2018).

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