

„1 DECEMBRIE 1918“ UNIVERSITY OF ALBA IULIA
FACULTY OF LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

International Scientific Conference

***Tendencies of Knowledge and Social
Development in the 21st Century***
- 8th edition -

11-12 December 2024

Book of abstracts

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GENDER STUDIES AND SOCIAL DYNAMICS

**GOVERNING WOMEN'S BODIES - THE IMPACT
OF ABORTION BANS ON THE WELL-BEING AND QUALITY
OF LIFE OF WOMEN**

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ABSTRACT:

THIS STUDY AIMS TO SHOW THE IMPACT OF ABORTION BANS ON MODERN SOCIETIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE GENERAL WELL-BEING OF THE FEMALE POPULATION, WITH A FOCUS ON THE US SUPREME COURT'S DECISION TO OVERTURN ROE V WADE LAST YEAR, THUS ENABLING STATES TO ENFORCE ABORTION BANS THROUGHOUT THE TERRITORY AND ENCOURAGING SUCH MOVEMENTS ALL OVER THE GLOBE. IN ORDER TO MEASURE HOW WOMEN PERCEIVE THIS DECISION, THE LEVEL OF THREAT THEY FEEL, AND THEIR OVERALL POSITION ON THE QUESTION OF ABORTION BANS AND HOW THEY IMPACT THEIR PERCEIVED GENERAL WELL-BEING AND QUALITY OF LIFE, QUALITATIVE RESEARCH WAS CONDUCTED IN FRANCE AND SUBSEQUENTLY IN ROMANIA, WHERE RESPONDENTS WERE SELECTED TO ANSWER A SERIES OF IN-DEPTH QUESTIONS. DATA ANALYSIS WAS ALSO EMPLOYED, AND MEDIA RELEASES AND POSITIONS WERE EXAMINED IN ORDER TO PROVIDE A HOLISTIC APPROACH ON THE SUBJECT MATTER. FURTHERMORE, THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH IN THIS DEBATE IS ANALYZED, AS WELL AS THE EXTENT OF ITS ROLE IN ADOPTING ANTI-ABORTION POSITIONS. LASTLY, THE STUDY IS MEANT TO PRESENT THE RHETORIC OF PRO-LIFE AND PRO-CHOICE ACTIVISTS AND HOW THESE MOVEMENTS TRANSLATE INTO THE EVERYDAY LIVES OF MODERN WOMEN AND THEIR ECONOMIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING.

KEY WORDS:

ABORTION, QUALITY OF LIFE, ECONOMIC WELL-BEING, PSYCHO-SOCIAL WELL-BEING, ABORTION BAN, PRO-LIFE, PRO-CHOICE, ROE V WADE, GENDER STUDIES, REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM

GENDER EQUALITY IN THE POLITICAL DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

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ABSTRACT:

A BALANCED PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AND MEN IN POLITICS IS CRUCIAL FOR ENSURING GOOD GOVERNANCE, EFFECTIVE AND PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY, AND AN EQUITABLE SOCIETY. ACCORDING TO THE GENDER EQUALITY INDEX (EIGE, 2023), OVER THE LAST YEARS, INEQUALITIES HAVE WIDENED IN THE SUB-DOMAIN OF POLITICAL DECISION-MAKING (WITH 4,3 POINTS FROM 2020 TO 2023), IN WHICH ROMANIA RANKS 26TH. THE SUB-DOMAIN OF POLITICAL POWER EXAMINES THE REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN AND MEN IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS, GOVERNMENT, AND REGIONAL/LOCAL ASSEMBLIES. THE AIM OF THE STUDY IS TO EXPLORE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER AND PUBLIC/ POLITICAL POWER, TO EMPHASIZE WHICH ARE THE REASONS WHY THE GENDER GAP PERSISTS, AND WHICH ARE THE MECHANISMS THAT CAN BE IMPLEMENTED TO REDUCE THE DIFFERENCE. USING A SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS BASED ON OFFICIAL STATISTICS AND STUDIES, THE PAPER WILL ALSO ANALYZE SOME GENERAL TRENDS REGARDING THE REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN AND MEN IN ROMANIAN POLITICAL STRUCTURES. THE MAIN FINDINGS ARE THAT EVEN THOUGH - OVER THE LAST DECADES, WOMEN HAVE BEEN MORE PRESENT IN PUBLIC/ POLITICAL LIFE, WE ARE STILL FACING IMPORTANT DISPARITIES, ESPECIALLY IN THE HIGHEST GOVERNMENT POSITIONS. REDUCING THESE GENDER IMBALANCES IS ESSENTIAL IN PROMOTING AND STRENGTHENING AN EQUITABLE SOCIETY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

KEY WORDS:

GENDER EQUALITY, POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT, DEMOCRACY;

**ASPECTS OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN ROMANIAN SOCIETY
REFLECTED BY THE WRITTEN MEDIA: SIGNALING
DYSFUNCTIONALITIES AND MONITORING DINAMICS**

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ABSTRACT:

THE PROPOSED PAPER IS PART OF A STILL IN WORK PHD THESIS. THE PAPER AIMS TO PROVIDE INSIGHT ON HOW WRITTEN MEDIA, IN THEIR COVERING OF SOCIAL ISSUES, ARE REFLECTING VARIOUS MALFUNCTIONING ASPECTS OF SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE ROMANIAN SOCIETY. IN THE SAME TIME, THE SAME PROCESS IS UNVEILING ASPECTS OF INEQUALITIES AND EXCLUSION STANCES, ALONG WITH THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS PRESENTED. NOWADAYS, ROMANIA STILL CONFRONTS SOME UNDERDEVELOPMENT ISSUES, LIKE A RATHER LARGE PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION STILL LIVING IN RURAL AREAS, LARGE SHARE OF WORKING POOR, ELEVATED POLARIZATION, HIGH EMIGRATION RATES (FES 2021, WVR 2023), ALONG WITH THE PROCESS OF FULLY EU INTEGRATION AND THE ONGOING, UBIQUITOUS PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION. A SAMPLE OF SYSTEMATICALLY SELECTED – (STILL ONGOING RESEARCH) – FRONT PAGE MAIN TITLES OF ONE DAILY CENTRAL ROMANIAN NEWSPAPER (ADEVĂRUL), FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR (2023) AND THEIR CORRESPONDING PRESS ARTICLES REFERRING TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS, AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES IS (YET PARTIALLY) ANALYZED THROUGH THE METHOD OF CONTENT AND FREQUENCY ANALYSIS. THE PRELIMINARY RESULTS PINPOINT SEVERAL PHENOMENA (E.G., BACKWARDNESS/ POOR LEVELS OF EDUCATION, ANALPHABETISM AFTER ATTENDING SCHOOL, SCHOOL LEAVES IN RURAL AREAS, HEALTH SYSTEM DIFFICULTIES AND ACCESS INEQUALITIES BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN, FAMILY AND SOCIETY VIOLENCE, DRUG USE, GENDER INEQUALITIES, ETC.) WHICH APPEAR, FROM THE ANALYZED SAMPLE, TO BE MORE ACCENTUATED, AND WHICH ALSO SEEM TO HAVE A SYSTEMATIC CHARACTER – AT THE LEVEL OF INEQUALITIES –, POSSIBLY LINKED WITH THE FACT THAT THE ROMANIAN SOCIETY NAVIGATES THROUGH NEW PROCESSES INTEGRATED TO THE LARGER ONE OF GLOBALIZATION. THE PAPER COULD STAND ALSO AS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW UNSEEN SOCIETAL DYSFUNCTIONALITIES STILL UNDERGOING IN THE ROMANIAN SOCIETY ARE SIGNALLED BY THE NEWSPAPERS, AND FOR THE WAY WRITTEN MEDIA IS DOING THAT COVERING. THE STUDY HAS LIMITATIONS, BEING STILL IN WORK, THUS IT DOESN'T HAS THE

INTENTIONS OF GENERALIZATION, YET IT WORKS AS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF HOW SOCIAL RESEARCH COULD USE THE MEDIA CONTENT TO CONDUCT VALUABLE ANALYSES FOR THE USE OF POLICY MAKERS

KEY WORDS:

SOCIAL PROBLEMS, SOCIAL INEQUALITIES, GLOBALIZATION, WRITTEN MEDIA, ROMANIA

FROM LEGAL TO SOCIAL AND ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

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ABSTRACT:

FROM A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE, CITIZENSHIP REPRESENTS THE LEGAL STATUS CONFERRED UPON AN INDIVIDUAL BY A STATE, WHICH RECOGNIZES THE INDIVIDUAL'S AFFILIATION WITH THAT STATE AND GRANTS THEM A SET OF RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS. LEGAL CITIZENSHIP ENTAILS THE RIGHT TO RESIDE AND WORK IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTRY, THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND TO BE ELECTED TO PUBLIC OFFICE, THE RIGHT TO PROTECTION FROM THE STATE, AS WELL AS THE OBLIGATION TO OBEY THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF SOCIETY. THIS STUDY AIMS TO ANALYZE THE CONCEPT OF CITIZENSHIP FROM A BROADER PERSPECTIVE, BEYOND MERE LEGAL AFFILIATION, BY EXPLORING HOW ACTIVE AND SOCIAL CITIZENSHIP EXTEND THIS PARTICIPATION FURTHER. ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP IS ESSENTIAL IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY BECAUSE IT INVOLVES THE CONSCIOUS AND ONGOING PARTICIPATION OF CITIZENS IN THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY. BY PARTICIPATING IN VOTING, PUBLIC DEBATES, VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES, AND CIVIC INITIATIVES, ACTIVE CITIZENS DIRECTLY INFLUENCE THE POLITICAL DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THEIR LIVES. THIS INVOLVEMENT ENHANCES THE ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY OF POLITICAL DECISION-MAKERS, PROMOTES COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AND ENSURES THAT THE VOICES OF CITIZENS ARE HEARD AND CONSIDERED IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS. SOCIAL CITIZENSHIP, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS EQUALLY IMPORTANT AS IT ENSURES THAT ALL CITIZENS BENEFIT FROM A SET OF SOCIAL RIGHTS, SUCH AS ACCESS TO EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE, HOUSING, AND SOCIAL PROTECTION. IT CONTRIBUTES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MORE EQUITABLE SOCIETY BY REDUCING INEQUALITIES AND PROMOTING GENERAL WELL-BEING. BY GUARANTEEING THESE RIGHTS, SOCIAL CITIZENSHIP STRENGTHENS THE

SENSE OF BELONGING AND SOLIDARITY AMONG CITIZENS, SUPPORTING SOCIAL COHESION AND PREVENTING THE MARGINALIZATION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS.

KEY WORDS:

CITIZENSHIP, SOCIAL CITIZENSHIP, ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP, FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS;

IDENTITY, SOLIDARITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

**CHALLENGES FACED BY ROMA STUDENTS FROM HARGHITA
AND SATU MARE COUNTIES IN THE HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE
EDUCATION SYSTEM**

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ABSTRACT:

THIS PAPER IS BASED ON SEVERAL FIELDWORKS CONDUCTED IN THE PAST TEN YEARS USING MULTIPLE METHODS TO MAP THE ACTUAL SITUATION. HUNGARIAN IS THE MOTHER TONGUE OF THE MAJORITY OF THE ROMA LIVING IN THE TWO SELECTED COUNTIES, AND MOST OF THEM POSSESS A HUNGARIAN IDENTITY. FOR THIS REASON, THE SOCIAL INCLUSION OF ROMA LIVING IN THE COUNTY SHOULD NOT ONLY OCCUR WITHIN THE NATIONAL STRUCTURES BUT ALSO WITHIN THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE HUNGARIAN MINORITY. THIS PAPER'S STRUCTURE IS AS FOLLOWS: IT BEGINS WITH A BRIEF THEORETICAL APPROACH TO EDUCATION POLICY AND RIGHTS, FOLLOWED BY THE METHODOLOGY OF THE FIELDWORK AND AN OUTLINE OF THE ROMANIAN AND EUROPEAN CONTEXT. THE NEXT SECTION PROVIDES SOME REFLECTIONS ON REGIONAL PARTICULARITIES AND GIVES AN ANALYSIS OF THE ACTUAL SITUATION. AFTER EMPIRICAL ARGUMENTS REGARDING THE PROBLEMS OF SEGREGATION IN EDUCATION, A FEW STRATEGIES OF NON-ROMA STAKEHOLDERS AND INSTITUTIONS ARE IDENTIFIED AND ANALYZED.

KEY WORDS:

SEGREGATION, ROMA, EDUCATION;

THE IMPLICATIONS OF HIV INFECTION IN FAMILY LIFE

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ABSTRACT:

HIV INFECTION AND AIDS HAVE, FROM THE VERY BEGINNING, GENERATED A PICTURE CHARACTERIZED BY STIGMATIZATION, BLAME, AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THIS DISEASE. THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY HAS BEEN FACING CHALLENGES BEYOND MEDICAL BOUNDARIES FOR OVER 40 YEARS, AS THE DISEASE HAS DEVELOPED COMMUNITY RAMIFICATIONS WITH NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON THE PSYCHOSOCIAL, INDIVIDUAL, AND COLLECTIVE LEVELS. THE HIV/AIDS SEROSTATUS CONTINUES TO NEGATIVELY AFFECT COUPLE RELATIONSHIPS OR FAMILY INTERACTIONS IF THE COMMUNICATION OF THE DIAGNOSIS IS NOT HANDLED APPROPRIATELY OR IF THE FAMILY IS NOT COUNSELED BY SPECIALISTS IN THIS AREA. THERE STILL EXISTS A PERCEIVED RESISTANCE AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION REGARDING PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS, WHO OFTEN ACQUIRE A NEGATIVE, EVEN DEVIANT, CONNOTATION. BEHAVIORS LABELED AS APPARENTLY DEVIANT AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV IN ROMANIA FURTHER DEEPEN THIS GENERAL PERCEPTION. MOST OFTEN, THE STIGMA OF THE DIAGNOSIS ERRONEOUSLY CARRIES THE PERSONAL BLAME FOR THE DISEASE, AS A PUNISHMENT FOR SUPPOSED PREVIOUS DEVIANT BEHAVIORS. EDUCATION FOR THE SERONEGATIVE POPULATION MUST REMAIN A PRIORITY, EVEN IF CURRENT PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS DO NOT PRODUCE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN COLLECTIVE MENTALITIES, AS THEY REACH A LIMITED NUMBER OF PEOPLE. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THIS GROUP OF PEOPLE REMAINS HIGH AT PRESENT, AS EVIDENCED BY PROFILE NGOS. THE MAIN CAUSES BEHIND DISCRIMINATION REMAIN THOSE STEMMING FROM FEARS OF CONTAGION, INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION ABOUT TRANSMISSION ROUTES, ALONG WITH PRECONCEPTIONS AND DRAMATIC MEDIA PORTRAYALS OF HIV/AIDS.

KEY WORDS:

HIV, SOCIETY, FAMILY, STIGMATIZATION

**THE INFLUENCE OF STEREOTYPES AND PREJUDICES
AT THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL LEVEL**

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ABSTRACT:

STEREOTYPES ARE RIGID AND REPETITIVE IDEAS, ACCEPTED AND TRANSMITTED WITHOUT REFLECTION ON THEM ABOUT: GENDER, RACE, ETHNICITY, SOCIAL CLASS, STATUS, RELIGION, CULTURE, ABILITIES, AGE, APPEARANCE, ETC. IN PSYCHOLOGY, A STEREOTYPE IS CONSIDERED A FIXED BELIEF , OVERSIMPLIFIED AND OFTEN BIASED ABOUT A GROUP OF PEOPLE. STEREOTYPES ARE USUALLY RATIONALLY UNSUPPORTED GENERALIZATIONS, AND ONCE A PERSON BECOMES ACCUSTOMED TO STEREOTYPICAL THINKING, HE OR SHE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SEE THOSE AROUND THEM AS THEY ARE. STEREOTYPES CAN LEGITIMIZE HOSTILITY AGAINST AN ENTIRE SOCIAL GROUP. FURTHERMORE, BECAUSE STEREOTYPES ARE ROOTED IN CULTURE—PEOPLE BEGIN LEARNING DIFFERENT STEREOTYPES DURING CHILDHOOD—THEY TEND TO SIGNAL WHICH SOCIAL GROUPS ARE LIKELY TO BE APPROPRIATE TARGETS FOR RELIEVING INDIVIDUAL FRUSTRATION. PREJUDICES ARE THE ATTITUDES THAT INFLUENCE AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL THE WAY OF PROCESSING INFORMATION ABOUT ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL WHO BELONGS TO A GROUP OR CULTURE OR HAS, MORE OR LESS, DIFFERENCES FROM HIM. THE SOURCE OF STEREOTYPES AND PREJUDICES IS INITIALLY THE INFORMATION RECEIVED IN THE FAMILY AND FROM OTHER SOCIAL GROUPS (WHEN PERSONAL EXPERIENCES ARE INSUFFICIENT) THEN, DUE TO THE NATURAL TENDENCY TO COMPARE AND CATEGORIZE, THEY BECOME CONTENT FOR LABELING, STIGMATIZATION, MARGINALIZATION, EXCLUSION.

KEY WORDS:

STEREOTYPE, PREJUDICE, DISCRIMINATION, INFLUENCE IN INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS, MEASUREMENT;

IS VIA TRANSILVANICA TRULY “THE ROAD THAT UNITES”?

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ABSTRACT:

VIA TRANSILVANICA IS A LONG DISTANCE TRAIL CROSSING ABOUT 400 COMMUNITIES ON A 1400 KM ROUTE ON FROM THE VERY EAST NORTH OF ROMANIA TO THE SOUTH-WEST. ALTHOUGH IT WAS FINISHED ON ITS ENTIRE ROUTE IN 2022, THE ROMANIAN VERSION OF EL CAMINO ALREADY HAS AN IMPACT ON THE LOCALS AND THE COMMUNITIES LIVING ON THE ROUTE. THE TRAIL REACHES ABOUT 400 COMMUNITIES, MOST OF THEM ISOLATED OR LESS ECONOMICALLY DEVELOPED WHICH GIVES TO THE PROJECT A STRONG SOCIAL FOCUS. IT BRINGS TO THE ATTENTION THE ATTENTION AREAS LESS ECONOMICALLY EXPLOITED BY SUPPORTING A “TRANSIT” OR “NICHE TOURISM” (NOVELLI 2007) THAT FUNDAMENTALLY DIFFER FROM MAINSTREAM INDUSTRY OF TOURISM.

A QUALITATIVE STUDY FOCUSED ON APUSENI MOUNTAINS AREA REVEALED THAT THE NICHE TOURISM IS WIDELY LINKED TO THE LOCAL AND REGIONAL IDENTITY WHICH MIXES CULTURAL, ETHNICAL OR ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS WHICH DEFINES A LOCAL OR A REGIONAL IDENTITY (PREOTESI 2021). THIS

TYPE OF TOURISM NEEDS A RADICALLY DIFFERENT APPROACH, BY EXPLOITING THE LOCAL RESOURCES SUSTAINABLY AND ACTIVELY INVOLVING THE LOCALS AND EXTENSIVELY USING THE LOCAL RESOURCES. ITS POTENTIAL CAN BE EXPLOITED BY COMBINING CULTURAL, HISTORICAL, GASTRONOMIC, OCCUPATIONAL ELEMENTS THAT CAN BE CAPITALIZED THROUGH THE ORGANIZATION OF TOURIST ACTIVITIES ADDRESSED TO A CERTAIN PROFILE OF CONSUMERS OF TOURIST SERVICES.

THE PRESENTATION AIMS AT IDENTIFYING HOW SUCH INITIATIVES AS VIA TRANSILVANICA CAN DEVELOP A TOURISM IDENTITY AND ULTIMATELY CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITIES OUT OF THE

SIGHT OF MASS TOURISM AND FACING MULTIPLE SOCIAL AND ECONOMICS DIFFICULTIES.

THE ANALYSIS METHOD INVOLVES THE TRIANGULATION OF STATISTICAL DATA AND A SECONDARY ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED IN PROJECTS IN WHICH WE HAVE PARTICIPATED IN RECENT YEARS - VERY IMPORTANT, IN THIS REGARD IS THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY RIQL IN 2021, ON THE TOPIC OF IDENTITY TOURISM AND HAVING AS BENEFICIARIES THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM. ANOTHER IMPORTANT SOURCE OF DATA IS THE DIRECT AND RECENT EXPERIENCE OF ONE OF THE AUTHORS BY RIDING THIS ROUTE – VIA TRANSILVANICA – BY BICYCLE.

KEY WORDS:

VIA TRANSILVANICA, NICHE TOURISM, TOURISM IDENTITY, DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITIES

ROMANIA BETWEEN OCCIDENT AND ORIENT

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ABSTRACT:

IN THIS PAPER THE AUTHOR WOULD LIKE TO EXAMINE A LARGE LITERATURE DEDICATED TO THE ROMANIAN SOCIETY AND HISTORY AND ALSO TO THE INFLUENCE OF ORIENT AND OCCIDENT ON ROMANIANS 'VALUES. THE EMPIRICAL PART IS A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ROMANIANS' SOCIAL VALUES, WESTERN VALUES AND ORIENTAL VALUES USING DIFFERENT DATA AS HOFSTEDE DATA BASIS AND WORLD VALUE SURVEY DATA BASIS.

KEY WORDS:

ROMANIA, WEST, ORIENT, SOCIAL VALUES;

Environmental Migrants-Refugees and Crisis Management Policies

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ABSTRACT:

CLIMATE CHANGE IS ONE OF THE BIGGEST EMERGING ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES OF OUR TIME, WHICH IS TAKING ON EVER GREATER DIMENSIONS FROM THE TIME OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION TO TODAY, WITH INCALCULABLE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE ECONOMY, PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH, AND SOCIETY IN GENERAL. THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE FORCE MANY PEOPLE EVERY DAY TO SEEK SHELTER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD. ACCORDING TO MANY SCIENTISTS, CLIMATE MIGRATION IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM THAT HUMANITY WILL FACE IN THE COMING DECADES. ALTHOUGH OBJECTIONS HAVE RAISED FROM TIME TO TIME ABOUT THE RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES OF CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT, OF ESTIMATES OF CLIMATE DISPLACEMENT, NO ONE CAN DISPUTE THE EXISTENCE OF THE PHENOMENON AND THE CONSEQUENT TREND OF POPULATION DISPLACEMENT. ADDITIONALLY, ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRATION CAN BE THE RESULT OF A SLOW PROCESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION. THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WILL BE ASKED TO FACE SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGES REGARDING THIS ISSUE AND IT WILL BECOME IMPERATIVE TO CREATE A COMPREHENSIVE PROPOSAL, WHICH WILL ACT AS A SHIELD OF PROTECTION AND WHICH WILL AIM TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLE WHO ARE FORCED INTO DISPLACEMENT DUE TO ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION. FINALLY, THE RESEARCH PART PRESENTS THE RESEARCH CONDUCTED AND ANALYZES THE CONCLUSIONS OBTAINED FROM THE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE DATA, WHICH INCLUDES TARGETED QUESTIONS OF A MIXED TYPE AND WHICH WAS DISTRIBUTED TO PEOPLE IN THE POPULATION WHO WERE EASILY ACCESSIBLE (CONVENIENCE SAMPLING) , SO AS TO ENSURE ON THE ONE HAND THE GREATEST POSSIBLE PARTICIPATION OF THEM IN THIS RESEARCH AND ON THE OTHER HAND TO ILLUMINATE AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE THE PREVAILING OPINIONS AND BELIEFS OF THESE INDIVIDUALS REGARDING THE ISSUE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

KEY WORDS:

ENVIRONMENTAL MIGRANTS-REFUGEES, CLIMATE CHANGE, MANAGING POLICIES

**THE ISSUE OF INDEPENDENT LIVING SKILLS TRAINING
IN CHILDREN FROM THE PROTECTION SYSTEM**

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ABSTRACT:

THE OBJECTIVE OF TRAINING AND DEVELOPING SKILLS FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN INSTITUTIONS IS TO EDUCATE AND TRAIN THEM TO FACE THE NEXT STAGE OF THEIR LIVES: SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION. THIS OBJECTIVE MUST BE PURSUED BY SOCIAL WORKERS, CASE MANAGERS, EDUCATORS/TRAINERS IN RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE PSYCHO-AFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTIONALISED CHILD.

WITHIN THIS GENERAL OBJECTIVE, OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES CAN BE ADDED SUCH AS: REDUCING THE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED YOUNG PEOPLE FROM THE PROTECTION SYSTEM, REDUCING THE PHENOMENON OF BEGGING, REDUCING THE CRIME RATE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE FROM THE PROTECTION SYSTEM, REDUCING THE NUMBER OF YOUNG PEOPLE DEPENDENT ON THE SOCIAL INSURANCE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM, ETC.

IN MANY CASES, WHEN LEAVING THE INSTITUTION, YOUNG PEOPLE EXPERIENCE REPEATED FAILURES IN THEIR SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION, EVEN IF THEY RECEIVE SUPPORT, GUIDANCE AND MONITORING FROM SPECIALISTS. THIS IS DUE TO THE FACT THAT INDEPENDENT LIVING SKILLS TRAINING HAS NOT BEEN A CLEAR OBJECTIVE IN THEIR DEVELOPMENT

KEY WORDS:

PROTECTION MEASURES, PROTECTION SYSTEM, SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION

**THE INFLUENCE OF HOME-BASED CARE SERVICE
ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE ELDERLY**

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ABSTRACT:

The rapid population aging in the world, characterized by a higher PREVALENCE OF ILLNESSES, EARLIER ONSET OF DISEASES, AND LONGER DURATIONS OF LIVING WITH AILMENTS, SUBSTANTIALLY ENGENDERS CHALLENGES WITHIN THE DOMAIN OF OLDER ADULTS' HEALTHCARE. COMMUNITY HOME-BASED ELDERLY CARE SERVICES ARE A FEASIBLE SOLUTION TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF OLDER ADULTS' CARE AND PROTECT OLDER ADULTS' HEALTH. COMMUNITY IS THE BASIC UNIT OF SOCIAL GOVERNANCE. THE HOME CARE PREFERENCE OF OLDER INDIVIDUALS CAN BE SATISFIED USING A COMMUNITY HOME-BASED ELDERLY CARE MODEL, WHICH ALSO SUCCESSFULLY RELIEVES THE STRESS OF FAMILY ELDER CARE, LOWERS THE COST OF LONG-TERM CARE, AND LESSENS THE FINANCIAL LOAD ON THE GOVERNMENT. COMMUNITY HOME-BASED ELDERLY CARE SERVICES HAVE BECOME MORE SIGNIFICANT IN THE SOCIAL AGED CARE SERVICE SYSTEM IN RECENT YEARS.

OLDER ADULTS WANT TO LIVE IN A FAMILY ENVIRONMENT FOR AS LONG AS POSSIBLE, EVEN IN CONDITIONS THAT LIMIT THEIR AUTONOMY. HOME CARE SERVICES REFLECT THIS EMERGING PREFERENCE, ALLOWING OLDER PEOPLE TO "AGE IN PLACE" IN FAMILIAR SURROUNDINGS RATHER THAN RECEIVING CARE IN AN INSTITUTIONALIZED ENVIRONMENT.

KEY WORDS:

ELDERLY, QUALITY OF LIFE, HOME-BASED CARE SERVICE, CAREGIVER

**DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UNDERSTANDING OF ADDICTION AND
IMPLICATIONS FOR THE RECOVERY PROCESS
OF ADDICTS**

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ABSTRACT:

ADDICTION IS A CONCEPT USED TODAY TO DESCRIBE A BEHAVIORAL DISORDER WITH AN IMPACT ON THE WELL-BEING OF INDIVIDUALS. OVER TIME, THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF ADDICTION HAS UNDERGONE SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES, A FACT THAT HAS INFLUENCED THE SOCIAL REACTION TO BEHAVIORS DEFINED AS ADDICTIVE. THE PRESENT PAPER SOUGHT TO DETERMINE THE EVOLUTION OF HOW WE ASSESSED UNDERSTANDING OF ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS OVER TIME AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR THE RECOVERY PROCESS. FOR THIS, A REVIEW OF THE SPECIALIZED LITERATURE WAS MADE. THE OBTAINED RESULTS SHOWED US AN INTERESTING EVOLUTION STARTING FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE MORAL MODEL OF THE MIDDLE AGES TO THE MEDICAL AND SOCIAL MODEL THAT COMPETE NOWADAYS. RECENT RESEARCH AND NEW THEORETICAL APPROACHES SEEM TO INDICATE A PARADIGM SHIFT THAT WILL INCREASINGLY INFLUENCE RECOVERY METHODS USED IN THE FUTURE.

KEY WORDS:

ADDICTIONS, RECOVERY, NATURAL RECOVERY, MORAL MODEL OF ADDICTION, MEDICAL MODEL OF ADDICTION, SOCIAL MODEL OF ADDICTION

SOCIAL WORK AND WELFARE POLICIES

THE IMPACT OF MASS MEDIA ON PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF SOCIAL ISSUES

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ABSTRACT:

THE MASS MEDIA PLAYS AN ESSENTIAL ROLE IN RAISING AWARENESS AND INFORMING THE PUBLIC ABOUT VARIOUS SOCIAL CAUSES. FROM AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS AND REPORTING TO ARTICLES AND SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS, THE MEDIA HAS THE POWER TO INFORM, MOBILIZE, AND INFLUENCE PUBLIC OPINION ON VARIOUS SOCIAL ISSUES. ALSO, ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY, OPINION LEADERS, AND ONLINE INFLUENCERS CAN HELP RAISE AWARENESS AND MOBILIZE AROUND A SOCIAL ISSUE. THIS STUDY PROPOSES TO EXPLORE MASS MEDIA'S IMPACT IN PROMOTING SOCIAL CASES. THE RESEARCH WILL FOCUS ON HOW SOCIAL CASES ARE PRESENTED IN THE MEDIA (TELEVISION, PRINT MEDIA, ONLINE), THE EFFECT OF THESE PRESENTATIONS HAVE ON DONORS' DECISIONS, AND HOW THIS MAY INFLUENCE THE RESOURCES AND SERVICES AVAILABLE TO PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THESE CASES. THE RESEARCH METHODS WILL INCLUDE QUALITATIVE RESEARCH, INCLUDING INTERVIEWS WITH PEOPLE WHO ENSURE SOCIAL CASES AND SOCIAL WORKERS FROM NGOS. THE FINAL PART OF THE STUDY PROVIDES VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT WILL HELP TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES AND MOBILIZE THE GENERAL PUBLIC TO SUPPORT SOCIAL CASES IN ORDER TO CONTRIBUTE TO A POSITIVE CHANGE IN SOCIETY.

KEY WORDS:

MASS MEDIA, SOCIAL CASES, CAMPAIGNS, PROMOTION, RESOURCES;

**THE RELEVANCE OF SOCIOLOGY FOR SOCIAL WORK.
SOCIAL INCLUSION AS A UNIVERSAL PANACEA**

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ABSTRACT:

THE LINK BETWEEN SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK IS A LESS DEBATED TOPIC IN THE ROMANIAN SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE, BUT IT IS A SOLID CONCERN WITHIN THE SYSTEMS THAT ARE A RESOURCE OF MODELS OF GOOD PRACTICE FOR US. SOCIAL WORK AS A FIELD OF STUDY AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE NEEDS A PARTICULAR IDENTITY, AS EVIDENCE TODAY IT IS CONSIDERED A SEPARATE FIELD FROM SOCIOLOGY. THE PROBLEM OF SOCIAL IDENTITY, HOWEVER, SHOULD NOT BE PROPAGATED TO THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE. THIS STUDY PROVIDES AN ANALYSIS OF THE ROLES THAT SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACHES CLAIM TO PLAY IN THE PROGRAMMING, DELIVERY AND INTERPRETATION OF SOCIAL WORK AS A PROFESSION. THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL WORKER CANNOT STOP AT THE LEVEL OF THE RELATIONSHIP WITH PEOPLE IN NEED, IN THE FIRST PLACE BECAUSE IN MOST CASES SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES ARE NOT FUNDED BY THE DIRECT BENEFICIARY. THESE SERVICES ARE SUPPORTED BY SOCIETY THROUGH DIFFERENT TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS, WHICH ARE MORE INTERESTED IN IMPROVING THE SITUATION OF DIFFERENT SOCIAL GROUPS RATHER THAN INDIVIDUALS. LAST BUT NOT LEAST, WE PROPOSE AN ANALYSIS OF THE PHENOMENA OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION AS ARGUMENTS FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SPECIFIC MEASURES IN SOCIAL ASSISTANCE. IN FACT, SOCIAL INTEGRATION IS SEEN IN THIS STUDY AS AN ADDITIONAL ARGUMENT CONFIRMING THE INADEQUACY OF SEPARATING THE TWO FIELDS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE.

KEY WORDS:

SOCIAL WORK, SOCIOLOGY, SOCIAL INTEGRATION, PROFESSIONAL EFFICIENCY;

**CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOCIAL SERVICES IN THE
REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA**

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ABSTRACT:

THE REPORT DISCUSSES THE ONGOING TRANSFORMATION OF THE SOCIAL SERVICES SUSTEM IN BULGARIA, FOCUSING ON THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL WORK. KEY AREAS HIGHLIGHTED INCLUDE REGULATORY PROVISIONS AND STAFFING, ETC.

KEY WORDS:

REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, SOCIAL SERVICES, CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES;

EXPLORING SOCIAL WELL-BEING AMONG SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT:

THROUGH THIS PAPER, WE AIM TO EXPLORE THE CONCEPT OF SOCIAL WELL-BEING IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE SOCIAL WORKERS. STARTING FROM THE PREMISE THAT THE SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION INVOLVES THE CONSTANT CREATION OF SOCIAL CONNECTIONS AND AUTHENTIC AND HEALTHY INTERACTIONS BETWEEN COMMUNITY MEMBERS, WE CONSIDER IT NECESSARY TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT SOCIAL WELL-BEING, ALONGSIDE THE SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING OFTEN INVOKED AND ANALYZED IN PREVIOUS STUDIES, AS ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PILLARS IN THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE PRACTITIONERS. MOREOVER, AS GRANT AND KINMAN (2011) EMPHASIZED, THE DEVELOPMENT OF WELL-BEING AMONG SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS IS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESILIENCE. LASTLY, IN EXPLORING THE CONCEPT OF SOCIAL WELL-BEING, WE AIM TO DIMENSION IT INTO FIVE COMPONENTS: SOCIAL INTEGRATION, SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION, SOCIAL COHERENCE, SOCIAL ACTUALIZATION, AND SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE, AS PROPOSED BY KEYES (1998). THE PRESENTED RESULTS ARE PART OF A RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN 2023 AMONG STUDENTS SPECIALIZING IN SOCIAL WORK, BOTH AT THE MASTER'S AND BACHELOR'S LEVELS, ACROSS ALL YEARS OF STUDY. THE FINAL SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 340 STUDENTS FROM THE FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL-POLITICAL SCIENCES (ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA UNIVERSITY OF IAȘI). THE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY WERE TO EXPLORE THE LEVEL OF SOCIAL WELL-BEING EXISTING AMONG THE STUDIED POPULATION, BY TESTING A SOCIAL WELL-BEING SCALE (SWBS), AS WELL AS TO ANALYZE HOW SOCIAL WELL-BEING IS (OR IS NOT) RELATED TO THE PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT OF STUDENTS IN PRACTICE AND VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES SPECIFIC TO THEIR FIELD OF STUDY.

KEY WORDS:

SOCIAL WELL-BEING, SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS, SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION;

**RESILIENCE AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS.
PROMOTING CHILDREN'S VOICE IN SOCIAL SERVICES**

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ABSTRACT:

IN THE LAST TIME THE CONCEPT OF RESILIENCE GAINS A LARGE DISCUSSION, AND IT IS PROMOTED AS A KEY STRATEGY TO FACE ADVERSITY AND RISKS. RESILIENCE REFERS TO THE PROCESS OF OVERCOMING DIFFICULT SITUATIONS DESPITE THE HARDEST CIRCUMSTANCES. THE CURRENT REALITIES AS COVID-19 PANDEMIC, MILITARY CONFLICTS, THE PRESSURE OF SOCIETY EMPATHIZE EVEN MORE THE NEED TO BE RESILIENT AND OFTEN THE MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN ARE LEFT BEHIND. FAMILY, COMMUNITIES AND SCHOOL HAVE A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN PROTECTING AND ENSURING THE WELL-BEING OF THE CHILDREN. SOCIAL SERVICES IN MARGINALIZED AREAS ARE POOR DEVELOPED AND CHILDREN'S VOICE IS RARELY LISTENED TO. THE QUESTION THAT OCCURS IS HOW WE CAN CONTINUE TO CREATE OPPORTUNITIES BASED ON CHILDREN'S PERSPECTIVE IN ALL CORNERS TO ENHANCE AND STRENGTHEN THE RESILIENCE OF CHILDREN. IN THIS LINE, THE PAPER EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF RESILIENCE AND UNDERLINES THE PROTECTIVE FACTORS THAT COULD HELP VULNERABLE CHILDREN TO FACE DIFFICULT CHALLENGES AND HARDSHIPS.

KEY WORDS:

CHILDREN'S VOICE, RESILIENCE, SOCIAL SERVICES;

**PSYCHOGENEALOGY, A CHALLENGE IN THE INTERPRETATION OF
VIOLENCE IN SOCIAL WORK**

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ABSTRACT:

PSYCHOGENEALOGY, AS THE SCIENCE OF THE UNCONSCIOUS TRANSMISSION FROM ONE GENERATION TO ANOTHER OF THE UNSAID BEGAN TO GAIN GREATER VISIBILITY IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL WORK, AS A RESULT OF THE NEED FOR DEEPER KNOWLEDGE OF THE PROBLEMS INDIVIDUAL SOCIAL, OF THEIR ORIGIN AND MANIFESTATION TO FACILITATE THE INTERVENTION PROCESS. THIS APPROACH WOULD SUPPORT A COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF THE RISK FACTORS REGARDING ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIORS AND THEIR ORIGIN FOR A QUALITY INTERVENTION BUT ALSO A MORE COMPLEX COLLABORATION IN THE INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM. THE INVITATION FOR THE OPENING AND DEEPENING OF THESE THEORIES IN SOCIAL WORK COULD CONTRIBUTE ON THE ONE HAND TO THE PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL WORKERS, AND ON THE OTHER HAND IT WOULD BRING SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE INTERVENTION PROCESSES OF THE ASSISTANCE FIELD. THIS APPROACH IS CONFIGURED IN THE NEW TRENDS OF MODERN SOCIAL WORK, FOCUSED ON LEARNING AND SOCIAL PEDAGOGY, WHICH REQUIRES THE PRACTICE OF PROFESSIONAL SKILLS OF CRITICAL THINKING AND CREATIVITY.

KEY WORDS:

GENOSOCIOGRAM, INTERGENERATIONAL, TRANSGENERATIONAL, THE FAMILY NOVEL;

**TYPES OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED
WITH INSTITUTIONALIZED ADULTS WITH DISABILITIES
IN A CARE AND ASSISTANCE CENTER**

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ABSTRACT:

IN THIS ARTICLE WE AIM TO ANALYZE THE ACTIVITIES THAT AN ADULT WITH DISABILITIES BENEFITS IN A RESIDENTIAL CENTER. THE SAMPLE COMPRISES 50 ADULTS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES, INSTITUTIONALIZED IN A CARE AND ASSISTANCE CENTER. THE SEVERITY OF DISABILITIES AMONG THE BENEFICIARIES IS MOSTLY SEVERE WITH PERSONAL ASSISTANTS, WITH ONLY A FEW HAVING ACCENTUATED DISABILITIES. THE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT WITH THEM ARE PLANNED INDIVIDUALLY ACCORDING TO THEIR NEEDS AND ARE DIVIDED INTO SIX BRANCHES THAT RELATE MAINLY TO: SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES, PSYCHOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES, RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES, CARE AND ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES, ACTIVITIES FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION ACTIVITIES. TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL, WE USE THE DOCUMENT ANALYSIS METHOD AND THE OBSERVATION METHOD. THUS, WE REVIEWED THE FILES OF THE 50 BENEFICIARIES OF THE CENTER, IDENTIFYING SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES, AND WE APPLIED OBSERVATION SHEETS TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE SAMPLE.

KEY WORDS:

*DISABILITIES, ACTIVITIES, CARE AND ASSISTANCE,
INSTITUTIONALIZATION;*

**FACTORS RELATED TO NURSES' BEHAVIOR IN IMPLEMENTING
NURSING DIAGNOSIS: INSIGHTS FROM CLINICAL
PRACTICE IN ROMANIA**

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ABSTRACT:

THIS PAPER INVESTIGATES KEY FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH NURSES' BEHAVIOR REGARDING THE USE OF NURSING DIAGNOSIS IN NURSING PRACTICE. NURSING DIAGNOSIS IS THE SECOND PHASE OF THE NURSING PROCESS, THE SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO DOCUMENTING NURSES' ACTIVITIES IN CLINICAL SETTINGS. IN ROMANIA, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NURSING PROCESS HAS STARTED RELATIVELY RECENTLY, PRIMARILY DUE TO ACCREDITATION REQUIREMENTS SET BY NATIONAL REGULATIONS FOR HOSPITALS. IN THIS CONTEXT, IT IS IMPORTANT TO EXAMINE HOW NURSING DIAGNOSIS IS BEING APPLIED BY ROMANIAN NURSES, AS WELL AS TO IDENTIFY FACTORS THAT COULD SUPPORT OR HINDER ITS SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION. SUCH INSIGHTS ARE NECESSARY FOR DESIGNING INTERVENTIONS THAT PROMOTE THE CONSISTENT USE OF NURSING DIAGNOSIS, AIMING TO ENHANCE PATIENT CARE OUTCOMES AND CONTRIBUTING TO IMPROVEMENTS IN HEALTHCARE POLICIES. THE ANALYSIS IS BASED ON A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY CONDUCTED ON A CONVENIENCE SAMPLE OF 690 HOSPITAL NURSES FROM SIX DIFFERENT ROMANIAN HOSPITALS. MULTILEVEL MODELING WAS APPLIED. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT KEY FACTORS IN ENCOURAGING THE USE OF NURSING DIAGNOSIS INCLUDE INCORPORATING IT INTO EDUCATIONAL CURRICULA AND THE AMOUNT OF TIME AN INDIVIDUAL DEDICATES TO DEVELOPING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT IT. THESE RESULTS HIGHLIGHT THE IMPORTANCE OF PRIORITIZING NURSING DIAGNOSIS-FOCUSED EDUCATION IN POLICY-MAKING, WHICH WILL HAVE DIRECT AND IMMEDIATE BENEFITS FOR ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATION

KEY WORDS:

NURSING DIAGNOSIS, NURSING PRACTICE, BEHAVIOR.

THE ROLE OF RESEARCH AND RESEARCHERS IN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

**STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES ON OBJECTIVITY OR ADVOCACY
IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

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ABSTRACT:

THE KNOWLEDGE PRODUCED BY SOCIAL SCIENCES PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN DRIVING SOCIETAL CHANGE. HOWEVER, WHETHER SOCIAL SCIENCES SHOULD DIRECTLY CONTRIBUTE TO PROMOTING SUCH CHANGE THROUGH RESEARCH IS DEBATABLE. WHILE SOME RESEARCHERS CONDUCT STUDIES WITH THE GOAL OF MAKING A POSITIVE IMPACT ON SOCIETY, OTHERS WARN THAT DOING SO MIGHT COMPROMISE THE OBJECTIVITY OF RESEARCH. ALTHOUGH WE ARE AWARE OF RESEARCHERS' POSITIONS ON THESE CHALLENGES, WE KNOW VERY LITTLE ABOUT STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES ON THESE ISSUES. THEREFORE, THE PRESENT PAPER AIMS TO EXPLORE, ON ONE HAND, HOW SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDENTS POSITION THEMSELVES WHEN IT COMES TO OBJECTIVITY AND PROMOTING POSITIVE CHANGE THROUGH RESEARCH, AND ON THE OTHER HAND, TO EXAMINE THE ROLE OF THEIR POLITICAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IN SHAPING THEIR POSITION.

KEY WORDS:

OBJECTIVITY, RESEARCH ADVOCACY, NORMATIVE SOCIAL SCIENCES;

**SCIENCE DEMOCRATIZATION
AND CHALLENGES OF APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH
IN A POST-TRUTH ERA**

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ABSTRACT:

ONE OF THE MAJOR UNEXPECTED EFFECT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF OPEN SCIENCE IS THAT PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE HAS BECOME A CRUCIAL CRITERION FOR ASSESSING RESEARCH, INFLUENCING BOTH ITS LEGITIMACY AND IMPACT. IN THE POST-TRUTH ERA, WHERE EMOTIONAL APPEALS AND SUBJECTIVE BELIEFS OFTEN OUTWEIGH OBJECTIVE FACTS, THE PUBLIC CEASES TO BE MAINLY THE BENEFICIARY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS AND INSTEAD BECOMES AN ARBITER AND PARTICIPANT IN A FIELD ONCE RESERVED FOR HIGHLY QUALIFIED PROFESSIONALS. THIS SHIFT CHALLENGES NOT ONLY HOW THE RESEARCH IS CARRIED OUT BUT ALSO ITS EPISTEMOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS, AS SOCIAL RESEARCHERS MUST NAVIGATE COMPETING "TRUTHS" AND ADDRESS THE IDEOLOGICAL FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE PUBLIC PERCEPTION. FURTHERMORE, BIG DATA AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE RADICALLY RESHAPE SOCIAL RESEARCH, AS VAST DATASETS AND ANALYTICAL CAPABILITIES ARE INCREASINGLY CONTROLLED BY TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES. THE PAPER EXAMINES THE SHIFTING LANDSCAPE IN WHICH SOCIAL RESEARCHERS MUST BALANCE PUBLIC APPROVAL WITH SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS AND STRIVE TO MAINTAIN AUTONOMY AND RELEVANCE IN AN ECOSYSTEM INCREASINGLY DOMINATED BY CORPORATE ACTORS WITH THEIR OWN AGENDAS. ONE POSSIBLE SOLUTION IS THE ADOPTION OF REFLEXIVE, CONTEXT-SENSITIVE METHODOLOGIES THAT CAN CONTEND WITH THESE REDEFINED UNDERSTANDING OF TRUTH, OBJECTIVITY AND EXPERTISE.

KEY WORDS:

SCIENCE DEMOCRATIZATION, BIG DATA, QUALITATIVE METHODOLOGY;

**CHALLENGING NARRATIVE-DRIVEN SOCIAL RESEARCH:
A CRITICAL ANALYSIS
OF DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION MODELS**

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ABSTRACT:

THIS PAPER EXAMINES THE GROWING TREND OF NARRATIVE-DRIVEN SOCIAL RESEARCH AND ITS POTENTIAL TO UNDERMINE SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY WHILE MANIPULATING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DISCOURSE. THE PAPER FOCUSES ON ANALYZING EXPLANATORY MODELS THAT EXPLORE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A SOCIETY'S DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER AND ITS VOTERS' SOCIAL STRUCTURE, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON CHALLENGING CONTEMPORARY DOMINANT NARRATIVES. THE ANALYSIS CENTERS ON TWO PREVALENT CONCEPTS IN CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL DISCOURSE: THE "INTELLECTUAL VOTE" AND THE TRADITIONALIST-PROGRESSIST VOTING DIVIDE. THESE NARRATIVES OFTEN SUGGEST THAT VOTERS WITH HIGHER EDUCATION OR THE PROGRESSIVE VOTERS IN URBAN AREAS MAKE MORE INFORMED, LESS BIASED CHOICES, IMPLYING A CORRELATION BETWEEN THESE VOTING PATTERNS AND THE STRENGTH OF DEMOCRACY. SUCH NARRATIVES CREATE A PROBLEMATIC VALUE HIERARCHY OF WORLDVIEWS, WHERE TRADITIONAL PERSPECTIVES TYPICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH RURAL AREAS AND LESS EDUCATED INDIVIDUALS ARE DEEMED INFERIOR TO MODERN IDEOLOGIES DISSEMINATED THROUGH HIGHER EDUCATION OR MEDIA. BY CRITICALLY EXAMINING THE METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING THESE EXPLANATORY MODELS, THE PAPER PRESENTS HOW NARRATIVE-DRIVEN RESEARCH CAN LEAD TO BIASED CONCLUSIONS AND REINFORCE EXISTING POWER STRUCTURES. THE ANALYSIS IS BASED ON A MIXED-METHODS APPROACH, COMBINING QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF VOTING PATTERNS WITH QUALITATIVE EXAMINATION OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE AND MEDIA REPRESENTATION ACROSS MULTIPLE DEMOCRATIC COUNTRIES. THE PAPER CHALLENGES THE NOTION THAT A HIGHER PROPORTION OF "INTELLECTUAL" OR PROGRESSIST (URBAN) VOTERS NECESSARILY INDICATES A MORE ROBUST DEMOCRACY. THE PAPER EXPLORES ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATORY MODELS THAT UNDERLINES JUST HOW EASILY THESE MODELS BECOME PART OF A LARGER POLITICAL NARRATIVE. IN CONCLUSION, I CONSIDER THAT IS IMPERATIVE TO

REASSESS SOME OF THE DOMINANT NARRATIVES IN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RESEARCH TO STRENGTHEN THE SCIENTIFIC RIGOR OF SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TO DELIMIT IT CLEARLY FROM POLITICAL DISCOURSE.

KEY WORDS:

NARRATIVE-DRIVEN RESEARCH, DEMOCRACY, TRADITIONAL WORLDVIEW, PROGRESSIVISM;

**PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES REGARDING DRUG CONSUMPTION:
CONCLUSIONS FROM A STUDY
IN THE NORTH-EAST REGION**

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ABSTRACT:

STARTING FROM A SERIES OF EVENTS THAT OCCURRED IN ROMANIA IN RECENT YEARS, WITH WELL-KNOWN CONSEQUENCES GENERATED BY DRUG CONSUMPTION, WE INITIATED AN EXPLORATORY SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE NORTH-EAST REGION OF ROMANIA. THE AIM OF THE STUDY WAS TO HIGHLIGHT THE PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES OF THE POPULATION REGARDING THIS PHENOMENON, AS WELL AS THE PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS MONITORING THE PHENOMENON. THE SAMPLE OF 479 RESPONDENTS WAS SELECTED USING QUOTAS (BASED ON GENDER AND AGE CATEGORIES) FROM THE NORTH-EAST REGION, AND THE QUESTIONNAIRES WERE ADMINISTERED BY MASTER'S STUDENTS SPECIALIZING IN SOCIAL SUPERVISION AND PLANNING AT THE 'ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA' UNIVERSITY IN IAȘI, DURING JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2024.

THE GOAL OF THE RESEARCH WAS TO ASSESS THE POPULATION'S PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD DRUG CONSUMPTION, EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTI-DRUG STRATEGIES, AND IDENTIFY DRUG CONSUMPTION PRACTICES WITHIN RESPONDENTS' OWN SOCIAL NETWORKS. WE FOUND SPECIFIC DIFFERENCES IN THE PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES OF RESPONDENTS REGARDING THE LEGALIZATION OF SOFT DRUGS, THE TIGHTENING OF PENALTIES FOR CONSUMERS WHO DRIVE VEHICLES, AND PROPOSED MEASURES FOR CONTROLLING THE PHENOMENON—BASED ON AGE, EDUCATION LEVEL, GENDER, PLACE OF RESIDENCE, OR SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL STATUS. ADDITIONALLY, WE AIMED TO OBTAIN SUGGESTIONS AND PROPOSALS REGARDING THE CONTROL EXERCISED BY THE COMPETENT INSTITUTIONS THROUGH OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS.

THE DATA OBTAINED FROM THIS EXPLORATORY RESEARCH WILL BE USED FOR FUTURE, LARGER STUDIES, BASED ON REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES.

KEY WORDS:

*DRUG CONSUMPTION, HEALTH STATUS, ANTI-DRUG STRATEGIES,
LEGALIZATION, DRUG TESTING*

**FILLING THE KNOWLEDGE GAP. THE EVOLUTION OF TRENDS
IN ACADEMIC PAPERS FOCUSED ON THE PHENOMENON
OF IMMIGRATION**

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ABSTRACT:

THIS RESEARCH STARTED FROM ZYGMUND BAUMAN'S PARADIGM, ACCORDING TO WHICH, SOCIETY IS RAPIDLY CHANGING. THIS FLUIDITY, CAPTURED IN THE TERM "LIQUID MODERNITY", IS ASSERTING MODIFICATIONS ON BOTH GENERAL AND INDIVIDUAL LEVELS. THE PHENOMENON OF IMMIGRATION IS A COMPLEX, MULTIFACETED ONE, FOR TWO REASONS. FIRST, TO THE FACT THAT IS GENERATED BY MULTIPLE FACTORS, SUCH AS FAMINE, WARS, ECONOMIC HARDSHIPS AND MOST RECENTLY EVEN CLIMATE CHANGE. SECONDLY, IT CAN BE ASSOCIATED WITH MULTIPLE DOMAINS OF RESEARCH BOTH WITHIN AND EVEN OUTSIDE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES. THUS, IMMIGRATION REPRESENTS A THEME WHICH GRANTS THE RESEARCHER A CERTAIN LEVEL OF FREEDOM, IN CHOOSING PARADIGMS, PERSPECTIVES AND METHODS APPLIED IN THE RESEARCH. JULIO CESAR DOS REIS AND MAURO DALLE LUCCA TOSI BELIEVE THAT BY STUDYING THE TRENDS WITHIN A SCIENTIFIC FIELD, ONE CAN UNDERSTAND THE MAIN TENDENCIES WITHIN A CERTAIN SUBJECT AND EVEN PREDICT FUTURE ONES. DUE TO THE FACT THAT IT IS A RELATIVELY NEW PHENOMENON, THERE ARE NO PAPERS WHICH HAVE ANALYZED THE EVOLUTION OF THE THEME OF IMMIGRATION WITHIN ACADEMIC ARTICLES, WHAT ARE THE MAIN PERSPECTIVES AND PARADIGMS. THIS PAPER PROVIDES AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS MEANT TO IDENTIFY THE WAY IN WHICH ACADEMIC RESEARCH FOCUSED ON IMMIGRATION HAS EVOLVED IN THE LAST DECADES. THE MAIN RESEARCH METHOD USED IN THIS PAPER IS DOCUMENT ANALYSIS. THE RESEARCH UNIT CHOSEN FOR THIS PAPER WAS THE SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE WHICH INCLUDED "IMMIGRATION" AS A KEYWORD. ALL THE SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES INCLUDED IN MY RESEARCH WERE RETRIEVED FROM THE DOAJ (DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS) DATABASE. IN MY ANALYSIS, I LOOKED AT TWO DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS. ON ONE HAND, I EVALUATED THE CONTENT OF THE ARTICLE, LOOKING AT ASPECTS SUCH AS: PEER-REVIEWS, STUDY SAMPLE, FLAWS AND LIMITATIONS WITHIN THE STUDY. ON THE OTHER HAND, I HAVE EVALUATED THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS, SUCH AS NUMBER OF CITATIONS AND NUMBER

OF AUTHORS, TO SEE IF THERE IS A POSITIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE TWO. I LOOKED AT KEY-WORDS, TO IDENTIFY THE MAIN ONES AND TO SEE IF THERE WAS ANY CHANGE WITHIN THE THEMES WITH WHICH IMMIGRATION IS ASSOCIATED. IMMIGRATION BEGAN TO BECOME POPULAR AS AN ACADEMIC TOPIC STARTING WITH 2010, WHEN THERE WERE MORE ARTICLES ON THE SUBJECT THAN EVER BEFORE. THEIR NUMBER INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY ONCE AGAIN AFTER 2015, WHEN THE IMMIGRANT CRISIS OCCURRED. RECENTLY IMMIGRATION WAS ASSOCIATED WITH ASSIMILATION RATHER THAN INTEGRATION. MOST RESEARCHES ARE QUANTITATIVE, FOCUSING ON PEOPLES ATTITUDES. THE PAPER WILL DISCUSS THESE AND FURTHER PRELIMINARY FINDINGS.

KEY WORDS:

IMMIGRATION, EVOLUTION, TRENDS, FUTURE PREDICTIONS, KNOWLEDGE GAP;

**SOCIAL INNOVATION AND PARTICIPATIVE
ACTION RESEARCH**

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ABSTRACT:

SOME OF THE MORE TRADITIONAL SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS HAVE BEEN CHALLENGED BY NEW WAYS OF THINKING, ESPECIALLY FOR SOME SMALL GROUPS OR MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES. SOCIAL INNOVATION HAS THUS COME INTO THE ATTENTION OF MANY RESEARCHERS AND, IN THE CONTEXT OF CITIZEN SCIENCE, HAS PROVEN TO REFRESH THE STALENESS OF ROUTINE CLASSICAL RESEARCH. PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH USES SOCIAL INNOVATION IN THE CONTEXT OF CITIZEN SCIENCE NOT ONLY TO EMPLOY A MORE ACTIVE STRATEGY IN THE PROGRESSION OF A RESEARCH PROJECT, BUT ALSO ENCOURAGES PARTICIPATION IN ALL OR SOME STAGES OF THE PROJECT OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE PROJECT OR THE BENEFICIARIES THEMSELVES. THEIR INVOLVEMENT COMES WITH BENEFITS, BUT ALSO WITH SOME RISKS TO WHICH THE PROFESSIONAL RESEARCHER HAS TO PAY ATTENTION, TO AVOID COMPROMISING THE QUALITY OF THE STUDY. THE BENEFITS HOWEVER SEEM TO OUTWEIGH THE RISKS, AT LEAST IN SOME SUCCESSFUL APPLICATIONS.

KEY WORDS:

PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH, SOCIAL CHANGE, SOCIAL INNOVATION, CITIZEN SCIENCE;

CURRENT TERRITORY KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT

**COLONIALISM: THE IMPACT OF COLONIALISM
ON THE POLITICS OF CAMEROON**

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ABSTRACT:

THE EUROPEAN COLONIZATION OF AFRICA WAS PIVOTAL IN THE CONTINENT'S PROGRESS, PROFOUNDLY INFLUENCING THE AFRICAN POPULATION'S POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS. WE EXPLORE THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION STYLES OF THE EUROPEAN COLONIAL REGIMES IN CAMEROON AND THEIR IMPACT. IN ADDITION, WE EXAMINE THE INFLUENCE OF THESE ASPECTS ON THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CAMEROON, EMPHASIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF COLONIALISM IN UNDERSTANDING THE PRESENT POLITICAL CONDITION OF CAMEROON. THE BERLIN CONFERENCE OF 1884-1885 CONVENED EUROPEAN NATIONS TO ESTABLISH CLEAR TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES AND MITIGATE POTENTIAL DISPUTES IN PURSUING COLONIALISM. AFTER WORLD WAR I, GERMANY LOST ITS COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN CAMEROON. CAMEROON WAS DIVIDED INTO A FRENCH AND BRITISH TRUST TERRITORY. THE GERMAN COLONIZATION OF CAMEROON STARTED IN THE 1880S AND ENDED WITH THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES IN 1919. THE GERMANS, IN THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE APPROACH, SELECTED CAMEROON SUBORDINATES AND OFFICERS. THE GERMANS AND FRENCH IMPLEMENTED DIRECT GOVERNANCE, DISREGARDING PRE-EXISTING POLITICAL RELATIONS. THE FRENCH COLONISTS IN CAMEROON ENFORCED THE "ASSIMILATION POLICY". THIS APPROACH TRANSFORMED CAMEROONIANS TO CONFORM TO THEIR CULTURAL NORMS AND VALUES. DESPITE THE LIMITED ACCESS TO SCHOOLING, CAMEROONIANS WHO HAD ASSIMILATED INTO FRENCH CULTURE WERE ACCEPTED AS PART OF THE FRENCH POPULATION. FOLLOWING 1946, CAMEROONIAN WERE ALLOWED TO ENGAGE IN POLITICAL MATTERS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS, INDICATING THAT CULTURE WAS ESSENTIAL TO FRENCH IDENTITY. ACCORDING TO GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLONIES, CAMEROONIANS WERE EXPRESSING POLITICAL AUTHORITY IN THE COUNTRY, BUT NOT AS POLITICAL ALLIES OF THE BRITISH. THE BRITISH ADMINISTRATIVE STYLE OF INDIRECT RULE, ONLY CAMEROONIANS COULD WIELD POLITICAL POWER OVER OTHER CAMEROONIANS. THE DEBATE REGARDING THE IMPACT OF COLONIZATION IN CAMEROON POLITICS PERSISTS. WHILE SOME CONTEND THAT IT RESULTED IN

RESOURCE DEPLETION, LABOR EXPLOITATION, AND CULTURAL DEVASTATION, OTHERS MAINTAIN THAT IT ENHANCED CAMEROON POLITICS.

KEY WORDS:

COLONIALISM, DIRECT GOVERNANCE, ASSIMILATION, INDIRECT RULE, CAMEROON

VOLUNTARISM IN TERRITORIAL AMALGAMATION PROCESSES

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ABSTRACT:

THE ARTICLE ANALYSES THE CONCEPT OF VOLUNTARY TERRITORIAL AMALGAMATION CONCERNING POLITICAL ACTION OR TOP-DOWN REFORMS IN THE POLITICAL-ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY. WE HAVE EXAMINED THE FUNDAMENTALS, REQUIREMENTS, STANDARDS, AND PRACTICES OF VOLUNTARY AMALGAMATION IN EUROPEAN NATIONS THAT HAVE IMPLEMENTED TERRITORIAL REFORMS INTENDING TO FACILITATE VOLUNTARY AMALGAMATION PROCESSES. THE GOAL IS TO FIND PATTERNS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF VOLUNTARISM AND DETERMINE HOW MUCH THE VOLUNTARY METHOD OUTPERFORMS THE TOP-DOWN POLITICAL DECISIONS.

KEY WORDS:

AMALAGAMATION, VOLUNTARISM, TERRITORY, REFORM

**THE VOLUNTARY AMALGAMATION OF LOCAL TERRITORIAL
COLLECTIVITIES IN THE REPUBLIC
OF MOLDOVA: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE DEBUT**

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ABSTRACT:

IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ALMOST 90% OF THE LOCAL TERRITORIAL COLLECTIVITIES HAVE A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 5000 INHABITANTS, AND 35% OF THEM HAVE LESS THAN 1500 INHABITANTS. UNDER THESE CONDITIONS, THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA APPROVED THE LAW ON THE VOLUNTARY AMALGAMATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL UNITS NO. 225 OF 31-07-2023 WHICH PROVIDES FOR THE PRINCIPLES, CRITERIA, CONDITIONS AND PROCEDURE FOR THE VOLUNTARY AMALGAMATION OF LOCAL TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES IN ORDER TO STRENGTHEN THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY AND PROVIDE QUALITY PUBLIC SERVICES TO RESIDENTS.

THE AMALGAMATION PROCESS IS VERY DIFFICULT, BEING MARKED BY UNCERTAINTY. THE ATTEMPTS OF LOCAL TERRITORIAL COLLECTIVITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA TO ENGAGE IN THE PROCESS OF VOLUNTARY AMALGAMATION ARE EXAMINED.

KEY WORDS:

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, LOCAL COLLECTIVITIES, VOLUNTARY AMALGAMATION

**RECRUITERS IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING: TYPOLOGY
AND “MODUS OPERANDI”**

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ABSTRACT:

THE TRAFFICKING OF WEAPONS, DRUGS, AND HUMAN BEINGS REPRESENTS SOME OF THE MOST COMPLEX AND WELL-ORGANIZED CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES THAT VIOLATE SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT HUMAN RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO LIFE, SECURITY, AND FREEDOM. HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN ROMANIA HAS BECOME DIFFICULT TO DETECT BECAUSE TRAFFICKERS KNOW THE LAWS VERY WELL OR HAVE FRIENDS WHO ARE WELL-VERSED IN THE LAWS AND KNOW HOW TO CAREFULLY AND SKILLFULLY AVOID SITUATIONS THAT COULD LEAD TO THEIR ARREST. WHEREAS ALMOST TWO DECADES AGO, GIRLS WERE KIDNAPPED, TRANSPORTED ACROSS BORDERS, AND SOLD TO OTHERS, HUMAN TRAFFICKING TODAY IS MUCH HARDER TO PROVE. AFTER OUR COUNTRY BECAME A MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, SMALL GROUPS OR EVEN INDIVIDUALS BECAME TRAFFICKERS AND REDUCED THEIR PHYSICAL AGGRESSION TOWARDS VICTIMS, APPLYING MORE SUBTLE COERCIVE STRATEGIES DESIGNED TO AVOID REBELLION AND INCREASE THE DURATION OF EXPLOITATION. THE PARADIGM OF PROXIMITY, WHERE THE AGGRESSOR PLAYS THE ROLE OF THE SAVIOR, ASSUMES THAT THE VICTIM, IN THEIR OWN IMAGINATION, JUSTIFIES THE ACTIONS OF THE AGGRESSOR. IN CASES OF VIOLENCE WHERE THE AGGRESSOR EXPLOITS THEIR PARTNER, GIRLS OFTEN PREFER THIS FORM OF (TRAUMATIC) ATTACHMENT RATHER THAN RETURNING TO THEIR FAMILIES OF ORIGIN, THEREBY REMAINING EXPLOITED FOR MANY YEARS. THE SUMS EARNED ALWAYS REMAIN IN THE POSSESSION AND CONTROL OF THE AGGRESSOR. THE PURPOSE OF THIS ARTICLE IS TO HIGHLIGHT THE WAYS IN WHICH TRAFFICKERS EMPLOY VARIOUS, SOMETIMES SUBTLE, STRATEGIES TO KEEP VICTIMS IN EXPLOITATION FOR AS LONG AS POSSIBLE, PURSUING ONE GOAL: TO EARN AS MUCH MONEY AS POSSIBLE WITHOUT FACING CRIMINAL CHARGES FOR IT.

KEY WORDS:

HUMAN TRAFFICKING, KIDNAPPING, VICTIMS, EXPLOITATION

**INTERVENTIONS OF THE SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKER
IN MANAGING YOUNG PEOPLE WITH SUICIDAL
AND PARASUICIDAL BEHAVIORS**

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ABSTRACT:

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION DECLARES SUICIDE PREVENTION TO BE A GLOBAL IMPERATIVE, HIGHLIGHTING THE FACT THAT EACH SUICIDE REPRESENTS A PERSONAL TRAGEDY THAT PREMATURELY TAKES A PERSON'S LIFE, HAS A LASTING SHOCKWAVE, AND ENORMOUSLY AFFECTS THE LIVES OF FAMILIES, FRIENDS, AND COMMUNITIES. DURING CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE, STUDENTS SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME IN SCHOOL OR PREPARING FOR LESSONS, WITH SCHOOL BEING THE ENVIRONMENT WHERE COGNITIVE, EMOTIONAL, AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PRIMARILY OCCURS, AS WELL AS THE STRUCTURING OF THEIR PERSONALITY. THEREFORE, IT IS NATURAL THAT MOST PSYCHOLOGICAL CRISES EXPERIENCED BY CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS OCCUR AT SCHOOL AND ARE IDENTIFIED BY TEACHERS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, AND SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKERS.

THE SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKER MUST UNDERSTAND THAT A SUDDEN CHANGE IN THE MOOD OF A DEPRESSED PERSON CAN ACTUALLY REFLECT THE FIRMNESS OF THE DECISION MADE, AND IN ASSESSING THE RISK OF SUICIDE, A DISTINCTION MUST BE MADE BETWEEN THE FACTS AND THE OPINIONS OF THE BENEFICIARY. THIS IS BECAUSE INDIVIDUALS WHO FREQUENTLY TALK ABOUT SUICIDE MIGHT FOLLOW THROUGH, AND AFTER A FAILED ATTEMPT, THEY MAY TRY AGAIN. THE PURPOSE OF THIS ARTICLE IS TO HIGHLIGHT HOW THE SOCIAL WORKER CAN INTERVENE WHEN WORKING WITH BENEFICIARIES EXHIBITING SUICIDAL AND PARASUICIDAL BEHAVIORS, DEPENDING ON THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THIS BEHAVIOR, RANGING FROM FAMILY PROBLEMS, DRUG USE, SOCIAL NETWORKS, AND PANDEMICS, TO PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND OTHER TYPES OF DISORDERS THAT CAN GENERATE SUCH THOUGHTS.

KEY WORDS:

SUICIDE PREVENTION, COGNITIVE, EMOTIONAL, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL WORKER

**THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION POLICIES ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN
ALBA IULIA'S SUBURBS.
ANALYZING THE EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES ON RURAL COMMUNITIES
AND RESIDENTS' QUALITY OF LIFE, CASE STUDY: OARDA**

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ABSTRACT:

URBANIZATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROFOUNDLY AFFECT THE SUBURBS OF CITIES, INFLUENCING THE LIFESTYLE AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF THEIR COMMUNITIES. THIS STUDY FOCUSES ON ANALYZING THE EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICIES IN THE SUBURB OF OARDA IN ALBA IULIA, EVALUATING THE INFRASTRUCTURAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL CHANGES EXPERIENCED BY THE LOCAL COMMUNITY. IT ASSESSES THE IMPACT ON INFRASTRUCTURE, PUBLIC SERVICES, AND LOCAL FACILITIES, EXAMINING RESIDENTS' OPINIONS ON THE CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY URBANIZATION THROUGH INTERVIEWS. POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS PERCEIVED BY THE COMMUNITY ARE IDENTIFIED. THE STUDY EXAMINES THE INFLUENCE OF URBANIZATION ON SOCIAL COHESION AND LOCAL TRADITIONS, EVALUATING CHANGES IN THE LIFESTYLE AND CULTURAL PRACTICES OF OARDA'S RESIDENTS. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FORMULATED FOR IMPROVING URBANIZATION POLICIES AIMED AT OPTIMIZING QUALITY OF LIFE IN SUBURBS. THE STUDY AIMS TO ANALYZE THE BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES BROUGHT BY URBANIZATION IN OARDA, SUGGESTING MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE POSITIVE EFFECTS AND MITIGATE NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON THE COMMUNITY. IT CONTRIBUTES TO UNDERSTANDING HOW URBANIZATION POLICIES INFLUENCE SUBURBAN RESIDENTS' LIVES, OFFERING GUIDANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE COMMUNITIES. A DETAILED ANALYSIS

OF URBANIZATION EFFECTS IN OARDA CAN INFORM FUTURE PUBLIC POLICIES TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AND RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT.

KEY WORDS:

URBANIZATION, SUBURBS, QUALITY OF LIFE, URBAN POLICY, ALBA IULIA;

EDUCATION IN 21ST CENTURY

**ADDRESSING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN HIGHER
EDUCATION: A PILOT STUDY**

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ABSTRACT:

HIGHER EDUCATION MUST BE ONE OF THE CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLES ARE TRANSMITTED IN ORDER TO FOSTER THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOURS. IN THIS SENSE, ALL ACTORS INVOLVED IN HE ARE RESPONSIBLE TO GENERATE EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE IS INCREASINGLY RICH IN STUDIES ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PRESENTING KEY UMBRELLA CONCEPTS IN THIS FIELD SUCH AS EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, SUSTAINABILITY AWARENESS, AND SUSTAINABILITY LITERACY, WITH CONSISTENT CONNECTIONS NOTED BETWEEN THEM. HOWEVER, THERE IS NO CONSENSUS REGARDING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE DEFINITIONS USED, NOR THE INDICATORS FOR MEASURING THE LEVELS OF SUSTAINABILITY KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOURS. PRESENT PAPER IS PART OF A BROADER RESEARCH ON EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (ESD) WHICH AIMS TO INVESTIGATE STUDENTS' SUSTAINABILITY LITERACY AND AWARENESS, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF VALID MEASUREMENT SCALES. WE CONDUCTED A PILOT STUDY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ORADEA AMONG STUDENTS MAJORING IN ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES. WE AIMED TO EVALUATE THEIR GENERAL LEVEL OF FAMILIARITY WITH SUBJECTS RELATED TO SUSTAINABILITY, RESPECTIVELY TO TEST SCALES FOR KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOURS. OUR PRELIMINARY RESULTS REVEAL A RELATIVELY LOW LEVEL OF SUSTAINABILITY KNOWLEDGE AMONG STUDENTS, WITH MOST BEING FAMILIAR WITH SUSTAINABILITY PRIMARILY WITHIN AN ACADEMIC CONTEXT. MOSTLY TEACHERS ARE PERCEIVED TO BE RESPONSIBLE WITH TO PROMOTE SUITABILITY THROUGH TEACHING AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES. THIS TYPE OF DATA SUGGESTS THAT WE NEED TO IMPROVE THE EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES

TO FOSTER SUSTAINABILITY LITERACY AND AWARENESS IN UNIVERSITIES THROUGHOUT A MORE PROACTIVE IMPLICATION FROM STUDENTS. THROUGH CONCRETE ACTIONS BASED ON SUCH STRATEGIES, FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL BE PREPARED TO ADDRESS GLOBAL CHALLENGES RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. OUR RESEARCH IS ONGOING AND WE AIM TO EXPAND IT INTERNATIONALLY ACROSS DIFFERENT EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES IN ORDER TO OUTLINE AN OVERALL PICTURE REGARDING STUDENTS' SUSTAINABILITY AWARENESS.

KEY WORDS:

EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, SUSTAINABILITY AWARENESS, SUSTAINABILITY LITERACY, STUDENTS

COACHING – THE 21st CENTURY EDUCATIONAL METHOD

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ABSTRACT:

COACHING IS ONE OF THE WELL-KNOWN EDUCATIONAL METHODS USED NOWADAYS IN DEVELOPING SOFT SKILLS, SOCIAL SKILLS AND MANAGERIAL SKILLS. THE LAST RESEARCH SHOW THAT, AFTER THE IT INDUSTRY, THE COACHING ACTIVITIES ARE THE SECOND MORE EXPLOSIVE DEVELOPED AND PROFITABLE FIELD INTO THE WORLD. THE QUESTION THAT RAISED FROM THIS IS: "WHAT IS HAPPENING IN OUR SOCIETY THAT CAUSE THIS ACUTE NEED OF DEVELOPING NEW SKILLS?" THE 21ST CENTURY BROUGHT SO MANY TYPES OF CHANGES FOR SOCIETY, INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ARE NOW LOOKING ACTIVELY FOR NEW AND EFFICIENT EDUCATIONAL METHODS THAT CAND HELP PEOPLE TO DEVELOP NEW SKILLS AND ADAPT MORE EASILY TO CHANGE. COACHING BECAME DE BEST SOLUTION FOR MANY ORGANIZATIONS WHEN IT CAME TO ADAPTATION TO CHANGES. THIS PAPER EXPLORES THE CHANGES THAT OCCURS IN THE LAST YEARS INTO THE WORLDWIDE AND PRESENT A CASE STUDY ABOUT THIS FAMOUS EDUCATIONAL METHOD CALLED COACHING. WHAT IS COACHING AND WHAT MAKE THIS EDUCATIONAL METHOD TO BE CHOSEN IN THE TIMES OF CHANGE? ONE OF THE ANSWERS MAY CONSIST IN THE VERSATILITY OF COACHING TO BE USED FACE TO FACE, ONLINE, BY PHONE, ONE BY ONE OR IN GROUPS AND THE ADVANTAGE OF OFFERING AT THE SAME TIME A FEELING OF SUPPORT, GUIDANCE, KNOWLEDGE, TRUST, MOTIVATION AND EMPOWERMENT. USING COACHING AS AN EDUCATIONAL METHOD PROMOTE A NEW TIP OF COMMUNICATIONS IN ORGANIZATIONS AND HELP IN OBTAINING OWNERSHIP, RESILIENCE AND PROACTIVITY IN FACING CHANGES. SKILLS AS OWNERSHIP, RESILIENCE AND PROACTIVITY ARE ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE ABILITIES WHEN IT CAME TO CHANGES AND ARE NOT EASY TO DEVELOP WITH USUAL EDUCATIONAL METHODS. COACHING, AN EDUCATIONAL METHOD BORROWED FROM SPORT AND USED IN ORGANIZATIONS MAINLY IN THE

*LAST 50 YEARS, BRING US THE HOPE IN OBTAINING THE SKILLS WE NEED
FOR THE CHANGES THAT CAME INTO THE WORLD.*

KEY WORDS:

*COACHING, EDUCATIONAL METHOD, SOFT SKILLS, SOCIAL SKILLS,
CHANGE ADAPTATION;*

**THE SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL INTEGRATION
ADAPTING ROMANIAN SCHOOLS
FOR REFUGEE AND MIGRANT STUDENTS**

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ABSTRACT:

THE INTEGRATION OF UKRAINIAN REFUGEE AND MIGRANT STUDENTS INTO THE ROMANIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM POSES SIGNIFICANT CHALLENGES BUT ALSO OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT. THIS PAPER ANALYZES THIS PROCESS'S KEY BARRIERS AND FACILITATORS, FOCUSING ON LEARNING THE LANGUAGE, ADJUSTING TO A NEW CULTURE, AND HOW ORGANIZATIONS RESPOND TO THESE CHALLENGES. USING A MIXED-METHODS APPROACH, INCLUDING INTERVIEWS WITH TEACHERS AND UKRAINIAN STUDENTS AND DATA ON ENROLLMENT AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE, THE STUDY IDENTIFIES THE PRIMARY OBSTACLES TO EFFECTIVE INTEGRATION. DESPITE THESE CHALLENGES, THE STUDY IDENTIFIES SEVERAL SUCCESSFUL PRACTICES, SUCH AS INTENSIVE LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION, CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE TEACHING METHODS, AND COMMUNITY-BASED SUPPORT PROGRAMS. SCHOOLS THAT HAVE IMPLEMENTED THESE STRATEGIES REPORT BETTER INTEGRATION OUTCOMES AND HIGHER LEVELS OF STUDENT ENGAGEMENT. THE PAPER CONCLUDES WITH A CALL FOR COMPREHENSIVE POLICY REFORMS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE DEVELOPING STANDARDIZED LANGUAGE SUPPORT PROGRAMS, MANDATORY CULTURAL COMPETENCE TRAINING FOR EDUCATORS, AND ESTABLISHING SCHOOL-BASED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. BY ADDRESSING THESE CRITICAL AREAS, ROMANIA CAN ENHANCE THE EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCES AND OUTCOMES FOR UKRAINIAN REFUGEE AND MIGRANT STUDENTS, FOSTERING A MORE INCLUSIVE AND SUPPORTIVE ACADEMIC ENVIRONMENT.

KEY WORDS:

REFUGEE INTEGRATION, ROMANIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM, SOCIAL INCLUSION, EDUCATION POLICY;

**SCHOOL AND PROFESSIONAL INSERTION OF GRADUATES FROM
PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION: OBSERVATIONS AFTER AN
EXPLORATORY STUDY**

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ABSTRACT:

IN RECENT YEARS, THE STUDIES ON THE EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE INCREASED, STARTING WITH THE RESULTS OF PISA ASSESSMENTS, THE WORKS OF OECD SPECIALISTS, AND SOME RESEARCH IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION CONDUCTED BY ROMANIAN SOCIOLOGISTS.

AT THE SAME TIME, THIS ISSUE HAS BECOME CENTRAL TO THE ACTIVITY OF THE EUROPEAN NETWORK FOR RESEARCH ON YOUTH TRANSITIONS (TIY). PERSONALLY, I HAVE APPROACHED THIS SUBJECT IN A RECENT DOCTORAL THESIS, AS WELL AS IN SPECIFIC STUDIES CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE HUNEDOARA COUNTY RESOURCE AND EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE CENTER (CJRAE). IN THIS PRESENTATION, I AIM TO BRIEFLY OUTLINE THE THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK SPECIFIC TO SUCH RESEARCH AND TO PROVIDE EXAMPLES WITH DATA COLLECTED AND PROCESSED IN HUNEDOARA COUNTY.

FROM THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CONDUCTED, I OBSERVED HIGH PERCENTAGES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO WISH TO CONTINUE THEIR STUDIES, ALTHOUGH WITH SPECIFIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TYPES OF STUDY FIELDS (THEORETICAL, VOCATIONAL, AND TECHNOLOGICAL). ADDITIONALLY, AN IMPORTANT CONCLUSION WAS THAT THE PROFESSIONAL INSERTION OF STUDENTS MAINLY OCCURS IN AREAS DIFFERENT FROM THEIR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND.

WE BELIEVE THAT A CLOSER CONNECTION IS REQUIRED BETWEEN THE DEMANDS OF THE LABOR MARKET AND THE PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATIONAL OFFER IN OUR COUNTRY.

KEY WORDS:

SCHOOL INTEGRATION, PROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION, STUDY TRACKS, VOCATIONAL/DUAL EDUCATION, CAREER COUNSELING

**THE INFLUENCE OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
ON STUDENTS' SCHOOL ENGAGEMENT**

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ABSTRACT:

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC HAS SIGNIFICANTLY DISRUPTED EDUCATION, LEADING TO CONSIDERABLE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF SCHOOLCHILDREN AND THEIR LEARNING OUTCOMES. THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO ASSESS STUDENTS' ENGAGEMENT DURING REMOTE LEARNING CAUSED BY REPEATED SCHOOL CLOSURES. DATA WERE GATHERED FROM 1,276 STUDENTS (M AGE = 15.5 YEARS, RANGE = 9–19) ENROLLED IN VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS ACROSS CENTRAL ROMANIA. A MODIFIED VERSION OF THE UTRECHT WORK ENGAGEMENT SCALE FOR STUDENTS (UWES–9S) (SCHAUFELI ET AL., 2002), TAILORED FOR HOME-BASED LEARNING, WAS EMPLOYED. THE STUDY'S RESULTS FOCUSED ON THE PSYCHOMETRIC EVALUATION OF THE INSTRUMENT, REVEALING A TWO-DIMENSIONAL CONSTRUCT WITH VIGOR AND DEDICATION AS CORE COMPONENTS. ADDITIONALLY, THE LEVEL OF ACADEMIC ENGAGEMENT WAS ANALYZED BASED ON SPECIFIC IDENTIFICATION CRITERIA. TO ENRICH THE FINDINGS, STUDENTS' NARRATIVES WERE INCORPORATED, OFFERING DEEPER INSIGHTS INTO HOW SCHOOLCHILDREN PERCEIVE AND EXPRESS THEIR EXPERIENCES, INCLUDING FEELINGS OF DEMOTIVATION, ONLINE LEARNING FATIGUE, AND (DIS)ENGAGEMENT, WHICH EITHER CONTRIBUTE TO OR HINDER THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESILIENCE MECHANISMS. THE DISCUSSION ADDRESSES THE NEED TO MITIGATE BOTH VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE DISRUPTIONS ACROSS VARIOUS LEVELS OF LEARNING.

KEY WORDS:

REMOTE LEARNING, ACADEMIC ENGAGEMENT, MENTAL HEALTH, COVID-19 PANDEMIC;

**STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVE ON THE PHENOMENON
OF VIOLENCE IN THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT**

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ABSTRACT:

THE HARMFUL CONSEQUENCES OF RADICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL, AXIOLOGICAL SPHERES, COMBINED AND AMPLIFIED BY THE INFORMATION EXPLOSION, THE MEDIA PROMOTION OF SUBCULTURAL PRODUCTS, THE WEAKENING OF SOCIAL CONTROL AND THE POWER OF INTERVENTION OF THE INSTANCES OF SOCIALIZATION OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION, ALL THIS HAS DAMAGED THE SOCIAL EQUILIBRIUM, PRODUCED A DEEP MORAL AND AXIOLOGICAL CRISIS, LED TO AN EROSION OF THE MORAL-RELATIONAL COMMUNITY, AND INCREASED THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS ABUSING CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOMS AND SYSTEMATICALLY LEADING A WAY OF LIFE INCOMPATIBLE WITH SOCIAL NORMS.

THE LATTER ARE ALSO UNDERGOING CHANGES DICTATED BY THE TRANSITION TO A MARKET ECONOMY, WHICH IS CREATING PSYCHOLOGICAL DISCOMFORT FOR SOCIAL ACTORS AND AFFECTING AND, ABOVE ALL, CONFUSING THE YOUNGER GENERATION. LACKING REAL LIFE EXPERIENCE AND A CRITICAL VIEW OF THE FALSE INFORMATION WITH WHICH THEY ARE BOMBARDED, THIS GENERATION IS INCAPABLE OF PROPERLY EVALUATING SOCIAL EVENTS AND PHENOMENA. THUS, LACKING A WELL-DEVELOPED AXIOLOGICAL AND SELF-REGULATORY SYSTEM, IT ADOPTS PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR THAT ARE SOCIALLY UNDESIRABLE, INDICATIVE OF POOR SOCIAL ADAPTATION. IN GENERAL, NOTHING CAN JUSTIFY A RAPPROCHEMENT, OTHER THAN PARADOXICALLY, BETWEEN VIOLENCE AND THE CREATIVITY OF ITS DISCOVERY. VIOLENCE IMPLIES IMPULSIVENESS, UNRESTRAINT, BRUTALITY, FORCE AND POWER. VIOLENCE IS THE OPPOSITE OF EMOTIONAL HARMONY.

KEY WORDS:

VIOLENCE, SCHOOL, CONSEQUENCES, STUDENTS, DEVIANCE

THE PREMISES OF AXIOLOGICAL MORALITY

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ABSTRACT:

THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE FUNDAMENTALS OF AXIOLOGICAL MORALITY, EXAMINING THE PRINCIPLES AND THEORIES THAT SHAPE ETHICAL VALUES IN A PHILOSOPHICAL AND PRACTICAL CONTEXT. THE ANALYSIS FOCUSES ON THE ROLE OF AXIOLOGY IN DETERMINING MORAL STANDARDS AND HOW THESE INFLUENCE HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND ETHICAL DECISIONS. BY INTEGRATING FUNDAMENTAL VALUES, WE CAN DEVELOP A CLEAR PERSPECTIVE ON MORAL BEHAVIOR. THIS ARTICLE DEMONSTRATES THE IMPORTANCE OF THE AXIOLOGICAL APPROACH IN PROMOTING MORAL VALUES IN SOCIETY THROUGH THE ANALYSIS OF A CASE STUDY.

KEY WORDS:

MORALITY, AXIOLOGY, MORAL BEHAVIOR, VALUES;

**A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO EDUCATION: LESSONS
FROM THE "OTHERWISE SCHOOL"**

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ABSTRACT:

THE PRESENT STUDY EXPLORES THE IMPORTANCE OF BOTH FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION IN ADDRESSING THE DIVERSE LEARNING NEEDS OF 21ST CENTURY YOUTH, PROVIDING AN OVERVIEW OF THE BROAD, MULTIFACETED CONCEPT OF EDUCATION, BUT ALSO EXAMINING THE ROLE OF IT IN THE FORMATION OF INDIVIDUALS AND SOCIETY. THE TRADITIONAL FRAMEWORK OF FORMAL EDUCATION, HIGHLIGHTING ITS STRUCTURED CHARACTER, WITH STANDARDIZED PROGRAMS, AND THE CONCEPT OF NON-FORMAL EDUCATION, EMPHASIZING ITS FLEXIBILITY, STUDENT-CENTERED APPROACH AND EMPHASIS ON PRACTICAL SKILLS AND PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT, ARE HIGHLIGHTED IN TURN. THE PAPER ALSO PROVIDES A PRESENTATION OF "ȘCOALA ALTFEL / OTHERWISE SCHOOL" PROGRAM. THIS PROGRAM AIMS TO FOSTER CREATIVITY, CRITICAL THINKING AND SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL SKILLS AMONG STUDENTS THROUGH A VARIETY OF EXPERIENTIAL ACTIVITIES. THE STUDY EXAMINES THE PROGRAM'S GOALS, METHODOLOGIES, AND CHALLENGES, AS WELL AS ITS IMPACT ON STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES AND SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT. IT ALSO EMPHASIZES THE NEED FOR A HOLISTIC APPROACH TO EDUCATION THAT INCORPORATES DIVERSE LEARNING EXPERIENCES AND ENCOURAGES THE DEVELOPMENT OF ESSENTIAL SKILLS IN A GLOBALIZED SOCIETY BEYOND ACADEMIC KNOWLEDGE.

KEY WORDS:

FORMAL EDUCATION, NON-FORMAL EDUCATION, SCHOOL OTHERWISE, EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING, LIFELONG LEARNING;

MOLDOVA IN THE ERA OF INTERNATIONALIZATION: CHALLENGES AND REFORM STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT:

THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THE PROCESS OF INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, FOCUSING ON THE CHALLENGES AND REFORM STRATEGIES, ADOPTED BY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. IN THE CONTEXT OF INTEGRATION INTO THE EUROPEAN HIGHER EDUCATION AREA, MOLDOVA FACES CHALLENGES RELATED TO ADAPTING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS, MODERNIZING THE CURRICULUM AND CREATING INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC PARTNERSHIPS. THE ARTICLE EXPLORES THE SOLUTIONS AND POLICIES IMPLEMENTED TO INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF MOLDOVAN UNIVERSITIES ON THE GLOBAL STAGE, EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION AND INNOVATION IN EDUCATION.

KEY WORDS:

REFORM, INTERNATIONALIZATION, HIGHER EDUCATION, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, INTERNATIONAL.

SOCIAL IMPACT, POLITICS AND SOCIAL SERVICES

**INEQUITY AND UNPREDICTABILITY
IN PUBLIC POLICIES
IN THE FIELD OF SALARIES AND PENSIONS**

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ABSTRACT:

THE WORK I PROPOSE IS PART OF A BROADER RESEARCH APPROACH, WHICH AIMS TO IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE THE MECHANISMS AND FACTORS THAT GENERATE AND MULTIPLY SOCIAL POLARIZATION IN POST-TRANSITION ROMANIA. ONE OF THESE MECHANISMS THAT I PROPOSE TO ANALYZE IN DEPTH IS THAT OF PUBLIC POLICIES WITH AN IMPACT ON THE DISTRIBUTION AND REDISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE.

THE SUBJECT ADDRESSED IS AN EXTENSIVE ONE, INCLUDING POLICIES IN THE FIELD OF PENSIONS AND SALARIES, ON THE ONE HAND, FISCAL POLICIES, ON THE OTHER HAND, DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENTS, POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE RESPECTIVELY, GROUPS AND CATEGORIES ADVANTAGED/DISADVANTAGED.

IN THIS PAPER I PROPOSE TO FOCUS ON THE MECHANISM OF INDEXATION WITH EQUAL PERCENTAGES OF PENSIONS AND SALARIES OF PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES AND THE IMPACT, OVER TIME, ON THE POLARIZATION OF THESE INCOMES. THE ANALYSIS WILL ALSO FOCUS ON THE MECHANISMS AND FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE PUBLIC POLICIES IN THESE AREAS -ONE OF THESE MECHANISMS THAT WILL BE ANALYZED WITH PREDILECTION IS THE MECHANISM OF DIFFERENTIATING SOCIAL PRESSURE ACCORDING TO THE ELECTORAL AND SOCIAL STRENGTH OF THE RESPECTIVE CATEGORY, OPERATIONALIZED IN THE POSSIBILITY OF PUTS PRESSURE ON THE GOVERNORS.

PERIODS OF HIGH INFLATION, SUCH AS THOSE OF THE LAST TWO YEARS, ACCENTUATE THESE DISCREPANCIES, GIVEN THAT, ON THE ONE HAND, INFLATION AFFECTS THOSE WITH LOW INCOMES MORE STRONGLY.

ON THE OTHER HAND, THE INDEXATION WITH EQUAL PERCENTAGES OF SHARPLY (AND UNFAIRLY) DIFFERENTIATED INCOMES INCREASES THE GAP AND EXCESSIVELY PROTECTS FROM INFLATION THOSE WITH HIGH INCOMES AND INSUFFICIENTLY THOSE WITH LOW INCOMES. IN ADDITION, THE RESPONSE OF THE GOVERNORS IS INFLUENCED BY THE CAPACITY OF EACH AMONG THE CATEGORIES AIMED AT PUTTING

PRESSURE ON THE GOVERNORS. THE HYPOTHESIS THAT WILL BE TESTED IN THE PROPOSED ANALYSIS IS THAT SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL GROUPS/CATEGORIES WITH HIGH PRESSURE FORCE GET MORE THEY SEE FASTER INCREASES IN INCOME, COMPARED TO THOSE WITH LITTLE PRESSURE FORCE.

THE ANALYSIS METHOD INVOLVES THE TRIANGULATION OF STATISTICAL DATA DATA AND SECONDARY ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED IN PROJECTS IN WHICH WE HAVE PARTICIPATED IN RECENT YEARS. ANOTHER IMPORTANT SOURCE OF DATA IS THE LEGISLATION IN THE FIELD OF PENSIONS, SALARIES OF STATE EMPLOYEES AND THE MINIMUM WAGE IN THE ECONOMY, AS WELL AS TAX LEGISLATION

KEY WORDS:

SOCIAL INEQUITY, INFLATION, INCOME INDEXING TO THE INFLATION RATE, SOCIAL POLARIZATION, MINIMUM WAGE, WORKING POVERTY;

**(RE)EDUCATION OF THE ELDERLY – BETWEEN MISSION
IMPOSSIBLE AND NECESSITY**

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ABSTRACT:

THE PAPER PRESENTS A NEW TOPIC IN THE SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND PEDAGOGICAL RESEARCH IN ROMANIA, NAMELY THE EDUCATION OF THE ELDERLY AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF ACHIEVING IT THROUGH PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PROVIDERS. THROUGH THE PROPOSED THEME, THE PROBLEM OF AGING IN RELATION TO A NEW REALITY - LEARNING UNTIL OLD AGE IS BROUGHT INTO DISCUSSION. FROM A METHODOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW, THE CREATION OF THE CONTENT INTEGRATES THE ANALYSIS OF THE SPECIALIZED LITERATURE AND TWO TYPES OF RESEARCH. WE ARE FOCUSING ON THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK THAT COVERS THE AREA OF EDUCATION OF ADULTS AND THE ELDERLY AND ON THE EFFECTIVE EDUCATIONAL SOLUTIONS. THAT ARE COVERING U3As, SENIOR SCHOOLGE, ERASMUS COURSES AND PROGRAMS, CLUBS AND INSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATIVE STRUCTURES. BY EXEMPLIFYING TWO ROMANIAN EXPERIENCES, THE PAPER DISCUSSES POSSIBLE ROLES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTIVATING THE ELDERLY POPULATION SEGMENT FOR THE FUTURE, AND POINTS OUT THE NEED TO EXIT FROM THE LIMITING AND OFTEN PESSIMISTIC SCHEMES OF REPORTING AGING AS A RISK PHENOMENON.

KEY WORDS:

EDUCATION, THIRD AGE, UNIVERSITY;

**FROM ROMANIAN WORKER TO MIGRANT LABOURER IN THE
ITALIAN DOMESTIC SECTOR: THE STRUCTURE-INDIVIDUAL
DIALECTIC IN WOMEN'S DECISIONAL PROCESS TO EMIGRATE
FOR WORK**

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ABSTRACT:

ALTHOUGH IN THE EFFORT TO RESEARCH LABOR MIGRATION, SCHOLARS HAVE DEVELOPED SEVERAL THEORETICAL MODELS TO EXPLAIN WHY THIS PHENOMENON EMERGED AND DEVELOPED, EACH EXISTING THEORETICAL MODEL OFFERS PARTIAL AND POLARIZED EXPLANATIONS, GRAVITATING TOWARDS MACRO OR MICRO PERSPECTIVES. BETWEEN THESE APPROACHES, A CRUCIAL ELEMENT SLIPS THROUGH THE CRACKS: THE STRUCTURE-INDIVIDUAL DIALECTIC, IN ASSUMING THE DECISION TO BECOME A LABOR MIGRANT. THIS CASE STUDY ON FEMALE MIGRATION BETWEEN ROMANIA AND THE ITALIAN DOMESTIC SECTOR, PROPOSES A NEW APPROACH, ABLE TO ADDRESS THE INFLUENCE OF SEVERAL LEVELS ABOVE THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL, IN CONSIDERING WORK ABROAD. INVESTIGATING THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONS OF ROMANIA IN THE PERIOD 2000-2012 AND REPORTING THEM EMPIRICALLY THROUGH QUALITATIVE METHODOLOGY, I WILL ILLUSTRATE HOW THREE LEVELS CONTRIBUTE TO THE START OF THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS CONDUCIVE TO THE START OF MIGRATION FOR WORK. THE RESULTS SHOW THAT THE POLITICAL-LEGISLATIVE LEVEL OF ROMANIA ACTS AT THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL THROUGH INHIBITING OR DISINHIBITING FACTORS OF THE INTENTION TO MIGRATE. WITH THE ELIMINATION OF THE ACCESS VISA FOR ROMANIANS IN THE SCHENGEN AREA IN 2002, NEW FORMS OF NAVIGATING THE LEGISLATIVE GAPS CRYSTALLIZED. STARTING IN 2007, HOWEVER, WHEN ROMANIA BECAME A MEMBER STATE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, THE INHIBITORY ELEMENTS WERE TOTALLY ELIMINATED BY THE FACT THAT EMIGRATION WAS NO LONGER CONDITIONED BY EITHER TIME PERIODS OR DOCUMENTATION. MIGRATORY FLOWS HAVE EVOLVED RAPIDLY, ESPECIALLY DUE TO THE IMPACT COMING FROM THE SECOND LEVEL, NAMELY THE ECONOMIC ONE. IN THE THIRD SEMESTER OF 2008, THE ECONOMIC CRISIS BEGAN TO BE FELT IN ROMANIA, AND THE ECONOMIC SITUATION, ALREADY PRECARIOUS, WORSENEED RAPIDLY. THE DRIVING FACTORS FOR

CONSIDERING THE IDEA OF WORKING ABROAD ARE THUS THE POOR AND PRECARIOUS SITUATION OF THE DOMESTIC LABOR MARKET, THE DISAPPOINTMENT REGARDING THE OCCUPATIONAL PROSPECTS FOR WOMEN OVER 40 AND THE REDUCED ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION MEASURES, OR THE DISCOVERY THAT THESE FINANCIAL AIDS ARE EXCEEDED BY THE NEEDS OF THE FAMILY (WHETHER VIEWED AS HOUSEHOLD OR CHILDREN'S MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD). THE COMPONENTS OF THESE TWO LEVELS CREATE A MENTAL OPENNESS ON INDIVIDUALS TO CONSIDER WORK ACROSS BORDERS. ONCE THIS OPTION IS CONSIDERED, IT ENTERS A DECISION-MAKING PROCESS WHERE INFORMATION IS GATHERED AND RISKS AND COSTS ARE ASSESSED. WHEN THE RISKS AND COSTS ARE CONSIDERED ACCEPTABLE, THE DECISION TO BECOME A LABOR MIGRANT IS MADE. HOWEVER, THIS ASSESSMENT TAKES PLACE IN RELATION TO A THIRD LEVEL, WHICH WILL BE ADDRESSED IN ANOTHER PAPER.

KEY WORDS:

LABOUR MIGRATION, DECISIONAL PROCESS, ITALIAN DOMESTIC SECTOR;

**THE SOCIAL REPRESENTATION OF FEAR IN RELATION
TO THE STATE OF INSECURITY**

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ABSTRACT:

THE SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES DESCRIBE FEAR AS A PERVERSIVE FEATURE OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY WITH IMPACT ON PERCEPTIONS, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOURS. THE INFLUENCE OF FEAR IN RELATION TO EXPERIENCING THE FEELING OF INSECURITY CAN TARGET ASPECTS OF DAILY LIFE, BUT ALSO IMPLICATIONS ON LONG-TERM BEHAVIORS. AT THE SAME TIME, INDIVIDUAL CHANGES GENERATE TRANSFORMATIONS AT THE LEVEL OF HIGHER SOCIAL AGGREGATION STRUCTURES, WITH EFFECTS ON INTERACTION, COHESION OR SOCIAL INVOLVEMENT PHENOMENA. THE DEGREE OF INTENSITY OF FEAR CAN INDICATE A CRITERION OF DEMARCATION BETWEEN THE CONSTRUCTIVE OR DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF THIS EXPERIENCE. EXTRAPOLATING, FEAR TRANSCENDS THE INDIVIDUAL'S SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT, TRANSFORMING PERCEPTIONS ON INSTITUTIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY, WHICH IN TURN SHAPE THE POLICIES AND MEASURES UNDERTAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH SOCIAL PERCEPTION.

THUS, THIS THEORETICAL ANALYSIS FOCUSES ON SOME ASPECTS OF FEAR IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL INSECURITY, WITH AN EMPHASIS ON THE FEAR OF CRIME, WAR AND TERRORISM. THE INTEREST IN THIS DOCUMENTATION IS TO BECOME A PART OF A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR FURTHER RESEARCH ON FEARS AND THREATS IN THE CURRENT ROMANIAN SOCIETY

KEY WORDS:

FEAR, INSECURITY, FEAR OF CRIME, FEAR OF WAR, FEAR OF TERRORISM

**“NEWS FINDS ME” PERCEPTION: A CONCEPTUAL
AND THEORETICAL OVERVIEW**

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ABSTRACT:

THE “NEWS FINDS ME” (NFM) PERCEPTION IS A PHENOMENON THAT DESCRIBES INDIVIDUALS’ TENDENCY TO BELIEVE THAT THEY CAN STAY INFORMED WITHOUT ACTIVELY SEEKING OUT NEWS. THIS PERCEPTION IS LARGELY DRIVEN BY THE UBIQUITY OF SOCIAL MEDIA AND DIGITAL NETWORKS. THESE FACILITATE INCIDENTAL EXPOSURE TO NEWS THROUGH PEERS AND ONLINE CONNECTIONS. THIS PAPER EXAMINES THE EVOLUTION AND IMPLICATIONS OF THE NFM PERCEPTION, PROVIDING A COMPREHENSIVE CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL OVERVIEW. THIS INCIDENTAL EXPOSURE CREATES A SENSE OF BEING INFORMED WITHOUT HAVING TO ENGAGE IN DELIBERATE NEWS SEEKING BEHAVIOUR. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS OF NFM PERCEPTION IS ITS IMPACT ON TRADITIONAL NEWS CONSUMPTION PATTERNS. PEOPLE ARE LESS LIKELY TO ENGAGE WITH TRADITIONAL NEWS SOURCES SUCH AS NEWSPAPERS, TELEVISION AND RADIO IF THEY RELY ON THIS PASSIVE FORM OF NEWS EXPOSURE. THIS SHIFT CHALLENGES THE TRADITIONAL NEWS OUTLETS AND RAISES QUESTIONS ABOUT THE QUALITY AND DIVERSITY OF NEWS INDIVIDUALS ARE EXPOSED TO, WITH SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS FOR THE NEWS INDUSTRY AND SOCIETY. OTHER IMPLICATIONS FOUND IN THE EXISTING STUDIES CAN BE RELATED TO INCREASED SOCIAL CYNICISM, IMPAIRED FUNCTIONING OF DEMOCRACY, DECREASED POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE AND INTEREST IN VOTING, INCREASED PARTISANSHIP, POPULISM, CREDIBILITY OF FAKE NEWS AND MANY OTHERS. THUS, WHILE INCIDENTAL EXPOSURE TO NEWS CAN INCREASE AWARENESS OF CURRENT EVENTS, IT CANNOT LEAD TO A DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF COMPLEX ISSUES IN SOCIETY, AND EVEN LESS TO CIVIC ENGAGEMENT.

KEY WORDS:

*NEWS FINDS ME, NEWS FIND ME PERCEPTION, NEWS EXPOSURE,
INCIDENTAL NEWS EXPOSURE*

STRATEGIES AND BARRIERS IN DOCTOR-PATIENT COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT:

EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS AND PATIENTS IS A FOUNDATIONAL ASPECT OF QUALITY MEDICAL CARE. THE PAPER ANALYZES VARIOUS COMMUNICATION MODELS AND STRATEGIES AND EXPLORES THE DYNAMICS OF DOCTOR-PATIENT COMMUNICATION, EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF ACTIVE LISTENING, EMPATHY AND CLEAR EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION, TRACKING THEIR IMPACT ON PATIENT OUTCOMES, SATISFACTION, AND ADHERENCE TO TREATMENT PLANS. IT ALSO ADDRESSES POTENTIAL BARRIERS TO EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION, INCLUDING CULTURAL DIFFERENCES, HEALTH LITERACY, AND EMOTIONAL DISTRESS. BY ANALYZING CASE STUDIES AND CURRENT LITERATURE, THE PAPER PROPOSES BEST PRACTICES FOR FOSTERING OPEN DIALOGUE, ENHANCING MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING, AND ULTIMATELY IMPROVING HEALTH OUTCOMES. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT STRENGTHENING COMMUNICATION SKILLS AMONG HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS IS ESSENTIAL FOR DEVELOPING A COLLABORATIVE THERAPEUTIC RELATIONSHIP, THUS PROMOTING A MORE PATIENT-CENTERED APPROACH TO HEALTHCARE DELIVERY.

KEY WORDS:

COMMUNICATION, EMPATHY, DOCTOR, PATIENT, MEDICAL COMPETENCE;

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL FORUM THEATRE ON VIOLENCE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT:

ADOLESCENTS ARE AN IMPORTANT CATEGORY TO STUDY FROM A SOCIOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW, THEY HAVE A WIDE RANGE OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND ARE A CATEGORY WHERE INTERVENTIONS ARE RELATED TO MANY PARAMETERS. SCHOOL VIOLENCE IS A PROBLEM THAT CAME OUT ON TOP IN THE STATISTICS THAT EMERGE FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRES APPLIED IN THE STUDY. MOST OF THE ADOLESCENTS, WHO ARE STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT URBAN OR RURAL ENVIRONMENTS (OR IN FAVORED OR LESS FAVORED AREAS OF THESE ENVIRONMENTS) ARE PRONE TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENCE OR AGGRESSION OF THE BULLYING TYPE AS IT EMERGED FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRES APPLIED ON A NUMBER OF APPROXIMATELY 300 SUBJECTS AGED BETWEEN 12 AND 15 YEARS. NOT ONLY THE FAMILY OR SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ARE DETERMINING FACTORS, BUT ALSO THE SCHOOL, FAMILY, SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT, GANGS AND THE CONTINUOUS CHANGE AND SEARCH IN WHICH THEY FIND THEMSELVES IN THIS PERIOD, CALLED ADOLESCENCE. ONE OF THE NON-FORMAL METHODS USED IN EDUCATION IS THE FORUM THEATER, A SOCIAL THEATER THAT USES A DIRECT INTERVENTION BASED ON THE EXPERIMENTATION OF STATES AND SITUATIONS, BUT THE EXPERIMENT TAKES PLACE IN A SAFE ENVIRONMENT. THIS IS THE REASON WHY I CHOSE TO ANALYZE ADOLESCENTS FROM A SOCIAL POINT OF VIEW AND THE PROBLEM OF PHYSICAL, VERBAL OR EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE, WHICH STOOD OUT FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRES AND INTERVIEWS PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE RESEARCH. WE APPLIED A FORUM THEATER INTERVENTION, AND WE MEASURED AFTER THE INTERVENTION THE CHANGES IN TERMS OF PROSOCIAL ATTITUDE, AGGRESSIVENESS, AND EMPATHY. THROUGH THIS STUDY I AIMED TO EVALUATE THE CHANGES IN ATTITUDE BEFORE AND AFTER THE INTERVENTION WITH THE NON-FORMAL ACTIVITY OF THE

FORUM THEATER TYPE, ON THE SAME SAMPLE AND WITH THE SAME QUESTIONS.

KEY WORDS:

ADOLESCENTI,,VIOLENTA UMANA, TEATRU FORUM, AGGRESSOR, VICTIMA, METODE NON FORMALE;

SOCIAL IMPACT OF MEDICATION AND HEALTH POLICIES

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ABSTRACT:

THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF MEDICATION AND HEALTH POLICIES IS A MULTIFACETED SUBJECT THAT BRIDGES THE FIELDS OF PUBLIC HEALTH, SOCIAL SCIENCES, AND POLICY STUDIES. THIS PAPER EXAMINES HOW PHARMACEUTICAL INTERVENTIONS AND HEALTH POLICIES SHAPE SOCIETAL WELL-BEING, ACCESS TO CARE, AND HEALTH EQUITY. THROUGH A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF EXISTING LITERATURE, THE STUDY EXPLORES THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN MEDICATION ACCESSIBILITY, PUBLIC HEALTH OUTCOMES, AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DISPARITIES. IT HIGHLIGHTS THE INFLUENCE OF HEALTH POLICIES ON MEDICATION DISTRIBUTION, AFFORDABILITY, AND PUBLIC PERCEPTION, EMPHASIZING THE ROLE OF POLICY IN MITIGATING OR EXACERBATING HEALTH INEQUITIES. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT TARGETED HEALTH POLICIES, INFORMED BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS, ARE CRITICAL IN ENSURING EQUITABLE ACCESS TO MEDICATIONS AND FOSTERING POSITIVE SOCIAL OUTCOMES. THE PAPER CONCLUDES BY PROPOSING A FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATING SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS INTO THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH POLICIES, AIMING TO OPTIMIZE THEIR BENEFITS ACROSS DIVERSE POPULATIONS.

KEY WORDS:

MEDICATION, HEALTH POLICIES, SOCIAL;

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SOCIAL WORKER IN SUPPORTING
MINOR MOTHERS ASSISTED IN THE EMERGENCY RECEPTION UNIT
OF ALBA IULIA**

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ABSTRACT:

THE TOPIC OF MINOR MOTHERS IS ESSENTIAL TO PROTECT THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF YOUNG MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN, TO ENSURE ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, TO COMBAT MARGINALIZATION, AND TO IMPLEMENT EFFECTIVE PUBLIC POLICIES THAT SUPPORT THESE YOUNG WOMEN IN THEIR DEVELOPMENT. THIS PAPER AIMS TO HIGHLIGHT THE ESSENTIAL ROLE THAT THE SOCIAL WORKER PLAYS IN EMERGENCY RECEPTION UNITS (ERU) IN THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH PREGNANT MINORS AND YOUNG MOTHERS. THIS VULNERABLE GROUP OFTEN FACES A RANGE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHALLENGES, AND THE INTERVENTION OF THE SOCIAL WORKER IS CRUCIAL IN ASSESSING THE NEEDS OF THESE PATIENTS AND ESTABLISHING A BENEFICIAL PATH FORWARD. THE PRESENCE OF PREGNANT TEENAGERS OR YOUNG MOTHERS IN THE ERU BRINGS A SERIES OF MEDICAL, PSYCHOSOCIAL, AND LEGAL CHALLENGES THAT REQUIRE A SENSITIVE AND SPECIALIZED APPROACH. THE SOCIAL WORKER ACTS AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN THE MINOR PATIENT, THE MEDICAL TEAM, AND RELEVANT AUTHORITIES, WITH THE ROLE OF ENSURING THE PROTECTION OF HER RIGHTS, PROVIDING COUNSELING AND EMOTIONAL SUPPORT, AND FACILITATING ACCESS TO APPROPRIATE SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES. IN THIS CONTEXT, THE PAPER OUTLINES THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SOCIAL WORKER AND THE IMPORTANCE OF COLLABORATION WITH THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAM, AS WELL AS THE ROLE OF SOCIAL INTERVENTIONS WITHIN THE ERU IN THE REINTEGRATION PROCESS OF THESE TEENAGERS INTO THE COMMUNITY. IT ANALYZES THE CHALLENGES FACED BY YOUNG MOTHERS, INCLUDING SOCIAL STIGMA AND LACK OF RESOURCES, AND HIGHLIGHTS EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION STRATEGIES SUCH AS PRENATAL EDUCATION AND THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF OPEN DIALOGUE. ADDITIONALLY, IT ADDRESSES

SPECIFIC CHALLENGES AND THE NEED FOR ONGOING PROFESSIONAL TRAINING TO EFFECTIVELY HANDLE THE DELICATE AND COMPLEX SITUATIONS ENCOUNTERED IN DAILY ERU PRACTICE

KEY WORDS:

ADOLESCENT, ABANDONMENT, CONSENSUAL UNION, STIGMATIZATION, VULNERABILITY.

**PIERRE BOURDIEU'S THEORY OF CAPITAL
AND THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE FORMATION
OF A POLITICAL CAREER**

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ABSTRACT:

THIS RESEARCH CAPITALIZES ON PIERRE BOURDIEU'S THEORIES TO EXPLORE AND UNDERSTAND THE FORMATION OF A POLITICAL CAREER IN THE ROMANIAN CONTEXT. THE DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL FIELD REVEALS THAT IT IS STRUCTURED AROUND SPECIFIC TYPES OF CAPITAL, PREDOMINANTLY EXISTING IN THE LIFE OF THE POLITICIAN: EDUCATIONAL CAPITAL, POLITICAL CAPITAL, SOCIAL CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL CAPITAL. THESE TYPES OF CAPITAL ARE ESSENTIAL IN THE PROCESS OF BECOMING POLITICAL, WHICH CAN BE CONCEPTUALIZED AS A SYMBOLIC GAME IN A CAPITAL MARKET, WHERE THE MAIN ACTORS TRADE THEIR RESOURCES TO MAXIMIZE THEIR INFLUENCE AND POWER. THE SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OBTAINED UNDERLINE THE COMPLEXITY AND INTERDEPENDENCE BETWEEN THE VARIOUS FORMS OF CAPITAL, HIGHLIGHTING HOW THEY INFLUENCE EACH OTHER AND SHAPE INDIVIDUAL POLITICAL PATHS.

BY APPLYING BOURDIEU'S THEORY TO THE SPECIFIC CONTEXT OF ROMANIAN POLITICS, THE RESEARCH MAKES SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE MECHANISMS OF FORMATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF POLITICAL CAREERS, WHILE PROVIDING A SOLID THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL BASIS FOR FUTURE STUDIES IN THIS FIELD.

KEY WORDS:

CAPITAL, POLITICAL FIELD, PIERRE BOURDIEU, POLITICAL CAREER;

**NATIONAL ADOPTION:
LEGISLATIVE, SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES**

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ABSTRACT:

THE NATIONAL ADOPTION IS A LEGAL AND SOCIAL PROCESS THAT ALLOWS THE REINTEGRATION OF CHILDREN DEPRIVED OF PARENTAL CARE IN A STABLE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT. FROM A LEGISLATIVE PERSPECTIVE, ADOPTION IN ROMANIA IS REGULATED BY LAW 273/2004 ON THE LEGAL REGIME OF ADOPTION, WHICH DETAILS THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA, ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED (POPESCU, 2019). WITHIN THIS LEGISLATION, THERE IS A STRONG EMPHASIS ON PROTECTING THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD, A PRINCIPLE ALSO ENSHRINED IN THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (UNICEF, 1989)

FROM A SOCIAL POINT OF VIEW, ADOPTION CONTRIBUTES TO REDUCING THE SOCIAL EXCLUSION OF INSTITUTIONALIZED CHILDREN AND CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT IN A STABLE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT (IONESCU, 2021) HOWEVER, THE NATIONAL ADOPTION PROCESS FACES OBSTACLES, SUCH AS EXTENSIVE BUREAUCRACY AND CULTURAL PREJUDICES TOWARDS CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS OR ROMA CHILDREN (MIHAI, 2020)

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ADOPTION ARE CRUCIAL FOR THE CHILD'S SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION INTO THE NEW FAMILY ATTACHMENT, ABANDONMENT TRAUMA AND ADAPTATION TO NEW FAMILY CONDITIONS ARE RECURRENT THEMES IN THE LITERATURE (BOWLBY, 1969) PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING, BOTH FOR THE CHILD AND THE ADOPTIVE FAMILY, PLAYS A CRUCIAL ROLE IN FACILITATING THE TRANSITION AND PREVENTING POSSIBLE ADAPTATION DIFFICULTIES (DUMITRESCU, 2018)

KEY WORDS:

NATIONAL ADOPTION, PROTECTION SYSTEM, SOCIAL INTEGRATION

**LABOR MARKET
DYNAMICS,
ORGANIZATIONS
AND HUMAN RESOURCES
IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

HUMAN CENTRICITY IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SETTINGS AT WORK

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ABSTRACT:

THE ONGOING DEBATE ABOUT ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) USAGE AT WORK HAS BEEN SHIFTING AT PRESENT FROM TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION TOWARDS POLICY BUILDING AND IMPLEMENTATION. TO SOME EXTENT, THE SOCIAL SCIENCES PERSPECTIVE UPON THE HUMAN USER AND AI IN ORGANIZATIONS HAS BEEN SCARCE AND HETEROGENEOUS IN TERMS OF APPROACH AND RESEARCH. WITH REGARD TO THIS URGENT AND VITAL TOPIC, SEVERAL SCIENTIFIC STANCES HAVE SUPPORTED THE HUMAN CENTERED FRAMEWORK AND PARADIGM. THE AIM OF THE PRESENT PRESENTATION IS TO HIGHLIGHT CURRENT TRENDS AND CONTEXTS IN HUMAN-AI CENTRIC APPROACH, BRINGING AN UP TO DATE DISCUSSION UPON FUTURE GUIDELINES IN PLACING THE HUMAN USER IN THE CORE MANAGEMENT OF AI TECH. THE LITERATURE REVIEW AND STUDY CASES EXAMPLES USED IN THE PRESENT PAPER DETAIL THE MOST COMMON CHALLENGES TO BE ADDRESSED, CASTING A CRITICAL OVERVIEW WHICH MAY BENEFIT FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR RESEARCH. RESULTS SHOW THAT THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT IN SMART LOGISTICS AND SYSTEMS AT WORK, AN EXTENSIVE INTERNET OF THINGS OR INDUSTRY 5.0 MUST ENCOMPASS A REORIENTATION TOWARDS SOCIAL VALUES AND WELL-BEING, OTHERWISE THE RISKS OF PLACING THE HUMAN USER ON A MARGINAL ROLE WILL BE PRESENT. ANOTHER STUDY OUTCOME UNDERLINES THE LOW INTENSITY STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION, BETWEEN TECH AND SOCIAL FIELD OF STUDIES, THUS REDUCING THE GREATER POTENTIAL OF A MULTI-VIEW STANCE. IN CONCLUSION THERE IS A NEED FOR A UNITARY COMPREHENSION AND APPROACH FOR HUMAN-AI INTERACTION WITH A STRONG SOCIAL SCIENCE ARGUMENT, WHERE IDEALLY THE TECHNOLOGY IS BUILT AROUND AND FOR THE HUMAN USER, ADAPTING IT TO THE PERSON AND NOT THE OTHER WAY AROUND,

WITH RESPECT TO THE EMPLOYEE REAL NEEDS, UNDERSTANDING AND PSYCHO-SOCIAL VARIABLES.

KEY WORDS:

HUMAN CENTRICITY, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, WORK INTERACTION, SOCIAL SCIENCE;

**FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE WORK-LIFE BALANCE
IN SOCIAL SERVICES**

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ABSTRACT:

IN TODAY'S SOCIETY, INDIVIDUALS HAVE MULTIPLE ROLES BOTH PROFESSIONALLY AND PERSONALLY, MAKING IT CHALLENGING TO SUCCESSFULLY FULFILL THE ASSOCIATED RESPONSIBILITIES. THIS PAPER AIMS TO HIGHLIGHT THE DETERMINANTS OF WORK-LIFE BALANCE FOR SOCIAL WORKERS AND THE EFFECTS OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN THESE TWO AREAS OF LIFE THROUGH A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH BASED ON INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS. THE STUDY RESULTS INDICATE FACTORS THAT NEGATIVELY INFLUENCE WORK-LIFE BALANCE SUCH AS: A HEAVY WORKLOAD; TIGHT DEADLINES; LONG WORKING HOURS; PROFESSIONAL STAGNATION; TENSE RELATIONSHIPS AND LACK OF COLLABORATION AT WORK; INSUFFICIENT RESOURCES; ILLNESS; FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES; FAMILY MISUNDERSTANDINGS, AND LACK OF SUPPORT FROM FAMILY MEMBERS. CONFLICT BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL LIFE HAS NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON WORK INCLUDING: LACK OF ENERGY AND CONCENTRATION; IRRITABILITY; DECREASED WORK QUALITY; FRUSTRATION; LACK OF MOTIVATION TO WORK; VERBAL AGGRESSION; CONFLICTS WITH COLLEAGUES AND SUPERVISORS; ANXIETY; STRESS; BURNOUT. THE CONSEQUENCES OF WORK-LIFE CONFLICT ON FAMILY LIFE INCLUDE: COMMUNICATION DEFICIENCIES; LOW TOLERANCE; NEGLECT OF FAMILY ROLES; A TENSE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT, CONFLICTS; STRAINED FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, AND FAMILY BREAKDOWN. THE PAPER MENTIONS WAYS TO ENSURE WORK-LIFE BALANCE, INDICATING BOTH ADAPTIVE STRATEGIES AT THE

KEY WORDS:

WORK-LIFE BALANCE, CONFLICT, CONSEQUENCES, STRATEGIES;

DEMYSTIFY DECENT CAREER: EVIDENCE FROM OVEREDUCATED EMPLOYEES

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ABSTRACT:

IN RECENT YEARS, ROMANIA'S HIGHER EDUCATION LANDSCAPE AND LABOR MARKET HAVE UNDERGONE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES DUE TO DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS, MODERNIZATION, ECONOMIC PROGRESS, AND GLOBALIZATION. ONE TRANSFORMATION THAT HAS OCCURRED IS THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION (HE), WHERE UNIVERSITIES ARE REQUIRED TO ALIGN THEIR CURRICULA WITH LABOR MARKET DEMANDS. IN ADDITION, ROMANIA HAS SEEN GROWTH IN THE SERVICE INDUSTRY AND AN INCREASE IN MULTINATIONAL COMPANY INVOLVEMENT. HOWEVER, LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT THE EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCES OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE EARLY YEARS FOLLOWING THEIR GRADUATION, DESPITE THE SIGNIFICANT GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY GRADUATES OCCUPYING POSITIONS THAT DO NOT MATCH THEIR EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OR SKILL LEVELS AS WELL AS THOSE IN NON-GRADUATE PROFESSIONS. THIS STUDY AIMS TO ADDRESS THIS GAP BY USING ETHNOGRAPHIC CASE STUDY DATA TO ANALYZE THE EXPERIENCES OF YOUNG UNIVERSITY GRADUATES WORKING AS CUSTOMER SUPPORT REPRESENTATIVES (CSRS). INFORMED BY SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIVISM AND CRITICAL REALISM PARADIGMS, DATA COLLECTED VIA PARTICIPATORY OBSERVATION, SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS, AND FIELD NOTES WERE ANALYZED USING A REFLEXIVE THEMATIC ANALYSIS STRATEGY. THE FINDINGS HIGHLIGHT DESKILLING, EMOTIONAL LABOR, WORK-LIFE IMBALANCE, AND UNCERTAIN CAREER PATHS FOR CSRS DUE TO EDUCATION-JOB MISMATCH (OVEREDUCATION). THE RESULTS CHALLENGE EMPLOYERS' CLAIMS OF A LACK OF SKILLS AMONG YOUNG UNIVERSITY GRADUATES, EMPHASIZING THE NEED FOR A BROADER RANGE OF SKILLS IN THE RECRUITMENT PROCESS AND WORKPLACE. THIS STUDY ALSO EXPLORES THE MICRO- AND MACRO-FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE DISCONNECT BETWEEN HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE LABOR MARKET IN ROMANIA. WE REVEAL HOW POST-UNIVERSITY TRAJECTORIES ARE CONSIDERABLY DIVERSE AND REQUIRE FURTHER QUALITATIVE INVESTIGATION BEYOND THE EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES OFTEN DISCUSSED AS GRADUATE EMPLOYABILITY. BY SHEDDING LIGHT ON THE UNIVERSITY-TO-WORK

PHENOMENON AND THE VALUE OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE ROMANIAN LABOR MARKET, THIS STUDY CONTRIBUTES TO THE SOCIOLOGY OF WORK AND EMPLOYMENT.

KEY WORDS:

OVEREDUCATION, EMPLOYABILITY, DESKILLING, UNCERTAIN CAREER, ROMANIA;

**ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE WITHIN
MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS**

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ABSTRACT:

WITHIN THE MILITARY SYSTEM, MILITARY PERSONNEL MUST BE ABLE TO DEAL WITH ALL EMERGENCY SITUATIONS REGARDLESS OF THE NATURE, PURPOSE, SCALE AND SEVERITY OF THE MISSION. THE STUDY AIMS TO ADDRESS ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE WITHIN A MILITARY SYSTEM, LESS SUBJECT TO RESEARCH OF THIS KIND. THE ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE IS CARRIED OUT AT THE LEVEL OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL AND AIMS TO OBTAIN A GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE IN THESE INSTITUTIONS. THE SAMPLE CONSISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL. THE TOOL USED IN THE RESEARCH IS THE ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT (OCAI) IS A TOOL DESIGNED TO INTERPRET ORGANIZATIONAL PHENOMENA, MADE UP OF 6 KEY DIMENSIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE WITH FOUR ALTERNATIVE STATEMENTS, DEPENDING ON HOW TRUE THEY ARE IN THE PRESENT AND HOW THEY ARE INTENDED TO BE IN THE FUTURE. SUBJECTS HAVE 100 POINTS TO BALANCE BETWEEN THE FOUR ALTERNATIVES, DEPENDING ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH EACH ALTERNATIVE IS SIMILAR TO THE ORGANIZATION. RESPONDENTS WILL GIVE A NUMBER OF POINTS TO THE ALTERNATIVE THAT IS MOST SIMILAR TO THE "CURRENTLY" ORGANIZATION. THIS REFERS TO THE CULTURE OF THE ORGANIZATION AS IT EXISTS TODAY. AFTER THAT, THE REPEATED QUESTIONS WILL BE FOUND UNDER THE HEADING "FAVORITE". THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS SHOULD BE BASED ON HOW RESPONDENTS WANT THE ORGANIZATION TO BE IN FIVE YEARS. AT THE SAME TIME, THROUGH THIS STUDY I AIM TO IDENTIFY THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORGANIZATION, AS FOLLOWS: THE DOMINANT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MILITARY SYSTEM, THE MODEL OF THE LEADER / COMMANDER, THE STYLE OF MILITARY MANAGEMENT, CORROBORATED WITH THE MILITARY HIERARCHY, THE INTERNAL CLIMATE, THE RULES AND PROCEDURES OF OPERATION, THE MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM STRATEGY, THE INDICATORS OF SUCCESS. THIS WORK CAN PAVE THE WAY FOR FUTURE RESEARCH THAT FOLLOWS THE SAME DIRECTION OF STUDY OR THAT EXPLORES

OTHER IMPLICATIONS OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE OF THE MILITARY SYSTEM.

KEY WORDS:

INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY, LEADER MODEL, MANAGEMENT STYLE, SUCCESS INDICATORS;

**THE IMPORTANCE OF BENEFITS, JOB SATISFACTION
AND THE RELATIONSHIP WITH SUPERVISORS
FOR INCREASING EMPLOYEE LOYALTY**

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ABSTRACT:

THIS STUDY AIMS TO IDENTIFY THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE BENEFITS PACKAGE, JOB SATISFACTION, AND THE RELATIONSHIP WITH DIRECT SUPERVISORS CAN INFLUENCE EMPLOYEE LOYALTY. BLAU'S SOCIAL EXCHANGE THEORY AND MEYER AND ALLEN'S COMMITMENT THEORY SERVE AS TWO KEY THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS EXPLAINING WHAT DRIVES EMPLOYEES TO BE LOYAL AT THE WORKPLACE. HOWEVER, THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONTEXT, AS WELL AS THE CONFIGURATION OF THE LABOUR MARKET, INTRODUCE NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE MECHANISMS THROUGH WHICH AN EMPLOYER CAN RETAIN EMPLOYEES. THE METHODOLOGY USED IS QUANTITATIVE, BASED ON A SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE. THE SAMPLE IS PURPOSIVE AND CONSISTS OF 247 EMPLOYEES FROM ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING WITHIN SIBIU COUNTY. THE RESULTS SHOW THAT AN ADVANTAGEOUS BENEFITS PACKAGE AND A HIGH LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH REMUNERATION CAN MOTIVATE EMPLOYEES TO REMAIN IN THE ORGANIZATION LONG-TERM. HOWEVER, FOR EMPLOYEES TO GO THE EXTRA MILE AND ACHIEVE HIGH-PERFORMANCE LEVELS, THEIR WORKPLACE MUST ALLOW THEM TO SHOWCASE THEIR SKILLS.

KEY WORDS:

EMPLOYEE LOYALTY, JOB SATISFACTION, PERFORMANCE, BENEFITS PACKAGE

**SENIOR TEACHERS AND BEGINNING TEACHERS: MENTORSHIP,
INTERGENERATIONAL LEARNING
AND TEACHER LEARNING COMMUNITIES**

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ABSTRACT:

IN THIS PAPER WE AIM TO OBSERVE THE DYNAMICS WITHIN WORK RELATIONSHIPS, AS WELL AS WITHIN MENTORSHIP PROCESSES, BETWEEN SENIOR TEACHERS AND BEGINNING TEACHERS, FOCUSING ON INTERGENERATIONAL LEARNING AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE. THE LEARNING AND COLLABORATION PROCESS IS EXPLORED IN THE CONTEXT OF CONTEMPORARY TECHNOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL CHANGES, HIGHLIGHTING HOW THE EXPERIENCE ACCUMULATED BY TEACHERS, BOTH SENIOR AND BEGINNING, CAN INFLUENCE ADAPTABILITY AND SUCCESS IN TEACHING, WITH THE AIM OF IMPROVING THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS. INTERGENERATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS BRING TO THE FOREFRONT CHALLENGES AND POTENTIAL DIFFERENCES IN APPROACHES AND PERSPECTIVES, AND MANAGING THESE ASPECTS CAN GENERATE TENSIONS BUT ALSO OPPORTUNITIES FOR MUTUAL LEARNING AND PROFESSIONAL GROWTH. IN ADDITION, WE WANT TO EXPLORE HOW ACTIVE COLLABORATION BETWEEN TEACHERS OF DIFFERENT GENERATIONS AND THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN TEACHER LEARNING COMMUNITIES CONTRIBUTE TO THEIR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT. THIS CAN ALSO PROMOTE INNOVATION IN EDUCATION AND SUPPORTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MORE DYNAMIC AND ADAPTABLE TEACHING ENVIRONMENT, BOTH IN RESPONSE TO DAILY CHANGES AND TO THE NEEDS OF LEARNERS.

KEY WORDS:

TEACHERS, MENTORSHIP, INTERGENERATIONAL LEARNING, TEACHER LEARNING COMMUNITIES;

**SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTIONS OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT STATUS
AMONG FOOD DELIVERY COURIERS**

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ABSTRACT:

DIGITAL PLATFORMS REPRESENT ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT PHENOMENA OF THE 21ST CENTURY, TRANSFORMING VARIOUS ASPECTS OF SOCIETAL LIFE, INCLUDING THE ORGANIZATION OF DAILY ACTIVITIES, THE NATURE OF WORK, FORMS OF EMPLOYMENT, AND CONCEPTUALIZATION OF LABOR. IN RECENT YEARS, DIGITAL PLATFORMS AND PLATFORM-BASED EMPLOYMENT HAVE EMERGED AS CRITICAL AREAS OF INQUIRY WITHIN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, FOCUSING ON EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS, SOCIAL PROTECTION, LABOR MARKET INSTABILITY, AND THE ALGORITHMIC MANAGEMENT PRACTICES EMPLOYED BY THESE PLATFORMS (SEE E.G. SRNICEK, 2016, WOODCOCK & GRAHAM, 2020). CENTRAL TO THESE DISCUSSIONS IS THE CONCEPT OF FREEDOM (ROSENBLAT & STARK, 2016). THIS ENCOMPASSES THE AUTONOMY OF COURIERS TO ACCEPT OR REJECT ORDERS AND THE FLEXIBILITY TO WORK AT CONVENIENT TIMES AND LOCATIONS. FURTHERMORE, FREEDOM IS INTERTWINED WITH THE CLASSIFICATION OF COURIERS AS SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS RATHER THAN PLATFORM EMPLOYEES, POSITIONING THEM AS INTERMEDIARIES COLLABORATING WITH FOOD DELIVERY PLATFORMS. HOWEVER, THE CULTURAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON HOW COURIERS EMPLOYED ON DIGITAL PLATFORMS PERCEIVE AND PRACTICE THEIR WORK – HIGHLIGHTING COURIERS' UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR SELF-EMPLOYED STATUS – AND THE EVOLVING MEANINGS AND ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION, HAVE RECEIVED COMPARATIVELY LESS ATTENTION WITHIN THE DISCOURSE ON PLATFORM PHENOMENA. SUCH AN UNDERSTANDING IS NECESSARY NOT ONLY TO BETTER UNDERSTAND CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL REALITY, BUT ALSO TO UNDERSTAND HOW TO CHANGE THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK TO MEET THE NEEDS OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY. THE PURPOSE OF THIS ARTICLE IS TO ANALYZE IN DEPTH HOW COURIERS TALK ABOUT AND UNDERSTAND THE STATUS OF SELF-EMPLOYED AND WHAT ELEMENTS THIS STATUS INCLUDES FOR THEM. TO ACHIEVE THIS, THE STUDY ANALYZES THE INTERVIEW RESPONSES OF 60 FOOD DELIVERY

COURIERS EMPLOYED BY THE WOLT AND/OR BOLT PLATFORMS IN RIGA, LATVIA. PAPER IS PREPARED WITHIN THE PROJECT "MEANING AND PRACTICE OF AUTONOMY IN GIG-WORK: SOCIOCULTURAL INQUIRY IN EXPERIENCE OF WOLT AND BOLT DELIVERY WORKERS IN RIGA" (NR. LZP-2021/1-0521).

KEY WORDS:

SELF-EMPLOYMENT, PLATFORMS, COURIERS;

ONLINE GIG WORKER'S PERSPECTIVES ON JOB AND SOCIAL SECURITY

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ABSTRACT:

THE GIG ECONOMY IS AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM BASED ON TEMPORARY, SHORT-TERM WORK ARRANGEMENTS. ITS POPULARITY HAS INCREASED IN THE LAST FEW YEARS FUELED BY THE RISING PREVALENCE OF DIGITAL PLATFORMS THAT INTERMEDIATE THIS KIND OF WORK AND THE GROWTH OF FREELANCE AND GIG WORKFORCE. GIG WORKERS ARE INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS HIRED ON A PROJECT BASIS TO COMPLETE TASKS OR SERVICES FOR A FEE. WHILE GIG WORKERS ENJOY THE HIGH FLEXIBILITY PROVIDED BY THIS KIND OF WORK, THEY LACK THE JOB SECURITY AND BENEFITS PROVIDED BY THE TRADITIONAL WORKPLACE, AND THEY ALSO LACK ACCESS TO THE SAME SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS AS CLASSIC WORKERS. GENERALLY, GIG WORKERS ARE AT RISK OF NOT BEING ABLE TO MEET THEIR SOCIAL SECURITY OBLIGATIONS SHOULD THEY BECOME UNABLE TO WORK. AS THE GIG ECONOMY SECTOR CONTINUES TO GROW, IT IS IMPORTANT FOR WORKERS, EMPLOYERS, AND REGULATORS TO CONSIDER THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS TYPE OF WORK. GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD COLLABORATE AND CREATE POLICIES AND REGULATIONS ENSURING GIG WORKERS HAVE ACCESS TO SOCIAL SECURITY. THIS COULD INCLUDE PROVIDING ACCESS TO HEALTH INSURANCE, PENSION PLANS, AND OTHER FORMS OF SOCIAL SECURITY. THIS PAPER AIMS TO PROVIDE SOME INSIGHTS ON HOW DIFFERENT KIND OF GIG WORKERS PERCEIVE THEIR PRESENT AND FUTURE SITUATION REGARDING JOB SECURITY, SOCIAL SECURITY AND HEALTH INSURANCE. THE ANALYSIS CONSIDERS GIG WORKER'S AGE, COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, THEIR VIEW OF GIG WORK AS THE PRIMARY INCOME OR NOT, AND THEIR VIEW OF GIG WORK AS A JOB OR NOT. APART FROM LITERATURE AND SECONDARY DATA ANALYSIS, WE ALSO USED DATA COLLECTED FROM APPROXIMATELY 500 RESPONDENTS THAT WORK ON CLICKWORK.COM. THE ANSWERS WERE COLLECTED USING THE SAME PLATFORM (CLICKWORKER.COM), PART OF A LARGER STUDY EXAMINING WHETHER AND HOW THE GIG WORKER'S CHARACTERISTICS LISTED ABOVE AND OTHERS, INFLUENCE THEIR VIEWS GIG WORK AND THEIR LIFE SATISFACTION. THIS RESEARCH CONTRIBUTES TO FURTHER

*AND BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE EFFECTS OF WORKING THROUGH
ONLINE GIG WORK PLATFORMS SUCH AS CLICKWORKER.COM.*

KEY WORDS:

*GIG ECONOMY, GIG WORK, JOB SECURITY, SOCIAL SECURITY, PENSION
PLANS;*

**AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON THE PERCEPTIONS
AND EXPERIENCES OF STUDENTS
IN THE TRANSITION TO THE LABOR MARKET:
CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND DETERMINANTS**

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ABSTRACT:

THIS EXPLORATORY STUDY EXAMINES THE PERCEPTIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF STUDENTS FROM "1 DECEMBRIE 1918" UNIVERSITY REGARDING THE LABOR MARKET, FOCUSING ON THEIR TRANSITION FROM ACADEMIC TO PROFESSIONAL ENVIRONMENTS. THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH IS TO IDENTIFY THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES STUDENTS ENCOUNTER IN THEIR JOB-SEEKING PROCESSES, AS WELL AS TO ANALYZE THE RELEVANCE OF ACADEMIC PROGRAMS IN MEETING CURRENT LABOR MARKET DEMANDS. THE STUDY AIMS TO HIGHLIGHT THE FACTORS INFLUENCING GRADUATES' SUCCESS IN INTEGRATING INTO THE WORKFORCE, INCLUDING PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR FIELD OF STUDY, PERCEIVED SELF-EFFICACY, AND THE OBSTACLES FACED DURING THE EMPLOYMENT PROCESS. IT ALSO EXPLORES POTENTIAL LINKS BETWEEN THE INTENTION TO DROP OUT OF UNIVERSITY AND NEGATIVE PERCEPTIONS OF THE CHOSEN ACADEMIC FIELD, GENDER DIFFERENCES IN ACCEPTING JOB OFFERS, AND THE INFLUENCE OF PERCEPTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES.

KEY WORDS:

TRANSITION TO THE LABOR MARKET, STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS AND EXPERIENCES, PERCEIVED SELF-EFFICACY, ACADEMIC PROGRAM RELEVANCE;

**REPRESENTATION
AND PROMOTION
OF SOCIAL CAUSES
IN THE AGE OF
GLOBALIZATION
AND THE INTERNET**

**CHANGES IN THE DYNAMICS OF PEASANT FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS
IN RURAL-MOUNTAINOUS COMMUNITIES**

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ABSTRACT:

THE EXISTENCE AND FUNCTIONALITY OF THE PEASANT FAMILY HOUSEHOLD IN THE RURAL-MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENT IMPLIES AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL UNIT IN WHICH ITS ACTORS, MEMBERS OR ASSOCIATES OF A FAMILY, PRODUCE OR PROCURE THROUGH EXCHANGE OR DIRECT ACCESS THROUGH WORK GOODS NECESSARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND/OR THE SATISFACTION OF OTHER ACTIVITIES OR NEEDS.

THE CHANGE OF THE PEASANT HOUSEHOLD IMPLIES THE MODIFICATION OF SOME WAYS OF USING SOME CONTENTS AS WELL AS SOME FUNCTIONS OF ITS STRUCTURE CORRELATED WITH PRODUCTION AND OBTAINING NEW CONSUMER GOODS INTEGRATED INTO THE LIFE OF THE ENTIRE ALLIANCE AS A RESULT OF NEW ASPIRATIONAL, BEHAVIORAL, SYMBOLIC OR AXIOLOGICAL AVAILABILITIES.

IF WE THINK ABOUT THE CONDITIONS, FACTORS THAT WOULD CAUSE, MAINTAIN AND CULTIVATE THE ENTIRE PROCESS OF CHANGES THAT TAKE PLACE IN THE HOUSEHOLD SPACE, WE CAN IDENTIFY THE EXISTENCE AND RECOGNITION OF SOME DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EXPECTATIONS, ASPIRATIONS, BETWEEN THE FORMS OF PRODUCTION AND THE USE OF MEANS OF WORK, LEGITIMIZED BY INSTITUTIONAL NORMS , SYMBOLIC IN THE COMMUNITY SPACE COMPARED TO THE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS OBTAINED IN THE CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION PROCESS AND WHICH WOULD LEAD TO THE EXISTENCE OF AN ECONOMIC, CULTURAL, FACTORIAL GAP.THE DOMINANT FORMS WE SEE PRIMARILY USED IN THE EVOLUTION OF THESE TYPES OF HOUSEHOLDS ARE: INVENTION AND INNOVATION, ACCULTURATION, DECULTURATION, TRANSCULTURATION, AND CULTURAL ASSIMILATION.

KEY WORDS:

PEASANT FAMILY HOUSEHOLD, RURAL ENVIRONMENT, ENVIRONMENT, DECULTURATION, TRANSCULTURATION, CULTURAL ASSIMILATION

**METHODS OF IDENTIFYING AND MITIGATING THE IMPACT
OF FAKE NEWS**

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ABSTRACT:

THE "FAKE NEWS" PHENOMENON IS A SCOURGE, A PROBLEM OF GLOBAL DIMENSIONS THAT BOTH TRUNCATES AND DISTORTS THE QUALITY AND INTEGRITY OF INFORMATION DISSEMINATED ONLINE. THIS PHENOMENON REFERS TO THE INTENTIONAL DISSEMINATION OF MISLEADING INFORMATION, DEVOID OF TRUTH, WITH THE IDEA OF CREATING CONFUSION AMONG PUBLIC OPINION, MANIPULATING IT, AND DIRECTING THE BEHAVIORS AND DECISIONS OF MEMBERS OF SOCIETY IN A PREMEDITATED DIRECTION. MANIFESTING ITSELF IN VARIOUS FORMS (DISINFORMATION, MISINFORMATION, MALINFORMATION THROUGH FABRICATED NEWS, BIASED INTERPRETATIONS, SENSATIONALIST HEADLINES, FALSE MESSAGES DISSEMINATED ON SOCIAL NETWORKS, CONSPIRACY THEORIES, PSEUDO-SCIENCE, ETC.), FAKE NEWS PRODUCES DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS ON SOCIETY IN ALL ITS SEGMENTS, WITH A MAJOR IMPACT ON JUSTICE, THE HEALTH SYSTEM, THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM, ON NATIONAL SECURITY AND POLITICAL DECISIONS, ALSO LEADING TO SOCIAL DIVISION.

THIS ARTICLE AIMS TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT THAT FAKE NEWS HAS ON SOCIETY AND TO WHAT EXTENT IT INFLUENCES THE PUBLIC'S PERCEPTION, UNDERSTANDING, AND AWARENESS. IT ALSO AIMS TO FIND SOME MECHANISMS THROUGH WHICH ACTION CAN BE TAKEN TO COMBAT THIS PHENOMENON.

THE STUDY FOCUSES ON BUILDING A DETAILED PICTURE OF HOW THE PUBLIC CAN ADOPT RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR ABOUT THE RECURRING FLOW OF ONLINE INFORMATION. IT COMBINES QUALITATIVE RESEARCH WITH QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH AS A METHODOLOGY IN AN ATTEMPT TO HIGHLIGHT THE IMPORTANCE OF ADEQUATE INFORMATION IN MEDIA

*CONSUMPTION AND THE NEED TO CREATE A STRICT REGULATORY
FRAMEWORK FOR ONLINE MEDIA AND SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS.*

KEY WORDS:

FAKE NEWS, DISINFORMATION, MISINFORMATION, MALFORMATION

**DETERMINANTS OF ENERGY POVERTY:
A CASE STUDY IN ALBA IULIA**

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ABSTRACT:

IN THIS COMMUNICATION, WE AIM TO ANALYZE THE DETERMINANTS OF ENERGY POVERTY THROUGH A CASE STUDY IN ALBA IULIA, BASED ON A RECENT SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY. THE STUDY INVOLVED 400 RESPONDENTS, EQUALLY DIVIDED BETWEEN RESIDENTS OF ENERGY-RENOVATED AND NON-RENOVATED APARTMENT BUILDINGS, FOCUSING ON RENOVATION BARRIERS, AND THE PERCEIVED IMPACTS OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY INTERVENTIONS.

KEY FINDINGS REVEAL SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS. RESIDENTS OF RENOVATED BUILDINGS REPORTED LOWER ENERGY COSTS, IMPROVED THERMAL COMFORT, AND BETTER HEALTH OUTCOMES, WHILE THOSE IN NON-RENOVATED BUILDINGS FACED HIGH ENERGY EXPENSES, INADEQUATE HEATING, AND DISSATISFACTION LINKED TO FINANCIAL BARRIERS. OBSTACLES TO RENOVATION INCLUDED HIGH COSTS, LIMITED FINANCING, AND LOW AWARENESS OF SUPPORT PROGRAMS, WITH SOME RISKS OF GENTRIFICATION AND LOAN REPAYMENT DIFFICULTIES IDENTIFIED.

THIS ANALYSIS HIGHLIGHTS THE NEED FOR TARGETED POLICIES ADDRESSING ENERGY POVERTY, ENSURING EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ENERGY-EFFICIENT RENOVATIONS, AND MITIGATING SOCIO-ECONOMIC RISKS. THE FINDINGS CONTRIBUTE TO THE BROADER DISCOURSE ON SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGIES TO ALLEVIATE ENERGY POVERTY.

KEY WORDS:

POVERTY, RENOVATED BUILDINGS, HIGH COSTS, URBAN DEVELOPMENT

**CONSIDERATIONS ON INTEGRATING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
IN ELDERLY CARE CENTERS**

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ABSTRACT:

AT PRESENT, AWARENESS OF PROGRESS IN THE FIELD OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IS DRIVING NEW RESEARCH DIRECTIONS ON THE EFFECTIVE INTEGRATION OF RELATED TOOLS ACROSS VARIOUS SPHERES OF ACTIVITY. ALTHOUGH STILL IN THE INITIAL PHASE OF EXPLORATION, THE ADOPTION OF AI-ADJACENT INSTRUMENTS WITHIN ELDERLY CARE CENTERS MAY REPRESENT A PRIMARY FOCUS AMONG THE INTERESTED PARTIES. IN THIS CONTEXT, IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO UNDERSTAND THE NEEDS OF THE INTEGRATION PROCESS ITSELF. THUS, THE PURPOSE OF THE CURRENT RESEARCH IS TO OUTLINE, USING THE RESULTS OF EXISTING STUDIES AS A STARTING POINT, A PRELIMINARY AI ADOPTION MODEL FOR ELDERLY CARE CENTERS. ADDITIONALLY, POSSIBLE FACTORS REGARDING THE READINESS FOR AI ADOPTION IN ELDERLY CARE CENTERS WILL BE EXPLORED. THE PERSPECTIVES PRESENTED IN THIS PAPER CAN AID IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATING AI INTO SENIOR CARE CENTERS, WHILE ALSO LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR FUTURE STUDIES.

KEY WORDS:

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI), ELDERLY, CARE CENTERS, TECHNOLOGY, AI INTEGRATION;

**A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE STRATEGIES
OF EUROPEAN COLONIALISM AND CONTEMPORARY
CHINESE ENGAGEMENT IN AFRICA**

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ABSTRACT:

THE CHINA-AFRICA COOPERATION FORUM HAS LED TO A STEADY EXPANSION IN BILATERAL TRADE. CRITICISM HAS BEEN DIRECTED AT CHINA'S EXPANSION INTO AFRICA FOR ITS PROMOTION OF UNSTABLE GOVERNMENTS AND ITS EXPLOITATION OF THE CONTINENT'S RESOURCES. HOWEVER, THE EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN COLONIALISM CONTINUE TO BE FELT IN THE FORM OF ECONOMIC DOMINANCE, POLITICAL INTERFERENCE, AND MILITARY OCCUPATION, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE MAJORITY OF AFRICAN STATES ACHIEVED INDEPENDENCE BETWEEN 1945 AND 1960. CHINA'S GLOBAL STRATEGY TO EXERT INFLUENCE IS SIGNIFICANTLY INFLUENCED BY ITS INVOLVEMENT IN AFRICA, WHICH IS CHARACTERIZED BY ECONOMIC INVESTMENTS, POLITICAL INFLUENCE, AND SOCIAL DOMINANCE. EUROPEAN COLONIALISM AND CHINESE INVOLVEMENT IN AFRICA SHARE SIMILARITIES; HOWEVER, THEY EMPLOY DISTINCT METHODOLOGIES. WHILE OPERATING WITHIN THE CONFINES OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND ITS HISTORICAL STATUS AS A DEVELOPING NATION, CHINA IMPLEMENTS INDIRECT STRATEGIES, INCLUDING BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS AND INVESTMENTS. THE HISTORICAL EUROPEAN COLONIALISM AND CHINESE INVOLVEMENT IN AFRICA ARE COMPARED IN THIS STUDY. CHINA'S INVOLVEMENT IS DEVOID OF DIRECT POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC AUTHORITY OVER AFRICAN NATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DOMINANCE. USING A COMPARATIVE APPROACH, THE STUDY EXPLORES THE INVOLVEMENT OF EUROPEAN COLONIALISM AND CHINA IN AFRICA, WITH A FOCUS ON THE SIMILARITIES, DIFFERENCES, OBSERVATIONS, AND CONCLUSIONS. THE SOFT POWER STRATEGY OF CHINA, WHICH ENCOMPASSES TRADE, INVESTMENT, FINANCIAL AID, AND CULTURAL INFLUENCE, IS IN STARK CONTRAST TO THE METHODS OF ASSIMILATION AND DIRECT GOVERNANCE EMPLOYED BY EUROPEAN COLONIZERS IN AFRICA. IN ORDER TO PREVENT BEING DEPICTED IN A NEGATIVE LIGHT BY THE WEST, CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY TOWARD AFRICA PRIORITIZES HISTORY AND PEACEFUL ASCENSION, WHICH ARE ROOTED IN HISTORICAL TIES

THAT DATE BACK TO THE HAN DYNASTY. THE STUDY CONCLUDES THAT, DESPITE THE FACT THAT EUROPEAN COLONIALISM AND CHINESE ENGAGEMENT IN AFRICA SHARE SOME SIMILARITIES, THEY EMPLOY DISTINCT STRATEGIES.

KEY WORDS:

EUROPEAN COLONIALISM, CHINESE ENGAGEMENT, POLITICS, ECONOMICS, STRATEGY

THE SAVIOR COMPLEX IN SOCIAL WORK IN ROMANIA

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ABSTRACT:

CONSIDERED AS A NEW SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE THROUGH ITS OBJECT, THEORY AND METHODOLOGY, DIGITAL SOCIOLOGY IS LESS HIGHLIGHTED AS SUCH IN ROMANIAN SOCIOLOGY. OUR PAPER AIMS TO HIGHLIGHT SOME IMPORTANT MILESTONES OF THE ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT AND EVOLUTION OF THIS PERSPECTIVE IN A WORLD DEEPLY PENETRATED, ITSELF, BY THE DIGITIZATION FEVER. THE DEFINING COORDINATES OF DIGITAL SOCIOLOGY ARE HIGHLIGHTED, BUT ALSO THE NEW THEMES IT PROPOSES, SUCH AS THE THEME OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF SURVEILLANCE. THE PAPER ALSO INCLUDES SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE IMPACT OF DIGITIZATION IN LEARNING SOCIOLOGY IN GENERAL.

KEY WORDS:

DIGITIZATION, DIGITAL SOCIETY, DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

**DIGITAL SOCIOLOGY: ORIGINS, EVOLUTION,
AND PROSPECTS IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

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ABSTRACT:

CONSIDERED AS A NEW SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE THROUGH ITS OBJECT, THEORY AND METHODOLOGY, DIGITAL SOCIOLOGY IS LESS HIGHLIGHTED AS SUCH IN ROMANIAN SOCIOLOGY. OUR PAPER AIMS TO HIGHLIGHT SOME IMPORTANT MILESTONES OF THE ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT AND EVOLUTION OF THIS PERSPECTIVE IN A WORLD DEEPLY PENETRATED, ITSELF, BY THE DIGITIZATION FEVER. THE DEFINING COORDINATES OF DIGITAL SOCIOLOGY ARE HIGHLIGHTED, BUT ALSO THE NEW THEMES IT PROPOSES, SUCH AS THE THEME OF THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF SURVEILLANCE. THE PAPER ALSO INCLUDES SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE IMPACT OF DIGITIZATION IN LEARNING SOCIOLOGY IN GENERAL.

KEY WORDS:

DIGITIZATION, DIGITAL SOCIETY, DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

**SPECIAL SUPPORT MEASURES - ANALYSIS
OF THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN WITHOUT PARENTAL
CARE FOLLOWING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INCIDENTS - MODELS OF
INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL PROGRAMS**

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ABSTRACT:

IN TODAY'S GLOBAL CONTEXT, PROTECTING CHILDREN AFFECTED BY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS A PRIORITY FOR BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS. THIS STUDY EXAMINES LEGISLATIVE MEASURES AND SUPPORT PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED IN ITALY, SPAIN, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND ROMANIA FOR CHILDREN LEFT WITHOUT PARENTAL CARE DUE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. ITALY PROVIDES A COMPREHENSIVE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK, INCLUDING FREE LEGAL AID, FINANCIAL ALLOWANCES, AND PROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION PROGRAMS. SPAIN FOCUSES ON CONDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT WITH STRICT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA. IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, VICTIM COMPENSATION IS PROVIDED THROUGH A STANDARDIZED GOVERNMENT SCHEME. ROMANIA HAS A FRAGMENTED LEGAL FRAMEWORK BASED ON GENERAL REGULATIONS, LACKING SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR CHILD VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. THE PAPER PROPOSES ESTABLISHING A UNIFIED LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN ROMANIA, SIMILAR TO INTERNATIONAL MODELS, INCLUDING GUARANTEED FINANCIAL SUPPORT, PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING SERVICES, AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE TAILORED FOR CHILD VICTIMS. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE EXPANDING SUPPORT SERVICES THROUGH SPECIALIZED THERAPIES AND UNIFIED INTERVENTION CENTERS.

KEY WORDS: CHILD VICTIMS, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, LEGAL PROTECTION, FINANCIAL SUPPORT, COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION, SUPPORT PROGRAMS.
