FREE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MOLDOVA

FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES

DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND INFORMATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES SCIENCES

THE CONTEMPORARY ISSUES OF THE SOCIO-HUMANISTIC SCIENCES

Xth Edition

International Scientific Conference dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the foundation of Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences

PROGRAM AND WORKING PAPERS

Chisinau, December 5th – 6th, 2019

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Psycho-Socio-Pedagogical Center of Chisinau

FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCE - 20 YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENTS

RUSNAC Svetlana, *PhD, Dean of the Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences, Free International University of Moldova*

Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences runs the 20th year of activity being founded by the Decision nr. 39, from June 26, 2000 of the Commission of Licenses of the Ministry of Education and Sciences on authorizing the training of personnel for the Psychology specialty and the order of the ULIM rector nr. 84, 02.08.2000. It began the activity with administration of two study programs – Program of Licentiate Psychology and Program of Master Psychological Counseling, being included in the Department of Medicine, with one Department General Psychology. Afterwards it is re-organized as autonomous structure according to the Order nr. 79, 28.08.2002 of the ULIM rector, and beginning with September 2003, the faculty diversifies its educational offer, implementing study plans for such specialties as Social Work and Sociology, afterwards, in 2004 – Psycho-pedagogy, completing its didactic staff and revising the educational conception initially elaborated.

As a result of restructuring, the Faculty of Psychology is renamed in Faculty of Psychology and Social Work in the autumn of 2005 year, and according to the order nr. 83 of the ULIM rector, 11.10.2005 two departments were created:

- Department of Psychology, which manages two licentiate programs – Psychology and Psycho-pedagogy, and Program of Master – Psychological Counseling;

- Department of Psycho-sociology and Social Work – manages licentiate programs Social Work and Sociology.

As didactic-scientific sub-unity of the Free International University of Moldova, faculty has determined its directions in the moment of its

foundation in 2000, by elaborating the Educational and Professional Standard of the specialists. The specialty 1251 – Psychology, which with some changes, according to the reforms that intervened within university, was afterwards published. According to the ULIM concept as institution of alternative university higher education, in 2003 The Educational Concept of the Faculty of Psychology and Social Work was elaborated, which was published with changes in 2007 in the journal of Educational Concept of the Free International University of Moldova. Afterwards the Concept suffered more changes and completions, conditioned by the changes intervened in general in the university education of the country, by innovations in the fields of psychology, psycho-pedagogy, sociology, social work and, in particular by the opinions of specialists from the faculty department, the contents and proposals were discussed and approved at the meetings of the Teaching Council and the Faculty Quality Commission. The last edition of the Educational Concept of the Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences presents the strategy of development for the period 2016-2020, being adopted at the meeting of Teaching Council of the faculty on 24.03.2016 and at the ULIM Senate Meeting of 24.03.2016.

In order to train specialists in the field of psychology, psycho-pedagogy, social work, sociology, the innovations in the field and the experience of world university centers were permanently investigated, the study plans and curricula were adopted in 2000, suffering changes and completions over time. The study plans were re-evaluated in 2003 at the same time with the experimental introduction of the European System of Transferable Credits (ESTC). In the same year, new study plans were elaborated of the new founded specialties – social work and sociology. With the adherence of the Republic of Moldova to the Bologna Process, and according to the changes and completions in the Educational Law operated by the Law nr. 71 – XVI, from May 5, 2005 and the Plan-framework for Ist Cycle (higher and licentiate studies), the study plans were changed, being projected on the Study/Educational Finalities for the general field, and for the professional

training/formation at the specialties Psychology, Services of Social Work, Sociology, Psycho-pedagogy, which reflected the Educational Concept of the faculty. In 2013 new cardinal changes were made again in the study plans of licentiate and master levels. In the licentiate plans the concept of projecting on modules was developed, the course units providing a more complex approach, that offered new possibilities of inter-disciplines, differentiated and profound approach of the course material, development of applicative component, offering possibilities to students to form his/her educational path. Planning disciplines in modules has been preserved in the study plans approved by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research of the Republic of Moldova in 2018.

At the present moment, the Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences has a modern unitary conception of training/forming specialists psychologists, psycho-pedagogues, social workers. The didactic process at the Faculty is ensured by two Department of profile – Department of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Department of Social Work and Sociology „Nicolae Sali", which are composed by 26 professors – 15 with didactic-scientific style, 11 masters in the field who are doing or who finished their doctorate studies, being at the stage of perfecting and defending the thesis. The faculty presents a dynamic academic structure with multiple partnerships at the national and international levels, with a prestigious and young academic staff, connected to the labor market by good training offered to students as well as by attractiveness of the program studies, environment where students learn how to understand better themselves and the world they are living in, in order to involve in the change of the individual and social future.

At the Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences the training and forming of highly qualified specialists in two modern fields which are intensively requested by the current social reality: social and behavioral sciences – psychology and social work, sciences of

education – psycho-pedagogy. Studies are made in Romanian, Russian, English, at three accredited licentiate specialties:

- Program of higher licentiate studies 0111.3 Psycho-pedagogy, full-time and part-time form of education, accredited on the basis of external evaluation by the decision of The Governing Council of the National Agency for Quality Assurance in Education and Research nr. 16 from February 2, 2018 (Certified by external quality evaluation nr. 000105);
- Program of higher licentiate studies 0313.1 Psychology, full-time form of education, accredited on the basis of external evaluation by the decision of The Governing Council of the National Agency for Quality Assurance in Education and Research nr. 30 from July 25, 2018 (Certified by external quality evaluation nr. 000138);
- Program of higher licentiate studies 0319.1 Social Work, full-time and part-time form of education, accredited on the basis of external evaluation by the decision of The Governing Council of the National Agency for Quality Assurance in Education and Research nr. 33 from September 9, 2019 (Certified by external quality evaluation series ÎS, nr. 0093-19).

The faculty departments administrates seven master programs:

- Clinical psychology and psychological counseling;
- Social psychology;
- Legal psychology;
- Educational management (accredited on the basis of external evaluation by the decision of The Governing Council of the National Agency for Quality Assurance in Education and Research nr. 32 from July 9, 2019 (Certified by external quality evaluation series ÎS, nr. 0066-19);
- Management of social and health services;
- Advanced studies in social work and social expertize;

- Management of organizational and behavioral culture of the human resources.

The educational activity of research realized by the Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences is based on modern educational principles, methods and technologies, inspired by the practice of university institutions from Europe and USA, adjusted to the realities of the Republic of Moldova and to the tradition of national higher education at the request of actual social reality towards the specialists from the fields of psychology, social work, psycho-pedagogy. In order to modernize continuously the curricular content, to realize efficiently the research activity, exchange experience, faculty collaborates with universities and centers of research from Israel, Germany, Great Britain, United States of America, Russia etc. Among the experience of mutual scientific research we can mention the exchange of professors, activities of professional training, collaboration with Karmiel College (Israel), Faculty of Sociology and Social Work of Bucharest (Romania), Faculty of Psychology of the „Tibiscus" University from Timisoara (Romania), Faculty of Psychology of the „Al. I. Cuza" University, Iasi (Romania), Faculty of Psychology of the "Petre Andrei" University (Iasi, Romania), CUNY (New York, USA) etc.

The citizens of the Republic of Moldova and from other countries as Romania, Ukraine, Russia, Israel, Congo, Jordan study at the Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences. Annually, on average, 280-300 applicants complete the ranks of the undergraduate, master and doctoral students.

About 30% of the total contingent is represented by foreign students. Thus, the training of the specialists for other states, including through subsidiaries, relocations and centers of selection, consultancy and professional guidance of ULIM dislocated abroad, and in the near perspective – through distance learning, presents itself as a primary task of the faculty.

The achievements are confirmed by the permanent increase of the number of students at the specialties of the faculty, by the participation of the didactic staff in various national and international projects. The results, however, are only a support on which the new plans and perspectives of the faculty are raised: with reference to the affirmation in the Republic of Moldova of the field of social psychology by promoting the specialists trained in the doctoral school, to the promotion of social work services, psychological counseling and psychotherapy, to sign new contracts of international collaboration in fundamental and applied research, etc.

Elaborating the curricula and teaching process are realized according to the most performant experiences, reflected in the specialized literature, foreseeing the unity of the objectives of knowledge, skills and competences. Simultaneously with modern technologies of teaching-learning-assessing, the traditional forms that haven't lost their efficiency in time are perpetuated: course, seminar, laboratory, consulting supplementary literature.

For the modernization and alignment with the international standards, in the elaboration of the curricula are consulted programs of studies in the cycles bachelor and masters of the faculties of profile of the University of Geneva, University of Liège, University of Amsterdam, University of Leiden, University Oxford, Cambridge University, Michigan University, Columbia University, University of Bucharest, CUNY New York, Boston, Sorbonne, Strasbourg etc. In total, more than 200 curricular documents were consulted in order to prepare the study programs in force. By connecting the plans to international standards, conditions are created so that the graduates of the faculty can be able to work not only in the Republic of Moldova, but also in any other country, inclusively being offered special conditions for studying foreign languages, new information technologies, etc.

It is used the possibility of involving teachers and students in the realization of projects, including in the university-educational field, by

focusing on the collaboration proposals offered by the Soros-Moldova Foundation, the European Union "Tempus-Tacis", UNICEF, Erasmus Mundus, the BEARR Trust etc. The implementation of the projects offers additional opportunities for improving the quality of the training of the staff and the scientific research.

Particular attention in all the years of existence of the faculty was given to the scientific research activity. In the first years of activity of the faculty, the University Center for Psychological Counseling and Psychotherapy was created as a subdivision with a scientific-didactic purpose, based on which, in June 2003, the ULIM Senate was founded in collaboration with Karmiel College (Israel), The Institute of Training and Research in Psychological Counseling and Psychotherapy, including the existing center. Taking into account the amplification of the research activity and the topic proposed in the scientific profile "Mechanisms and modalities of the psychosocial and media impact on the mass consciousness", in 2005, structural reorganizations were carried out, the Institute of Social Training and Research was created. By the Decision nr. 48 / AC, from June 26, 2008 of the CNAA the research profile of the CFCS, "Mechanisms and modalities of the psychosocial and media impact on the mass consciousness", was accredited, Certificate of accreditation: series A no.003. Currently the two departments conduct scientific research within the profile "Sustainable development of the economy and society in the age of knowledge and globalization", the direction: "Ways and methods of researching the person and social conscience". Based on the Decision of the Accreditation Commission of organizations from the field of science and innovation of the National Council for Accreditation and Certification nr. AC-4/1, from October 8, 2014, the research profile "Sustainable development of the economy and society in the age of knowledge and globalization" was accredited, Certificate of accreditation: series A nr.009.

The Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences, the youngest of the faculties of the Free International University of Moldova, achieved during its existence a series of performances, which attests the quality of the training/formation of the staff for the socio-human field – in psychology, social work, educational sciences. Guiding from the beginning of a well-structured conception, made in accordance with the ULIM Conception and the provisions of the regulatory documents with reference to the university education, the achievements of the academic-university environments in the country and abroad, the research of the opportunities at the labor market level and problems of the social daily, the faculty has reached performances in terms of popularity among young people oriented to university studies, but also through national recognition and by colleagues in the respective fields from other states. The achievements of the faculty are presented as a platform for new perspectives, outlined in each compartment of the Educational Concept of the faculty.

The International Scientific Conference "Contemporary issues of the socio-humanistic sciences", which is being carried out in the tenth edition this year, presents a scientific forum for totalizing the research results, which is recognized by the international and national scientific community, attracting as many researchers as possible, and young people, students from university programs. It is a way to align ourselves with the most relevant scientific concerns in the fields of reference of the faculty, to report on research achievements and to continue or initiate collaborations, projects with colleagues from several countries. The conference presents the relevant state of mind that guides the faculty in the complex scientific-didactic activity – tradition and innovation, openness and collaboration, partnership for the development of university education and academic research.

PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE

Thursday, the 5th of December 2019

08.30:09.00 PARTICIPANTS REGISTRATION

09:00-09:20 OPENING SESSION

Aula Magnifica, 4 floor

Moderator:

HARAZ Svetlana, MA, Chief of the Department of Social Work and Sociology "Nicolae Sali", Free International University of Moldova

Welcome speech:

PRUS Elena, PhD, university professor, Vice-rector for Scientific Research and Doctoral Studies, Free International University of Moldova

ROBU Elena, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova, Director of the Doctoral School of Economic, Social and Informational Technologies Sciences

09:20-11:00 PLENNARY SESSION

Moderator:

HARAZ Svetlana, MA, Chief of the Department of Social Work and Sociology "Nicolae Sali", Free International University of Moldova

RUSNAC Svetlana, PhD, Dean of the Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences, Free International University of Moldova

Faculty of Social and Educational Science – 20 years of achievements

VASYUTINSKY Vadim, PhD, senior research fellow, Institute of Social and Political Psychology of the National Academy of Psychological Sciences of Ukraine.

Moldavians as a psychological object of historical accusations in the consciousness of Ukrainian youth

GOSTEV Andrey, PhD, senior research fellow, Institute of Psychology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

Personality in the face of psychological and spiritual-moral problems of globalization

BRICEAG Silvia, PhD, associate professor, State University "Alecu Russo", Balti, Republic of Moldova

Strategies of psychological counseling of adolescents with suicide attempt

AKULOV Boris, MA, PhD student, **RUSNAC Svetlana,** PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Media on the Internet as a factor in the political socialization of students

11:00-11:30 Coffee break

SECTION

METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN THE CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

room 344

11:30-13:30

Moderator: CALANCEA Angela, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

CAZACU Daniela, PhD, university lecturer, State University "Alecu Russo", Balti, Republic of Moldova

Cognitive-behavioral therapy in case of general crises of sexual disorders

CORCEVOI Maria, PhD, university lecturer, State University "Alecu Russo", Balti, Republic of Moldova

Considerations regarding the role of emotional intelligence on the development of the adolescent personality

FROLOV Angela, student-master, Free International University of Moldova, NGO Information Center GENDERDOC-M, **ȘTEFÂRȚA Adelina**, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Factors influencing the eradication of homophobia in the Facebook users of the Republic of Moldova

GARBUZ Vasile, assistant professor, PhD student, State University "Alecu Russo", Balti, Republic of Moldova

The influence of managerial behavior on professional motivation and efficiency in the educational environment

SIMION Simion Dănuț, university lecturer, Technical University of Moldova, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

The dark side of the well-being towards a positive growth

GODOROZEA Dina, university lecturer, master, Free International University of Moldova

Conceptual bases of eniostyle typing system

HOROZOVA Larisa, PhD, university lecturer, Comrat State University

Developing the ethno-cultural competence of Gagauz and Bulgarian students in a transitional society

BACIU Inga, assistant professor, State University "Alecu Russo", Balti, Republic of Moldova

Correlation between communication style and job satisfaction of judicial employees

CUMPĂNĂȘOIU Teodor-Sorin, teacher, Preda Buzescu High School Berbești, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

Family perception of student's failure in school

NACAI Lilia, university lecturer, State University "Alecu Russo", Balti, Republic of Moldova

The professional success of the university teacher: from determinants to evaluation

MUSIENCO Natalia, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova

Quality of life - content and training aspects

MIHAI Aurelia, psychologist, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

Women who have changed the history

PODBORSCHI Angela, psihologist, SRL Cosmosat-Impex, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

Modern tendencies in the reaserch of the family in a transitive society in social psychology

IAMBOGLO Ecaterina, university lecturer, Comrat State University

Factors determining professional value orientations

BALODE Neli, PhD, university lecturer, Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences, Free International University of Moldova, **SENATOROV Daria**, psychologist, Chisinau

The feeling of loneliness and perceived wellbeing in contemporary youth

STROGOTEAN Silvia, university lecturer, **GROSU Anastasia**, master's degree student, **SAMSON Cristina**, master's degree student, **MORARI Maria**, undergraduate student in the psychology program, **SMOLENSCHI Corina** undergraduate student in the psychology program, Free International University of Moldova

Motherhood approach in the context of women's personality

BERGMAN Liat, Carmel Medical Center, Haifa, Israel, PhD student Free International University of Moldova

How can happiness and well-being be improved?

SECTION

MODERNIZATION OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM TO ASSURE THE PEOPLE WELFARE

room 341

11:30-13:30

Moderator: CUCEREANU Mihai, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

PAVLENCU Mariana, PhD, associate professor, Academy „Stefan cel Mare" of the MIA

Access for people with disabilities to public goods and services

GAŞPER Lucia, PhD, senior research fellow, Center of Sociology and Social Psychology, Institute of Legal, Political and Sociological Research of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova

Value preferences of adolescents with migrant and non-migrant parents in rural areas

REDLICH Alexander, PhD, University of Hamburg, Institute for Psychology, Germany, **HARAZ Svetlana**, MA, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova

Development of the culture of mediation through informational formats

TOIA Maria, PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

The interpretive paradigms of the resilience

FOCŞA Tatiana, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Theoretical-practical aspect of the protection of people looking for a job in the Republic of Moldova

OCERETNÎI Sergiu, PhD student, Moldova State University

Roles and tasks of supervision in social work

OCERETNÎI Anastasia, PhD, associate professor, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Moldova State University

Flexible work program – mechanism to reduce the pressure on social protection system

LUNGU Viorelia, PhD, associate professor, Technical University of Moldova, Free International University of Moldova, **GNACIUC Valentina**, teacher, Theoretical High School „George Meniuc", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

The influence of parents' hyper-protection on the adaptation to small schoolchildren

LUNGU Viorelia, PhD, associate professor, Technical University of Moldova, Free International University of Moldova, **LÎSOV Diana**, teacher, Theoretical High School „George Meniuc", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, **ERMURACHI Anastasia**, Psychologist, Policlinica „Constructorul", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

The influence of the parental model on the couple relationship

MARGINEANU Elena, university lecturer, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

The legitimacy of international governance – alignment of social and environmental protection interests

SECTION

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES IN THE ERA OF KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION

room 339

11:30-13:30

Moderator: STOIANOVA Inga, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

NASTASIU Silvia, PhD, university lecturer, „Nicolae Testemitanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

Primordial elements of training the competence of interpersonal communication physician-patient through specialized language

CIOBANU Valentina, PhD, associate professor, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Emphasizing the information and communication technologies in the initial training of teachers for primary educational level

COJOCARI Lidia, PhD, associate professor, **IORDACHE Ioana Roxana,** PhD student, **SANDU Mihaela,** PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Socio-pedagogical aspects of forming health culture in children

GARŞTEA Nina, PhD, associate professor, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, **STEGĂRESCU Lilia,** PhD student, Deputy Director, Theoretical High School „Orizont", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Management of educational counseling at the primary education level

GHEORGHIŞENCO Tatiana, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova, **STOIANOVA Inga**, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Metaphor as a process of cognitive thinking

GÎNJU Stela, PhD, associate professor, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, **IFTIMIA Brînduşa-Lenuţa**, educational coordinator Kindergarten with Extended Program „Floare de Colţ", „Daniela Cuciuc" High School, Piatra Neamt, Romania, PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

The natural environment – associate of parenting

HAHEU-MUNTEANU Efrosinia, PhD, associate professor, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of

Moldova, **TOIA Maria,** PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Managing and overcoming the adversities of child abuse

IVANIUC Corina, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova, **STOIANOVA Inga**, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Particularities of the language in the field of psychology

OHRIMENCO Aliona, PhD, associate professor, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Teacher's skills in increasing the social and emotional competence of children

RATCOVA Inga, university lecturer, PhD student, **STOIANOVA Inga**, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Contemporary aspects of terminological synonymy study

STOIANOVA Inga, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Issues and strategies in translation of the international trade terms

RUSU Alexandra, university lecturer, MA, **BOLFOSU Andrei,** university lecturer, MA, Free International University of Moldova

Synchronic and diachronic aspects of terminological loan-words in English and Romanian

CÎRLAN Lilia, university lecturer, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Emphasis of interactive teaching strategies within the mathematics lessons in the primary classes

DORONIN Natalia, assistant professor, „Nicolae Testemitanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova, PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Metacognition concept emergence, development and use

TALPĂ Svetlana, university lecturer, PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Methodics of teaching classical dance in the training system of pedagogue students

POSTER SESSION

Aula Magnifica, 4 floor

11:30-13:30

POPESCU Ofelia, teacher-speech therapist, County Center for Resources and Educational Assistance, Târgu-Jiu, Gorj County, Romania, **RUSNAC Svetlana**, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Demonstration of social reticence and the status of the child with language disorders in the peer group

MREISAT Ammar, psychologist, Primary school Tamra, Israel, PhD student Free International University of Moldova

Concepts of social inclusion management for students with disabilities

HAMMUD Samir, psychologist, School Dier Haana, Israel, PhD student Free International University of Moldova

The violence against teenagers and young people in the contemporary society

MASHAL Lama, Israel, PhD Student, Moldova Institute of International Relation (IRIM)

Knowledge economy and education policy in Israel in the context of globalization

DAN Pinhas Dinner, Israel, PhD Student, Moldova Institute of International Relation (IRIM)

Emigration process influence on development of social and labor relations in Israel

BEN Hamoo Miriam, Israel, PhD Student, Moldova Institute of International Relation (IRIM)

The influence of emigration process on the Israeli education system development: historical and political approach

MUTALAP (SEPTAR) Ghiulnaz, S.C.I.E. „Delfinul", Constanţa, Romania, **RUSNAC Svetlana,** PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Self-assessment and vision on the personal development perspective of adolescents with SEN

BICAN Ovidiu, County Center for Resources and Educational Assistance, Târgu-Jiu, Gorj County, Romania

Macro- and microsocial causes of mobbing in the adolescent group

KHORY Johny, psychologist, Israel, **RUSNAC Svetlana,** PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Adaptation of international students to the social environment and academic requirements

MICU Marieta, High School "Lucian Blaga", Constanţa, România, **RUSNAC Svetlana,** PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

The influence of the quality of integration in the family environment on the psychic stability and communicability of the adolescent with CES

LEVKOVICH-LAVAN Limor, Israel, PhD Student, Moldova Institute of International Relation (IRIM)

Competitiveness of education services in the international markets: Israeli experience in varius sectors

EL-FAHEL Dasman, Israel, PhD Student, Moldova Institute of International Relation (IRIM)

Finland and Israel: a comparative analysis of strategic educational policy

ALVAKELE Noha, PhD student, Institute of International Relations of Moldova, Chisinau, Israel

The educational system as an integration factor of national minorities in Israeli society

SIROTA Iulia, PhD, academic assistant and coordinator, Carmel College, Israel, **BHOTI Sakher,** Carmel College, Israel

The influence of parent-child interaction patterns on the social skills of children in primary school

13:30-14:30 Lunch Break

14:30-16:00 Workshops

Reading room nr. 3, Romano-Germanic Philology, floor 4

Workshop 1. *The modern method of personality typing or how to understand and accept a person and his features*

Trainer: GODOROZEA Dina, university lecturer, MA, Free International University of Moldova

Room 344 (block 2, floor 3)

Workshop 2. *Thematic analysis according to the "grounded theory" model using the NVivo software*

Trainer: NEGURĂ Petru, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Room 341 (block 2, floor 3)

Workshop 3. *Parental education – current benchmarks and practices*

Trainers: HAHEU-MUNTEANU Efrosinia, PhD, associate professor, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, **TOIA Maria,** PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

16:00-16:30 Coffee break

16:30-18:00 Workshops

Reading room nr. 3, Romano-Germanic Philology, floor 4

Workshop 4. *Psychological research in the modern world (with the participation of students of master's and doctoral programs)*

Trainers: GOSTEV Andrey, PhD, senior research fellow, Institute of Psychology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia; **CAUNENCO Irina,** PhD, senior research fellow, Institute of National Heritage of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova

Room 344 (block 2, floor 3)

Workshop 5. *The holistic approach in the activity of the social worker: evaluation of environmental factors (facilitators / barriers) according to the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (CIF) through the Social Survey*

Trainer: ISRAFILOV Marina, PhD, associate professor, chief specialist, National Council for the Determination of Disability and Work Capacity

Room 341 (block 2, floor 3)

Workshop 6. *The need for affiliation*

Trainer: GRĂDINARU Camelia, undergraduate student in the psychology program, Free International University of Moldova

Friday, the 6th of December 2019

08.30:09.00 PARTICIPANTS REGISTRATION

09:00-11:00 PLENNARY SESSION

Aula Magnifica, 4 floor

Moderator: BALODE Neli, PhD, Chief of the Department of Psychology and Educational Schences, Free International University of Moldova

MITROFANOVA Anastasia, PhD, Senior Research Fellow, Department of investigation of social and political relations at the Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Social work of religious organizations in a contemporary state (the case of Russia)

CAUNENCO Irina, PhD, senior research fellow, Institute of National Heritage of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova

Variability of the ethnic groups' perception related to social and cultural changes occurring in the Republic of Moldova

BÁLINT Ágnes, PhD, university professor, University of Pécs, Hungary

Language learning, storytelling and writing animals. Psychological lessons from language teaching experiments with animals

NEGURĂ Petru, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

The prison system in the Republic of Moldova: penalising the poor

RUSNAC Svetlana, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova, **CARANFIL Narcisa Gianina**, psychotherapist, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova, **ROBU Viorel,** PhD, university lecturer, „Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacau, Romania

Measuring adolescents' attitude toward school: Psychometric properties of the Romanian version of the School Attitude Assessment Survey-Revised

11:00-11:30 Coffee break

SECTION

METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN THE CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

room 344

11:30-13:30

Moderator: BÎTCA Lucia, psychologist, MA, PhD student Free International University of Moldova

POPA Ecaterina, PhD student, assistant professor, Uniersity Danubius, Galati, Romania, Penitentiary of high security fo Galati, Romania.

Detainee's behavior in the penitentiary environment

BÎTCA Lucia, psychologist, MA, PhD student Free International University of Moldova

Psychological dimensions of managerial communication

CHIRIȚA Olga, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

The psycho-social nature and the essence of patriotic consciousness

TIMOFEI Paşa, school teacher Special Gymnasium nr. 14, Tulcea, Romania,, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova, **CALANGEA Angela,** PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Differentiation and individualization of learning in special education

COJOCARU Ecaterina, teacher, didactic degree II, Center of Excellence in Energy and Electronics, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

The psychological effects of stress on school performance

ROȘCA Tatiana, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

Psychological image of identity difficulties in the case of migrant adolescents

POPOVICI Adriana, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova, **RUSNAC Svetlana**, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Social maturity through the prism of psychology

MATCAN-LISENCO Inga, university lecturer, Technical University of Moldova, Free International University of Moldova

The influence and the role of colors in modern interior spaces

TEODOROVICI Cristina, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova, teacher, CSI Suceava, Romania

Addressing the problem of job satisfaction in contemporary psychological literature

RUSANOVSCHI Valeria, university lecturer, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

Experimental research: interpretation and evaluation of the external appearance components meanings

JOMANA Khalaila, Israel, PhD student of Ion Creangă Pedagogical State University

Attitudes of significant adults (Educational Counselors, Parents, Teachers) in the lives of youth regarding issues of and sexual education and development in the Arab sector in Israel

KYSAKOV Roman, PhD student, Youth Department Director, Seventh Day Adventist Church)**, ADASCALIȚĂ Viorica,** PhD, associate professor, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Child-parent relationships as a factor in the development of the child's personality

LUPEA Crina Stefania, psychotherapist, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova, **CALANCEA Angela**, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Peculiarities of approaching "addiction" in different researches

TOŞA Gabriela, professor, director, Secondary School of Căiuţi, county Bacău, Romania, PhD student ULIM**, VOLMER Ştefania,** professor, school counselor, School Center of inclusive education nr. 2, Comăneşti, county Bacău, Romania, PhD student ULIM

Dimensions of school functioning in adolescents with parents working abroad

BULBOACĂ Gabriel, psychologist, Romania, PhD student ULIM, **ROBU Viorel,** PhD, university lecturer, „Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacau, Romania

Predictors of attitude toward homosexuals in a sample of Romanian university students

MELENTIEVA Aliona, univ. lecturer, Free International University of Moldova

The methodology of researching the previsions regarding the development of forensic psychological expertize in the Republic of Moldova

IBRAHIM Miriam, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova, Israel

Contemporary approaches to posttraumatic stress disorder and protective attitudes in emergency situations

SECTION

MODERNIZATION OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM TO ASSURE THE PEOPLE WELFARE

room 341

11:30-13:30

Moderator: FOCŞA Tatiana, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

HARAZ Svetlana, MA, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova, **BOBOESCU Constantin**, master's degree student, Free International University of Moldova

The impact of social partnerships at community level on the complex assistance of children in risk situations

CONSTANTIN Genoveca, social assistant, Valu lui Traian Hall, county Constanta, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

Psychosocial content of the challenges and vulnerability of the contemporary family in Romania (approaches to the family estblishment)

MACOVEI Vera, criminal prosecution officer, CNA, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova, master's degree student USPEE C. Stere

The form of guilt of the subject of crime by the activity of mercenaries provided in art. 141 PC RM

HARAZ Svetlana, MA, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova, **AFRIM** Diana-Mihaela, master's degree student, Free International University of Moldova

Personal development as an element of vocational training

HARAZ Svetlana, MA, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova, **ALSUTO M. Anas**, Turkey, master's degree student, Free International University of Moldova

Inclusive policies and measures taken at regional level to ensure the inclusive environment

FOCȘA Tatiana, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova, **SEIMEANU Cristian**, social worker, Gorj county, Romania, master's degree student, Free International University of Moldova

Quality management of social assistance services

IEVLEVA Olga, PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, Kindergarten of the general developing type No. 12 "Steluta" of Dubossary

The main directions of the formation of initial self-beliefs in preschool children with psychomotor disorders in an inclusive environment

ROTARU-SÎRBU Natalia, MA, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova, PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova**, BOTA Alexandra-Vasilena**, master's degree student, ULIM.

The causes of abusive discipline

BUȚĂ Dorica, teacher, George Călinescu Gymnasium Onești, Bacău, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

Difficulties in social adaptation of small school children from temporarily disintegrated families

JENUNCHI Elena, PhD student, USPEE C. Stere

The offense of compelling statements – an attempt to enforce justice and human rights

SECTION

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES IN THE ERA OF KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION

room 339

11:30-13:30

Moderator: GRIBINCEA Zinaida, MA, university lector, Free International University of Moldova

CIUBOTARU Galina, assistant professor, PhD student, „Nicolae Testemitanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova, **LOPATIUC Alina,** assistant professor, PhD student, „Nicolae Testemitanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

Enantiosemia – a linguistic universality

LOPATIUC Alina, assistant professor, PhD student, „Nicolae Testemitanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova, **CIUBOTARU Galina**, assistant professor, PhD student, „Nicolae Testemitanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

Affective approaches of didactic discourse

BRAILA Maxim, Republican Center for Animal Breeding and Reproduction, PhD student, USEM

Delimitation of the exclusive economic zone

BRUJA Carmen-Vasilca, teacher in pre-school education, Frumoasa Gymnasium School, Bacău, Romania, PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

The importance of involving kindergarten in the socialization process of preschoolers

BURCĂ Anișoara, teacher in pre-school education, Gymnasium School No.1 Turluianu, Bereşti-Tazlău commune, Bacău, Romania, PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

The peculiarities of the theory of multiple intelligences

CÎRLAN Florentina, pre-school teacher, PhD student, Special Gymnasium nr. 14, Tulcea, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

Story as a method of learning used in language and communication activities in preschoolers

DODENCIU Gabriela Adriana, teacher, "Traian Vuia" Auto College, Târgu-Jiu, Romania

The human beauty through the eyes of the great Romantics Wordsworth and Byron

DRIGA Ina, assistant professor, „Nicolae Testemitanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova, PhD student, Moldova State University, **CHIRIAC Argentina**, PhD, associate professor, „Nicolae Testemitanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

Interrogative title – an invitation to read the text

FILIPSKI Tatiana, assistant professor, Technical University of Moldova

Increasing the cultural level of adults and children under family-school-museum partnership

FOLTEA Inesa, PhD student, Moldova State University

Practical recommendations for conference interpreting

GAVRILUȚ Roxana, Secondary School "Daniela Cuciuc" of Piatra Neamț, Neamț county, Romania, PhD student, State Pedagogical University "Ion Creangă".

Methods of realization of the ecological education of preschoolers

UNGUREANU Nicoleta Alexandra, preschool teacher, Kindergarten with Normal Program Pănătău, Buzău, Romania, PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

The influence of natural environment on the development of personality of the children of early age

FAIRUZ Khateeb, Israel, PhD-student of Ion Creangă Pedagogical State University

A social and professional role of assessment coordinator as a pivot in implementing the culture of assessment in elementary school.

HODA Abuo Afash, Israel, PhD-student of Ion Creangă Pedagogical State University

Values in children's literature as a tool for early childhood values education. Comparative research between the Jewish (secular and religious) and the Arab sectors in Israel

HADJI-BANDALAC Mariana, PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, university lecturer, Technical University of Moldova

Aspects regarding the development and functionality of visual language in aesthetic communication and training

TÎRSÎNĂ Daniela, Center of Excellence in Economics and Finance, English teacher, Higher Teaching Degree, **BAGRIN Diana** "Da Vinci" High School, computer science teacher, First Teaching Degree

The development of communicative and digital skills through a transdisciplinary approach

CENUŞĂ Elena Ramona, teacher Romanian language and literature, Gymnasium Nr.1 Novaci, Gorj county, Romania, PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau

Efficient interactive methods used in Romanian language and literature classes (at the gymnasium)

HAHEU-MUNTEANU Efrosinia, PhD, associate professor, State Pedagogical University "Ion Creangă" Chisinau, R. Moldova, **HÎRȚAN**

Ana, teacher, preschool education, Ist didactic degree, Technological College"Spiru Haret", Piatra Neamț, Romania

Moral education at the preschool age

13:30-14:30 Lunch Break

14:30-16:00 Workshops

Reading room nr. 3, Romano-Germanic Philology, floor 4

Workshop 7. *Motivational style - a key resource for adolescents' school success: training applications*

Trainer: CARANFIL Narcisa Gianina, psychotherapist, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

Room 344 (block 2, floor 3)

Workshop 8. *Social entrepreneurship as a methodology for rural community development*

Trainers: National Association of Assistants and Social Experts of Moldova and Project "Casa Mare"

Room 341 (block 2, floor 3)

Workshop 9. *Socratic dialogue as a technique in cognitive-behavioral therapy*

Trainer: BALODE Neli, PhD, university lecturer

16:00-16:30 Coffee break

16:30-18:00 Workshops

Reading room nr. 3, Romano-Germanic Philology, floor 4

Workshop 10. *Effective learning methods and techniques for students*

Trainers: MOHAMMADIFARD Gholamali, PhD, associate professor, **PETRASISIN Cristina**, master's degree student, Free International University of Moldova

Room 344 (block 2, floor 3)

Workshop 11. *Solving Family Conflicts*

Trainer: SAVCA Lucia, PhD editor-in-chief of the Journal of Psychology, Institute of Criminal Sciences and Applied Criminology, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Room 341 (block 2, floor 3)

Workshop 12. *Sex education for couple and family life*

Trainer: COJOCARI Lilia, master's degree student, Free International University of Moldova

18:00-18:30 CONCLUDING PART, AWARDING CERTIFICATES

MOLDAVIANS AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL OBJECT OF HISTORICAL ACCUSATIONS IN THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF UKRAINIAN YOUTH

***Vadim Vasyutinsky**, PhD, senior research fellow,*
Institute of Social and Political Psychology of the National Academy of Psychological Sciences of Ukraine

Awareness of sense of collective guilt contributes to positive self-affirmation of an individual and society. In order to identify relevant trends in Ukrainian youth's consciousness, 582 students were interviewed in five cities of Ukraine. On a 5-point scale of semantic differential, the respondents rated the degree of mutual guilt of 41 pairs of communication subjects: themselves and 12 people from their immediate environment (e.g. "I – My mother"), 17 pairs of large social groups ("Youth – Older Generation"), 12 pairs of ethno-political subjects ("Ukrainians – Moldovans"). Assessing the relationship between Ukrainians and Moldovans, the majority of respondents chose a neutral rating of 3 points (66.8%) or avoided an answer (19.2%). A small part attributed a higher degree of guilt to Ukrainians (4%) or Moldovans (10%). The tendency to accuse Moldovans correlates with interpersonal accusations against credible tutors, spouses, and friends, that is, close equal partners. In intergroup relations, correlations can be traced to the accusations against ideological opponents – residents of the Crimea and Donbas, Russian-speaking citizens of Ukraine, the Soviet government, the Russian government led by Putin, and the Ukrainian authorities from 1991 to 2014. According the ethno-political subjects, the accusations against Moldovans correlate with the assessments of all groups included in the list – from Russians ($r = .28$) to Bulgarians ($r = .76$). Five factors with a total dispersion of 81.9% stood out based on these indicators. Moldovans' guilt assessments with a load of 0.58 were included in the first factor "accusations against traditional neighbors" (55%; together with accusations against Poles,

Slovaks and Czechs, Hungarians, Belarusians, and Romanians), and with a load of 0.61 in the second factor “accusations against southern neighbors” (8.5%; there were also the estimates of Crimean Tatars, Turks, and Bulgarians). Each of the five options for the questionnaire was supplemented with a separate set of psychological techniques (19 in total) aimed at measuring personal and communicative qualities. Using correlation analysis, the relationships between the tendency to blame Moldovans and other indicators were identified. Significant correlations were found only with individual indicators (53 of 691), not with scales. Through expert evaluation, these indicators were distributed on the "Big Five" scales. As a result, a positive relationship between the tendency to blame Moldovans and extraversion was found in 5 out of 11 cases, agreeableness – in 7 out of 15, conscientiousness – in 4 out of 15, neuroticism – in 3 out of 5, and openness to experience – in 2 out of 7. It can be assumed that the lack of both conscientiousness and openness to experience increases the accusatory attitudes towards Moldovans.

Keywords: *sense of collective guilt, communication subjects, tendency to accuse, Moldovans' guilt assessment, “Big Five” scales*.

STRATEGIES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING OF ADOLESCENTS WITH SUICIDE ATTEMPT

Silvia Briceag, *PhD, associate professor,*
State University “Alecu Russo”, Balti, Republic of Moldova

Being the main cause of premature death, suicide represents an actual problem in public health. World Health Organization statistics show that in the last 50 years the rate of suicides increased by 60% in most countries. Suicide is a major cause of death, particularly in young people. Every year about one million people die by suicide acts, which represent statistically a death every 40 seconds. Suicide attempts, counting between 20 to 50 million per year, are much more frequent than the suicides. Thus, contemporary society is currently facing an increasing trend of the phenomenon of suicide, particularly among

young people. The trajectory of suicidal behavior during adolescence has some particular aspects and includes multiple categories of risk factors. But many suicidal acts at this age can be prevented by providing advisors with the application of certain techniques and methods of psychological intervention. Based on the results of scientific investigations and our observations we assume that the application of cognitive-behavioral theory techniques in counseling adolescents' suicide attempts makes it possible to develop the self-image and self-esteem, positive relations with others and allow to prevent the suicidal act. In this article we approached the issue of adolescents with suicide attempts. It was elucidated the role of individual counseling in reducing suicidal risk and the importance of focusing advisers experienced adolescent suicide attempts, which would streamline the intervention, focusing on removing suicidal thoughts. The study allowed to draft a tool for assessing risk of suicide (questionnaire), to establish a model of personal counseling that can be successfully used in the practice of psycho-social assistance of persons at risk of suicide and develop psychological recommendations, in order to improve the individual counseling of adolescents with suicide attempts.

Keywords: *suicide, suicide attempts, psychological counseling, adolescents.*

MEDIA ON THE INTERNET AS A FACTOR IN THE POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION OF STUDENTS

***Boris Akulov**, MA, PhD student,*

***Svetlana Rusnac,** PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova*

The information era, irrevocably established in the 21st century, is firmly associated with the key source of information in the modern world – the Internet. The comprehensive penetration of the World Wide Web into the vast majority of areas of modern life has led to the

significant role of the Internet in the processes of assimilation and reproduction of social experience, socialization, also called cyber socialization in relation to virtual space. The universality of web technologies has led to the rapid development and expansion of mass media on the Internet, including social media, which every year play an increasingly important role in the dissemination of news messages. The media are traditionally recognized as one of the most important institutions of socialization in the political sphere, herewith, online media can offer a broader, more detailed picture of political events compared to classic media. Based on this, it seems logical to assume that an active use of the mass media on the Internet, including user blogs, indicates a high level of political socialization, including political interest and various forms of political participation. To test this hypothesis, an empirical study was conducted on a sample of 217 students using the "Political Socialization" questionnaire specially developed by the authors, and 6 focus group interviews were conducted. Quantitative results indicate that the importance of the Internet as a source of news has become paramount among students compared to traditional media. In focus groups, the interviewees noted such advantages of network media as accessibility at any time, the enormous volume and speed of dissemination of information, relative pluralism and the ability to choose from a large number of sources. Shortcomings were also highlighted: a drop in the quality of publications, a less responsible attitude to the reliability of data and the ability to monitor political preferences by special services. The study revealed a significant influence of the media as an institution of political socialization as a whole, and network media turned out to be the most significant factor of political socialization among all considered. Thus, the Internet media are one of the most important factors in the political socialization of modern youth, being a source of information, an interaction environment and providing the opportunity to act as a subject of communication.

Keywords: *political socialization, online media, social media, mass communication, empirical research.*

SOCIAL WORK OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN A CONTEMPORARY STATE (THE CASE OF RUSSIA)

***Anastasia Mitrofanova**, PhD, Senior Research Fellow,*
Department of investigation of social and political relations at the Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences

The presentation is devoted to the study of the social work of Orthodox and Orthodox-oriented public organizations in a crisis of a social state. Post-Soviet society is characterized by social decay, which is accompanied by a crisis of state institutions. The Soviet period was distinguished by the preponderance of the state over other social institutions (family, community, work collective), which led to their decline; Ultimately, the post-Soviet crisis of statehood caused a general crisis of sociality. Having lost the protection of the state, and not being able to turn to intermediate institutions, the post-Soviet person is left alone with hostile forces outside his control, and often resortes to deviant ways to get out of the situation (participation in criminal communities, destructive religious groups, alcohol, drugs, etc.). .d.). At the same time, a new sociality is being formed in post-Soviet society, which is no longer fully mediated by the state, but is based on the restoration and strengthening of intermediate social institutions, including religious communities and religiously affiliated non-profit organizations. The report emphasized the difference between the current situation and the pre-revolutionary period, when the Church acted as a bearer of moral monopoly, and the recipient of assistance was seen as a repentant sinner and an object of correction, first of all. Currently, religious organizations operate under the conditions of worldview pluralism, which minimizes the moralizing element, making the main goal of their work the restoration of social solidarity. First of all, solidarity is restored between activists of the organization, secondly, between activists and the circle of clients of social work, and

finally - in a "big society" outside the social project. At the same time, although the post-Soviet social state is in crisis, the author of the report does not believe that it is a question of its complete liquidation, since the state's resources in the field of social support obviously exceed the capabilities of public organizations. The question arises of partnerships between the state and religiously affiliated NGOs, which is already being implemented in Russia and other post-Soviet states in the form of a system of tenders for the provision of social services. In addition, religious organizations respond more quickly to social needs and often work in gray areas where state penetration is low (for example, supporting women in crisis situations).

Keywords: *religious organization, Orthodox, social work, church.*

VARIABILITY OF THE ETHNIC GROUPS' PERCEPTION RELATED TO SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CHANGES OCCURRING IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Irina Caunenco, *PhD, senior research fellow,*
Institute of National Heritage of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova

Variability, uncertainty, multiplicity in a transitional society are associated with a change in the worldview. The aim of our research was to study the perception by representatives of ethnic groups of the sociocultural changes taking place in a transitional society. In our study, we proceeded from the fact that sociocultural changes taking place in society will affect the identity of representatives of ethnic groups, and their perception of time perspective, present, beliefs, collective memory. The sample was composed of 192 resondents. (2016) (age: 25-57 years). Research regions: Chisinau; ATU Gagauzia – Comrat, Kirsovo village; Taraclia district – Tvarditsa village; Ryshkansky district – Malinovskoe village; Kagulsky district – Luchesti and Singerei villages. The results of the study: the empirical study of social axioms of different ethnic groups – Moldavians, Ukrainians, Russians, Bulgarians, Gagauz people – did not reveal statistically significant differences in the blocks between the groups. The indicator

of the block “Control of Fate” among the respondents of all studied ethnic respondents is getting higher values that the average one. This means that respondents, regardless of ethnicity, share beliefs that much in a person’s life is predetermined by fate, i.e. they are subjected to the idea of fatalism. The results of the study of the time perspective show that the respondents of ethnic groups – Moldavians, Gagauz people, Russians, Bulgarians, Ukrainians actually plan their future for a very short period – from 1 year to 5 years. The group of Moldavians (44%), Gagauz people (47%) have the least expressed positive attitudes to time in comparison with Ukrainians (50%), Bulgarians (70%), Russians (67%). We assume that this is due to their status features – Moldavians are a nation-forming ethnic group, and the Gagauz people are the majority group in the ATU Gagauzia, and they have a more critical attitude to the real socio-economic state of society. The study of sociocultural changes through the collective memory of ethnic groups revealed that one of the basic categories for all ethnic groups is the category “Family”. Following differences are revealed: the category “Traditions, customs, history of the people” is most pronounced in the groups of Bulgarians and Ukrainians; the category “Historical events” is most significant for the group of Russians whose central events are the holiday of May 9, the collapse of the USSR. The group of Moldavians in this category includes concepts – country, homeland. The difficulties of categorizing and reflecting sociocultural changes in society in the perception of the world among ethnic groups activate the categories of “close circle” – the family, kindred intergenerational solidarity. Understanding the peculiarities of the perception by representatives of different ethnic groups of sociocultural changes in society, represents the basis for self-awareness by the subject, both at the personal and group levels.

Keywords: *social and cultural changes, ethnic groups, transitional societies, social axioms, time perspective, ethnic identity.*

THE PRISON SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA: PENALISING THE POOR

***Petru Negură**, PhD, associate professor*
Free International University of Moldova

Based on a descriptive statistical analysis of the data provided by the justice institutions in the Republic of Moldova, the presentation examines the evolution of the number, proportion and social composition of the persons held in the prison system in the Republic of Moldova. By corroborating the data obtained (including qualitative data) and by comparing them with the relevant data from other countries, the author finds a continuous increase in the proportion of people with poor social status among Moldovan prisoners. This fact is due to a mechanism of social inequality at several levels. The population of prisoners in Moldovan prisons has been steadily increasing since 2010, despite the decrease in the general number of people who have committed crimes since 2012. In addition, since 2002, the segment of unemployed persons among prisoners has tripled in relation to the other social categories. The criminal system of the Republic of Moldova is aligned with the neoliberal model implemented in the USA and, to a lesser extent, in some European states. The logic of this model leads not only to the extension of the penal and penitentiary system, but it aggravates the tendency to penalize persons of socially vulnerable condition.

Keywords: *the penitentiary system, justice, the unemployed, social inequalities, Republic of Moldova.*

MEASURING ADOLESCENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARD SCHOOL: PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE ROMANIAN VERSION OF THE SCHOOL ATTITUDE ASSESSMENT SURVEY-REVISED

***Svetlana Rusnac,** PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova, **Narcisa Gianina Caranfil**, psychotherapist, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova, **Viorel Robu,** PhD, university lecturer, „Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacau, Romania*

The assessment of attitude toward school among adolescents has become an important area of research in educational psychology. One of the measures available is the School Attitude Assessment Survey-Revised (SAAS-R; D. B. McCoach and D. Siegle – 2003). This instrument was designed to measure factors that may distinguish underachievers from achievers in a secondary school setting, i.e. academic self-perception, general attitude toward school, attitude toward teachers, goal valuation, and motivation/self-regulation. The objective of the current study is to test the construct validity and internal consistency of the Romanian version of the SAAS-R. Data were collected from 823 Romanian adolescents attending different theoretical and vocational/technical high schools. Using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) with AMOS 20.00, four metric models were tested. We also examined the Cronbach's alpha in order to estimate the internal consistency. The hypothetical metric model with five first-order correlated factors and six pairs of correlated errors fitted the input data the most satisfactory. Internal consistency values were 0.81 for academic self-perception, 0.91 for general attitude toward school, 0.90 for attitude toward teachers, 0.87 for goal valuation, and 0.90 for motivation/self-regulation. Compared with boys, girls obtained significantly higher scores on goal valuation and motivation/self-regulation. The results indicate that the Romanian version of the SAAS-R is a measure that can be used to explore the dimensions of attitude toward school among adolescents.

Keywords: *attitude toward school, Romanian version of the SAAS-R, adolescents, psychometric properties.*

METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN THE CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL THERAPY IN CASE OF GENERAL CRISES OF SEXUAL DISORDERS

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A sexual response presupposes a complex interaction among physiology, emotions, experiences, beliefs, lifestyle, and relationship style. Disruption of any of these components can affect sexual desire, arousal, or satisfaction, and treatment often implies the application of more than one approach. With sexual activity being primarily a physical activity, any discomfort that is physical by nature affects it. The most common type of sexual disorder in men is erectile dysfunction, and in women – low sexual desire, problems in getting aroused, or difficulties in reaching orgasm. Sexual disorders could be caused by more factors of either physical or psychological origin. Psychological and social factors such as depression, anxiety, and other untreated mental disorders can trigger sexual dysfunction in one of the partners. Cognitive-behavioral therapy can lead to beneficial outcomes in couples with sexual dysfunction. The key to this approach is that both partners will be required to display certain behaviors in the form of homework. Within the framework of a cognitive-behavioral therapeutic approach, the psychotherapist will aim to identify the blockages of intrapsychic and interpersonal nature that contribute to the dysfunction. Once identified, these blockages can be overcome with practical therapeutic approaches. The therapist will support the couple to identify maladaptive behavioral patterns and manage the process of conflict resolution.

Keywords: *sexual response, sexual disorder crisis, cognitive-behavioral therapy, depression, anxiety.*

CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADOLESCENT PERSONALITY

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The areas of our lives have become more technology dependent than ever, so that the gadgets make us more impersonal, by keeping in touch more and more through SMS, or on social networks, and as a consequence we lose our socialization and the management of our positive emotions capabilities. Studies in the field have revealed that technology has become a major element in the lives of young people, which has resulted in possible problems of adaptation to the society. In this technological network, emotional intelligence is more important than ever. This is considered a predictor in social adaptation, decision making, establishing and maintaining positive interpersonal relationships, effective emotion management and increasing the quality of life, a priority needed for adolescents.

Keywords: *adolescents, emotional intelligence, personal development.*

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE ERADICATION OF HOMOPHOBIA IN THE FACEBOOK USERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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The article presents the results of the research of the factors that influence the eradication of homophobia among the users of the Facebook network in the Republic of Moldova. Homophobia is a prejudice, a negative or hostile attitude towards homosexuals, based on generalizations and incomplete or distorted information. The reduction of prejudices is necessary not only to lower the level of tensions and hatred directed at various social groups, but also for the persons who have the prejudices. Prejudices can be eradicated through

various ways, such as: developing empathy towards others; by contact with equal status between majority and minority groups; observing tolerant behavior in society (social learning); developing critical thinking; the dissemination of truthful information related to the topics with which there are prejudices.

Keywords: *homophobia, prejudice, empathy, LGBT.*

THE INFLUENCE OF MANAGERIAL BEHAVIOR ON PROFESSIONAL MOTIVATION AND EFFICIENCY IN THE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

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Education is that branch of strategic importance that ensures the continuous development of each country. The policy of the Republic of Moldova at the present stage concerns the tendencies of European integration, this includes a series of measures to connect the educational process and management to these standards. The new educational objectives and aims pursued in the framework of the education reform require a modern, authentic, participative management, which can be implemented through a new way of thinking and action of the managers of all levels, especially those of the school units, by promoting a culture. appropriate management, the demands of time and in the given social context. The general managerial goals at school system and unit level correlate with the new orientations and realities, these target the value system and express the direction of the development of education in general and of the personality evolution, in particular, values that ensure the socio-human progress. The managerial objectives aim to change paradigms and attitudes, managerial professional training and the implementation of new management technologies, motivational modalities, involvement / participation, ensuring equity and quality in education. The management process has, besides the scientific and technical characteristics, a great psycho-socio-human load that

propagates decisively in the performances of the activity. The manager must become a personality capable of understanding before being understood, to act proactively, with a view to the end of the activity to be carried out, to set priorities and adequately motivate his / her staff / faculty.

Keywords: *managerial behavior, staff motivation, management behavior assessment tools, motivation assessment.*

THE DARK SIDE OF THE WELL-BEING TOWARDS A POSITIVE GROWTH

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I don't think there is a man on this earth who doesn't want to be happy. Tens of thousands of books in all possible languages give us tips on how to be happy and think positive. In the market, on the street or at the workplace we expect from other smiles and enthusiasm. Happiness slowly, slowly becomes a necessity of our day; but it focuses mainly on positive growth and much less on its real difficulties. Yes, well-being definitely has a dark side. Our thoughts and emotions reflect the world we are in and negative emotions are an integral part of it. Our lives I think they are truly wonderful, but sometimes tragic events slip in; and when this happens, we should be allowed to have negative thoughts with the whole range of feelings that it represents, because that is how we understand the world.

Keywords: *positive thinking, happyness, well-being, negative emotions.*

CONCEPTUAL BASES OF ENIOSTYLE TYPING SYSTEM

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This article will focus on the modern methodological approach to personality typing, which is called eniostyle. A systematic approach to personality typing is based on classical typologies: psycho-geometry,

Susan Delinger; Jung's typology (based on the dominance of one of the mental processes); Eric Berne's classification of ego states; typologies of body defenses by Alexander Lowen, classification of the communication style and psychic defenses of Virginia Satir, the predominance of the modality of perception of the world and the dominance of energy centers. This approach deviates from universal approach in the interaction between people and allows us to identify personalized recommendations in understanding and accepting the nature of almost every person. The authors of the approach, spouses Panchenko, established objective criteria for determining the psychological type on the basis of classical typologies. The new concept of A.L. Panchenko and T.G. Panchenko was called the "style of energy-information communication" or "eniostyle". There are four basic styles of human interaction with himself/herself and the external environment. Every person has all four styles, but in different degrees of severity. The degree of expressiveness of styles is determined by the individual way of energy-informational exchange of a person with the world around him. Styles are named after the cardinal points – Western, Northern, Eastern, Southern for ease of perception, but are in no way associated with the place of residence. The predominance of one of the styles in a person determines the way of his thinking, perception, feeling and behavior. Below are presented the extreme forms of manifestation of eniostile: The northern style is focused on the material world, the main mission is to maintain and streamline. It needs to establish causal relationships, logics, the desire to streamline everything, systematize, structure. Evaluation criterion: logical and illogical, the way of thinking is to establish cause and effect in everything. Southern style is focused on the emotional, sensual perception of the world. Such person is able to enjoy life in all manifestations, bodily. He/she is capable of perceiving a wide range of emotional states of own and other people. He/she is well-versed in human relations, knows how to make contacts. Evaluation criteria: pleasantly unpleasant, the way of thinking is the sensually-emotional

perception of the world. Western style is focused on the capture and development of the surrounding space, gaining influence. Such person has the ability to see the essence and discard the secondary. High volitional qualities, a very high response rate, the ability to radically change the existing order of things. Evaluation criteria: I believe, I do not believe, the way of thinking - what is the main thing? who is the chef? Oriental Eniostyle is focused on time, past and future, the main mission is the creation. Such person is characterized by high ability to generate completely new ideas, innovative approach to solve everyday problems, progressive thinking. Evaluation criterion: "interesting - uninteresting." Way of thinking: "where did it come from and where will it go?"

Keywords: *methodological approach, personality typing, style of energy-information communication, orientation, mission, evaluation criteria, way of thinking.*

DEVELOPING THE ETHNO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE OF GAGAUZ AND BULGARIAN STUDENTS IN A TRANSITIONAL SOCIETY

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The aim of our study was to elaborate and experimentally test the program for the development of ethno-cultural competence and ethnic tolerance of Gagauz and Bulgarians students with the ethnic identity issue. In our research, on development of ethno-cultural competence and ethnic tolerance of Gagauz and Bulgarians students, we supposed that the development of ethno-cultural competence and ethnic tolerance of students was possible through/by means of their involvement/inclusion in special organized training group, oriented to the awareness and experience of positive ethnic identity, clear ethnic self-identification, manifestation of trust to “other” ethnic group, strengthening of civic identity. We used the model of general cultural training with specific-cultural elements, because the accent was made on the self-awareness of every training participant as representatives

of ethnos and culture. Then we went over the analysis of differences between cultures, and finally, to the development of skills of entering into the differences of ethnic groups. In the affective sphere the training was directed to the positive emotional relation/attitude to "our" and "other" ethnic groups. In the behavioral aspect, the intercultural training helped to develop skills necessary for efficient interaction with representatives of other cultures. As a result of our elaborated program on ethno-cultural competence and ethnic tolerance in Gagauz and Bulgarian students we determined: the emphasis of positive the valence of ethnic identity happened on the basis of/ due to the increase of interest of the members of experimental group to the cultural heritage of their ethnic group and other ethnic groups; the emphasis of optimism regarding the inter-group interaction happened on the basis of the increase of trust of the experimental group members to "other" ethnic groups through the development of conflict competence, overcoming negative ethnic stereotypes and prejudices, as well as manifestation of ethnic tolerance. Generally, the system of training courses on developing the ethno-cultural competence and ethnic tolerance of students is valid, but the given system of courses needs the further development for its improvement and testing on various ethnic groups.

Keywords: *ethnic identity, ethno-cultural competence, transitional society, ethnic tolerance.*

CORRELATION BETWEEN COMMUNICATION STYLE AND JOB SATISFACTION OF JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES

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The dimensions that communication styles involve on professional activity urge us to new scientific challenges. The main purpose of this research is to explore the correlation between the communication style practiced in the professional activity and the level of work satisfaction

in lawyers. The interest for the job satisfaction is motivated by the fact that a part of our life is dedicated to professional activity. Moreover, numerous studies have demonstrated a direct link between lack of performance and job dissatisfaction. Thus, if there are positive correlations between the level of job satisfaction and practiced communication style then the style of communication could be investigated as a psychological relevant criterion to the personal and professional development of the lawyers.

Keywords: *communication styles, lawyers, job satisfaction, professional activity, professional communication*.

FAMILY PERCEPTION OF STUDENT'S FAILURE IN SCHOOL

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School success is a positive, favorable, optimal alternative to school achievement, called school success. School success is given, first and foremost, by a high and effective theoretical and practical training of pupils and students. School success is expressed by grades between 7 and 10, obtained in the instructional-educational process. It can also be expressed and highlighted by the superior qualities of the personality such as: memory, logical thinking, imagination, creativity, high intelligence (over 100), motivations and aspirations superior to learning, dignified behavior, civilized etc. School failure represents the negative, unfavorable alternative to school performance, being termed a school failure or school unsuccess. It determines the poor results of the manifestation of the personality dimensions of the pupils. These can be expressed by: poorly developed intellectual capacities, indiscipline, behavioral deviations, lack of motivation, interest and aspirations regarding their learning and future of life, school and social maladjustment, etc. Poor school performance, represented by grades 5 and 6, obtained by students is a poor result, although it offers promotability. Specialists in education, but also those of UNESCO, appreciate that the grades of 5 and 6 obtained by some pupils mean

school half-failure. Based on this scheme, the success / failure of the school can be defined as expressing the degree of adequacy between the level of psychophysical development of the student and the objective requests addressed to them in the educational process. In detailing this paradigm we will say that school success (success in teaching) will designate the agreement that is established between the demands and the level of psychophysical development of the student, and school failure (failure, unsuccess, lagging behind in teaching) is an index of disagreement between these two poles. In this context, the phrase of objective requests condenses all the demands imposed from the outside, processed and ordered by the agents of the action (instructional-educational requirements materialized in the formulated objectives, socio-family conditions etc.).

Keywords: *performance, success, failure in school, student, family, school, education.*

THE PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS OF THE UNIVERSITY TEACHER: FROM DETERMINANTS TO EVALUATION

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The present article investigates a problematic area of major importance with a wide area of understanding in pedagogical psychology, social psychology, organizational psychology and higher school psychology, namely the professional success of the university teaching staff. The aim was to present and discuss the determinants of the professional success of the teachers. Also, we reviewed the specialized literature, empirical data, regarding the need, the goals of evaluating the professional success of the university teaching staff, the sources of information needed for the evaluation, the known methods of evaluation and the errors of evaluation.

Keywords: *professional success, teacher, determinants of professional success, university teachers.*

QUALITY OF LIFE – CONTENT AND TRAINING ASPECTS

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The quality of life is a systemic concept defined by the unity of its components: the human being properly as a biological and spiritual being, his/her activity and living conditions. It follows that the nomenclature of quality of life indicators should include both the objective characteristics of the person (or society) and the characteristics of subjective evaluation that reflect the subject's attitude towards the realities of his/her life. The most justified is the interpretation of the quality of life of people from the perspective of understanding the essence of human life as a process which generally aims at preserving and developing the life of mankind in an increasingly wide range of natural conditions, through creative activity and fighting, overcoming contradictions and natural, personal and social difficulties. In this article we will analyze in detail aspects of the formation and development of the quality of life.

Keywords: *quality of life, trainig aspects, society.*

WOMEN THAT HAVE CHANGED THE HISTORY

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"Women are considered deep – why?
Because one can never discover any bottom
to them. Women are not even shallow."
(Friedrich Nietzsche)

This article represents the biography of women that have changed the world history, as we know the women fight in a men's world has always existed. Thousands of women from different ages had confronted the prejudices and had proved that it was possible to be heard, to express themselves and their point of view to be taken into consideration, they had proved that dreams and ideas could become real even in a men's world. A long time ago women hadn't any rights,

and their word had no power, but there were some exceptions of women that had changed totally the woman' perception in society, they had regained a social position and they were at the same level with men. And the names of those strong women will resonate always in history.

Keywords: *woman, society, power, fight, social statute, ideas, history, development, independence, name.*

MODERN TENDENCIES IN THE REASERCH OF FAMILY IN A TRANSITIONAL SOCIETY IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

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The article discusses modern trends in family research in the context of globalization and urbanization, an increase in migration processes and multiculturalism in the existing society. Particular emphasis is placed on research aimed at studying the value of the family in a transitive society, the characteristic features of which are the variability and uncertainty of values, norms and attitudes. There were considered some researches what are reflecting the content of family values among various generations.

Keywords: *family, transitivity, values, generations.*

FACTORS DETERMINING PROFESSIONAL VALUE ORIENTATIONS

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The educators of the 21st century have a great task ahead. In today's world, the educators are expected to have a great deal of professional and personal qualities, and extraordinary skills. This report is aimed to present a model of socio-psychological factors in the formation of professional value orientations of pedagogical departments' students. Professional valuable orientations were defined here as the expression degree of terminal values in the area of professional activity. Ther are also presented several conditions of formation in the profession as

factors of value orientations development that include: students' interest and motivation; qualifications and professionalism of teachers; features of the educational process. The opportunities for creative growth of future specialists are social; organizational, professional, pedagogical and psychological (personal) factors, represented by self-relation in the form of: self-esteem; autosympathy; expected relationship from others; self-interest. Last but not least, a thorough attention is paid to the data assessment by an individual professional activity for the development of other life aspects.

Keywords: *formation factors, value orientations, terminal values, self-relation, self-respect.*

THE FEELING OF LONELINESS AND PERCEIVED WELLBEING IN CONTEMPORARY YOUTH

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This study addresses the influences of subjective feeling of loneliness on perceived psychological wellbeing among the youth, the latter being specified in terms of Maslow's self-actualization concept, i.e. perceived quality of interpersonal relations, the integrality of the worldview and the view of self. We hypothesized that loneliness is a common experience among the youth and is directly related to dissatisfaction with the quality of social contacts and a negative view of self and others. The research sample consisted of 26 subjects, high school students with the age ranging from 18 to 20 years, which received and completed the Personal Orientation Inventory (Shostrom Everett L.) and The Subjective Feeling of Loneliness Scale (С. Духновский). The obtained results show that the feeling of loneliness is significantly intense in the majority of students, high scores being registered in 40% of the research sample and medium scores in 52.4%. It was also found that subjects with a more acute feeling of loneliness report a lower sense of social support, which increases their conformity and strive for

affiliation. Being less open to recognize and accept their own positive and negative traits, they appear as less capable of establishing close and emotionally deep relations with others.

Keywords: *feeling of loneliness, interpersonal relations, self-actualization, self-regard, social support, wellbeing.*

DETAINEE'S BEHAVIOR IN THE PENITENTIARY ENVIRONMENT

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Prison and society represent two different worlds in almost all situations, and the deprivation of liberty presupposes a dramatic change of the existential framework, on the personality of the prisoner, so that, in the article presented "Detainee's behavior in the penitentiary environment", the emphasis is placed on behavioral changes through the detainee's personality, the characteristics common to the offenders encountered as dominant elements with a certain consistency and frequency, the psychological consequences and the behavioral changes of the detainees that occur due to deprivation of liberty. The article also comes with an analysis of the psychological, analytical, psychosocial, subtraction or self-control theories, social learning regarding the effects of the prison environment on the behaviors of the detainees, mentioning Freud S., T. Hirschi , Walter Reckless, Patterson. It is significant in the process of understanding the personality of the detainee, that from a behavioral point of view, they target the functional and then the causal side. It is necessary to establish what function a certain behavior (fact) performs in the prisoner rather than to inventory the external factors that preceded it (as recommended by the explanation given) and which can sometimes be mistakenly included in the causal sphere.

Keywords: *behavior, detainee, penitentiary environment, personality.*

MOTHERHOOD APPROACH IN THE CONTEXT OF WOMEN'S PERSONALITY

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The psychology of motherhood is one of the most complex and less studied fields of contemporary psychology. The relevance of his study is dictated by the contradiction between the seriousness of the demographic problems associated with the decrease of fertility, a huge number of families in disintegration, with an increase in the number of cases of child abuse and of the social and psychological assistance programs for the family. Maternity is studied in the context of different sciences: history, culturology, medicine, physiology, behavioral biology, sociology, psychology. But the research of the emotional sphere of women in relation to motherhood / pregnancy / childbirth, the psychological preparation for motherhood still remains a little researched area. The importance of maternal behavior for the development of the child, its complex structure, the cultural specificity and the individuality of each woman, allows us to talk about motherhood as an independent, current and necessary concept to be approached from the scientific perspective. The relevance of a psychological approach to the study of motherhood is supported by the fact that, notwithstanding the modern achievements in medicine, physiology, gynecology and obstetrics, the increase of the scientific-technical level of obstetric care and neonatal practices, the psychological problems of maternity and childhood are not diminished. On the contrary, there is an alarming increase in the number of pre- and post-natal births, requests for psychological counseling in the context of motherhood. However, attempts were made to study motherhood from different perspectives: different aspects, schools and psychological orientations. Therefore, different aspects of maternal

behavior are addressed by different branches of psychology: personality psychology, child psychology, educational psychology, health psychology, etc. However, as a subject of research, motherhood began to be studied after the second half of the XXth century. Therefore, in the 1990s, in Russian psychology, a scientific direction appeared - "the psychology of motherhood" (G. G. Filippova). In this area, motherhood is seen as “part of the sphere of woman's personality - a structural neoformation that includes needs, values, motives and ways of implementing them”. Different authors have approached maternity in ontogeny differently, but the variety of opinions has generated possibilities for explaining maternal attitude and behavior. Another perspective of motherhood speaks of one of the most important stages in the formation of motherhood: the period of pregnancy, whose content is determined by the changes in the woman's self-awareness, which aims at adopting a new social role and creating a feeling of attachment towards the child. Not less important is the period after birth, during which time the psychological acceptance of the child as an independent personality and adaptation to it takes place. Changes in the emotional life of the mother lead to changes in family relationships, so that each pregnancy is accompanied by a normative crisis of the woman, the family and ends with the adoption of a new member.

Keywords: *maternity, maternal behavior, maternal feeling, maternal dominance, ontogeny of the maternal sphere.*

HOW CAN HAPPINESS AND WELL-BEING BE IMPROVED?

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In the present article we will try to examine which of the factors have an effect on happiness and well-being. Happiness is defined as the accumulation of items in positive psychology. A happy person is a person who often experiences positive feelings such as: joy, interest and pride and less negative feelings such as sadness, anxiety and anger.

Happiness can also be linked to life satisfaction, moments of happiness and more. Mostly, a positive experience is section of emotions. Well-being is defined as a sense of health, happiness and prosperity. In addition, mental well-being, high satisfaction from living standards, and a sense of belonging. Both, happiness and well-being are dramatic factors that influence our important decisions in life like motherhood. We will try to understand the mean factors, important to consider ways to increase the happiness and well-being of society because of happiness. Most of literature review showed that high level strivings were associated with more psychological distress, particularly depression. Low level striving was related to higher levels of physical illness. The research that studied the associations between personal values and happiness revealed that prioritizing religion is the most likely to happiness more that prioritizing social relationships, clouding family, friends and neighbors. Those who prioritized extrinsic achievements like money, power, word, as well as health were least likely to be happy.

Keywords: *well-being, happiness, positive psychology, positive feelings.*

PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF MANAGERIAL COMMUNICATION

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Currently, in the era labelled as "human capital" which, unlike previous eras, "technical capital" and "financial capital", is characterized by constituting the capital of the organization from the management of communication, knowledge, skills and experience of its employees. In the conditions of the modern economy, with the increasing complexity and diversity of organizations, their managers can no longer dwell on the field of empiricism and simple intuition. As a result, the modern leader tends in his/her managerial position to professionalize himself/herself by learning the science of management, but also of other adjacent fields, which would enhance his professionalism and managerial skills. A range of activities are included in the arsenal of its

actions, including diagnosis, forecasting, control of organizational behavior, effective communication, etc. The strategic resources of the organization thus become information, knowledge and creativity. All these are impossible without effective and efficient communication, which, in such a way becomes an instrument of competitiveness of the organization. The particularities of managerial communication, compared to other types of communication, are generated by the purpose, objectives and roles of this communication, by the organizational framework and structure and by the context of the organizational culture. In management, communication plays an important role. Effective and efficient managerial communication is a factor of competitiveness, a strategic advantage of the organization. If we would refer only to the managerial decision then it would be enough to emphasize that its good and successful adaptation in its accomplishment, it is inconceivable without a perfect communication between managers and executives. At the same time, managerial communication is subject to certain specific ethical norms, which are found in the organizational culture, the politics of the organization and, obviously, in the individual ethics of managers. The process and products of managerial communication are based on concepts, principles, standards and characteristic rules and take forms specific to the type of organization. The competent management does not communicate at random and at will, but according to a strategy regarding the act of communication properly and, at the organizational level, it adopts certain communication strategies, to support the implementation of the organization's strategy. All these communication behaviors of the managers generate a certain communicational climate specific to the organization, on which depends the productivity and the capacity of change of the organization, therefore its success.

Keywords: *communication, nonverbal communication, communication management, managerial communication, ways of communication.*

THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL NATURE AND THE ESSENCE OF PATRIOTIC CONSCIOUSNESS

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Currently, we are witnesses and direct participants in the formation of patriotic consciousness in accordance with the new social-economic and political conditions. The process of reconsidering the values in the consciousness of the majority of the Moldovan people is taking place, of reviving its political conceptions and beliefs. The feeling of love and the awareness of his homeland appears in person gradually, each person approaching his/her feelings in his/her own way. With his/her birth, being a small individual, he tries to feel the love of his parents, and as he/she grows older, his/her attachment to his/her friends, his/her house, the street, his/her village or his/her city is born. When the person accumulates experience and knowledge, he/she becomes aware of his/her belonging to the homeland. Thus, the citizen is formed, the patriot is born. Depending on the way a person learns and accepts morals, the extent to which he/she relates his/her behavior and beliefs to the moral norms and principles in force, we can judge on the level of his/her morality. A mandatory moral norm for a mature personality is the presence of the feeling of responsibility for the behavior, its activity, for the destiny of its people in general. The education of this feeling is one of the directions of work activity regarding the formation of the patriotic conscience, as precisely the patriotism as a feeling contributes to the awareness of the aforementioned responsibility by the individual.

Keywords: *patriotic conscience, homeland, patriotism, moral norms, patriotic education.*

DIFFERENTIATION AND INDIVIDUALIZATION OF LEARNING IN SPECIAL EDUCATION

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The role of the individualization process in the pedagogical activities is a fundamental one in the life of each student, as it allows him to ensure the adaptation to the individual and social life, helps him in preventing the emotional and behavioral disorders and also determines the increase of the school results. Each student is unique in his/her own way, and as a result, it is necessary personalized and individualized learning strategies. In this context, teachers need to understand that students have both different capacities and needs and, as such, curricula must be created in such a way as to take into account what they can, but especially what each cannot do individually. The individualization of the training actually defines the action of the teacher engaged in the effective direction of designing and carrying out the entire didactic activity according to all the particular bio-psycho-socio-cultural particularities of each student in order to develop and even integrate them as optimally as possible different types of levels of micro and macrostructural requirements registered in the process of becoming human personality. The real action of individualization of the training, initiated by the teacher, implies the permanent adaptation of the teaching-learning-evaluation practice to all the general, particular and personal traits of the student's personality, known and studied in this way through different types of scientific means perfectible in the context of the activity of pedagogical assistance of all "education actors", institutionalized at the level of the education system. Individualization of the training activity represents the oldest form of organization of the learning activity, based on the direct relation between the subject and the object. It is practically prior to the training organized by classes and lessons, whereby each teacher works with a particular student, depending on the pace and all its peculiarities. The didactic project is adapted to all objective and subjective conditions of organization, the concrete methods of

teaching-learning is always in accordance with all the particularities of intelligence and emotionality of the student.

Keywords: *individualization, adaptation, integration, learning activities, education.*

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF STRESS ON SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

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Currently, studies show that academic stress situations can significantly compromise the educational performance of the child or adolescent in a school program, more precisely the stress situations have a negative influence on the cognitive functioning of the child, especially reducing memory activity. A stressful environment can be caused by several factors, which place students in a difficult situation, both at school and in the family or social environment. Thus, in order to prevent a decrease in the level of educational performance, it is necessary to identify the risk factors and the level of stress of the students and to intervene in time with concrete actions, in order to reduce the stress and improve the performance.

Keywords: *stress, school performance, family, environment.*

PSYCHOLOGICAL IMAGE OF IDENTITY DIFFICULTIES IN THE CASE OF MIGRANT ADOLESCENTS

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The context of the acculturation processes, where all immigrants are protagonists, does not imply a passive adaptation to the new cultural influences, but rather a creative readjustment through the ability of the human being to mediate, adapting to relationships with others. If for an adult, emigrating means leaving their habits, land, memories, affections, for the child the migration process is more problematic and uncertain. In the case of immigrant adolescents, in the effort to

integrate two different cultural worlds, the complex task of managing the transition from childhood to adulthood is added. By rejecting behavior patterns and parental norms, the adolescent demands autonomy of choice and greater control over life. All this, however, determines him to want to move away from the family nucleus in search of new models and new reference points to identify with and to comply with. In these circumstances, the identity difficulties are fueled by the following elements: - absence or over-visibility. The construction of the ethnic identity of the foreign adolescent often takes place within a society that takes too little account of its presence and its interests. Therefore, it is considered to be an invisible presence in terms of rights, but at the same time, it is visible because it has a different skin color, speaks another language or adheres to a particular religion. The foreign adolescent lives in a very different context not only from a cultural point of view, but also of tastes, attitudes, values, often little taken into account in the family, but of extreme importance for his reality. This paradoxical situation can create identity fractures, as the adolescent may adopt certain behaviors in an attempt to fill the perceived differences; - the migration obligation. The experience of migration, for the most part, is hardly lived by adolescents, and the reduced autonomy of the choice for the future, the difficulties of insertion and all the risks related to immigration can only feed the deep feeling of anxiety and decline of identity; - the earthquake of identity. The impact with the dominant culture often causes real disturbances of identity, with results sometimes devastating. The path is suffocating, especially when cultural distances are more relevant. Another risk is the loss of the secure bases of the Self, through which the person builds his mental and affective universes.

Keywords: *immigrant, ethnic identity, adolescent, difficulty.*

SOCIAL MATURITY THROUGH THE PRISM OF PSYCHOLOGY

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Social maturity is a complex phenomenon and an important quality that contributes to the optimal functioning of a young person during the period of transition to adulthood. Although, the process of maturation begins earlier and earlier, the maturity is reached even later. Nowadays young people are living adolescent period much longer. They do not want or cannot take on specific responsibilities of an adult. However, today more and more adolescents are involved in a service during high school, which they change even more frequently because of the instability and insecurity they feel towards the chosen service. However, nowadays young people have a much greater opportunity to explore their own identity, creating their own destiny in such a way. This article will be based on the specialized literature on psychosocial theories that explain the factors of a successful transition to maturity.

Keywords: *social maturity, adolescent, transition period to adulthood, psychosocial theories.*

THE INFLUENCE AND THE ROLE OF COLORS IN MODERN INTERIOR SPACES

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The color gamma is an indispensable factor in the realization of spaces for different people with different areas of interest. The interior is not just a reflection no of confort, esthetics and functionality, but also of color perception and influence on people depending on their temperament and social activity. The key to success is understanding the link between the color and its psychological ifluence on the client.

Keywords: *Color Gamma, color psychology, chromatic perception, color influence, chromatic concept.*

ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM OF JOB SATISFACTION IN CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE

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Psychological well-being is a relatively new topic of scientific research, approached from the positions of positive psychology, a paradigm that was launched at the end of the last decade of the last century. In the psychological scientific research of the well-being, two paradigms have been asserted which, although they seem to be different, in certain points of view they have similarities. The hedonistic perspective on well-being postulates that this is identical with pleasure and happiness. The alternative eudaimonist concept conceptualizes the well-being in terms of developing personal resources for achieving higher performances, acting in accordance with the potential and experience of having purpose or meaning of life. The concept of professional satisfaction (job satisfaction) is a concept that finds explanation in the complex attitude of the person towards his/her professional activity and work place. Of course, the psychological well-being can be determined by personality factors, but also by the occupational factors - program and work environment, professional satisfaction. The workplace influences both professional satisfaction and psychological well-being. The professional life that is positively related to personal interests, abilities and values becomes a condition of job satisfaction, thus maintaining the employees' psychological well-being. Employees who share a positive attitude towards their occupation are happier and more satisfied with themselves. Those who have a negative attitude face more emotional, mental and physical problems. The results of the research presented in the present study allow us to affirm that between professional satisfaction and psychological well-being there is an interconditioning report. It can be concluded with all the conviction

that the professional satisfaction and the psychological well-being of the employees have become an essential condition of the organizational success, especially in the fields of education, health care, and others focused on the social sector. The performance in these areas ensures the social well-being and the psychological well-being of the population, which confirms the importance of the professional qualification and the socio-affective balance of the employees from the organizations that carry out activities related to the direct communication with human individuals.

Keywords: *psychological well-being, professional success, organization, professional satisfaction.*

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH: INTERPRETATION AND EVALUATION OF THE EXTERNAL APPEARANCE COMPONENTS MEANINGS

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In this article I have tried to give an overview of the current understanding of the appreciation of different characteristics of the external aspect. The presented research was carried out with the questionnaire "Interpretation and evaluation of the meanings of the components of the external aspect" prepared by the russian researchers Labunskaia V. A. and Belughina E. V. The purpose of this research was to identify some people's ideas about the role that the external aspect plays and to identify the factors that affect these points of view. The main objective of the research was focused on studying how the respondents' opinions on individual constitutional characteristics were expressed, on how to present the external aspect, the correspondence of the appearance with the constructions of sex and age, the correspondence of the external aspect with the status and role and the appreciation of the general attitudes. to the physical self. The study is represented by the population of the Republic of Moldova. The sample includes persons of both sexes, several age groups, representatives of different occupations. The analysis of the data

obtained was carried out in groups according to their sex and age, after which were drawn conclusions.

Keywords: *external appearance, physical attractiveness, face appreciation, body appreciation, self-image, self-esteem, physical self, expressive behavior.*

ATTITUDES OF SIGNIFICANT ADULTS IN THE LIVES OF YOUTH REGARDING ISSUES OF SEXUAL EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARAB SECTOR IN ISRAEL

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The author decided to go with this topic since, through her own work experience, she has discovered that the puberty stage is a significant age in many factors that surround the social lives of adolescents, especially factors relating to the field of sex education, the stage where they develop their own personal identity. Therefore, the author is aware of the significance in understanding the means, study plans and tools that should be used in order to reveal and bestow vital information to adolescents in the field of sex education.

Keywords: *youth health, mental, emotional, physical, sexual, parental knowledge, age appropriate thinking, school guidance for parents, educational counseling within the Arab society.*

CHILD-PARENT RELATIONSHIPS AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD'S PERSONALITY

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In psychology, the leading role of an adult in the communication and mental development of a child is emphasized. Child-parent relations are one of the main factors in the formation of the teenager's self-image. Under the influence of the external assessment of adults, a person growing up forms ideas about themselves ("I-image"), self-

esteem, self-attitude, as well as self-awareness in general. Therefore, the identification and description of the psychological characteristics of the influence of parent-child relationships on the teenager's assessment of his qualities remains relevant. Relationships in the family also affect his relationships in the future family. The peculiarity of relationships and communication in the family creates a psychological atmosphere that determines the educational opportunities of the family.

Keywords: *family, relationships, family education, parent-child relationships, type of relationship, development, personality.*

PECULIARITIES OF APPROACHING "ADDICTION" IN DIFFERENT RESEARCHES

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This article presents a bibliographic study on addiction. Is addiction a disease, a personality disorder or a learned behavior? There are researchers, such as Mark Lewis, emeritus professor at the University of Toronto, who believe that addiction is a learned behavior and a „social problem with disastrous medical consequences". In contrast, WHO states that addiction is a disease that needs treatment since 1964. The National Institute for the Study of Substance Abuse (NIDA-USA), which funds over 90% of all addiction studies in the world, considers addiction to be a disease, which gives it a lot of credibility, and patients are told that they are suffering from a chronic disease so as not to be stigmatized. Franz Rupert includes this problem in the primary traumas, due to the withdrawal of the maternal condition, its lack, the physical and emotional abandonment by the mother, or other physical and emotional abuse suffered by the child.

Keywords: *addiction, learned behavior, disease, substance abuse, primary traumas.*

DIMENSIONS OF SCHOOL FUNCTIONING IN ADOLESCENTS WITH PARENTS WORKING ABROAD

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Some of the adolescents whose parents work abroad face with problems in school functioning. Because family support and monitoring by parents are not continuously provided, adolescents may face the risk of developing negative attitudes toward school, including deviant behaviors. The current study aims to investigate the relationship between the migration of parents to work abroad, respectively general attitude toward school and deviant behaviors among adolescents. Participants were 79 Romanian adolescents (49 boys and 30 girls), of which 41 had at least one parent left abroad. Participants completed three standardized questionnaires. There was no significant difference between boys and girls in terms of overall attitude toward school. In contrast, adolescents with parents working abroad obtained a significantly higher mean score on the measure of frequency of undisciplined behaviors during school program. Moreover, both for adolescents with parents left abroad and for those from intact families, the negative attitude toward school was associated with a higher frequency of undisciplined behaviors. This association was more consistent for adolescents whose parents worked abroad. Results are discussed by considering the contexts created through parents' migration, as well as preventive measures that can be adopted to maintain the interest for school among adolescents.

Keywords: *parents working abroad, left-behind adolescents, school functioning, attitude toward school, undisciplined behaviors, comparative study.*

PREDICTORS OF ATTITUDE TOWARD HOMOSEXUALS IN A SAMPLE OF ROMANIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Viorel Robu, *PhD, university lecturer, „Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacau, Romania*

Public attitude toward homosexual people is a popular topic in both the popular press and academic journals. However, attitudes toward gay men and lesbians continue to reflect disgust, rejection, prejudices, and moral/religious disapproval. Using the linear multiple regression analysis, we examined the predictive power of several socio-demographic and dispositional variables, i.e. gender, age, education, religiosity, openness on conservatism-liberalism axis, social experience with homosexuals, importance attached to homosexuality as a socio-cultural and legal issue, conservative attitude toward sexuality, openness as a personality domain, and impression management. Attitude toward gay men and lesbians was the dependent variable. Participants were 267 Romanian university students (49 men and 218 women) aged between 18 and 47. There was no significant gender difference in attitude toward homosexuals. Participants' education and the importance attached to homosexuality revealed also no significant effects. Being a conservative person, having a close relationship with a *gay* or lesbian person, religiosity, and the conservative attitude toward sexuality were positive/negative predictors of negative attitude toward homosexuals. These variables accounted for 2.1% – 11.7% of the variance in the attitude toward gay men and lesbians. Socio-cultural implications and limitations of our results are discussed.

Keywords: *attitude toward homosexuals, conservative attitude toward sexuality, openness on conservatism-liberalism axis, religiosity, predictors, university students.*

THE METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCHING THE PREVISIONS REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERTIZE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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The article focuses on the possibilities of researching the previsions regarding the development of forensic psychological expertize in the Republic of Moldova. It represents a great challenge, because the practice of forensic psychological expertize is rare and there are few specialists that can provide a psychological conclusion in a trial. Accordingly, we are going to use as a tool of research the focus group method on specialists of legal area – prosecutors, lawyers, judges, criminal investigators, etc. Thus, in the given paper we are going to analyze the focus group method through the perspective of „foresight", how to use it in order to get results in the researched matter, that of development and future of forensic psychological expertize in the Republic of Moldova. The gathered data will give the possibility to determine the current position of forensic psychological expertize in Moldovan legal system, its credibility as evidence in a trial, its necessity in the legal processes, the openness of specialists in legal field to psychology in general, their attitude to psychological evaluation of different parts of a trial (defendant, victim, witness, etc.). Given that our country is still passing a transitional period of development at many levels, including the legal field, the Soviet influence being felt in the rigidity and "scepticism" of state legal specialists towards psychological issues in general, this method will allow to establish a dialogue between two domains that are related to human activity: legal (field of establishing/determining the consequences of human negative actions) and psychological (field of explaining the psychological phenomena, processes, mechanisms that influenced an individual to perform these actions).

Keywords: *prevision, focus group, legal specialists, forensic psychological expertize, psychological evaluation.*

CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES TO POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AND PROTECTIVE ATTITUDES IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

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Emergency situations are very specific from all points of view, they put the individual(s) in difficult and unusual conditions, very often in dangerous ones. These conditions require a quick (re)action of people in order to avoid the unpleasant and unexpected consequences. Ordinary people react in their manner of dealing with stressful situations, i.e. according to their coping strategies. Sometimes such situations could be traumatic and generate the appearance of post-traumatic stress-disorder. First responders, people that meet emergency and traumatic situations everyday are people that should deal with stress always. And one of our main purposes is to study the coping mechanisms of first responders – firefighters, police officers, security staff, paramedics etc. – namely we are interested in the presence of avoidance reaction, i.e. self-protective behavior. According to some researches the first responders are characterized by higher frequency of PTSD, even if the stressful situations are their daily reality, and they should learn how to deal with them, how to be emotionally and psychologically strong. In this paper we analyzed the specialized literature regarding PTSD in emergency situations. Even if the term was introduced officially in 1980, it has a very intense development from theoretical and practical points of view. Nowadays researchers are focusing on finding best ways of its treatment (different therapeutic approaches, medical treatment, the importance of social support), its peculiarities depending on trauma type, its peculiarities depending the category of people exposed to trauma, its

effects on psychological and physical functioning of people with PTSD, the improvement of PTSD diagnostic methods, the efficient methods of reducing the symptoms of PTSD, the predictors of PTSD symptoms, risk-factors for PTSD etc.

Keywords: *emergency situations, first responders, coping strategies, protective attitude, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD).*

MODERNIZATION OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM TO ASSURE THE PEOPLE WELFARE

ACCESS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES TO PUBLIC GOODS AND SERVICES

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The public service is an activity of public interest, organized and carried out by a public authority that has a special social impact, ensuring the achievement of a considerable variety of social demands of the population. The main problems faced by people with disabilities regarding access to public services are conditioned by their inability to reach the authorities that provide these services because of: inadequate infrastructure, bureaucracy, lack of special training, lack of qualified personnel, insufficient technical equipment, etc. In the context of the decentralization and modernization of the public administration in the Republic of Moldova, the topic regarding the performance of the authorities in the provision of public services, is an extremely sensitive one, which forced the optimization of this field. By the Decision of the Government of Moldova no. 797 of 26.10.2012 was approved the Plan for the reform of the public services, which aimed to restructure the central public administration in order to create an efficient, functional and sustainable institutional framework, dedicated to the rule of law and to providing qualitative public services to the population, and by the Decision of the Government of Moldova no. 661 of 30.08.2013 the approval was disposed. The framework regulation on the organization and functioning of the joint information and services bureau through which the first and second degree of local public administration bodies have been set up offices formed by the public service providers whose purpose is to inform about the services offered and their own provision. It should be noted that these offices

can also create mobile structures that can get easily to the people in need i.e. people with disabilities – for assistance.

Keywords: *public service, persons with disabilites, access to public services, qualified staff, the decentralization, vulnerable strata.*

VALUE PREFERENCES OF ADOLESCENTS WITH MIGRANT AND NON-MIGRANT PARENTS IN RURAL AREAS

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The empirical study on the value preferences of adolescents 12-17 years was undertaken in order to obtain an overview of the situation of children in rural areas with parents involved in the migration process and with present parents, to identify the hierarchy of important and accessible values, future guidelines and to highlight certain problematic areas by analyzing the ratio between preferred values and accessible values. The formation of the values system in adolescents is under the conditions of a situation of the adult uncertainty relating to the achievement of life prospects; reducing the confidence of the population in social institutions, in the situation of migration and guidelines to a future outside the country. The study of the value system in adolescents with parents abroad has highlighted the values: happy family life, health, self-confidence, the presence of good and loyal friends, love as important and priority. Both groups involved in research evaluated the values of creativity, interesting work, the beauty of nature and art and reduced level active life although are promoted by social institutions. The fact that certain values (health, material life assured, active life, interesting work) are less accessible can generate anxiety, may have a negative impact on intellectual potential, increase anxiety level. The non-formation of active professional life values, the beauty of nature and art, interesting activity can lead to social disinformation, characterized by stereotyped

reactions and irresponsibility. The difference between priority and accessibility of value indicates an imbalance in emotional-personal relationships in the need of positive family practices. The family is basically the only support institution for adolescents with a sense of safety, protection and support. The values of the near circle – family, close friends, love – are basic resources for adolescents, and the temporary or long-lasting lack of parents can lead to intensified internal conflicts. In this context the social institutions should take particular attention to these groups of children by providing qualitative psychosocial support.

Keywords: *values, priority values, accessible values, migrant parents, future guidelines, vulnerable group.*

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CULTURE OF MEDIATION THROUGH INFORMATIONAL FORMATS

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Social interaction, at the present stage of the development of humanity, is characterized by a high level of conflict. In modern human life, conflict is ubiquitous in all spheres of life, of communication and multilevel social interaction. Conflict is a widespread phenomenon and an indispensable element in the existence of a social being, but the conflict must be resolved so that this existence is based on a constructive interaction, optimal for the communication of social systems. Research problem consists in that conflict resolution strategies and modalities are little known to the general public and one of these modalities is mediation, a less widespread modality. Mediation, as an alternative form of conflict resolution, is a way of conflict resolution focused on the possibility of constructive interaction and communication in the future. The aim of the research: to reduce the conflict level in society by developing the culture of mediation. The

object of the research: the impact of the informational formats in the process of diminishing the conflict level in society and developing the mediation. The informational formats are tools for publicizing and informing the general public about mediation, proposed by the international regional group of mediators (Germany, Ukraine, Moldova and other countries, participants in the projects of development of the culture of mediation, financially supported by DAAD between 2009-2019, which contributes to the development of mediation through various strategies (training of mediators, maintaining communication of mediators in the regional network, producing informational formats and replicating them, etc.)). Moldova proposed a model of the informational format "University Mediation Day", activity carried out at ULIM, April 2019. The informational format had a national impact, being proposed for replication by the National Mediation Council of the Republic of Moldova. The results of piloting this model of informing the academic environment about mediation, were presented in an international workshop and round table "Development of mediation through information formats" with the participation of the Ukrainian Ombudsman for human rights, activities in Kiev, Ukraine, September 2019.

Keywords: *conflict, mediation, culture of mediation, informational format, day of mediation, conflict level, social interaction.*

THE INTERPRETIVE PARADIGMS OF THE RESILIENCE

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The existing theoretical framework on resilience, for over 40 years, has undergone transformations that have strengthened its conceptual maturity. The changes referred to adjustment and accuracy in the content, but also to the extension of the scope of intervention. Studies that initially included children and adolescents considered resilient, expanded rapidly in adults and the elderly. The resilience processes

initially studied in the individual were subsequently transferred to the family and to the social group studies. This article aims to structure the most important interpretative paradigms of the resilience process.

Keywords: *resilience, resilience-result, resilience-capacity, resilience-process, explanatory models.*

THEORETICAL-PRACTICAL ASPECT OF THE PROTECTION OF PEOPLE LOOKING FOR A JOB IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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The right to work is considered one of the fundamental human rights. For most people, work is the main source of income and existence. The exclusion of all possible forms of discrimination in the field of labor and employment is a permanent priority of several legal organizations, the main one being the International Labor Organization. The labor market, in the Republic of Moldova, is free and constitutes the framework for asserting the rights to work and to social protection of persons able to work. At the moment, the Republic of Moldova implements the Employment Strategy for the years 2017–2020, which presents an integrated approach of the relevant policies both from the perspective of demand development and from the perspective of efficient supply management on the labor market. The Strategy also proposes realistic solutions and measures that, under the conditions of adequate funding, contribute to the achievement of the general objective of increasing the level of formal employment, based on economic competitiveness, adequate skills and qualifications, under conditions of sustainable and inclusive development. The study aims to analyze the theoretical and practical aspects of the protection of people at risk of unemployment. Thus, the protection of people at risk of unemployment represents the measures of employment, which are applied in order to prevent unemployment, to increase the chances of employment of the people looking for a job, to stimulate the employers

for the employment of the unemployed and the creation of new jobs. At the same time, they contribute to ensuring the realization of strategies and policies developed to protect people at risk of unemployment, to ensure a high level of employment, to adapt the labor force to the demands of the labor market.

Keywords: *labor market, employment services, active employment measures, programs to facilitate employment, unemployment insurance.*

ROLES AND TASKS OF SUPERVISION IN SOCIAL WORK

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Supervision has developed over the years based on a complex conception, based on the intention to contribute to the solution of several problems, including: understanding of the professional-beneficiary relationships, continuous improvement in the professional level, improving the welfare practices offered to the various social categories, monitoring / evaluation of the professional activity process. The supervisor fulfills a multitude of roles, by which he influences the practice of the social worker in the sense of its efficiency, among which: - *the role of coordinator and administrator*, having the authority to coordinate, enhance and evaluate the professional performance of supervisors, to provide services that satisfy the clients the role of trainer, supervision being an interaction process in which an exchange of knowledge and practices takes place; - *the role of mediator*, the supervisor being the "bridge of connection" between the staff and the administration of the institution, including a resource person in resolving conflicts and disputes between social workers; - *the role of mentor*, providing support to supervisors in adapting to the occupational environment and developing professional identity; - *the role of consultant*, in solving challenging situations and developing a reflective practice; - *the role of evaluator*, providing feedback to the; - *the role of agent of change*, working directly and indirectly with the aim of increasing professionalism, improving the organizational

environment and facilitating interactions between different institutional levels. Tasks that are performed through the supervisory support function, refer to helping supervisors cope with stress and support creative professional development. Rich Ph. (1993), the developer of the integrated model of clinical supervision, establishes that supervision has 4 functions: facilitating, professional development, socializing the staff and providing services. Researchers Alschuler M., Silver Th. and McArdle L. (2015) took the researchers' view of Kadushin A. and Harkness D., establishing that supervision was divided into a tripartite scheme consisting of administrative or managerial tasks, educational or clinical tasks, and support tasks. Supervision is a characteristic of the social assistance system, the supreme value of which is the learning of the values and principles necessary for the daily activity of the specialists in the field. Further research could contribute to the precise definition of supervision by delimiting the area of competence, allowing the user to choose his type of supervision according to his needs.

Keywords: *social assistance, coordinator and administrator role, trainer / trainer role, mediator role, mentor role, consultant role, evaluator role, change agent, administrative / managerial tasks, educational / clinical tasks, support tasks , supervision*.

FLEXIBLE WORK PROGRAM – MECHANISM TO REDUCE THE PRESSURE ON SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

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The end of the XXth century and the beginning of the XXIst century are characterized by phenomena, such as demographic aging, reduced skilled labor force correlated with intensifying migration flows, increasing demand for new skills due to the development of new industries and economic sectors, non-adaptation educational programs to the changes in the labor market, concentration of efforts to develop

the sector of small and medium-sized enterprises as a basis of market economy, family imbalances in the context of affecting family functions (procreation, economic, emotional etc.), changes in the value orientation, especially in the case young people with reference to work and its role in ensuring well-being, etc. The given situations have imposed changes in the fields of social life, being affected the economic, political, social, cultural fields. In this context, the states with developed economies have resorted to the adaptation of labor legislation, including the purpose to ensure reconciliation of family and professional life, especially of those who care for elderly or persons with disabilities. At European level, flexible arrangements are promoted including by the European Pillar of Social Rights (2017), which establishes at the principle "Balance between professional and personal life", the right of parents and persons with responsibilities for care to flexible forms of work, to provide them with the opportunity to fulfill their care responsibilities. A study conducted in 2015, on a sample of 8000 employees and employers from 10 countries, attests that 75% of companies had flexible work schedules to allow employees to change their working hours and to use IT in their work at home. At the same time, according to the survey conducted by the Conference Board of Canada in 2018, more than 85% of companies and organizations in Canada offered options to make the work program more flexible, while in 2012 about 36% of Canadian employees with caregiving responsibilities had flexible work schedules. The national study carried out by NIER (2019), "Mothers with preschool children: between work and family obligations", established that 36.2% of the sample requested the flexibility of work programs, and 17.9% - the possibility of being offered by the employer of the extra days of rest, in the context of reconciling family and professional life.

Keywords: *flexicurity, flexible work program, work-life balance.*

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTS' HYPER-PROTECTION ON THE ADAPTATION TO SMALL SCHOOLCHILDREN

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The article addresses the problem of hyper-protection by parents and its influence on the adaptive behavior in the primary school environment. Through theoretical research, we elucidate the factors that lead to family hyper-protection, the causes and consequences of this behavior on children. We emphasize that parents need to become aware of the influence they exert in the child's life and, in order to opt for an education that will help the child, adapt to the current school and social demands. To help children, parents need to mobilize the entire adaptive mechanism of the subject in order to develop complex behavior, capable of planning, organizing, facilitating and implementing measures of adequacy and integration in a constantly changing environment.

Keywords: *hyper-tutoring, school adaptation, bulling.*

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PARENTAL MODEL ON THE COUPLE RELATIONSHIP

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This article addresses the influence of the parental education model on the young family and the couple's relationship. The example of the parents, or the way the parent perceives their parents, the way they are involved or over implicated, influences not only the self-esteem,

but also the ways of assigning responsibility, the ability to make their own decisions, understood as means of emotional and behavioral self-regulation. These are consequences of both the couple and their relationship with the families from which they come. In essence, it is important to understand that the tensions and problems with the parents negatively influence the partner relationship and on the other hand the good understanding with the family positively influences this relationship.

Keywords: *couple, parenting model, climate, self-deprecation, behavior.*

THE LEGITIMACY OF INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE - ALIGNMENT OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INTERESTS

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The purpose of this article is to bring to light the question of the legitimacy of international environmental law and attempts to address it through the social dimension projected by the instruments of environmental institutions. More specifically, so far, international law specialists have focused on monitoring the process of implementing environmental standards, but their legal connection raises technical questions that cannot be eliminated when attention is paid to national authorities. Foreign environmental targets can amplify the requirements for national socio-economic adjustments. On one hand, effectively addressing the question will require an authoritarian system of international governance, which does not directly depend on the consensus of states. This might consequently discredit the component of social-awareness in the environmental planning process. On the other hand, the conflict between international recommendations and local policies may jeopardize the alignment of social-ecological interests.

Keywords: *environment, legitimacy, climate, social interest, well-being.*

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL PARTNERSHIPS AT COMMUNITY LEVEL ON THE COMPLEX ASSISTANCE OF CHILDREN IN RISK SITUATIONS

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The motivation of topic is coming from the necessity of knowing the way of involvement of orthodox church in community social work, a practice of secular historical dimension, from a complex perspective as the theological one (at the level of values and faith) and the social one (at the level of institutions of charity), in order to establish the place and the identity of social work in society related to the level of orthodox value of the nation. Even if the Church through its social activities had a great amount of trust during the whole its history, today it is recorded a rise of state non-religious power and authority influence, at the same time with a diminution of the Church influence or of the religious authority in general. This process has a negative effect on the social activities of the Church. The problem of practical research refers to the way the Church is manifesting its involvement in community mobilization in order to realize the social mission and the impact on the degree of welfare of people in risk situations. The object of practical research represents the social partnerships at the community level in order to assure a complex assistance of children in social risk. The cooperation and collaboration between the Church and State in the plan of social action should start with assuming the dignity of human personality. In this perspective, the social doctrine cannot represent the expression of a reason based exclusively on numbers and statistics. Inclusively, when programs of social work which concerns the involvement of social structures are developed, these should not abstract the unique and unrepeatable value of a person. The church is not indifferent to the values and institutions of social life. On the contrary, it recognizes their importance and has a positive attitude towards them.

Keywords: *social protection, social work, community, Orthodox church, social insurance, community social work, church social work, philanthropy, community development, community actors, community mobilization, social networking.*

PSYCHOSOCIAL CONTENT OF THE CHALLENGES AND VULNERABILITY OF THE CONTEMPORARY FAMILY IN ROMANIA (APPROACHES TO THE FAMILY ESTBLISHMENT)

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In the study of the contemporary family, there was a wide range of approaches both in terms of the internal structure of the family and its relationship with the outside. Thus, we can say that the study of the family has important theoretical and practical values: due to the small number of members and its relative stability, the family can be regarded as a small laboratory, being able to record data, mechanisms, causal determinations with high accuracy, but under natural conditions; any demographic forecast and policy must take into account the natalist conception and behavior of the couples; even in societies where part of the upbringing and education of children is taken over by other institutions. The family remains the main court for socializing and educating children; more and more today we talk not only about family therapy, but also about family therapy, considering that the family is the most important and effective support group in deviant attitudes and behaviors, physical illnesses, serious mental illnesses; especially during the transitional periods, the family is an important source of registration of some indicators and therefore of designing and adjusting social policies; also, a marital and family culture based on the knowledge in the field, combined with other favorable factors, can constitute substantially to the personal success in the family life.

Keywords: *family, socio-economic vulnerability, quality of life.*

THE FORM OF GUILT OF THE SUBJECT OF CRIME BY THE ACTIVITY OF MERCENARIES PROVIDED IN ART. 141 PC RM

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Military security in cooperation with the capacity of self defense of a country is, first of all, the most important thing in security manifestation. A state which military security is threatened can not be able to provide any social and economic security to its own citizens. That's why it's very important to talk about the military security, especially because we are in a period when social, political and geopolitical events hovers a real threat to the national security system of the Republic of Moldova. The security system of the Republic of Moldova, besides the economic, social, political, and corruption menaces, is threatened by the mercenary phenomenon, especially in the situation of intensifying the conflict in Ukraine and the pre-existence of the separatist region on the left of the Dniester.

Keywords: *security, menace, military conflict, mercenaries.*

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT AS AN ELEMENT OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

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The vocational training of the adult is regulated by the Order no. 129/2000 re-published in the Official Monitor of Romania, Part I no. 711 of 30/09/2002 and the Methodological rules of application. Adults can participate in programs of vocational training under the provisions of the law, without discrimination of age, sex, race, ethnic origin, political or religious affiliation, with the condition that they have the necessary age to initiate working relationship. A profession with a

clear defined status involves some features at national level of its training and practicing according to well-established curricular requirements by the evolution in the timeliness of general norms and specific norms of training and specialization. Some authors define vocational training as a set of actions for the determination of people and groups to realize with competence the requirements of their actual functions, in this case the central concept being that of competence. *The problem of research:* Romania should align with the European norms in the field of training the adults according to the occupational standards and the performance indicators. *The topic of research:* analyzing the needs of continuous training of the employees in the socio-behavioral field and the opportunities for continuous training. Vocationnal training ensures the quality of the services provided, the motivation of the specialist for personal development and the avoidance of burnout. The vocational training must propose to the consumer of the educational and training service a system that covers the training needs, to be attractive and operative through its offer, the flexibility and the individual approach. Only in these conditions, the vocational training system will be competitive, it would offer quality services that can respond operatively to the contemporary demands of vocational development and training.

Keywords: *personal development, lifelong learning, occupational standards, motivational factors, development needs, educational offer, vocational training.*

INCLUSIVE POLICIES AND MEASURES TAKEN AT REGIONAL LEVEL TO ENSURE THE INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENT

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Ensuring an inclusive environment is a participatory process, involving all social actors in developing and implementing the objectives and principles of inclusion. On September 25, 2015, world leaders adopted

the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which states commit to: build a better future for all people, including millions who have been deprived of a chance at a decent, rewarding and satisfying life; to realize their human potential; to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and save the planet from ecological degradation and climate change. The International Disability Alliance (IDA) promotes the rights of persons with disabilities as a united voice of four regional organizations and eight global organizations of persons with disabilities (PDOs). As argued in this document, inclusive social development can be understood as the ability of states to ensure the completeness, exercise of social, economic and cultural rights of their citizens, providing forums for participation and recognition, ensuring access to key areas of well-being and addressing social inequalities. *The object of the research*: Implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the European level and the measures taken to ensure an inclusive environment and a sustainable social development. *Purpose of the research:* Study of the commitments and measures reflected in the European policies regarding ensuring an inclusive environment and the results obtained at the current stage. All democratic states plead for full respect for human rights, empowering the person to actively participate in social, political and economic life. This desire can be achieved only when creating the optimal environment for the development of social performances and skills, which would ensure the ability to face the challenges of contemporary life, but also to be competitive and active in social life.

Keywords: *social protection, social assistance, community, Orthodox Church, social insurance, community social assistance, church social assistance, philanthropy, community development, community actors, community mobilization, partnerships.*

QUALITY MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES

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In a developing society, quality social services are an indicator of ensuring the well-being of the population. The quality of services represents an element of interest, both for the social worker and for the manager of a social assistance organization – the social services provider. At the moment, the reorientation of the social assistance system from just distributing social benefits and material aids to offering social services has changed a lot and has diversified the functions of the social worker. Given the continuous development of the social services network for disadvantaged individuals and families and varied needs of the population, the need for a large number of specialized professionals for the provision of quality services has emerged. Therefore, the study initiated is based on the analysis of quality standards and the evaluation process of social service providers, trying to bring to the fore the necessity of creating a culture of quality, in a social assistance organization. The quality of social assistance services is determined by the degree to which they meet the permanent needs of the applicants or beneficiaries. This can be evaluated by the time spent for the provision of services or by the degree of comfort provided by the respective services or by the effect they have on the health, safety, integrity, ensuring the needs of the people who benefit or are to benefit from social services. The minimum quality standards, developed and approved by the relevant ministry, are necessary to ensure quality social assistance services. These contain the minimum indicators of the services provided to the beneficiaries. The continuous improvement of the quality implies: quality results, which means, first of all, meeting the needs of the beneficiaries; monitoring the quality results, a process that takes place both retrospectively and prospectively; quality is the responsibility of

the whole organization; quality and quality assurance must be focused on both process and results. The ISO 9001 standard specifies the general requirements for the development, implementation and improvement of quality management systems, in order to meet the clients' requirements. The ISO 9001 standard (through ISO 9001: 2015 certification) can be applied by any organization that wants to improve its functioning, regardless of its size or scope and it represents the most widespread management standard worldwide. In order for a service to be able to be organized and function successfully, it is necessary that it should be coordinated and controlled in a systematically manner, but also it should comply with the specified recommendations.

Keywords: *beneficiaries, quality, management, needs, social services, quality standards.*

THE MAIN DIRECTIONS OF THE FORMATION OF INITIAL SELF-BELIEFS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN WITH PSYCHOMOTOR DISORDERS IN AN INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENT

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The article offers a general overview of the directions of the formation of initial self-beliefs among preschool children with psychomotor disorders in an inclusive environment. Particular attention is paid to the theoretical study of the influence of an inclusive environment on the formation of self-awareness in a preschool child with psychomotor disorders.

Keywords: *preschoolers, psychomotor disturbances, inclusion, self-esteem, self-awareness, formation, correction.*

THE CAUSES OF ABUSIVE DISCIPLINE

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Child discipline is an ever-changing process. Parents tended to take disciplinary methods from previous generations, so grandparents were the ones who taught young parents how to raise a child. Every parent tends to educate their child better than their parents did. Unfortunately, the times of today are very fast and practically the parents have a lot of information that confuses them by the fact that any messages read on the Internet or online are interpreted from their point of view, they no longer trust the professionals, always saying that "your methods of education are outdated". Hence, there is a tendency to educate children altogether differently than they were educating themselves. The big problem is that the behavioral patterns are not changed, they sometimes dominate more than the parents' will to change. The process of change requires much time and involves a lot of insistence and perseverance in practicing to develop new disciplinary skills and abilities. In this way, most young parents fail to establish clear boundaries and hierarchies between themselves and children, boundaries and styles of communication with children are not clear, and the rules in the house do not exist, or usually the parents are the ones who become the sponsors of the house: buy everything for children and I do everything for children, and children just have to learn or rest after hours. In this context children grow up to become the center of the family universe with the role of domination, they do not form skills and habits of collaboration and acceptance of the refusal of the parent, and then of no other persons will have authority in their environment (educator, teachers, etc.) or even their peers. Then, it comes a very complicated period of adaptation in the society which doesn't serve them as their parents do. Then children make hysteria,

beat, shout, hit or bite, parents encountering obstacles, and risks become very harsh and parents may become more aggressive than their children. The causes are different: the inability to recognize that they have been wrong, the tendency to be perfect parents, the parenting programs that tend to equate all children and do not differentiate between the personalities of the children and parents, between the types of interactions between parents, etc.

Keywords: *discipline, boundaries, aggression, personality, parents, children.*

DIFFICULTIES IN SOCIAL ADAPTATION OF SMALL SCHOOL CHILDREN FROM TEMPORARILY DISINTEGRATED FAMILIES

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Recently, I've read an article entitled "Mom, you earned enough money to buy another childhood?". It ended also tragically as the title sounds: "I'm standing alone and run away of love and fear to not get used with it as in childhood, and then one would steal it with a sum of money. Mother, there is no money that can replace you." Reading the article, I saw with my heart eyes, the child sad eyes with an empty gaze that are in a continuous waiting. These are the children left at home with parents with virtual and bank account manifestation, children from temporary disintegrated families. There is only one suitable name for this reality: disintegration. In other words, it is impossible to recover. The emotional emptiness produced by the separation of a parent or even both has the same dimensions as the emotional emptiness produced in the situation of parents' divorce, or as in the situation of parent death and the effect is definitive. "Home alone children" represents a new social phenomenon in Romania. There are about 85000 of children left without one or two parents that left the country for a job abroad. The leave of parents brings in children life an emotional emptiness, affective imbalance, factors of major risk in evolution. At the emotional level these children are perceived as

children lack of hope, of certainty of a happy future, children without any support in any activity, children without support in decisive moments of their lives, children that all the time are reserved and have tendencies of isolation, lacking the desire to communicate with others. The emotional imbalance gets an obvious manifestation in children socialization leading to isolation, aggressiveness, opposition, conflict, marginalization.

Keywords: *child, socialization, parents, isolation, migration effect, affectivity, social risk, departure, emotional emptiness, emotional imbalance, maladaptation.*

THE OFFENSE OF COMPELLING STATEMENTS - AN ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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This article analyzes some features of criminalization of the offense of coercion to testify under Article 309 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Moldova. It argues the opportunity and the need to criminalize this act, based on the idea that justice in a state of law must be efficient, and this requires strict observance of the law by representatives of the judicial power and by the persons responsible for liability contributing to justice. The article motivates the conclusion that the issue of liability for coercion to testify should be resolved based on the need to ensure balance between the interests of society of combatting crime and of respecting legitimate rights of man and citizen. The study brings some arguments about the need to improve the existing criminal legal framework.

Keywords: *crime, human rights, coercion, justice, criminal liability.*

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES IN THE ERA OF KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION

PRIMORDIAL ELEMENTS OF TRAINING THE COMPETENCE OF INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION PHYSICIAN-PATIENT THROUGH SPECIALIZED LANGUAGE

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Interpersonal communication occurs through specialized language / terminology of different professional backgrounds. Scientists are interested in this field on the end of the VIIIth century – beginning of IXth century, developed a number of concept. Terminology generally is an interdisciplinary science, combining language with specialized communication, establishing relations with logic, ontology and communication theory.

Keywords: *interpersonal communication, doctor-patient, competence, specialized language, medical terminology.*

EMPHASIZING THE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE INITIAL TRAINING OF TEACHERS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

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Information and communication technologies have always been associated with progress and modernization. They opened a new perspective in the initial training of teachers. Since one of the key competences for primary education stipulated in the Education Code of the Republic of Moldova is digital competence, in order to form this competence at primary school students, teachers need to be trained to effectively apply ICT in the teaching process. In order to promote the quality culture in the initial training of teachers for the primary level of education, we must use information technologies in the teaching

process. The application of information and communication technologies in teaching university courses presents enhanced educational solutions and transforms the paradigm of professional training of teachers. The implementation of the communication technologies in the teaching of the study disciplines, as well as the formation of the digital competence in the teachers we train will contribute to the modernization of the educational process.

Keywords: *information technologies, digital competence, paradigm, initial training.*

SOCIO-PEDAGOGICAL ASPECTS OF FORMING HEALTH CULTURE IN CHILDREN

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Modern life generates multiple problems and raises higher demands on the growing and developing generations and their health. Under the conditions of socio-economic instability, a person must have a high adaptability to maintain their individuality. That is why, in recent years, special attention is paid to the formation of the health culture. Childhood is a period of intense development, therefore formation of health culture must be started from the early ontogenetic stages. And this is possible through the active involvement of teachers, parents in organizing and carrying out the educational and health-enhancing activities, as well as by creating the socio-pedagogical conditions.

Keywords: *children, health culture, socio-pedagogical conditions.*

MANAGEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL COUNSELING AT THE PRIMARY EDUCATION LEVEL

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The article approaches the problem of educational management counseling at the primary education level, coming from the fact that the role of counseling is an active and proactive one, which implies the prevention of the personal and educational crisis of the pupils. There are highlighted the types, the stages of educational counseling and the necessity of achievement of the individual and group educational counseling of the students from primary education level, according to the problem and the personality of the counseled one.

Keywords: *management, counseling, educational counseling, school counselor, primary education level.*

METAPHOR AS A PROCESS OF COGNITIVE THINKING

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The goal of this article is to identify metaphorical expressions in the cognitive thinking process that emphasize the national identity and their correlation. In this paper we focus especially on cognitive metaphor, the ability to ask questions, identify and solve problems, to evaluate, to criticize, to decide on our actions and understand our internal and external nature. In this perspective, the thinking appears to be one of the primary elements of cognitive metaphor.

Keywords: *cognitive thinking, cognitive metaphor, metaphorical identity.*

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT - ASSOCIATE OF PARENTING

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It is well-known and scientifically proven, that a child raised and educated in a healthy environment, both phisiologically and emotionally, becomes a fully functional member of the society, without any fears, frustrations or complexes. The perpetual lack of time that some parents exhibit, weakens the relationship with their child. In this regard, the environment could be an important asset in the child's education and in establishing the much needed trust between generations. In this article, the author reveals the results of questioning the parents on the ammount of time spent with their child outside and about the activities that they usually do outdoors. Based on this results, there are a few concrete suggestions that have crystalized about the optimal use of the environment as an essential tool in the education of preschoolers.

Keywords: *parenting, natural environment, environmental education.*

MANAGING AND OVERCOMING THE ADVERSITIES OF CHILD ABUSE

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Abusive practices can generate pathological learning that change permanently the structure of personality, alter the quality of human relationships, the concept of people and their life. Unchanged, these life scenarios are transmitted to the new generation and forming a traumatic transgenerational circuit. The phenomenon of resilience approached in a multidimensional way by correlating the individual, interpersonal and social factors comes to explain the positive adaptation model despite the abuse's adversity.

Keywords: *adversity, abuse, resilience, parental education.*

PARTICULARITIES OF THE LANGUAGE IN THE FIELD OF PSYCHOLOGY

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Nowadays, psychology is developing intensely and is becoming interesting not only for scientists. People who do not study this science are paying more and more attention. As a result, there are a large number of popular publications on psychology, which need to be properly translated for a wide range of readers. To begin translating a text from the field of psychology, you must first become familiar with the features of this science. Without knowledge in this area, text translation will be extremely difficult. Translating texts from the field of Psychology from English into Romanian is also difficult, as it is necessary to look for and find a well-balanced equivalent for terms and phrases in this domain. In many cases, there are no exact correspondences for English terms and Romanian lexical units, and the translator has to create his own version of the translation, as if he were requesting a new term. The same words are translated in different ways, depending on the author's competence, language training, knowledge in this field and his taste. When a translator deals with scientific texts in a certain field of knowledge, he must first of all study the special terminology, techniques and methods possible for translating it from one language to another, as well as the translational transformations in the process of translation to obtain a suitable translated text.

Keywords: *psychology, linguistics, traductology.*

TEACHER'S SKILLS IN INCREASING THE SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE OF CHILDREN

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The socio-emotional development represents the foundation of relationships and interactions which give meaning to the experiences of children at home, kindergarten and community. The socio-emotional development of children is the way of expressing feelings, emotions; developing personal relationships that later define him/her as an adult; it influences their cognitive and motor evolution, the enrichment of the language. Both dimensions complement each other and are interdependent. Successful social interactions make it possible to develop a positive self-image and self-control. Parents and educators, through their activities, can support and provide children with opportunities to help develop socio-emotional skills.

Keywords: *socio-emotional development, emotional skills, social skills.*

CONTEMPORARY ASPECTS OF TERMINOLOGICAL SYNONYMY STUDY

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The complex and the least studied aspects of terminology include questions of its organization at the level of lexico-semantic paradigm. An important problem that requires a thorough study of various terminological systems is the implementation of the semantic process of synonymy in terminology. Based on this, the article reveals the concept of "terminological synonymy" in the English language. The main attention is given to the generalization of theoretical views on the phenomenon of synonymy in terminology. Various linguists have repeatedly emphasized that a terminological system of a particular language differs from its lexical system in nature and specificity of

implementation of the semantic processes. A number of linguists emphasize the general linguistic essence of the term. As a result, the statement is true that the same semantic processes occur in the terminological systems as in the vocabulary of a common language. The opposition lies in the categorical denial of these phenomena in terminological systems. It is important to find out whether the symmetry of sign and meaning should be recognized or eliminated to deprive the term of the opportunity to develop polysemy and be used in a synonymous series. Despite the development of the problem, the issue of synonymy in terminology is among the relevant and not having a clear solution. Most works recognize the fact of existence of synonymy in terminology and it is pointed out that the phenomenon of synonymy in the field of scientific terminology characterizes the initial stage of the existence of terminological systems, the period of their formation, when the choice of the best term has not been made yet.

Keywords: *term, terminology, synonymy, equivalence, terminological synonymy, terminological system.*

ISSUES AND STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE TERMS

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Translation of International Trade texts is a challenging process. Consistency is a prerequisite, since the uniform use of terminology eliminates misunderstanding in the process of the target text formation. The language of international trade demonstrates the quality of its living language, being a complex and permanent process that is achieved by all means of vocabulary enrichment. Knowledge and explanation of economic conditions in the light of their origin is often an important stage for a more effective expression of specialized phenomena. Translation of such type of texts demands a certain level of specialized knowledge. Such areas of knowledge always have a

relatively well-defined terminology set on a collection of concepts, a name being assigned to each of them. The major criteria for choices taken in the process of the International Trade texts translation are the lack of ambiguities (the target audience is able to identify the reference concept), the closeness towards the originally conveyed information, the need to preserve synchronic coherence of the elements representing the final/target text, and the compliance with the diachronic evolution of the lexis regarding the choice of terms. The translation of texts in the field of international trade is one of the most scrupulous and time-consuming activity requiring extreme attention and concentration. It is a demanding process, involving accuracy and attention to details. The translator should take into account various aspects as choosing the proper lexical equivalent and using it in the given context, applying equivalents of the same stylistic register of the original text etc.

Keywords: *international commerce, translation process, equivalence, non-equivalence, translation strategies, syntactic transformations.*

SYNCHRONIC AND DIACHRONIC ASPECTS OF TERMINOLOGICAL LOAN-WORDS IN ENGLISH AND ROMANIAN

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The topic of the present article deals with the *Synchronic and Diachronic Aspects of Terminological Loan-Words in English and Romanian*. The phenomenon of borrowing words or terms from one language into another has always been around for millennia. Due to the ever-increasing pace of the technology development, there is a need to disseminate the information and the technology itself around the world as fast as possible. In such cases the authorities of different countries in charge with adjusting the terminology, which mainly comes in English, to the national languages. Such is the case with Moldova and Romania where many terminological words either have

migrated into Romanian via the transliteration or blueprint translation techniques. Both cases represent variations of the loans. Thus *computer* in English is either *computer* or *calculator* in Romanian. On the other hand, other terminological words that relate to the field of pharmaceutics, that we have translated, have terminological units that stem from Greek or Latin, and in this way they have penetrated in all languages with small variations according to their structures and rules: *syringe – siringă; pills – pilule; aspirin – aspirină*, etc. Thus English is also a "borrowing" language itself, which means that in a globalized world terms are not purely national anymore. In this way, it is very important to take those rules into account in order to provide accurate and suitable translations.

Keywords: *terminology, borrowings, loan-words, borrowing language, synchronicity, diachronicity, transliteration, blueprint translation.*

EMPHASIS OF INTERACTIVE TEACHING STRATEGIES WITHIN THE MATHEMATICS LESSONS IN THE PRIMARY CLASSES

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In order to promote the quality of teaching-learning of mathematics in the primary classes, the teacher must carry out a reconsideration of the educational approach, so that the developed teaching strategies are centered on the student, i.e. the learner. Because the teaching strategies must ensure the development of cognitive, affective and actional psychic processes, in order to offer them possibilities of adaptation and framing in the social and professional environment. The teaching strategies based on action, application, and research have a great importance in teaching-learning mathematics in the primary classes. Later, these strategies will enable students to gain qualitative and functional knowledge.

Keywords: *teaching strategies, interactive teaching strategies, primary classes.*

METACOGNITION CONCEPT EMERGENCE, DEVELOPMENT AND USE

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The emergence and development of the concept results from the convergence of several currents: Flavell's researches on memory and metamemory, Piaget's awareness, Vygotsky's social origins of cognitive control, Sternberg's control processes. However, Flavell is the one who contributed most of all to the popularization of the concept of metacognition. A large number of psycho-pedagogues highlighted the major role of metacognitive processes that ensure an effective learning with positive effects on the study process, where there is a continuous interaction between the teacher-student binomials so that decisions and actions of educational exponents can be influenced. There is a close connection between cognitive, metacognitive processes and knowledge. Metacognition (M) - concept investigated by many branches of science derives from cognition and monitors, determines thinking styles, combines implicit/explicit cognitive processes, confers the ability to critically reflect on known/unknown information includes metacognitive knowledge, experiences and strategies; an important tool for failure prevention, improves, organizes learning in such a way as to ensure efficiency; highlights the role of the subject in awareness, due to self-control, self-improvement, self-appreciation of one's own cognition. From a pedagogical point of view M deepens the process of knowledge in which the educator becomes the subject of education, being the central principle of learning. The metacognition paradigm is thus closely linked to the development of constructivist-cognitive conceptions, which highlights the important role of M in the construction of knowledge. M is seen as a daily community practice, influenced by the implicit cultural development, it can be not only beneficial but also neutral even destructive or dangerous. It can be

formative, helpful in teaching when a good teacher knows how to explain the thinking process so that the student understands how to use the area of future development, to make a decision, choices, focus on the quality of thinking and performance; repetitive - it discourages learning, which becomes boring so the pedagogical styles must contain various techniques, monitoring and clarification of the understanding.

Keywords: *metacognition (M), self assessment, pedagogy.*

METHODICS OF TEACHING CLASSICAL DANCE IN THE TRAINING SYSTEM OF PEDAGOGUE STUDENTS

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The article presents an analysis of the methodology of teaching classical dance as one of the fundamental knowledge in the teaching process to the pedagogical students of the State Pedagogical University "Ion Creangă", the Specialty of Classical and Popular Dance. The main task of the higher education in the field of dance pedagogy is to form a holistic model of the graduate in the unity of the performing and pedagogical qualities. Moreover, in the context of introducing standards for teachers, the main task of the training becomes the question "How to learn to teach dance?", which presents the task of scientific understanding of the teaching methods as an important condition for the formation of the pedagogical competence of the future graduates. The main methodological framework of the study is the presentation of the modern practice of choreographic education and the teaching of classical dance as a system in which all the elements are determined and subordinated to the performing and pedagogical tasks. The systematic approach extends the field of research, combining scientific and methodological developments of leading teachers and practitioners to create methods of teaching classical dance in higher education as a separate area of study, as well as presenting an integrated learning outcome consisting of mastering

theoretical knowledge, skills, practice in performing the movements and mastering the teaching technique. The concept proposed by the methodology of teaching classical dance embodies a wide range of competences and is a relatively new object of study as an area of pedagogical knowledge in the training system of students-dance teachers of the State Pedagogical University "Ion Creangă".

Keywords: *methodology, classical dance, teaching, students, pedagogy.*

ENANTIOSEMIA - A LINGUISTIC UNIVERSALITY

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The decoding of an enantiosemic language sign becomes possible due to the fact that the nature of the linguistic sign is unchanging and mobile at the same time. The assumption that an unequivocal reference to the communicative meaning of a linguistic unit in speech is neutralization, because the qualities of a linguistic sign contradict the communicative orientation of speech, it can be argued that the "law of the sign" is restored in speech, which determines the reliability of the communication act. Through this approach, the efficient implementation of the meaning of the enantiosemic language units in speech can be interpreted as coming from the symbolic character of the language, so the basis of the enantiosemy of the linguistic units is the phenomenon of asymmetry of the linguistic sign. The presence of asymmetry in a linguistic unit as a linguistic sign is due, firstly, to the infinite variety of communicative situations, and secondly, the listener's subjective presentation in the communicative act, thirdly, the ability to choose the communication tools in in accordance with the norms of behavior of the speech act, determined by various typical situations, which not only allow but also contribute to the

manifestation of individual creativity, up to a partial violation of the generally accepted canons.

Keywords: *linguistic sign, enantiosemia, communication, linguistic unit.*

AFFECTIVE APPROACHES OF DIDACTIC DISCOURSE

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Through didactic discourse we understand the set of processes through which the exchange of meanings between teacher and students in a certain educational situation is carried out. We can talk about didactic discourse in terms of influence or action taken in order to provoke changes in the personality of the student. For the understanding to occur, the discourse must be organized by virtue of some communication laws. Oswald Ducrot (1996) establishes such laws: 1. The law of sincerity, with three requirements - to say only what is true, to prevent the auditor otherwise and not to speak in the absence of competence in that field; 2. The law of interest - with the requirement to talk to the other only about what interests him; 3. Informational law - which means not giving anyone the information they have; 4. The law of completeness - with the requirement to indicate the exact extension of the facts presented, no more, no less; 5. The litote law - says less than you know from modesty, artifice or consideration, without the intention to deceive the interlocutor. For an effective communication between teacher and student, the atmosphere in the classroom must be favorable, and for this we must take into account the emotional universe of the participants in the communication. The didactic discourse is the transmission of information from one person to another for educational purposes. The didactic discourse it is more an oral, interactive speech. From Peirce's

perspective, semiotics is the instrument of education, as a representation in terms of continuous action, process. To educate means to inform and to form. The education is reduced to the transmission of knowledge on the background of a "truncated semiosis" in which the recipient plays a passive role. A behaviorist (stimulus-response) relationship is established, schematized as follows: O (knowledge of the educator) → R (expression of this knowledge) → I (receiving the expression of knowledge). Effective education can not take place without the emotional involvement of both the teacher and the student. Rhetorical elements are summed up when teaching persuasion, which is a process of guiding people to adopt ideas, attitudes or actions (rational or less rational). Persuasion is based on discussion and "attractiveness of presentation" instead of using means of force. Thus, over the centuries, the most powerful of the calls to consciousness has been considered, although this opinion of persuasion is rarely mentioned in the power of emotion to influence the mind and the way knowledge is accumulated.

Keywords: *emotional universe, specialized doscourse, communication, relationship between teacher and student.*

DELIMITATION OF THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

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The international sea law is an organic part of general international law: it is regulated by the latter prescriptions on topics, sources, principles, the law of international treaties, liability, etc., as well as it is interconnected and interacts with its other branches (international air law, space law, etc.). Of course, subjects of international law in the pursuit of their activities in the oceans, which affect the rights and obligations of other subjects of international law, must act not only in accordance with the rules and principles of international maritime law, but also with the rules and principles of international law in general,

including Charter of the United Nations, in the interest of maintaining international peace and security, developing international cooperation and mutual understanding. The chosen theme seems to be very relevant, given the entry into force and ratification by our country of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (hereafter referred to as the 1982 Convention). In the research we have used international treaties on various aspects of the activities of the states of the oceans, documents of the 3rd UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, resolutions of the UN General Assembly, annual reports of the UN Secretary General "Oceans and the law of the sea ", materials of the international conferences, resolutions and reports of the IMO commissions, the law of the coastal states, the decisions of the international judicial and arbitration institutions.

Keywords: *adjacent sea, territorial sea, marine environment, coastal state, exclusive economic zone.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF INVOLVING KINDERGARTEN IN THE SOCIALIZATION PROCESS OF PRESCHOOLERS

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We live in a world that tests at every moment our ability to cope with emotional, social impacts, to manifest behavioral reactions in which we do not forget the way others see us, the degree to which, through our decisions, we could affect them. The speed of the decision to act, its quality, depend on the received education, the ability to interact with others, to know one's possibilities, to be able to mobilize in order to overcome failure, the openness to accept the opinions of others, the power to be a good person. All these are related to the degree of socialization of each of us. Socialization is the process of becoming a human individual as a social being, of integrating the child into society. The necessity of transmitting the means of communication of language

and knowledge stems from the fact that a child is a potential social being, who comes into life without any cultural endowment: it does not possess language, it has no control over impulses, it has no habits and attitudes. That is why everything transmitted in the process of socialization, social values, customs, progressive traditions, ideals, attitudes, feelings, behaviors existing in a human community is internalized by the child, thus allowing the internalization of a cultural model that will be reflected in open, visible behaviors (posture, language, moral conduit), but also in less visible behaviors (attitudes, emotional states, opinions). The child will acquire rules of life, habits, ways of thinking, space-time frames, ideals consistent with the social environment in which he is raised, the ability to communicate and interact, the competence to exercise the roles required by society (as a child, as a friend , as as pupil), as well as becoming aware of their duties and the responsibility. In all this process of transmission and assimilation the child is not an object on which the action is exercised because the society recognizes their active role within it, it recognizes the true universe of childhood as a distinct stage of life and gives the child a particular social status and specific roles.

Keywords: *social competence, social education, learning process, social norms, social values.*

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE THEORY OF MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES

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Howard Gardner, a psychologist who works in the field of stage psychology, has formulated a theory about the nature of intelligence, which contradicts the previous psychometric perspective. This theory of multiple intelligences, as stated in the book Frames of Mind: The

Theory of Multiple Intelligences (1993), insisted that intelligence should not be conceived as a one-dimensional construct, but as a series of seven independent intelligences. This perspective allows the individual to "manifest the transformations and changes of individual perceptions" and to "recreate aspects of one's experiences". The seven types of intelligence initially identified are: Verbal / linguistic intelligence - this is the ability to use words effectively, either in the oral register (as a TV moderator, speaker, politician, storyteller) or in the written register (as a journalist, playwright, poet, publisher). Logical / mathematical intelligence - this includes the ability to use inductive and deductive reasoning, to solve abstract problems, to understand the complex relationships between concepts, ideas and things. Visual / spatial intelligence - this intelligence of "images and pictures" encompasses the ability to perceive the surrounding world correctly visually, as well as the ability to recreate one's own visual experiences. Body / kinesthetic intelligence - the intelligence of the body and hands allows us to control and interpret the movements of the body, to manipulate objects, to achieve the coordination (harmony) between body and spirit. Musical / rhythmic intelligence - this type is shaped by the degree of sensitivity the individual has to the sound and by the ability to respond emotionally to this type of stimuli. Interpersonal intelligence - represents the ability to quickly perceive and evaluate the states, intentions, motivations and feelings of others. Intrapersonal intelligence - this implies the ability to have a proper self-representation (to know the qualities and weaknesses), to be aware of the inner states, of their own intentions, motivations, to know your temperament and desires; also, the capacity for self-discipline, self-understanding and self-evaluation. In 1991 Gardner added another type of intelligence to his system: naturalistic intelligence. This is noticeable to those who learn best through direct contact with nature. For them, the most appropriate lessons are those in the open air. They like to create projects in natural sciences, such as bird watching, insect making, tree or animal care. They prefer ecology, zoology, botany.

Keywords: *multiple intelligences, types of intelligence: verbal/linguistic, logical/mathematical intelligence, visual/spatial intelligence, bodily/kinesthetic intelligence, interpersonal intelligence, intrapersonal intelligence, musical/rhythmic intelligence, naturalistic intelligence.*

STORY AS A METHOD OF LEARNING USED IN LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES IN PRESCHOOLERS

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Storytelling is one of the activities of language education that is most pleasing to children, as it satisfies their need for knowledge and affection, stimulates their imagination and constitutes the optimal framework for exercising communication skills. In kindergarten, storytelling is used both as a method of exposing and communicating knowledge, as well as as a form of activity aimed at knowing the environment and developing the preschoolers' speech. In the activity with the preschool children under the general term of the story they hide: the fairy tale, the sketch, the story, the novel and are presented to the children by the story method. The story as a literary species is not used in pre-school education, this term being used consistently, only in didactic language. Different specialized works use the term "tale", when "story", which is why the terminological confusion due to the age of the public - the preschool child. Due to age, insufficient development of psychic abilities, the educator is forced to adapt the contents. With the help of storytelling, as a method, the educator realizes the approach of children to the most varied aspects of life and fields of activity, informs about facts and events that cannot be known through their own experience. At the same time, through the living word, children get full of emotions and their attention is directed to what is told. The story becomes the world of those who do not speak, by Emil Gârleanu, "Pulul" by AL. Bratescu Voinesti, The "Privighetoarea", "The bear tricked by the fox", by L Creangă, Lev Tolstoi, "The lion and the

puppy", "The three bears" etc. Another category of stories that tell aspects of real life are the stories that evoke moments, figures from the historical past of the Romanian people. We remind the best known and accessible to children (5-6 / 7 years): I. Creangă "Santa Ion Roată and Voda Cuza", Dumitru Almaş. "Historical Stories" (vol. I, II), "Borzeşti Oak" by Eusebiu Camilar. Finally, the most numerous and most attractive for preschoolers are the stories that show the complexity of aspects and concerns of modern age, works where the characters are children. Representative ones are the stories: "Wonderful Dumbrava", Mihail Sadoveanu, "Girl with matches", H.Ch. Andersen, "Memories from childhood" I. Creangă, "Grandfather" , B. S. Delavrancea, "three-headed goat", Octav Pancu-laşi.

Keywords: *storytelling, method, language and communication, language, children, preschoolers, speech development, educators.*

THE HUMAN BEAUTY THROUGH THE EYES OF THE GREAT ROMANTICS WORDSWORTH AND BYRON

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This article will analyze the bridge between Enlightenment and Romanticism which was represented by the writings of William Godwin, who can be considered as part of the first period of English Romanticism, continuing with the "Lake poets", of which Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey were part and not at least the second generation of Romantic poets, of which we mention Byron, Shelley and Keats. We will talk about the artistic vision of the Romantic poets, as opposed to the concept of beauty that interests us, focusing on some of the best known romantic poets at European level, Lord Byron and William Wordsworth. We will compare Wordsworth's attitude with Byron's attitude towards the concept of "beauty" in relation to the romantic movement of the eighteenth century. In addition, we will limit ourselves to a few poems, such as, "Wandered Lonely as a Cloud",

"The Prelude", "Lyrical Ballads", "The Idiot Boy", "The Tables Turned", "The World is Too Much with Us" by Wordsworth and "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage","The bride of Abydos", „She Walks in Beauty "by George Gordon Byron, better known as Lord Byron. When Wordsworth wrote fragmentary passages that would form the two-part Prelude in 1798-1799, he did not think of audience or publication. Rather, as he says in his letter, he wrote in isolation of a German winter "in self-defense". Thinking of the shocking events of childhood and youth, Wordsworth embraced both the sublime and the beautiful, both terrifying and cultivating abilities especially in the second part, which evokes the beautiful, associated with the feminine, and describes his influence on his life. As a male poet, Wordsworth can stress the importance of "pleasure" without fear of criticism, because the pleasure has been sanctioned by theorists since Aristotle to Burke.

Keywords: *romanticism, beautiful, sublime, feminism, lyricism.*

INTERROGATIVE TITLE – AN INVITATION TO READ THE TEXT

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The titles function as synthetic, expressive and representative signals of the content, meant to put the thinking on alert, to create the reader's waiting horizon, to give a reading key. What differs from one functional style to another is the title's rhetoric. In the beletristic style, the title is part of a rhetoric of a possible world, so in the system of metaphor; in the scientific style, the title has a denotative function; in the administrative style the title of the chapter / paragraph appears; the freedoms of the advertising style make it possible for all types to appear. Every day, maybe several times a day, you have to choose a title. It's always hard to be inspired. Even more difficult is that there is

no magic formula for choosing a good title, but just some landmarks. The interrogative title is the one that makes the reader's eye hurry today, because in a century of speed you have to succeed, the choice that is worth reading belongs to the reader, so the interrogative titles must be exciting, intriguing and necessarily challenging so that afterwards reading the title will convince the reader that this article is worth reading. One of the most important qualities of an interrogative title is to inform, to briefly tell you what it is. It needs to be clear, contain the essential message and also be incentive, that is, make you read the text.

Keywords: *title, question mark, sign, reader, meaning, interpretation.*

INCREASING THE CULTURAL LEVEL OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN UNDER FAMILY-SCHOOL-MUSEUM PARTNERSHIP

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This article represents a theoretical analysis of some education aspects contributing to increasing of cultural level among adults and children under family-school-museum partnership. In this publication is mentioned the importance of museum education aiming to sensibilisation to heritage high values among children and youth as well as their cultivation of a moral, civic and cultural profile. The museum education refers to promoting of cultural values through educational partnership and contributes to an optimal collaboration between family-school-museum.

Keywords: *museum, museum education, values, museum heritage, family, educational institution.*

PRACTICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONFERENCE INTERPRETING

***Inesa Foltea,** PhD student, Moldova State University*

Based on my many years of experience in the domain of interpretation I would like to say some recommendations, suggestions on

professional practice in conference interpreting, with the aim of contributing to high standards of professionalism and quality interpretation. At a time when multilingual conferences are more organized, with the participation of clients from many countries, when the number of working languages is increasing day by day, when the topics vary and enlarge in terminology, there is a pressing need to improve and maintain quality and standards in the profession of conference interpreting, to motivate and attract new comers, to train them, and generally to recognize that the profession s reputation for quality and integrity rests on the individual effort. The official representative of interpreters is AIIC (International Association of Conference Interpreters) which sets standards for the profession that are internationally recognized, especially its main documents: Code of Professional Ethics and Professional Standards. The whole process is a continuous circle, but conventionally we can divide: before the conference, during the conference and after the conference. There are three sceneries of contacting the interpreter: 1. an inquiry – is an act of asking if the interpreter is available for a certain date; 2. an option – to program the interpreter for a possible date for the interpretation service; 3. a firm offer – planning and assuring the process of interpreting. 1. From the very beginning, the client is contacting the interpreter regarding the availability for an upcoming assignment, just preliminary oral agreement about time and space between parties but either the recruiter or the interpreter undertakes no obligations. 2. After the interpreter accepts the offer, there are some important quick steps to do, the recruiter will inform you immediately and will engage your services for the dates specified under the agreed terms; if the assignment is cancelled, the recruiter will let you know as soon as possible and release you from the option; and vice versa before the option from your first recruiter (client) is either confirmed or cancelled, in case the interpreter receive a firm offer from another client, the interpreter, before accepting it, first he has to contact the first client, inform him about his proposal and give the client the right

of first refusal, and in this case the first client has to confirm your assignment or release you from any obligations. 3. A firm option – after acceptance, starts a binding commitment between the interpreter and the recruiter. A firm option can be made and accepted orally or in written form (email, contract) setting forth the agreed arrangements, working conditions and the rights and obligations of each party, conditions of payments.

Keywords: *conference interpreting, quality interpretation, professional experience, professional standards, multilingual conference.*

METHODS OF REALIZATION OF THE ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF PRESCHOOLERS

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If ecology is science that studies the living conditions of living beings, their interaction with he living beings and their environment, then we all need ecological education which, in addition to the other types of education, must be passed on to current and future generations as a matter of environment health and implicitly of population health. Ecological education must be passed on by parents, then by pre-school teachers through various activities that will lead children to maintain a healthy natural environment, to protect and respect nature.

Keywords: *ecology, ecological education, environment.*

THE INFLUENCE OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALITY OF THE CHILDREN OF EARLY AGE

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In this article we have tried to identify in which way and how strongly the natural environment influences the development of preschoolers' personality. Our goal is to provide those interested, relevant information about how the natural environment influences the development of the child's personality in order to improve the environment-humanity relationship.

Keywords: *education, environment, personality, preschool age, influence.*

A SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL ROLE OF ASSESSMENT COORDINATOR AS A PIVOT IN IMPLEMENTING THE CULTURE OF ASSESSMENT IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Khateeb Fairuz, *Israel, PhD-student of Ion Creangă Pedagogical State University*

Assessment coordinator is relatively new position in an Israeli school, so it is interesting to investigate its professional role and social integration in the organizational culture of school. In this paper, the author concentrates on the role of assessment coordinator and the way it is perceived by the environment in the elementary school.

Keywords: *assessment coordinator, knowledge, educational assessment, evaluation, values, ethical evaluation, assessment processes, elementary school.*

VALUES IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE AS A TOOL FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD VALUES EDUCATION. COMPARATIVE RESEARCH BETWEEN THE JEWISH (SECULAR AND RELIGIOUS) AND THE ARAB SECTORS IN ISRAEL

Abuo Afash Hoda, *Israel, PhD-student of Ion Creangă Pedagogical State University*

The purpose of this paper is to examine the values hidden in early childhood literature used by educators to impart values in their educational work in the various educational streams: in the state-

religious, state, and state streams in the State of Israel. The study will focus on early childhood literary texts and check their human social values. The values in preschool children's literature are divided into two categories: universal values aimed at educating the child on how to behave in society, and individual values. The study will try to examine the differences between the two types of values by analyzing children's literature from the three streams, in addition to interviews with Arab teachers and Jewish writers alike.

Keywords: *values, religious state education, state education, Arab state education, early childhood, children's literature***.**

ASPECTS REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONALITY OF VISUAL LANGUAGE IN AESTHETIC COMMUNICATION AND TRAINING

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The development of visual language is an important component side of educational process of architect students of Technical University of Moldova, being also a necessity in both visual teaching and communication. Forming architect student's sensitivity in authentic greatness is being the main commitment in higher education institutions with artistic orientation, which is being realized by practical methods based on observation, investigation, analysis, research and detailed study of some renowned works, themes explored in different ages meant to give a clear picture of today's art. This research examines and harnesses the validation of some conceptual approaches based on practicing and development of visual language of architect student throughout aesthetic as a dimension of social life. The development of a new program would stimulate the activity of students and their pleasure through visual language.

Keywords: *aspects, visual language, visual language development, visual language functionality, communication, visual art, the aesthetic creation, architect students.*

THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIVE AND DIGITAL SKILLS THROUGH A TRANSDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

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The social dynamics of the last decades bring to the contemporary world a series of challenges to which the field of education cannot remain indifferent. The skills, values and attitudes that our students need for personal and social success cannot be fully trained through the classical school disciplines. The new education has the obligation to bring the educational process closer to the daily life of the students and to the needs of the community in which they live. The complexity of the roles that students will play today in the future society, as autonomous beings, family members, citizens, up to that of the subject and object of multiple and various successive life experiences, which will help him to know and manifest as free and creative. The focus is on overcoming rigid boundaries, moving towards awareness, cooperation, critical and creative thinking, towards adaptability and the ever changing world interpretation. Can traditional education respond to such a challenge? The key to success lies in designing, organizing and conducting a didactic approach in, from and beyond any discipline - transdisciplinary approach to learning.

Keywords: *challenges, educational process, success, cooperation, critical thinking, transdisciplinar*.

EFFICIENT INTERACTIVE METHODS USED IN ROMANIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE CLASSES (AT THE GYMNASIUM)

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Creativity has become a valuable indicator in many fields of activity, an indication of the quality of activity in many professions and an element of progress of social-economic life. The development of students' creativity is a permanent concern for teachers equipped with an acute sense of social imperative. Thus, the student challenged to create will become the man capable of finding solutions and adapting in a constantly changing society. The Romanian language lessons and literature in the secondary school offer an unlimited range of possibilities for cultivating the creative spirit of the students. Interactive methods include: "Brainstorming" which before being a teaching method was used in advertising services. In the educational process, this method consists of asking questions that determine a special mobility of the students' thinking. The "project" - through the project, students have the opportunity to deepen their knowledge in a certain area. In the pedagogy of project, the role of the teacher is also that of transmitter of information. The teacher encourages, helps, suggests, provides additional sources of information. I believe that the teacher must choose interactive methods to train students who think and process the information they receive, that is, from simple receivers, they must become active participants in forming the presonality in accordance with the needs of society.

Keywords: *creativity, teacher, Romanian language and literature, pupils, secondary school.*

MORAL EDUCATION AT THE PRESCHOOL AGE

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The most effective strategy, speciffic to preschool pedagogy, to organize the children's moral training experiences, is the game, organized at all times of the day, and in all clases of activities within the kindergarten. So, the teacher's mission is not easy to accomplish: through the game we form moral beliefs that lead to the valorization of moral feelings, we teach the child from the earliest ages to love the good, to be interested in doing well, to want to do well.

Keywords: *game, education, moral education, moral rule, morality.*

DEMONSTRATION OF SOCIAL RETICENCE AND THE STATUS OF THE CHILD WITH LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN THE PEER GROUP

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In contemporary society, the stigma of speech and language of the child is still maintained, the stereotype that a child with a language disorder also has a mental, intelligence or relationship problem, or that the language disorder is due to a lower quality of life, perceptions that provide a negative perspective on parents' feelings. Language disorders can affect children's relationships with peers in a variety of ways, both socially and at school. Understanding what other children are talking about and verbal expression helps children build relationships. When the child cannot clearly communicate, he or she is having difficulty making friends and being part of a social group of peers. They can choose solitude, isolation, manifesting shyness and social distance. In the school environment children with language disorders have problems with reading and / or writing correctly, which can make them the target of criticism and negative attitudes of their colleagues. The reluctance in relation to children with language disorders causes them to develop undesirable social behaviors. Isolation and marginalization in the school environment is currently treated as a form of relational aggression, in which a child is exposed to uncomfortable situations by manipulating relationships and social status. Unfavorable social status can take many forms, children experiencing a series of negative experiences from being deliberately excluded from the group of resemblances to rumors and gossip that spread around them, nicknames and labels, intentionally intimidating. In any case, social isolation and marginalization basically implies a lack of connection and participation of the child in the activities of the

school group. The communication presents the results of an experimental research of social reticence in children with language disorders. The manifestation of social reluctance in the language-impaired child was assessed by methods and techniques, applied to significant adults and peers, which measured: 1) the type of relationships of the parental couple with the categories of partnership: democratic, of authority and of rivalry; 2) parents' perception of the child's behavior; 3) parents' perception of the child's difficulties in communicating with people in the immediate social environment; 4) parents' perception of the immediate social environment reaction to the language disorder of the child; 5) the perception of the child by the teacher. The results of the experimental research partially confirmed the hypothesis, finding that the subjects with dyslexia, being treated with the reluctance of the immediate social environment, have a low sociometric status in the semen group. The differences between children with and without language disorders, presumed at the beginning of the experimental research, were largely confirmed.

Keywords: *dyslalia, peer group, social reticence, social status, language disorder.*

CONCEPTS OF SOCIAL INCLUSION MANAGEMENT FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

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This communication presents a comprehensive analysis of a possible delivery of social / environmental and optimal support for children with disabilities, especially the school going ones, in order to encourage a social inclusion-centered approach when it comes to their mental health and physical health. The prevalence of children with disabilities is not something special for the Republic of Moldova. This is a global problem. As an example, in the UK, about 800,000 children and young people, representing 6% of all young people (Labor and

Pensions, 2017 UK), have a disability. According to the US Census of 2017, 2.8 million (5.2%) of school-aged people (aged 5 to 17) reported having a certain type of disability. People with disabilities are part of the human condition.

Keywords: *criteria, disability, health condition, deficiency, social assistance.*

THE VIOLENCE AGAINST TEENAGERS AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

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This communication represents a review of one of the biggest problems of humanity - the issue of human violence and aggression, of those types of personalities for whom aggression and violence appear to be necessary for social existence and survival. The growth in aggressive trends in adolescent enthusiasts reflects one of the most frightening issues in our society, where the rate of crime among youth has risen sharply in recent decades, especially among pre-adolescents and adolescents.

Keywords: *violence, adolescents, aggressive behavior.*

KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY AND EDUCATION POLICY IN ISRAEL IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Economic knowledge and globalization, two terms which motivate the economic language in the last 35 years. The emergence of a global knowledge economy in the late 1980s means that globalization is now expanding beyond commodity and financial markets to technologies, knowledge workers and innovation finance. Education system policy is a "key factor" in the success of economic-employment policy in developed countries. This study will analyze and examine the

relationship between teacher training and economic knowledge accumulation, in a global comparison and a focus on the state of Israel.

Keywords: *economic knowledge, education policy, global knowledge economy, globalization.*

EMIGRATION PROCESS INFLUENCE ON DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS IN ISRAEL

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The human migration is defined as a change in permanent or almost permanent residence by people and families. The permanent or almost permanent nature of this movement distinguishes between immigration and tourism. Set mobility as a permanent event, that is, migration is problematic. Part of the difficulty in immigration research is the definition of an immigrant. Most methods of collecting data on international migration are largely unable Cases, to distinguish between those movements that are considered temporary and those that are intended to be permanent, at least at the beginning. This study will analyzing and review the connection between the immigrant process of Jewish Immigrants to the influence on the labor force in Israel.

Keywords: *emigration process, international migration, influence on the labor force, labor force.*

THE INFLUENCE OF EMIGRATION PROCESS ON THE ISRAELI EDUCATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT: HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL APPROACH

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At the dawn of the twenty first century, close to 200 million individuals lived as immigrants outside their birth countries, up from 154 million in 1990, and nearly one in ten residents of advanced industrialized

states was an immigrant. These numbers reflect increasing population movements into and out of almost every state within the global political economy. As heightened economic integration, it prompted backlashes against globalization at each century's turn. The recent surge in international migration provoked widespread public opposition in industrialized countries although effective immigration controls have rarely been put in place. This research will attempt to analyze academically, politicly and society the influence of the immigration process of Israeli immigrants, and the ability of the Israeli government to contribute the positive process.

Keywords: *globalization, economic integration, education system development, emigration process, immigrant, international migration.*

SELF-ASSESSMENT AND VISION ON THE PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE OF ADOLESCENTS WITH SEN

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The results of the experimental research performed on a sample made up of adolescents with special educational needs (SEN) are compared, compared with those of children with normal development. Self-esteem, self-evaluation and appreciation of developmental aspirations were measured and the averages for adolescents with typical development, with autism, ADHD, Down syndrome and mental deficiency, included in inclusive education were established. By means of statistical comparison of the media, the lack of significant differences in the self-esteem was identified by adolescents with ADHD and autism by those with typical development, this parameter being lower in those with Down syndrome and mental impairment. The level of self-esteem and growth of aspirants is significantly lower in adolescents with SEN than in those with typical development. These differences are

analyzed, concluding with the need for specialized programs for school and social integration of adolescents with SEN.

Keywords: *ADHD, adolescents with SEN, appreciation of developmental aspirations, autism, self-evaluation, mental impairment, typical development, Down syndrome, self-esteem.*

MACRO- AND MICRO-SOCIAL CAUSES OF MOBBING IN THE ADOLESCENT GROUP

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Mobbing behaviors have an increased stability over time, and are most often hidden from adults, and continue in the absence of specific intervention measures. Unlike aggressive behaviors, which occur spontaneously among adolescents as a result of experiencing intense emotions (anger, frustration, fear, etc.) and are eliminated as soon as the intensity of emotional experiences diminishes, the mobbing behaviors do not disappear by themselves. Mobbing is a relational problem that always requires a solution that involves changes in the relationships between adolescents and in group dynamics. In order to eliminate mobbing behaviors, direct intervention is required in the context in which they occur, most often in the school environment. In the presented research we set out to create a model to approach the phenomenon of mobbing and to analyze the results which, although not representative for the whole school population, being collected from subjects of a certain age – 15-17 years, with a certain ethnic-cultural-Romanian membership. It has a predictive role on the identification of the macrosocial causes of the mobbing behaviors. The results can be used in the implementation of effective prevention programs in the school environment. In the research we decided to include a number of items related to the family situation (type of household, size, consumption needs etc.), quality of the family environment, opinions regarding adolescent education, parenting

practices. The next block of questions was aimed to verify the relationships of adolescents with the school environment.

Keywords: *adolescents, macrosocial environment, microsocial environment, mobbing.*

ADAPTATION OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS TO THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS

***Johny Khory**, psychologist, Israel, **Svetlana Rusnac,** PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova*

The research presented in the communication aimed to identify the quality of the adaptation of international students to the social environment and the academic demands. It was used for the Questionnaire on Adaptation to Student Environment and Academic Requests (QASEAR), applied on a sample of 359 students from all three years of study, half - representatives of host country Republic of Moldova (for identifying particularities of adaptation of international students), another half - international students from Israel, Congo, China, Korea, Romania, Ukraine, Turkey. By statistical analysis and quantitative-qualitative analysis of the results the quality of adaptation was identified, as well as the influence of cultural and gender belonging. Changes in the quality of adaptation were followed, analysis was carried out for groups of students from different years of study. In conclusion, it was established that the biggest changes occur at the macrosocial level: international students learn to and satisfies the needs of intercultural, eco-social communication, of satisfying socio-economic needs. The realization of the state of psychosocial comfort at the mezo level is slower: the separation from the close social environment makes them feel the difficulty of direct communication with their relatives and friends in the first year, during the following years the situation somewhat improves: ways of communication are found, relationships are maintained with old friends, support and understanding of family and relatives. International students learn to

communicate effectively with teachers and colleagues. In the analysis of the environments acquired for the third parameter of social adaptation – at the microsocial level, we identified the improvement of the results during the first years of studies and the decrease of the potential of adaptation to the graduation year. It can be seen that the psychosocial adaptation of the international students is presented as a dynamic process, evaluating from a low-medium level to a preparatory year, to an average - to 1, high - to 2, in order to decrease slightly to 3.

Keywords: *social adaptation, academic adaptation, international students.*

THE INFLUENCE OF THE QUALITY OF INTEGRATION IN THE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT ON THE PSYCHIC STABILITY AND COMMUNICABILITY OF THE ADOLESCENT WITH SEN (Special Educational Needs)

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***Svetlana Rusnac,** PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova*

The purpose of the research was to identify the role of the family environment and the quality of the intrafamilial relations on the psychological stability and communicability of adolescents with special educational needs (SEN). Data collection was done with the help of the Psychological Integration Scale - Interpersonal Relationships Scale, Questionnaire for investigating typological traits and temperaments - H. Eysenck - Neurotism Scale, Freiburg Personality Inventory, and with the F.P.I.5 Sociability Scale, respectively. It has been established that integration into the family environment influences the emotional stability of the adolescent with SEN, with a positive correlation between them, at a threshold of 99% confidence ($r = 0.881$, $p = 0.000$). An efficient integration of the adolescent within the family leads to his emotional stability. Characteristic of these emotionally stable adolescents is the power of self and high self-control. At the opposite

end, there are the non-integrated adolescents, and with a tendency towards neuroticism. Integration in the family environment influences the adolescent's sociability with SEN, between them there is a negative correlation, at a threshold of 99% confidence ($r = - 0.530$, $p = 0.000$). Given the negative value of the correlation coefficient, it should be mentioned that when the integration disorders in the family environment increase, the level of sociability of adolescents with SEN will decrease. The integration in the family environment does not influence the extraversion-introversion of the adolescent with SEN, between them there is no correlation.

Keywords: *adolescent with SEN, communicativity, extraversion-introversion, family environment, neuroticism, intrafamilial relations, sociability, psychic stability.*

COMPETITIVENESS OF EDUCATION SERVICES IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETS: ISRAELI EXPERIENCE IN VARIUS SECTORS

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The current stage of education services development and changes in educational paradigm are mostly predestined by a variety of factors, most important of which include: processes of globalization and integration into the international educational space; development of information society and economy based on knowledge. Education is a pure service sector, which is characterized by intangibility, inseparability, heterogeneity and perishability. In addition to that, ownership or the lack of it characterizes this type of service. Education as a service, then, can be said to be fulfilling the need for learning, acquiring knowledge-providing an intangible benefit (increment in knowledge, professional expertise, skills) produced with the help of a set of tangibles (infrastructure) and intangible components (faculty expertise and learning), where the buyer of the service does not get

any ownership. The current research will analyze the competitiveness in the Israeli education systems, in focus on the teacher academic training.

Keywords: *development of information society, economy based on knowledge, education services, educational paradigm, integration into the international educational space, processes of globalization, teacher academic training.*

FINLAND AND ISRAEL: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STRATEGIC EDUCATIONAL POLICY

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The present research ventures a comparative analysis of education policy of Israel and Finland; the subject of the research was conceived in the context of ongoing debates regarding the validity of comparative educational studies, which are too often turned into a political tool for implementing educational policy or a form of governance. In particular, I am interested in addressing the following dimensions that compose the cornerstones of education policies: 1) teachers status, professional demands and societal expectations; 2) curricula-making processes; 3) forms of educational governance and management; and 4) testing and assessment of scholastic achievements and the methods of evaluation.

Keywords: *comparative educational studies, curricula-making processes, education policy, forms of educational governance and management, methods of evaluation, teachers status, testing and assessment of scholastic achievements.*

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AS AN INTEGRATION FACTOR OF NATIONAL MINORITIES IN ISRAELI SOCIETY

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The pursuit of equal opportunities in society in general and in education in particular is a cornerstone accepted by most of the public. But the connection between the idea and the possibility of its implementation is complicated and raises many issues. The current study focuses on the educational system as an integrative factor between minorities and Israeli society as a whole. The innovation of the present study is a reflection of the change that took place in the 2000s as opposed to the early years of the establishment of the State of Israel (1948-2000), both in integration within the general education system and in integration with the integration of minorities. In terms of minorities to work, innovation is prominent, the first time that a study will be conducted on the Bedouin minority in Israel (a minority that has not received academic attention due to difficulties in accessing it).

Keywords: *educational system, equal opportunities, national minorities*

THE INFLUENCE OF PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION PATTERNS ON THE SOCIAL SKILLS OF CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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We present a study regarding the influence of parent-child interaction models on the social skills of children in primary school age. Research objectives: analysis of psychological and pedagogical literature on the research problem; to develop and experimentally test a model for involving parents in the organization of adaptation of preschool children with special needs for schooling. Scientific novelty and originality of the study: the features and conditions of providing a comprehensive process of parent-professional support for the social

adaptation of students with special needs to the conditions of study at school are identified.

Keywords: *parent-child interaction, primary school, parents' envolvement, social adaptation.*

Notes