

**FREE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MOLDOVA**



***UNIVERSITAS EUROPAEA:  
TOWARDS A KNOWLEDGE-BASED SOCIETY  
THROUGH EUROPEANISATION AND GLOBALISATION***

**\*\*\***

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES  
DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND  
INFORMATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES SCIENCES**

**CONTEMPORARY METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES  
AND PRACTICES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**International scientific-practical conference dedicated to the 27th  
anniversary of the foundation of ULIM**



**PROGRAM AND WORKING PAPERS**

**Chisinau, October 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup>, 2019**

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**International scientific-practical conference dedicated to the 27th anniversary of the foundation of ULIM „Contemporary methodological guidelines and practices in social sciences”. Program and working papers. Chisinau, October 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup>, 2019.**

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# **CONTEMPORARY METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES AND PRACTICES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES**

## **ARGUMENT**

The scientific research plays a fundamental role in ensuring the progress of mankind, providing essential tools for innovation and development, increasing the volume of knowledge and promoting material, physical, psychological, human prosperity and security, environmental protection and technology development, etc. In order to take full advantage of the potential of science, we must understand its importance in solving the variety of problems rooted in the political, cultural, industrial and economic realities of the world, which are currently confronted by the contemporaneity.

The social sciences focus on the study of society and the relationship between people, covering a wide range of subjects, such as those with psychological and sociological, economic, political, anthropological or social work fields, etc. A number of concerns in the area of social sciences, especially in sociology, social psychology and anthropology, as well as in the interdisciplinary fields, offer both theoretical ideas and methodological approaches that can productively enhance the study of equity in health systems and social policy research, the vulnerabilities and risks that certain human groups face, the relationship between subjective well-being and the development of contemporary technologies, the harmonization of social interests with those related to family life, the relationship between diversity and community orientation, the relationship between the social and digital worlds or others, which are currently experiencing dilemmas that human being and the human community cannot overcome.

In the 21st century, the social sciences face great methodological challenges. The only obvious constant is the change and increasing complexity of social problems, in other respects the research in the fields of social sciences has to do with many variables affected by this

constant tendency of the last decades. Some of these challenges involve the continuity of thematic research approaches, others address new features and aspects of social life.

The first and one of the biggest methodological challenges is the cardinal change of the technologies used in research and the need to explore them as widely as possible and keep up with their development. For example, the face-to-face opinion survey and in-depth interview, methods that have been used by the social sciences for a long time, are losing their relevance and efficiency. On the other hand, the rapid development of online methods is the best way to correspond to technological development in communications. Therefore, the social sciences must explore and adapt their methods to cope with the technological revolution.

Access and development of administrative data sources is the second major challenge for the social sciences. We know that we currently have multiple statistical sources and administrative data delivered at international, European, national level. The main purpose of the social sciences consists in the wider and more efficient use of these sources: facilitating the access to data, improving the methodology of their processing and integrating more results, combining quantitative and qualitative interpretation.

The third major challenge is to strengthen the capacity of integrated research, in interdisciplinary teams. Social problems of contemporary priority require multiple special knowledge and skills, the research in collaboration and with the use of quantitative and qualitative methods being the most suitable for their approach. Also in this context, the need to attract non-academic partners in research, which will strengthen the methodological and practical aspects and add value to the results through sustainability and application, is revealed.

The following methodological challenge concerns the clear definition of the meaning and purpose of the research. The involvement of

methodological innovations does not present a simple technical exercise, pursuing the purpose of generating quality data and analyzes and with pragmatic aims, expected by the company. This is why this challenge can be met by putting science at the service of social practice, by focusing on new and current research topics, by shifting from analysis of reality to consolidated forecasts of the social future.

The last major challenge concerns the observance of the research ethics. Actions are needed to protect personal data and informed consent in all social research projects. In this way, the use of data on social media presents certain risks.

Resolving these methodological dilemmas will contribute to consolidate the position of the social sciences and to solve the tasks inherent to researchers in the following fields:

- 1) Understanding of present and optimization of social life;
- 2) Modelling and presenting the alternatives for a social future;
- 3) Improving the functionality of social and health services, and accordingly to increase physical and psychological well-being of people;
- 4) Securing social life by identifying the threats, risks and the methods of prophylaxis and to combat the antisocial behavior;
- 5) Integrating general, social and emotional intelligence necessary to society, knowledge and communication;
- 6) Improving the situation of families, children, their development in the spirit of educational sciences realities;
- 7) Increasing the well-being of different categories of people, removing discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, confession, social orientation, etc., ensuring social unity;
- 8) Offering new ways, corresponding to social demands, of understanding social, cultural, ethnic diversity;
- 9) Choosing ways of social development;
- 10) Ensuring of guarantees for the democratic development of the society.

The international scientific-practical conference announced in this program will discuss these methodological issues, offering proposals for social practice. Gathering experienced and young researchers, it will generalize opinions and proposals, distributing them to the academic and non-academic environment, improving the university training programs and the quality of the relationships with the partners from the practical economic sector.

**Working language:** English.

*Scientific Committee*

## PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE

Thursday, the 17<sup>th</sup> of October 2019

**12.30:13.00 PARTICIPANTS REGISTRATION**

**13:00-13:20 OPENING SESSION**

*Aula Magnifica*

### **Moderator:**

**Svetlana HRAZ**, MA, Chief of the Department of Social Work and Sociology "Nicolae Sali", ULIM

### **Welcome speech:**

**Elena ROBU**, PhD, associate professor, Director of the Doctoral School of Economic, Social and Informational Technologies Sciences, ULIM

**Svetlana RUSNAC**, PhD, associate professor, Dean of the Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences, ULIM

**Silvia BRICEAG**, PhD, associate professor, State University "Alecu Russo", Balti

**Viorel ROBU**, PhD, University „Vasile Alecsandri” of Bacău, Romania

**13:20-15:30 PLENNARY SESSION**

**Viorel ROBU**, PhD, univ. lect., University „Vasile Alecsandri” of Bacau, Romania, **Svetlana RUSNAC**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM, **Narcisa Gianina CARANFIL**, PhD student, ULIM, psychotherapist, Romania. *Academic Motivation Scale: Adaptation and psychometric analyses for Romanian high school students.*

**Silvia BRICEAG**, PhD, associate professor, State University "Alecu Russo", Balti. *Psychological Counseling in posttraumatic depression: gender differences.*

**Petru NEGURĂ**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM. *Social cohesion from the perspective of solidarity, trust and social inclusion in the Republic of Moldova.*

**Svetlana RUSNAC**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM, **Irina BOSTAN**, MA. *The role of psychological wellbeing in the prophylaxis of burnout.*

**Viorel ROBU**, PhD, univ. lect., University „Vasile Alecsandri” of Bacău, Romania, **Gabriel BULBOACA**, PhD student, ULIM, psychologist, Romania. *Psychometric properties of the Attitudes Toward Sexuality Scale in a sample of Romanian university students.*

**Viorelia LUNGU**, PhD, associate professor, Technical University of Moldova, ULIM. *The role of stress management in the relationship manager-subordinate.*

**Gholamali MOHAMMADIFARD**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM. *Organizational culture: peculiar manifestation in the university environment.*

**Svetlana HARAZ**, MA, univ. lect., ULIM. *Child disability and family resilience.*

**15:30-16:00 Coffee break**

## SECTION

### METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES AND PRACTICES FOR RESEARCH OF PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS

*room 344*

**16:00-17:30**

#### **Moderator:**

**Mihai CUCEREANU**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM

**Mihai CUCEREANU**, PhD, associate professor, **Viorica BUDOIANU**, MA, ULIM. The analysis of organizational climate and its impact on the employees relations within manufacturing enterprises of the Republic of Moldova.

**Lucia BÎTCA**, psychologist, MA. *Nonverbal communication as a basic condition of impression management.*

**Marius ZAMFIRA**, PhD student, ULIM, psychologist, Romania. *Factors which influence the formation of religious consciousness.*

**Svetlana RUSNAC**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM, **Boris AKULOV**, PhD student, ULIM. *Horizontal communication in the internet media as a factor of political socialization.*

**Tatiana ROȘCA**, PhD student, ULIM. *Ethnic identity in immigrant adolescents: continuity vs discontinuity.*

**Angela PODBORSCHI**, psychologist SRL Cosmosat-Impex, Chisinau. *Problems of generations in transitive society: socio- psychological aspect.*

**Cristina TEODOROVICI**, PhD student, CSI Suceava, Romania, **Marin-Constantin FLORESCU**, PhD student, CSI Suceava, Romania. *Scientific research, communication and deontology.*

**Valeria RUSANOVSCI**, PhD student, univ. lect., ULIM. *The influence of the social representation of beauty on self-image.*

**SECTION**  
**METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES AND PRACTICES FOR SOCIAL  
RESEARCH OF THE FAMILY, CHILD AND EDUCATION**

*room 341*

**16:00-17:30**

**Moderator:**

**Angela CALANCEA**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM

**Alina STAVILA**, PhD student, ULIM, **Angela CALANCEA**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM. *The evolution and role of the family in contemporary society.*

**Zinaida GRIBINCEA**, MA, univ. lect., ULIM, **Antonio SANDU**, PhD, professor, Stefan cel Mare University, Suceava, Romania. *Education for mass-media in the context of new educational approaches.*

**Vergina MOGOȘAN**, PhD student, ULIM, school teacher of Gymnasium "Prof. Nicolae Coanda", Glogova-Gorj, Romania, **Adelina ȘTEFĂRȚA**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM. *The psychosocial dimensions of the personal and professional development of the teachers.*

**Ștefania VOLMER**, PhD student, ULIM, psychologist, Romania. *Studying professional competences among teachers from school centers for inclusive education with free associations technique.*

**Crina Stefania LUPEA**, PhD student, psychotherapist, Romania, **Angela CALANCEA**, PhD, associate professor *The dynamics within couples and family relationships.*

**Florentina CÎRLAN**, PhD student ULIM, pre-school teacher, Special Gymnasium nr. 14, Tulcea, Romania, **Angela CALANCEA**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM. *Specificity of communication at the prestschool level.*

**Pașa TIMOFEI**, school teacher Special Gymnasium nr. 14, Tulcea, Romania, **Angela CALANCEA**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM. *Perspectives of integrated and inclusive policies in education.*

## SECTION

### METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES IN RESEARCHING SOCIAL ISSUES AND PRACTICES OF SOCIAL CARE AND PROTECTION

room 339

16:00-17:30

#### Moderator:

**Tatiana FOCȘA**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM

**Tatiana FOCȘA**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM. *Social policies of assuring people well-being.*

**Daniela CAZACU**, PhD, lect. univ., State University "Alec Russo", Balti. *Cognitive behavioural therapy for difficult adolescents.*

**Maria CORCEVOI**, PhD, univ. lect., State University "Alec Russo", Balti. *Reducing the risk of abandonment of children by improving the mother's parental skills.*

**Lilia NACAI**, univ. lect., State University "Alec Russo", Balti. *Annihilation difficult / distrubed behavior in communication - suggestions for conflict management*

**Genoveca CONSTANTIN**, social assistant, Valu lui Traian Hall, county Constanta, Romania. *The dynamics of poverty and its consequences on regional inequalities in Romania.*

**Ecaterina POPA**, PhD student, univ, assist., Uniersity Danubius, Galati, Romania, Penitentiary of high security fo Galati, Romania. *Impact of incarceration on the individual's personality as perceived by the prison psychologist.*

**Roman CHISACOV**, Director of Seventh Day Adventist Church Department of Youth, PhD student, **Viorica ADĂSCĂLIȚĂ**, PhD, associat. prof., Pedagogical State University „I. Creanga”. *The risk of child abuse in temporarily disintegrated families.*

**17:30-18:00 Discussions, conclusions**

**Friday, the 18<sup>th</sup> of October 2019**

**SECTION**

**METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES AND PRACTICES IN  
RESEARCHING PSYCHOSOCIAL ISSUES**

*room 344*

**09:00-11:00**

**Moderator:**

**Mihai CUCEREANU**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM

**Nelly BALODE**, MA, univ. lecturer, ULIM. *Ways of increasing resilience to burnout of school teacher*

**Natalia MUSIENCO**, MA, univ. lect., ULIM. *Methods of measuring social competences.*

**Aliona MELENTIEVA**, MA, univ. lect., ULIM. *The structure of social representation of forensic psychological expertize in the Republic of Moldova.*

**Ludmila ZMUNCILA**, MA, univ. lect, ULIM. *The particularities of organizational culture in state and private universities.*

**Marius ZAMFIRA**, PhD student, ULIM, psychologist, Romania. *Religious consciousness in the vision of Carl Gustave Jung.*

**Johny KHORY**, psychologist, Israel. *The relationship between the academic adaptation of international students and the social distance with the exponents of the host country culture.*

**Liat BERGMAN**, PhD student, Carmel Medical Center, Haifa, Israel. *Design of an experimental study of the dynamics of psychological well-being and maternal roles when using assisted reproductive technology of IVF.*

**SECTION**  
**METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES AND PRACTICES FOR SOCIAL  
RESEARCH OF THE FAMILY, CHILD AND EDUCATION**

*room 341*

**09:00-11:00**

**Moderator:**

**Angela CALANCEA**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM

**Silvia ROTARU**, PhD student, univ. assist., State University of Moldova.  
*The peculiarities of ego defense mechanisms expression by a future translator.*

**Crina Stefania LUPEA**, PhD student, psychotherapist, Romania,  
**Angela CALANCEA**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM. *Characteristics of functional family.*

**Florentina CÎRLAN**, PhD student ULIM, pre-school teacher, Special Gymnasium nr. 14, Tulcea, Romania, **Angela CALANCEA**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM. *The importance of the development of verbal communication skills in preschoolers*

**Diana ROSHCHUPKINA**, PhD student ULIM, freelances, projects manager, Chisinau. *Studying the interrelation between self-esteem and life satisfaction in contemporary students.*

**Ana-Maria FLORESCU**, PhD student, Institute of Anthropology "Francisc I. Rainer", Romanian Academy, sociologist CNU-S.A. *Aspects of growth and development of adolescents from county Ilt and county Suceava, Romania.*

**Samir HAMMUD**, PhD student ULIM, psychologist, school Dier Haana, Israel. *The emergence of the personality and development of social capacities in adolescence.*

## SECTION

### METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES IN RESEARCHING SOCIAL ISSUES AND PRACTICES OF SOCIAL CARE AND PROTECTION

room 339

09:00-11:00

#### **Moderator:**

**Tatiana FOCȘA**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM

**Natalia ROTARU-SÎRBU**, MA, univ. lect., ULIM. *The influence of gadgets on the development of early-aged children*

**Ecaterina BALAN**, MA, univ, assist., ULIM. *Perspectives and experiences of patients with systemic sclerosis: a systematic analysis*

**Gholamali MOHAMMADIFARD**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM. *Personality disorders of the antisocial individual: case study.*

**Marina ISRAFILOV**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM. *Development of socio-medical instruments adjusted to the objective of inclusion for persons with disabilities.*

**Ammar MREISAT**, PhD student, ULIM, psychologist, primary school Tamra, Israel. *Criteria for determining disability and limiting its social impact.*

**Ghiulnaz MUTALAP (SEPTAR)**, C.Ș.E.I. "Delfinul", Constanța, Romania. *The particularities of the psychosocial integration of people with Down Syndrome in childhood and adolescence.*

**Marieta MICU**, High School "Lucian Blaga", Constanța, Romania. *Conceptual delimitations of the notions "special needs", "special educational needs".*

11:00-11:30 Coffee break

11:30-12:00 CONCLUDING PART, AWARDING CERTIFICATES

## PLENNARY SESSION

### ACADEMIC MOTIVATION SCALE: ADAPTATION AND PSYCHOMETRIC ANALYSES FOR ROMANIAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

**Viorel ROBU**, PhD, univ. lect., University „Vasile Alecsandri” of Bacau,  
Romania

**Svetlana RUSNAC**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM

**Narcisa Gianina CARANFIL**, psychotherapist, Romania

One of the most studied topics in educational psychology is academic motivation. Several measures of the academic motivation are available. The Academic Motivation Scale (AMS; Vallerand et al., 1989, 1992, 1993) is one of the most used instruments. This measure is based on self-determination theory (Deci & Ryan, 1991, 2000; Ryan & Deci, 2000). AMS has been translated into several languages and adapted to different cultural contexts. Several studies have been conducted with adolescents and college students and confirmed the psychometric qualities of the AMS. This study aims to validate the Romanian version of the Academic Motivation Scale-High School (AMS-HS;  $k = 28$  items). The AMS-HS is composed of seven subscales assessing three types of intrinsic motivation (i.e., intrinsic motivation to know, to accomplish things, and to experience stimulation), three types of extrinsic motivation (i.e., external, introjected, and identified regulation), and amotivation. Extensive data support the reliability and validity of the AMS-HS. The participants were 1849 high school students (1039 girls, 810 boys) with a mean age of 16.6 years. Using confirmatory factor analysis a seven-factor model of the scale, as well as three alternative models (five-, three-, and one-factor models) were investigated and compared with each other. A metric model with two second-order and seven first-order latent factors was also tested. The seven-factor model provided an acceptable fit to the data. The fit indices obtained from the model based on two second-order and seven first-order factors were acceptable also. Internal consistency indices ranged between .72 and

.89. Gender differences were statistically significant, but small in magnitude. The school level showed significant effects on the AMS-HS scores. Comparisons by family status and high school specialization were also performed. The concurrent validity of AMS-HS was assessed by correlating its subscales with the Student Engagement in School/Four-Dimension Scale (SES/4DS; Veiga, 2013, 2016; Veiga & Robu, 2014). The results indicate that Romanian version of the AMS-HS can be administered to explore the dimensions of academic motivation based on the theory of self-determination.

**Keywords:** *academic motivation, Academic Motivation Scale-High School, Romanian version, high school students, psychometric qualities.*

## **PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING IN POSTTRAUMATIC DEPRESSION: GENDER DIFFERENCES**

**Silvia BRICEAG**, PhD, associate professor, State University "Alecu Russo", Balti

Depression remains one of the most important problems of mental health through its prevalence both in adolescence and later in adulthood, through its negative effects on its overall functionality and its association with other disorders such as anxiety disorders, drug consumption, anti-social behavior, alcoholism, suicid. A large number of studies show the rate of 2:1 in the frequency of depression, with women representing the more depressive sex. Post traumatic depression corresponds to the permanence of a syndrome built from repetition or intrusion of thoughts of images, emotions, sensations or nightmares in relation to trauma. This repeat syndrome is associated with an anxious tension and permanent heartfelt softness when the traumatic episode is almost or far remembered. This article deals from a psychological perspective with the phenomenon of recovery in posttraumatic depression. Research is valuable through the information content analyzed and systematized, which contributes to

enriching knowledge about the theories and techniques of the cognitive-behavioral approach and customer-centered advice. The information submitted can serve as an exploratory support for the counselling process of a person who has suffered a psychotraumatic situation and has been diagnosed with post traumatic depression - which is useful to practitioners.

**Keywords:** *trauma depression, mental health, counselling, cognitive-behavioral approach, client-centered approach.*

## **SOCIAL COHESION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOLIDARITY, TRUST AND SOCIAL INCLUSION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

**Petru NEGURĂ**, PhD, associate professor

This paper aims to examine social cohesion in the Republic of Moldova according to the feeling of belonging of Moldovan citizens to the state Republic of Moldova and the perceptions of solidarity towards other citizens. In the paper, the concept of social cohesion was applied within the social quality theory, elaborated by W. Beck, Y. Berman, D. Phillips and others. There have also been used the concepts of solidarity, integration and regulation, elaborated and theorized by E. Durkheim. The main hypothesis of this article is that the constitutive components of social cohesion have a low statistical value. In addition, we assume that low-income and low-educated people, self-positioned at the bottom of the social hierarchy show the lowest rate regarding the main indicators of cohesion (solidarity, trust, belonging). The responses to some questions included in an opinion poll carried out in November 2018 on a representative and stratified sample by the Association of Sociologists and Demographers of the Republic of Moldova (ASDM) have been triangulated with similar data from other recent surveys and researches (2016- 2018). The quantitative data obtained through opinion polls were also corroborated by analysing the qualitative data of some focus groups, conducted in 2016. The main results of this

paper largely confirm our initial assumptions, namely that participants to the surveys on which this article is based indicate a widely shared perception that the Moldovan society would be socially and culturally divided. However, the sense of belonging, constitutive of the concept of social cohesion, proves rather high values. On the contrary, trust in other citizens is very low. Also, social solidarity is not considered as a dominant value by the respondents, compared to other values. Respondents with a “lower” social status and a low education level express the lowest indices to these parameters.

**Keywords:** *social cohesion, solidarity, belonging, Republic of Moldova.*

## **THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING IN THE PROPHYLAXIS OF BURNOUT**

**Svetlana RUSNAC**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM

**Irina BOSTAN**, MA

The underestimation of the professional burnout, the ignorance or superficial interpretation of the symptoms and the factors of the burnout, the inability to identify the personal and organizational resources has quite serious consequences on the personality and the organization: the establishment of negative emotional states, the deterioration of the self-image of the people confronted with the burnout syndrome, deficiencies of relation in the professional field and in the family, with repercussions on the state of health and high rate of the illnesses, absenteeism, low performance, fluctuation of the employees. The object of the presented research is the relationship between the psychological state of wellbeing and the person's ability to avoid burnout. The research was carried out on a number of 46 employees, of which 23 in the field of air transport, 23 in the field of public food, aged 24-67, 34 women and 12 men. The general research hypothesis: burnout can be determined by certain cognitive-affective

predispositions of the personality, positive subjective attitude towards life, self and socio-professional environment that is peculiar for wellbeing, presenting a security factor. The results illustrated the following: 1) the subjective feeling of happiness and the feeling of autonomy correlate indirectly with the professional arthritis symptoms: the lower they are, the higher the level of burnout; 2) the general syndrome of burnout does not affect the purpose and meaning of life as well as the general satisfaction with life, but these negatively correlate with the psychosomatic manifestations manifested in physical and psychological exhaustion; 3) the resistance as a symptom of the burnout affects the following fields of professional activity: working with the beneficiaries, satisfaction of the quality of the activity company administration, the quality of interpersonal relations at the workplace, the possibility of professional growth and, in general, the professional satisfaction.

**Keywords:** *psychological wellbeing, professional burning, stress, professional satisfaction.*

## **PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE ATTITUDES TOWARD SEXUALITY SCALE IN A SAMPLE OF ROMANIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.**

**Viorel ROBU**, PhD, univ. lect., University „Vasile Alecsandri” of Bacău,  
Romania

**Gabriel BULBOACA**, PhD student, ULIM, psychologist, Romania

Human sexuality covers a large spectrum of attitudes and behavioral patterns. This concept refers to the way people experience and express themselves sexually. For many years, research in the field of human sexuality has been hampered by the lack of attitude assessment instruments suitable for adolescents, university students, and adults. Since the 1980s, several tools have been developed and validated to measure attitudes toward sexuality. One is the ATSS (Attitudes Toward

Sexuality Scale; Fisher & Hall, 1988). This self-report measure has been developed to compare the attitudes toward sexuality of early, middle, and late adolescents and their parents. The ATSS consists of 14 statements dealing with such issues as nudity, abortion, contraception, premarital sex, pornography, prostitution, homosexuality, and sexually transmitted diseases. The instrument has been initially validated on a sample of 141 adolescents between the ages of 12 and 20 and their parents. Fisher and Hall (1988) have reported a fairly consistent body of data on construct validity and reliability of the ATSS. The current study aims to validate the Romanian version of the ATSS using a sample of university and postgraduate students. The participants were 267 young people and adults (218 females and 49 males) with a mean age of 24.2 years. Using confirmatory factor analysis three measurement models were examined and compared with each other. The model with two correlated latent factors and ten items provided the most satisfactory fit to the data. The two factors refer to the liberal/conservative attitude toward sexuality. The Cronbach alpha reliability coefficient for the liberal attitude toward sexuality was .62, and for the conservative attitude is was .81. The construct validity of ATSS was assessed by correlating its subscales with the religiosity and openness to experience. Social desirability response bias, as measured with the Impression Management (IM) subscale from the Paulhus Deception Scale, was found to be weakly associated with ATSS scores. There were statistically significant differences depending on the general orientation on the axis of conservatism-liberalism. The two subscales that we identified for the Romanian version of ATSS can be used alternatively to investigate the attitude toward sexuality among young people.

**Keywords:** *sexuality, Attitudes toward Sexuality Scale, Romanian version, young people and adults, psychometric properties.*

## **THE ROLE OF STRESS MANAGEMENT IN THE RELATIONSHIP MANAGER-SUBORDINATE**

**Viorelia LUNGU**, PhD, associate professor, Technical University of  
Moldova, ULIM

Although there are numerous investigations related to occupational stress, in the educational field, a particular approach to this phenomenon is necessary, because in the pedagogical activity, there are permanent communication relationships between the education agents - teachers, students, parents, school managers. An important place in the activity is the manager – teacher (pedagogue) relationship, which represents also an important aspect of the child's educational environment. This is very different from the other social relationships, because it is decisive in achieving the educational objectives of the contemporary school, as well as in establishing a healthy psychological and moral climate in the educational institution, at the same time, it imposes on the teacher a good empathy, management of stress factors, factor important in effective communication. Importantly, addressing stress not only from the perspective of the manager – subordinate relationship (teacher), but also the impact on the preparation of the young generation, as a presentation of the educational model for society (long-term), but also an immediate consequence – absenteeism, predisposition to conflicts, decrease of dramatic work productivity/success and, finally, it affects the physical and mental health of the individual. It follows that the relational impact between the manager – teacher influences not only them, but also the students, parents, developing/forming from year to year patterns of behaviors with a stressful effect.

**Keywords:** *stress management, manager, employees, subordinate, relationship, teacher.*

## **GENERAL FEATURES OF THE UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE IN POST-SOVIET SPACE: CASE STUDY ULIM**

**Gholamali MOHAMMADIFARD**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM

Culture is one of the main tools that can give rules, habits, success, types of behavior and relationships, etc ... The university organizational culture can be defined as a set of rules, possibilities, abilities, values system that can help the development of prosperity and success within the institution. The transition from one social, educational, political system to another system has certainly affected the main cultural characteristics of educational institutions in the former Soviet areas. The emergence of private educational institutions that require a specific culture adapted to the way it was functioning was basic for post-Soviet educational institutions. The functioning of the institutions with the new rules and cultures that differentiated from those Soviet cultures and rules by activating through *homus sovieticus* practically creates great difficulties. Many failures of the institutions have been due to the existence of an organizational culture compatible with the situation and the functioning environment of the university. In this paper we will try to analyze those features of the university organizational culture in the post-Soviet period, obstacles and difficulties in achieving the success and condemnation to failure of many of the newly founded institutions after the collapse of the Soviet system.

**Keywords:** *ULIM, organizational culture, post-Soviet space, university environment.*

## **CHILD DISABILITY AND FAMILY RESILIENCE**

**Svetlana HARAZ**, MA, univ. lect., ULIM

Resilience is a dynamic capacity that helps us model our own existence based on attempts and challenges. Parents, who have a child with a disability, certainly experience a multidimensional challenge that their

life has launched without the right to reproach. Moreover, regardless of the circumstances of emotional distress, parents have to deal with the most difficult situations. The families of the child with disabilities react to the situation in which they have been mentioned in various ways, most of them being marked by the deep emotions that the family experiences. The disability of the child, according to research, is a continuous major stress for the family, a factor that affects individual resilience, proportionately raising the degree of vulnerability of the family. Reducing this lasting stress can be achieved by developing family resilience within assertive communication skills training programs. Resilience is learned, resilience can be developed throughout life. The family of the child with disabilities needs support in overcoming critical situations and assistance in managing emotions, which resides in the skills developed for self-empowerment and at the family group level. It is precisely from the perspective of this process that we aimed at the purpose of our research – to develop the methodology of assertive behavior development for parents who care for children with disabilities in developing resilience skills in the process of social exclusion. The program aims to develop the abilities to express negative and positive emotions, to regulate self-referential emotions based on assertive communication and to build resilience to diminish the phenomenon of social exclusion of parents who care for their children with disabilities.

**Keywords:** *child with disabilities, assertive communication, self-referential emotions, family, resilience, stress, degree of vulnerability.*

**SECTION**  
**METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES AND PRACTICES FOR RESEARCH**  
**OF PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS**

**THE ANALYSIS OF ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE AND ITS IMPACT**  
**ON THE EMPLOYEES RELATIONS WITHIN MANUFACTURING**  
**ENTERPRISES OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

**Mihai CUCEREANU**, PhD, associate professor

**Viorica BUDOIANU**, MA, ULIM

The organizational climate is the catalytic factor of the performance and of positive atmosphere in the working group, on which many studies were conducted, being a topic of great interest due to its primordial role in creating an environment that promote a satisfaction state that would give the chance to the employees to develop and to reach the highest level of success for their and organizational benefit. The problem of the investigation lays in the fact that the climate of the organization is the stronghold of the enterprise and the performance of the enterprises of the Moldovan Republic in the membership meetings with the EU. The aim of the research is the following: to suggest proposals, solutions of perfecting/improving the organizational culture from the perspective of reviewing the relations between the employees of an industrial enterprise. Objectives of the investigation are: analysis of the theoretical references regarding the perfection of the organizational culture; to elaborate the questionnaire to assess certain aspects of the organizational culture; to assess and analyze some of the aspects of the organizational culture of the researched industrial enterprises; to propose some solutions of perfecting/improving some aspects of the organizational culture and of the researched enterprise. Experimental basis for research: the research has been carried out within an industrial enterprise that produces and processes wine of

high quality; the sample included 15 managers (65% of the total), among which: masters, chiefs of departments and sections from all the activity areas of the enterprise. The practical importance of the work consists in: the elaboration of the research questionnaire; to propose solutions, recommendation of perfecting/improving some aspects of the organizational culture and of the given enterprise.

**Keywords:** *organizational climate, work team, relations between team workers, satisfaction and working task, security and labor health, labor reward, professional training, work advancement, position autonomy, barriers and communicational efficiency, working conflicts, conflicts resolution, dissemination of knowledge, evolution of staff.*

## **NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION AS A BASIC CONDITION OF IMPRESSION MANAGEMENT**

**Lucia BÎTCA**, psychologist, MA

There are a number of variables in the literature listed that influence impression management, but only two of these variables are representative for a careful analysis of the process. The two variables refer to two distinct processes, these being "impression motivation" and "impression construction". People are used to monitor their impact on others, also trying to model the impressions that others make and form about them. According to the impression management model presented by M. R. Leary and R. M. Kowalski, impression motivation is influenced by three primary factors: a) the relevance of the purpose of impressions, this factor referring to the fact that people are motivated to resort to impression management in situations where this leads to reach important goals or rewards. b) the value of the desired outcomes concerns the following aspect: motivation increases as a function of the value, respectively the importance of the desirable goals. c) the discrepancy between the actual image of the individual and the desirable image implies the difference between the image that others want about a particular person, and the image that the individual thinks the others have about him. Once the person is

motivated to create a certain impression on others, the problem is limited to the desirable image and the means by which that image can be achieved. The factors that influence the construction of the impression are: the concept of self, which is a primary determinant of the impressions that people try to project; images of desirable and undesirable identity that refer to the tendency of people to turn wrong impressions in the direction of desirable identity, yet they remain within the limits of reality; the role constraints that refer to the expectations regarding the norms of behavior, the type of person, or the qualities that the possessor of a certain role must fulfill; the values of the target that refers to the aspect according to which people tend to draw their public images so that they are congruent with the perceived values and preferences of the significant people and the current or potential social image that contributes to people's attempt to form their image depending on the way they think they are perceived at the moment, and the way they think others will perceive them in the future.

**Keywords:** *nonverbal communication, impression management, impression construction, desirable image, self concept.*

## **FACTORS WHICH INFLUENCE THE FORMATION OF RELIGIOUS CONSCIOUSNESS**

**Marius ZAMFIRA**, PhD student, ULIM, psychologist, Romania

The study has the aim to emphasize the main psycho-social factors that influence the development of religious consciousness. Developing the religious consciousness is connected deeply to the psycho-genetic stages of the individual development. According to the recent research, starting with the prenatal period one can talk about the psychic organization of the child that is going to be born. The psychologists talk about this prenatal psyche that represents the indelible basis where all future impressions will be printed on. Actually, the religious consciousness is situated at the basis of the whole mental

development, and the psychological aspects are involved and are important in the religious experience. It implies more psychic components: spiritual needs, feelings, representations, habits, judgments, religious beliefs. The religious consciousness is composed by many elements among which there are components of general psychic organization of the individual: cognitive-intellectual, affective, motivational, volitional and related to attitudes and character. A fundamental psychological aspect in developing the religious consciousness is represented by the need of affection, in childhood. That is why, along with Family, the School and Church play an important role. These three fundamental environments should be in a total harmony of natural cooperation.

**Keywords:** *religious consciousness, psychological aspects, affection, psychic activity, psycho-genetic stages.*

## **HORIZONTAL COMMUNICATION IN THE INTERNET MEDIA AS A FACTOR OF POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION**

**Svetlana RUSNAC**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM

**Boris AKULOV**, MA, PhD student, ULIM

The rapid development of the Internet and electronic journalism has led to the formation of fundamentally new features of the information field. One of them was the feedback phenomenon: user comments, which actually supplement news material and, according to numerous studies, can have a significant impact on readers' perceptions of attitudes related to the contexts covered in the publication. This article studies the impact of user comments posted on the Internet media on the specifics of political socialization, including in the context of personal psychological characteristics. Modern approaches to studying the impact of comments on the attitudes of the media audience were analyzed, including heuristic evaluation and the impact of the "status" of a comment or its author, the concept of network trolling, including political, was also considered. The study was conducted on a sample of

students using the author's questionnaire "Political socialization", methods for measuring the level of suggestibility, group dependence, conformity, locus of control, socialization, through focus group interviews and a laboratory experiment. The results include correlations between the positive perception of comments, which is due to their high "rating" and individual psychological characteristics, including conformity, group dependence, suggestibility, social adaptation, and also trust in the political authority, the significant influence of socialization institutions and other properties studied using the methodology "Political socialization". The focused interviews showed the negative attitude of the participants to the controversy in the comments of the Internet media, the value of pluralism, which is provided by the possibility of feedback, was noted, but opinions were expressed about the need to stop illegal actions related to hate speech and provocations in the worldwide web. The experiment conducted in three stages demonstrated that the interference of voiced opinions influences the formation of one's own ideas. Thus, in modern electronic mass media horizontal communication acts as a factor of influence on political socialization, and the intensity of this factor is largely determined by the psychological characteristics of the individual.

**Keywords:** *political socialization, Internet media, horizontal communication, conformity, suggestibility, group dependence, empirical research.*

## **ETHNIC IDENTITY IN IMMIGRANT ADOLESCENTS: CONTINUITY VS DISCONTINUITY**

**Tatiana ROȘCA**, PhD student, ULIM

The article represents a theoretical analysis of the ethno-cultural identity of immigrant adolescents, for whom the choice of ethnicity is a rather delicate problem, being in the situation of choosing the majority or native identity, transmitted by the family of origin. It highlights the strategies of ethnic identity: linear assimilation, recreated identity,

marginalization, double identity, the advantages and disadvantages of these strategies.

**Keywords:** *ethnic identity, adolescent, identity strategy, host country, ethnic group.*

## **PROBLEMS OF GENERATIONS IN TRANSITIVE SOCIETY: SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT**

**Angela PODBORSCHI**, psychologist SRL Cosmosat-Impex, Chisinau

This article analyzes the problems of intergenerational relationships in transitional society. There were considered some theoretical approaches related to this topic. And there were presented various scientific studies, whose subject is intergenerational relations and the definition of values of generations. The concept “transitivity” implies a transformation of society and the variability of social representations, norms, attitudes and values. It describes the methods used in social psychology for research the values of different generations in transitive society.

**Keywords:** *intergenerational relationships, transitivity, values of generations.*

## **SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, COMMUNICATION AND DEONTOLOGY**

**Cristina TEODOROVICI**, PhD student, CSI Suceava

**Marin-Constantin FLORESCU**, PhD student, CSI Suceava, Romania

The communication presents an analysis of the organization of the scientific research in steps: deepening the research framework plan, Self-evaluation of the scientific content of the paper, presentation of the probative material, working with the terminology, symbols and units of measurement, the primary and final drafting of the manuscript.

**Keywords:** *content, fairness, completeness, consistency, communication, deontology.*

## THE INFLUENCE OF THE SOCIAL REPRESENTATION OF BEAUTY ON SELF-IMAGE

**Valeria RUSANOVSKI**, PhD student, univ. lect., ULIM

The theme of beauty and physical attractiveness appears more and more frequently in modern psychological and sociological discourses. Most often the study of this problem is carried out in the direction of the ambiguity of the characteristics of the physical attraction. This tendency can be explained by the influence of information flows, establishing a direct link between the success of life (both in the field of spiritual and material competences) and the characteristics of a person's physical attractiveness. Consolidated by the media, the influence of the Internet, as well as the degree of development of social networks, the conditions that require the correspondence of the individual aspect and the established standard, determine the importance of a psychological analysis of the phenomenon of beauty, as well as its prevalence in the self-respect of the personality as a whole. The study of the correlation of such a public attitude and of the spiritual and personal changes is difficult. However, the analysis of the internal representations of the individual social groups is important and necessary to understand both the dynamics of the psychological processes and their place in the social cultural space. In the phenomenon of beauty, it is necessary to distinguish two interrelated aspects: subjective and objective. The first is the reflection and evaluation of the external beauty from the social environment (social representation), the second is the reflection of one's own appearance, as the most important part of the physical "self", but also social and spiritual of a person. The analysis of the phenomenon of beauty from a socio-psychological perspective remains relevant, which is necessary or analyzed multilaterally.

**Keywords:** *social representation, physical appearance, self-image, self-esteem, social perception, social entities, developmental models, physical attractiveness.*

## WAYS OF INCREASING RESILIENCE TO BURNOUT OF SCHOOL TEACHER

Nelly BALODE, MA, univ. lecturer, ULIM.

The article presents an intervention program aimed to enhance teacher's resilience to burnout. The program is build upon the basic principals of three theoretical models of stress and burnout, namely the Social Equity model (J. Adams), Conservation of Resources model (S. Hobfoll) and Job Demands-Resources model (E. Demerouti). Participants were nine school teachers with a teaching experience ranging from 2 to 34 years ( $M=20.5$ ;  $SD=7.16$ ). The intervention program consisted of 9 thematic sessions, each session having a specific purpose to identify and consolidate additional resources to support teachers in meeting the ever increasing job demands specific to the actual context of significant social transformations. The main focus of the intervention program was on the development of interpersonal and emotional competences, assertive behavior, time management, self-help strategies in order to promote an organizational culture of politeness and mutual respect. The program efficiency was evaluated by comparing the pre-intervention and post-intervention scores registered by the experimental group (teachers involved in the intervention program) and the control group. Teachers completed a number of psychodiagnostic tools meant to assess the aspects of burnout (Oldenburg Burnout Inventory), perception of the psychoemotional climate in organization (O. С. Михалюк, А. Ю. Шальто), work related basic need satisfaction scale (Anja Van den Broeck et. al.). The results registered in the experimental group indicated an increased level of autonomy, competence and relatedness needs satisfaction in the work place along with a diminished level of burnout as compared to results in the control group.

**Keywords:** *autonomy, competence and relatedness needs satisfaction in organisation, emotional competences, intervention program,*

*psychoemotional climate in the work place, resilience to stress and burnout, school teachers.*

## **METHODS OF MEASURING SOCIAL COMPETENCES**

**Natalia MUSIENCO**, MA, univ. lect., ULIM.

Social competences ensure the adaptation, integration and realistic perception of life. They also ensure the quality of life assessment and the increase of its level. The purpose of the paper is to identify and implement extracurricular activities that contribute to the development of social skills for students. We consider that the activities specific to higher education (conferences, professional seminars, personal and vocational trainings, etc.) ensure the attainment of an optimum level of social competences which, in turn, lead to an increase in personal and professional performance.

**Keywords:** *social skills, quality of life, adaptation.*

## **THE PARTICULARITIES OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE IN STATE AND PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES**

**Ludmila ZMUNCILA**, MA, univ. lect, ULIM

Studies on the various aspects of the organizational culture of the university are widely spread as organizational culture serves as a basis for developing managerial activity in higher education institutions because: a) ensures the integrity of the organizational structure of the university; b) is a condition and a mechanism for introducing innovations in the activities of organizations. In the study, there were questioned academics from universities with different status - state / private, who train specialists in the fields of social sciences and education. Through the OCAI questionnaire, six basic dimensions of organizational culture was measured: 1) the basic characteristics of the organization, 2) the leadership style, 3) the general principles of leadership, 4) the values and ideas that strengthen the organization, 5) strategic goals and objectives, 6) academic excellence criteria, geared towards those universities. Identified types of existing organizational

culture and preferred organizational culture at universities. The "Organizational Culture Level" test reveals the following characteristics: attitude towards work; communications; management, motivation and morality. The results of the tests indicate a positive dynamics of the organizational culture of the university. The study concluded that measuring and analyzing the organizational culture of the university can lead to valuable results on the performance of the institution.

**Keywords:** *organizational culture, leadership style, organizational strategy, criteria of academic excellence, attitude towards work, communication, management, motivation, morality.*

## **THE STRUCTURE OF SOCIAL REPRESENTATION OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERTIZE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

**Aliona MELENTIEVA, MA, univ. lect., ULIM**

In the given study we are going to present the results of our research regarding the social representation of forensic psychological expertize in the Republic of Moldova. As methodological tools used in the given research were the Abric method of free association and the hierarchization of the choices in order to shape the structure of social representation of the interested notion. During the process of gathering the initial data, the targeted sample of subject was composed by two main groups – specialists in the legal domain and non-specialists of this domain (economics, psychology, IT, philology fields). Thus, the processed data will reveal the structure of social representation of forensic psychological expertize and the differences between two targeted groups regarding the mentioned social representation.

**Keywords:** *social representation, quantitative research method, qualitative research method, free association, frequency, importance, forensic psychological expertize.*

## RELIGIOUS CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE VISION OF CARL GUSTAVE JUNG

**Marius ZAMFIRA**, PhD student, ULIM, psychologist, Romania

In the given study we present and analyze the contribution of Carl Gustave Jung to the development of psychological aspect of religious consciousness. He brought major contributions to the development of the given domain and manifested a special interest for psychological study of the religion. He approaches the religious phenomenon from a psychological perspective, emphasizing the fact that the religion is not only a social and historical phenomenon, but also it represents for many people an important personal problem. He is the follower of psychology of homo religious, i.e. of the human that take into account the factors that influence him/her and his/her general condition. Jung integrates the spiritual dimension of the individual in his psychotherapeutic conception and practice, maintaining that the problem of recovery is a religious one, and the lack of religion in the society represents the cause of many mental disorders. In this respect, he claims that the psychologist who deals with primary religious experience, should pay attention to the human side of the religious problem, and he/she should not take into consideration the claim of certain creed to represent the only eternal truth. The religion, for Jung, is undisputable one of the oldest and the most general sides of the human soul, psychology being preoccupied with the personality structure. The religious experience supposes certain necessary psychic processes, being a numinous experience connected to the psychic process of the subject that experience the religion. This numinous experience has a real origin, being the immediate effect of an archetypal cause.

**Keywords:** *religion psychology, psychoanalysis, religious consciousness, homo religious, religious experience, God.*

## **DESIGN OF AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE DYNAMICS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING AND MATERNAL ROLES WHEN USING ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY OF IVF**

**Liat BERGMAN**, PhD student, Carmel Medical Center, Haifa, Israel

Currently, in vitro fertilization (IVF) is widespread. Thanks to the improvement of medical technologies, parenthood became possible for couples who were doomed to childlessness. There was also a practical request for psychological support for couples who decided to participate in the IVF program. The formation of the internal maternal position in IVF occurs in special psychological conditions. The IVF procedure is preceded by a period of infertility, the procedure itself is often the last opportunity to give birth to a baby on their own. Participation in the IVF program involves constant contact with doctors, access of medical personnel to the intimate sphere of a couple's life. The study will analyze the attitude of women participating in the IVF program to pregnancy, the unborn child and the fulfillment of parental functions by the elements that make up the mother's position. Trying to clarify the situation and understand the influencing factors on motherhood at any cost, we will check the dynamics of psychological well-being and maternal roles when using assisted reproductive IVF technology. This study will involve women whose age is between 18 and 45 years. The studied respondents will be divided into two groups. The first group will include women after trying to get pregnant with the help of assistive technologies, and the second group will include women who are not currently in the process of considering maternity. In each of the groups, the number of participants will be about 100 women. Each of the respondents will fill out a questionnaire built for this study. The first part of the questionnaire contains the demographic data of the respondents. Filling out the second part of the questionnaire, the respondent will have to describe her knowledge and point of view regarding in vitro fertilization. Further, we will use the test "Subjective assessment of psychological well-being" and the methodology "Ideas about the ideal parent", the authors of which are Ovcharova R.V., Degtyareva Yu.A. The final research methods were

selected test "Determining the dominant state." This method determines the characteristics of moods and some other characteristics of the personal level of the mental state with the help of subjective assessments of the subject.

**Keywords:** *in vitro fertilization (IVF), parenthood, internal maternal position, psychological well-being, maternal roles.*

## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ACADEMIC ADAPTATION OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AND THE SOCIAL DISTANCE WITH THE EXPONENTS OF THE HOST COUNTRY CULTURE**

**Johny KHORY**, psychologist, Israel

The research presented in the communication aimed to identify the relationship between the social and academic adaptation of international students and the social distance with other entice groups. Two research methods were used: Bogardus social distances scale and the Student Environment Adaptation Questionnaire and academic requests (AMSSA Questionnaire on Adaptation to Student Environment and Academic Requests (ASEAR), a method constructed by Svetlana Rusnac and Ludmila Zmuncila Methods were applied to a sample of 359 students from all three years of study, half - representatives of the host country Republic of Moldova, half - international students from Israel, Congo, China, Korea, Romania, Ukraine, Turkey. Through statistical calculations and quantitative-qualitative analysis of the results, the tendency to change the social distances was identified as the level of adaptation of international students increased, the differences between the adaptation of the students from the host country and the international students, the influence of the culture of belonging on the adaptability and distance With general clause: in the international student environment social distances compared to the representatives of other cultures are favorable, changing with the social and academic adaptation of young people.

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

## SECTION

### METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES AND PRACTICES FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH OF THE FAMILY, CHILD AND EDUCATION

#### THE EVOLUTION AND ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

**Alina STAVILA**, PhD student, ULIM,

**Angela CALANCEA**, PhD, associate professor

In recent decades the meaning of the family and marriage suffer essential changes. All this happens in an accelerated time. In the meantime the family did not diminish their importance. But it is no longer a conservative institution, it is the one which adapts more and more to the transformations of society. It has become a democratic and open one. Along with this, a number of social aspects gets new forms. With this, a number of new forms of social issues gain. For example, gender relations, attitudes about male and female behavior, attitudes to divorce, the division of domestic roles and family decisions, behaviors and attitudes towards sexuality, family size, and many other issues related to it. The disagreement between the interests of society and the family, on the one hand, and the individual and the family, on the other, aspects that occur at any stage of human development, have become extremely disturbed by the complex of socio-economic problems that have accumulated in society contemporary. The central task is to look for ways to train and change family values. In this context, we can mention that the modern family is looking for a viable model of developing and maintaining the role of a primary social institution in society.

**Keywords:** *individual, family, family values, marriage, role, evolution, change, gender relations, divorce, sexuality.*

## **EDUCATION FOR MASS-MEDIA IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW EDUCATIONAL APPROACHES**

**Zinaida GRIBINCEA**, MA, univ. lect., ULIM

**Antonio SANDU**, PhD, professor, Stefan cel Mare University, Suceava,  
Romania

In the 21st century, the media plays an important role in reflecting on all social fields, including the political sphere and the evolution of democratic processes. The state of democracy in a state is influenced by a multitude of factors that interfere with each other, as well as by the ability of the media to function from the perspective of the role of “guard dog of democracy”, but also of the level of political culture of the citizens. In recent years, according to the International Freedom House Organization, the Republic of Moldova is placed in the ranking of partially free states, closer to the undemocratic area and totalitarian societies. In this context, media education contributes to the culturalization of the masses regarding the consumption of information disseminated through the media, including, on the political dimension. The major objective of media education is to train various audiences in order to receive the appropriate media products, elaborated in a communication-media space marked by diversity, competition and political interference. The factors that determined the topicality of the education for the media are: the high level of the use of the media products, as well as the supersaturation of the contemporary society at the level of presence and involvement of the mass media in all the social fields; accelerating the production rate, mechanisms for directing and disseminating media information; the intensity of media interference in the main democratic processes; tendencies to monopolize information at national and international level; the ideological importance of the media, as a branch of the media industries, on the consciousness of the audience. The adjustment of the desires of the new educations to the education for communication and the mass media aims to train personalities capable of correctly and

adequately manage the media messages, to operationally decrypt the meanings of different information in accordance with the values of truth, justice, plurality of opinions, etc.; be able to evaluate the information depending on the source, or simultaneously connect to alternative issuers, amend and neutralize the false information. In this context, the exercises and the educational practices contribute to the development of the critical spirit, thus, raising the audience on the responsibility for the political decisions, taken as a result of the media consumption, especially during the election campaigns. Due to the formal and non-formal character of the implementation mechanisms, several directions of media education can be identified: the media education of future specialists in the field of media communication; the media education of the educators in the process of professional training, as well as in the qualification courses organized post-factum; media education as a component of the education system (the respective subject matter is integrated within the traditional disciplines or, autonomously, as special courses, optional etc.; informal media education; distance media education achieved through the written press, TV, radio, Internet for students, students, adults; individual, permanent, lifelong, media education.

**Keywords:** *education, mass-media, educational approach, media education.*

## **THE PSYCHOSOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF THE PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEACHERS**

**Vergina MOGOȘAN**, PhD student, ULIM, school teacher of Gymnasium “Prof. Nicolae Coanda”, Glogova-Gorj, Romania

**Adelina ȘTEFĂRȚA**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM

The present research presents the results of the questionnaires regarding the psychosocial competences of the teachers in pre-university education. The research sample was made up of 200 teachers from Romania, Gorj County and Timiș County from the urban

and rural areas who teach at the preschool, primary and secondary schools; in the urban environment at the kindergarten 126 Timișoara, the Technological High School no 2 Tg-Jiu, the National College, George Coșbuc"Motru, the School No.1Motru, and in the rural area the Vagiulesti Gymnasium School, the High School, Prof. Nicolae Caranda " Glogova, Slivilesti High School; a number of 78 teachers from the urban area (39%) and from the rural area 122 teachers (61%). Participants completed a set of questionnaires regarding: relationship with students and colleagues, adaptation to different roles, teamwork, self-esteem, emotional intelligence, communication with colleagues and students, during the second semester of the 2019 school year. 2020.

**Keywords:** *psychosocial, competence, teacher, students, colleagues, education.*

## **STUDYING PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES AMONG TEACHERS FROM SCHOOL CENTERS FOR INCLUSIVE EDUCATION WITH FREE ASSOCIATIONS TECHNIQUE**

**Ștefania VOLMER**, PhD student, ULIM, psychologist, Romania

The success of inclusive education depends on adequate knowledge and skills of teachers. The impetus of the inclusive education movement has been focused on enhancing the competences of teachers to provide appropriate instruction for children with special educational needs. Much of today's research focuses on the identification of skills and competences that are essential to future teachers to work with children with developmental disabilities. Key competences include screening and assessment, differentiation of instruction, classroom and behavior management, taking responsibility for the quality of educational interventions, collaboration and so on. The perception that teachers working in inclusive education centers have about the professional competences needed to assist children with special needs can be informative. In the research project carried out through a doctoral program, we set out to investigate the social

representation of the professional competences among Romanian teachers working in the field of inclusive education. The social representations perspective provides a framework for understanding the thinking of the practicing professionals, but its effectiveness as a tool for analyzing professional competences as perceived by the teachers working in the field of special education has not been considered yet. Several methods of data collection and quantitative analysis are currently used to identify the content and structure of a social representation. This paper focuses on the technique of free associations and the analysis of prototypical categories. These methods are commonly used to study the structure and organization of social representations. Our aim is to show how the techniques we refer to can be used to investigate the social representation that teachers working in school centers for inclusive education have about the professional competences needed to assist children with special needs.

**Keywords:** *inclusive education centers, teachers, professional competences, social representation, free associations technique, prototypical analysis.*

## **THE DYNAMICS WITHIN COUPLES AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS**

**Crina Stefania LUPEA**, PhD student, psychotherapist, Romania,  
**Angela CALANCEA**, PhD, associate professor

The family environment is an emotional incubator of the individual. Depending on the affective potential of the family, certain functional or dysfunctional personality structures are created. Thus, an environment that offers physical and mental safety, comfort, emotional availability, sincere and open communication through the sharing of emotions and emotional support, contributes to the harmonious and healthy development of the future adult. In contrast, when the development environment, the incubator is hostile, insecure, violent, violating personal boundaries by violating personal space, verbally and emotionally aggressive, disrespectful to the child, authoritarian and

critical, the probability of impeding a harmonious and functional development is very large, determining the development of a personality with dependency structures. These are characterized by establishing relationships of dependence and co-dependency, low self-esteem and self-confidence, submissiveness or authority, introversion or aggression, suffocation or absence. All this is transferred to the multitude of relationships that the child subsequently establishes in his life, including in the couple's relationship. This is the space where the relationships of dependent and co-dependent type appear more clearly. An dependent person loses the sense of identity (originating from a trauma of abuse), through a projective identification with the dominant parent, who develops an objective relationship with him. A co-dependent person is precisely the person who, by assuming full responsibility for the dependent person, becomes dependent on it, nourishing his false self-esteem and becoming the "hero" by undermining and dominating the other.

**Keywords:** *affective potential, personal space, functional development, relationships of dependence, relationships of co-dependence, emotional availability.*

## **SPECIFICITY OF COMMUNICATION AT THE PRESTCHOOL LEVEL**

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**Angela CALANCEA**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM

The etymological meaning of the concept of communication (In Latin, communication means "to associate") generally implies the presence of a relationship, respectively establishing links between two or more entities. Currently, language is defined as a tool for human communication. Speech can be likened to a "tool" that has given to the individual the opportunity to accumulate and store knowledge. The major objective of the educational communication achieved in the educational process is the formation and development of

communication skills, of relating with peers and with the environment of which they are part. The children must acquire from the preschool age the ability to communicate with others, to intelligibly express their impressions, thoughts, ideas, which will be a basis in the activity and social life of later. Since their entry into the kindergarten, the educator reshapes her speech so that she can dialogue as effectively as possible with the children, who have different family relationships from one family to another. If we watch for a moment the communication between two people we find that, in words, they convey what they think, what they feel and what they want to do, as well as the actions necessary for life and work in society.

**Keywords:** *verbal, paraverbal and nonverbal communication development, communication, language and communication domain, language education, kindergarten, children.*

## **PERSPECTIVES OF INTEGRATED AND INCLUSIVE POLICIES IN EDUCATION**

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Education for change, located at the heart of change of education, becomes the main premise of setting up an educational system compatible with the dynamics of social phenomena, ensuring the quality of preparing individuals for the present society and Future (Antonesei, 1996). From professional experience, I can say that the most frequently manifested attitude towards the pupil with special educational needs (and society in general) is undervalorisation – mainly based on lack of success and school competence. Education has increased functions and responsibilities, being the one called to mediate the adaptation of the individual to the new socio-cultural realities. In both the plan of professional development and the one aimed at social life as a whole, it can be seen that education is shaping

as a prerequisite and a result that makes the individual's attitude and conduct conditional. Last but not least, the family is the one that cements the basic foundations for child training, depending on the tact with which the family manifests itself throughout the crisis period and after this, conditions are ensured for the development of the personal responsibility of the adolescent, which should be a priority objective, in all educational and counselling programmes for those of the same age. That is why the most recommended attitude for parents towards the requirement of independence on the part of the adolescent is, on the one hand, to teach him/her to think for him(her)self the consequences of his/her judgments and then to bear the responsibility of choice and to perform decisions so that they can cope with educational and social requirements, integrate into the collective and be accepted by it. Defended and expanded in recent decades, the new topic of integrated education is required as a functional principle and can be seen both in school policies and educational practices conducted at school, family, societal level. Therefore, learning strategies must be adapted in such a way as to correspond to the diversity and numerous learning and development styles of pupils. The term of integration seems to be quite inconvenient, soon discomfort and suspicion. He can scare, in good mind. It sends to a mobile and open conceptual reality. It should be said that the term integration can be correlated with other terms of the same semantic family, with whole, wholly, coined and unitary overall meaning. Integration must be understood as a multidimensional, not unidirectional process. It extends beyond the school or cultural plan, reaching social and political dimensions.

**Keywords:** *verbal, paraverbal and nonverbal communication development, communication, language and communication domain, language education, kindergarten, children.*

## **THE PECULIARITIES OF EGO DEFENSE MECHANISMS EXPRESSION BY A FUTURE TRANSLATOR**

**Silvia ROTARU**, PhD student, univ. assist., State University of Moldova

The purpose of this article is to study the manifestations of emotional outsiderism as a form of its defense mechanism in a future translator in translation. In this connection, a review of current theories on the subject of its defense mechanisms is carried out. Since 1972, Savenko, Freud, Horney, Blum, Plutchik and several other scientists have postulated the dependence of the level of adaptation on the constellation of the defense mechanisms of the personality. The article analyzes the factors determining the set of defenses, including innate temperament; the nature of the stress of the early period of childhood, patterns of defenses of significant figures, learned defenses due to personal experience of repeated defense mechanisms. The dependence of the pattern of defenses with the need to cope with emotions are under study. Plutchik and several other scholars of structural theory of defense mechanisms state that eight defense mechanisms control such emotions as fear, anger, joy, sadness, acceptance, rejection, expectation, surprise. In the framework of this theory, we conducted a diagnostic study based on the questionnaire by R. Plutchik, G. Kellerman and H. Comte in order to identify the mechanisms of Ego defenses. Taking into account the Ego defense mechanisms, the translation material of the future translators is analyzed in terms of emotional content distortion. At the same time, the level of alexithymia among students was diagnosed and analyzed in terms of how it is reflected in the translation. The analysis was carried out both by the language criterion for using certain parts of speech, such as adjectives and adverbs, and by the speech criterion, that is, the ability to use active imagination to create an image. Coping with the mechanisms of Ego defenses is considered via professional translator portfolio.

**Keywords:** *emotional outsiderism, Ego defense mechanisms, distortion of emotional content, alexithymia, active imagination, translator professional portfolio.*

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF FUNCTIONAL FAMILY**

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**Angela CALANCEA**, PhD, associate professor

It is quite difficult to determine the degree of family functionality. The degree of family functionality, can be determined by the clarity of the family boundaries, which need to be well defined but also flexible. Thus, it is necessary to have interactions by respecting the individuality of the person, emotional support and encouragement from the family to manifest their own personality, in order to be able to shape and then to define their own identity. Focusing on the child and receiving it with unconditional love, contributes to the creation of the feeling of self, a feeling that brings safety, validation, confidence and freedom to evolve psycho-emotional. The family availability to meet the needs of the child in an interval of frustration tolerated by the child, contributes largely to the development of a friendly personality, with a high self-esteem, open to new, autonomous, self-respect and respect for others, inclined for personal growth and evolution.

**Keywords:** *family functionality, family boundaries, individuality, identity, unconditional love, evolve psycho-emotional, personal growth.*

## **THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF VERBAL COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN PRESCHOOLERS**

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**Angela CALANCEA**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM

Human communication is a set of activities in which language communication is only one of the components, it is right and the most

important because of its complexity. According to the *Dictionary of social psychology*, communication is defined as a “fundamental way of psychological interaction of persons, achieved through the symbols and social-generalized meanings of reality, in order to achieve stability or changes in individual or group behavior”. The exchange of information between two elements is based on the inter-human communication, on the specific set of psychomotor processes in which the main channel is the verbal one, to which the nonverbal channels are added. Communication has been defined according to the conception of professor M. Zlate often as a particular form of the exchange relationship between two or more persons, two or more groups. "To live means to communicate. Any communication activity is based on the understanding of the others, but also our understanding by the others. We communicate to discover each other's needs and to share them with us".

**Keywords:** *language education, kindergarten, children, verbal, paraverbal and nonverbal communication.*

## **STUDYING THE INTERRELATION BETWEEN SELF-ESTEEM AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN CONTEMPORARY STUDENTS**

**Diana ROSHCHUPKINA, MA**, freelances, projects manager

According to the generally accepted opinion in the scientific community, self-esteem is a person's perception and assessment of him(her)self, while life satisfaction includes a person's assessment of his/her life as a whole, in its various fields. We are especially interested in the relationship between self-esteem and the quality of life of modern students, because they, in general, along with self-confidence, influence the fate of a person who is now at the beginning of his journey into adulthood. Healthy self-esteem is essential for mental well-being being developed by setting achievable goals and their successful implementation, which leads to an increase in self-confidence, perseverance and a sense of personal worth. Since self-

esteem affects all aspects of life, it is important to form a healthy, realistic look at oneself, which contributes to the formation of self-esteem, self-esteem and self-acceptance, which are usually associated with the expectation of success in life. People with low self-esteem have little value in themselves and their achievements, conduct internal dialogue in a negative way, often apologize and constantly look for who would support them. Often these are perfectionists who are constantly struggling with failures, which greatly affect their satisfaction with life. Life satisfaction is a general analysis of feelings and views on one's life (from negative to positive), at a certain point in time. It is also a positive assessment of living conditions, or at least, in general, better than what was expected. Erol and Orth in 2011 revealed significant gender differences in self-esteem. Boys, for example, have a higher level of self-esteem than girls. Self-confidence enhances the feeling of satisfaction with life. According to the studies of Turkish psychologist Reikhan Arslan in 2010, high self-esteem and greater satisfaction with life positively correlate with the ability to conflict, expression of emotions and self-disclosure. Both of them, both healthy self-esteem and satisfaction with life, are associated with positive feelings (feelings) of a person. For this reason, it is expected that people with high self-esteem, also highly appreciate their satisfaction with life.

**Keywords:** *self-esteem, life satisfaction, internal dialogue, self-acceptance, mental well-being.*

## **ASPECTS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF ADOLESCENTS FROM COUNTY OLT AND COUNTY SUCEAVA, ROMANIA**

**Ana-Maria FLORESCU**, PhD student, Institute of Anthropology  
"Francisc I. Rainer", Romanian Academy, sociologist CNU-S.A.

This writing captures aspects of the growth and development of adolescents from different geographical regions (plains and mountains). Given the direct and indirect influence of mesological

factors, an anthropological analysis of adolescents becomes necessary. Adolescence is the period in which a series of morpho-physiological and psychological transformations happen. Evaluating the data, we concluded that the present study highlights certain aspects of adolescent growth and development.

**Keywords:** *adolescent, growth and development, mesological conditions*

## **THE EMERGENCE OF THE PERSONALITY AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL CAPACITIES IN ADOLESCENCE**

**Samir HAMMUD**, PhD student ULIM, psychologist, school Dier Haana, Israel

Adolescence is considered a period in person's existence and the evolution of his / her personality, it is the age that shocked all the time creating sometimes social conflicts and anxieties. In adolescence there is a desire to affirm, to identify the self with patterns of independent behavior that precede the stable definition of one's own personality. The widening of the sphere of social experience determines the harmonization of skills and attitudes with social requirements and greatly develops the critical and self-critical spirit. But the process of identifying and developing self-consciousness also involves reporting to those of the same generation, to the same age group. If the adolescent has a higher self-consciousness than the way he is evaluated by others, he will feel isolated, trying to find expressions of his own to bring admiration and acceptance to others. This explains terifism, stubborn and oppositional manifestations, originality crises, and sometimes even delinquency. In their turn, adolescents with a superior self-esteem and well-accepted by colleagues present trust-based behaviors, strongly support and argue their opinions, have fewer personal problems, more easily overcome difficulties, and are more inclined towards their own initiatives.

**Keywords:** *adolescence, personality, skills, social requirements.*

## SECTION

### METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES IN RESEARCHING SOCIAL ISSUES AND PRACTICES OF SOCIAL CARE AND PROTECTION

#### SOCIAL POLICIES OF ASSURING PEOPLE WELL-BEING

**Tatiana FOCŞA**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM.

Currently, the interest of citizens in public and social policies has increased. They expect the government to develop qualitative policies, using the necessary resources as rationally as possible. The role of the state is important in the process of providing policies aimed at achieving social protection and welfare. In order to clarify the relationship between the state and the process of policy making, we must look at the state as an institution that has survived due to the efficient management of social policies in order to prevent the social exclusion of disadvantaged persons/families. Social policy studies phenomena that transcend governmental actions and policies. Beyond social services, social policy studies a wide range of social and economic phenomena related to welfare at the individual, family or community level. Thus, the areas of interest in the study of very broad social policy, including administrative practices and policies in the field of social services, including medical services, social insurance, employment, community services, housing; social issues, including crime, disability, unemployment, mental health, old age; discrimination and disadvantages: race, ethnicity, gender, poverty and economic inequality. The objectives of the state social policies are aimed at social protection. Social protection is a result of social policies, which can be achieved by the public and private sectors. The aim of the study is to analyze the social policy from a multidisciplinary perspective. According to the analysis of the mentioned problem, the state – through the social policies it develops – is only one of the providers of individual welfare. The main consequence of the social policies

developed by the state is therefore the social protection of the population, which is the result of the joint effort of several factors: the labor market, the economy, the non-governmental sector.

**Keywords:** *social policies, strategies, social protection, people well-being.*

## **COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL THERAPY FOR DIFFICULT ADOLESCENTS**

**Daniela CAZACU**, PhD, lect. univ., State University “Alecu Russo”, Balti

The article discusses the problem of cognitive-behavioral psychotherapy as a scientifically-based theoretical-methodological metamorphosis of behavioral therapy with cognitive therapy, with applications in pathology and health. Cognitive and behavioral therapies are recommended for anxious, depressive or inappropriate behaviors. The methods and techniques applied in cognitive-behavioral therapy can be applied to people of different ages, from children to adults. The adolescent age presents itself as a favorable period for the formation, triggering or emergence of several psychological problems. Heredity, the quality of attachment relationships that the adolescent develops towards the parent, the temperament, the strategy to manage stress will cause a disorder. There are several types of problems that adolescents can address to the psychotherapist: social phobia, panic disorder, school phobia, obsessive-compulsive disorder, attention disorder, depression, cannabis addiction, video and internet addiction. Cognitive-behavioral therapy comes with a series of scales for assessing the disorders that adolescents are addressing in order to choose optimal strategies for working with it. In this sense, there are three groups of therapeutic instruments: the techniques of exposure in the imagination, the techniques of *in vivo* exposure, the techniques of self-affirmation, problem solving and modification of erroneous thoughts. In turn, *psychoeducation* plays a central role in therapy, aiming to guide adolescents and their parents in the field of therapy, understanding of symptoms, diagnosis, treatment. This will lead to the facilitation of the therapeutic and changing pressures.

**Keywords:** *therapy, cognitive-behavioral psychotherapy, adolescent age.*

## **REDUCING THE RISK OF ABANDONMENT OF CHILDREN BY IMPROVING THE MOTHER'S PARENTAL SKILLS**

**Maria CORCEVOI**, PhD, univ. lect., State University "Alecus Russo", Balti

This research reflects an issue of great importance today. It is the psychological assistance of mothers at risk of abandoning their children. The poor living conditions among vulnerable families increase the number of cases of alcoholism, violence, ill-treatment and neglect of children. As a result, parents may be deprived of rights and children suffer the most because they are placed in various specialized institutions for children in difficulty. The abandoned child is a child allied in difficulty, its development, respectively, physical or moral integrity being jeopardized. By developing parental competence we can form a set of physical, intellectual and emotional abilities of parents regarding how they interact with their minor children.

**Keywords:** *parental competence, communication, abandonment, child.*

## **DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIO-MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS ADJUSTED TO THE OBJECTIVE OF INCLUSION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

**Marina ISRAFILOV**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM

The approach starts from the analysis of the evolution of some important indicators that characterize the socio-economic situation of today in the Republic of Moldova and which certainly affect the possibility of socio-professional inclusion of people with disabilities. The pressure of demographic changes occurring at European level also has repercussions on the Republic of Moldova, registering a slow and continuous process of decreasing population numbers. The factors that have determined this phenomenon are: the decrease of the birth rate and the increase of the aging coefficient of the population. The employment rate of people with disabilities in the Republic of Moldova has low values. The main factors that contribute to maintaining high values for the unemployment rate among people with disabilities are:

the low level of education and training at the time of transition to the labor market, the mismatch between their qualifications and the skills required by employers, the still low impact of apprenticeship schemes and of professional traineeships, limited supply of jobs for people with special needs. One of the basic objectives of the National Strategy on Employment for the period 2017-2021, approved by the Gov. decision no. 1473 of December 30, 2016 (SNOFM 2017-2021) is: “Creating formal, non-discriminatory and productive employment opportunities”. Ensuring an active entrepreneurial ecosystem is one of the best ways to tackle the problem of unemployment among people with disabilities. By supporting the creation and development of entrepreneurial initiatives, more jobs will be created, including jobs linked to the organic comfort of the beneficiary. Secondly, young people themselves can become entrepreneurs and develop their own businesses. In order to reduce unemployment among people with disabilities, and especially young people, it is necessary to develop an instrument that would have the mission of guaranteeing inclusion. It is necessary that this instrument combines key reforms and initiatives aimed at creating the appropriate framework for the employment of people with disabilities if they have previously experienced failure in previous employment. Through the prism of this instrument it is possible to analyze the individual (or group) socio-professional inclusion needs, in order to offer the possibility of a second chance.

**Keywords:** *disability, inclusion, employment.*

## **ANNIHILATION DIFFICULT/DISTRUBED BEHAVIOR IN COMMUNICATION – SUGGESTIONS FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT**

**Lilia NACAI**, univ. lect., State University “Alecus Russo”, Balti

The article reflects theoretical and applicative dimensions regarding the approach of people with difficult/disturbing behaviors in communication (hostile, undeserving, negative, all-knowing, helpful, perfidious, aggressive). Knowing, understanding the behavior of

difficult people, motivations of difficult behaviors, we can properly address them, neutralize them, and we can solve problem situations, conflicts. The article is also of interest for a better understanding of one's reactions to various incidents. An important aspect is the suggestions, the general communication techniques and the particular techniques for addressing these difficult behaviors, as well as the ways of resolving the conflicts reflected in the article, as a result of the investigation of the specialized literature.

**Keywords:** *conflict management, difficult behavior, disturbed behavior, suggestion, annihilation, communication techniques.*

## **THE DYNAMICS OF POVERTY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES ON REGIONAL INEQUALITIES IN ROMANIA**

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Constanta, Romania

Poverty has raised growing interest due to its various spatial aspects and implications. Inequality and poverty represent the main elements development strategies are aimed at, the complex but controversial relationships between them having drawn much attention during the past years, once decision factors understood the importance of the interconnections between them for the success of this process. The purpose of this paper is to highlight the relationship between poverty and inequality, analysing the way in which a high degree of social and economic inequality influences the different forms of poverty manifestation. We made use of a three-dimension analysis: actual poverty (as expressed by absolute and relative thresholds), inequality of income distribution and regional distribution of these phenomena. Economic growth and distribution of income are connected through a bidirectional relationship, the incidence of poverty decreasing when economic growth overlaps a stable distribution of incomes. The effects are even more spectacular when the study area records a change for the better in the income distribution with respect to the poor

population. Although, poverty has diminished, the feeling of poverty remains strong both in relation to the income of other co-nationals and to that of other European countries, Romania continuing to be, unfortunately, one of the poorest countries in EU-28. The investigation carried out revealed the fact that the economic development of the country has been accompanied by a fast decrease in absolute poverty but also by a slight increase in relative poverty. Romania faced an extremely high poverty risk rate in rural areas, a situation which was caused by more factors, such as: demography (negative migration balance, aging population), accessibility (lack of infrastructure and difficult access to basic services), education and employment (low employment rates, high share of those working in agriculture and those working on a seasonal basis). Instead, cities had values below the European average, which once again proves the important role that regional and sub-regional metropolises play.

**Keywords:** *poverty indicators, inequality, dynamics, regional disparities*

## **IMPACT OF INCARCERATION ON THE INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONALITY AS PERCEIVED BY THE PRISON PSYCHOLOGIST**

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Romania, Penitentiary of high security fo Galati, Romania

The article proposes a personal view of the impact of incarceration on the personality of the detainees in light of the changes that appear in their personality and behavior. It contains several assumptions about the influence of incarceration on the human being, as well as multiple considerations regarding the psychological transformations of the individual and the evolution of its personality. We conclude that any incarcerated individual requires treatment that does not harm its humanity or dignity, with the help of prisons, which have been reoriented to educate, support, conciliate, and treat, thus contributing to the humanization of the institutionalized punishment.

**Keywords:** *incarceration, personality, prison, psychologist, punishment.*

## **THE RISK OF CHILD ABUSE IN TEMPORARILY DISINTEGRATED FAMILIES**

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**Viorica ADĂSCĂLIȚĂ**, PhD, asociat. prof.,  
Pedagogical State University „I. Creanga”

The problem of violence in the modern family has become a frequently discussed topic among the professional circle of educators and psychologists. On the one hand, due to the high level of divorce, the spread of civil marriages and the growth of illegitimate births, and on the other hand, the active migration process, a large number of Moldovan families become temporarily disintegrated and, as a rule, are not able to give children a proper upbringing and the right model of behavior. The growth of violence within the family indicates the need to draw the attention of specialists to this problem and offer psychologists and educators response methods to improve the atmosphere in which children can grow and form. This article will describe the problem of violence in single-parent and temporarily disintegrated families in order to attract the attention of specialists to this problem.

**Keywords:** *violence, adolescents, crisis, single-parent family, temporarily disintegrated family, family institution.*

## **THE INFLUENCE OF GADGETS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY-AGED CHILDREN**

**Natalia ROTARU-SÎRBU**, MA, univ. lect., ULIM

Most of today's young parents are those who in their childhood were either left without the care of parents (working abroad), or their adult family members went through the period of transition and economic instability and emphasized the material incomes and spent less time with children. The explanation of the parents from that time most often

being: "We parents were striving to have what to put on the table and to dress the children, and we didn't have time for play or other activities." Today, parents practically refuse to listen to the suggestions of grandparents in children's education and tend to compensate what they did not receive in childhood: to buy them toys, to fulfill all their children's wishes, to satisfy all their caprices, including leaving them with the phones, TV or other gadgets. The development of the child's brain in the first years of life depends on how much care the parent will take, but also how much the child will be allowed to know the world around: manipulating and researching objects, experimenting different actions and possibilities with the same objects or in comparison with others, the way they are spoken and explained how things take place. The children, who always are staring at the video images in the gadgets, are not interested in the social and routine life, they come up with fast images that revolve around them (because of the speed of transmission of the video actions), and in real life the objects have a slower movement. As a consequence, they become hyperactive, with hysterical behaviors taken from the video, with schoolchildren who have no real-life functionality and a huge lack of self-serving, emotional and communication skills: understanding the adult's language or fulfilling the commands of life and its security. As a consequence, the number of children with various behavioral or language disorders, labeled with different diagnoses, is increasing, but in reality it is a pedagogical departure from parents and the enormous time spent in the video environment.

**Keywords:** *communication skills, parenting, young parents, hyperactive conduct, consequence, gadgets, early-aged children.*

## **PERSPECTIVES AND EXPERIENCES OF PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS: A SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS**

**Ecaterina BALAN**, MA, univ, assist., ULIM

From the beginning of its existence, mankind had among its people persons who had restrictions for various reasons. A healthy person,

mentally and physically, will never fully understand a person with disabilities because he or she does not have the capacity to perceive the world as a deaf, blind, or restrained person in physical and mental development. A certain attitude towards this category has been observed in different historical descriptions and cultures and is characterized by fear, prejudice, hostility, pity, discrimination. Such a negative attitude leaves a label on one's personality and does not allow the successful achievement of a person as a social unit, even if there are characteristics characteristic of a normal person.

**Keywords:** *systemic sclerosis, health, systematic analysis.*

## **PERSONALITY DISORDER OF THE ANTISOCIAL INDIVIDUAL: CASE STUDY**

**Gholamali MOHAMMADIFARD**, PhD, associate professor, ULIM.

The main characteristics of antisocial personality disorders are characterized by the inappropriate behavior in observing the laws, rules, customs, moral-cultural norms repeatedly, the non-observance of the laws being detected. Also, the person manifests his/her distance from the moral norms. Disruptive behavior and disrespect of others are part of the personality traits of ASPD. Apart from aggression and hostility towards others, antisocial personality can manifest his/her behavior in different forms. Another decisive factor in the development of antisocial behavior is the family environment and the existing social correlations. In the present study we will analyze a case, where in totality we will be able to review all the characteristics and symptoms of the personality with antisocial disorder according to DSM / ICT. It is a case of a woman of about 33 years, with a family history, social and behavioral exactly drawn as in the book, about antisocial personality disorders. A personality, that in a few years, has collected more than 40 minutes of violations of the law. With a flower child, raised far from the biological father.

**Keywords:** *antisocial person, antisocial behavior, personality disorder.*

## **CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING DISABILITY AND LIMITING ITS SOCIAL IMPACT**

**Ammar MREISAT**, PhD student, ULIM, psychologist, primary school  
Tamra, Israel

This article 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 PARTICULARITIES OF THE PSYCHOSOCIAL INTEGRATION OF PEOPLE WITH DOWN SYNDROME IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE**

**Ghiulnaz MUTALAP (SEPTAR)**, C.Ș.E.I. "Delfinul", Constanța, Romania.

The article analyzes the particularities of the development involved in the psychosocial integration of children and adolescents with Down Syndrome (DS), which is the most common chromosomal disorder with an estimated worldwide incidence of 1/600 to 1/1000 births. When analyzing the psychological phenotype of DS, two things should be considered: first, the general deficit in intelligence and cognition and, second, the specific DS problems, which distinguish it from other forms of mental retardation, including also its relation to psychosocial

integration. Psychosocial integration seems to be a major concern in the lives of people with DS and those who care for them. The particularities of development that influence the process of psychosocial integration analyzed in the paper, refer to the affectivity and communication capacities; how to interact with the social environment, especially with peers; developing the image and self-concept; acquiring social normativity with reference to children and adolescents with DS. Psychosocial integration, which is a continuous process that is customized in specific relational contexts and at different levels of interaction with the environment, begins with the birth of the child, and although it cannot be separated in the analysis of the pre-adolescence periods, that is, in adolescence, it manifests itself impetuously. The most prominent difficulties of psychosocial integration of adolescents with DS are the deficiency in the pragmatic language and the expressive-emotional manifestations, the inability to start adequately the interlocutors in communication and the complex interpretation of the verbal and non-verbal stimuli, the errors of self-evaluation and self-image, of the prescription of social environment, the low receptivity to social incentives.

**Keywords:** *psychosocial integration, Down Syndrome, affectivity, communication, social relations, social normativity, non-verbal language, pragmatic language, self-image, self-evaluation.*

### **CONCEPTUAL DELIMITATIONS OF THE NOTIONS "SPECIAL NEEDS", "SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS"**

**Marieta MICU**, High School "Lucian Blaga", Constanța, Romania

The article analyzes the terms of normality-deviance, which are the basis for the identification of the person with special educational needs. The concept of normality is closely related to the values and norms of a culture and to the social-political ideas of the respective historical epoch, having a specific and relative significance. Defining itself in comparison with the state of normality, which represents the

physiological, psychological and social balance, the abnormality is the state of imbalance on several levels: individual psychophysiological, disagreement in interpersonal relations, non-conformity with the value system of the socio-cultural environment, confrontation with social and legal normativity, hostility towards peers, the group or social institutions. People with special educational needs are people with deficiencies, in most cases of a physical, psycho-physiological, but also psychosocial nature, which have difficulties in responding to the demands of the environment in accordance with the generally accepted and validated socio-cultural model. In general, a child or adolescent is considered to have a specific deficiency when an anatomical structure is affected or lost and its physiological or psychological functioning is limited. Deficiency is considered a biopsy of the person, associated with certain physical, sensory, cognitive (mental or intellectual), affective, and behavioral disabilities. When the child with certain deficiencies, disabilities, disabilities becomes a schoolboy, he is exposed to the risk of maladaptation more than an average, average child. Disabilities or limitations, resulting from deficiencies, turn into disadvantages, requiring institutional organizations and special education, often social protection. Disability can be eliminated or diminished through educational interventions, meant to compensate for the lack or insufficiency and to allow adaptation to the environment; generically, this is the educational response to the special need. This answer is only possible if the disability is assessed correctly and the environment becomes an appropriate pedagogical one.

**Keywords:** *normality, abnormality, deficiency, special needs, special educational needs.*

## Notes