FREE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MOLDOVA

ULIM

FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES
DOCTORAL SCHOOL OF FREE INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY OF MOLDOVA

**International Scientific Conference
THE CONTEMPORARY ISSUES
OF THE SOCIO-HUMANISTIC SCIENCES
XIIIth Edition**

PROGRAM AND WORKING PAPERS

Chisinau, December 1th – 2nd, 2022

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International Scientific Conference „The contemporary issues of the socio-humanistic sciences". XIIIth Edition. Program and working papers. Chisinau, December 1st – 2nd, 2022.

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The responsibility for the content of the abstracts is entirely on the author (s).

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Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences, Psychology and Arts, State University "Alecu Russo", Balti

O. P. Jindal Global University (JGU), Sonipat, Haryana, India

ARGUMENT

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

30 years ago, on October 16, 1992, by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Moldova, the Free International University of Moldova was founded. Being called as the child of the reforms, the Free International University of Moldova managed in a short time to assert itself as a comprehensive institution through the fields it promotes - education, science, culture, sport, but also humanity, innovation, collaboration, social progress. The value of the university's activity is determined by the ability to promote a strategy that maintains and strengthens the common academic tradition with the implementation of the latest practices that meet national and international quality standards, emphasizing the specific potential of each faculty and directs it towards the achievement of its common objectives. The experience of the Free International University of Moldova is renowned for the permanent consolidation of its position on the international level and the reforming ideas launched in the national academic space, by asserting itself as a vector of change in society not only through training, but also through scientific research that generates innovation.

The 13th edition of the International Scientific Conference "The contemporary issues of the socio-humanistic sciences" is dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the Free International University of Moldova. The conference aims to orient versed and young researchers to a deep understanding of the problems that contemporary humanity is solving, to the most accurate and complete capture of changes in individual behaviour and interpersonal relationships, the factors that generate and sustain them, to the ways in which reality can become better – thus the ideas and facts favourable to contemporary people and their environment can gain sustainability.

The socio-humanistic sciences contribute to the understanding of the present and the formation of our collective future, present analyses and solutions to ethical, moral, societal, relational problems. Research is oriented towards human health and well-being. The assessment of living conditions and health-generating factors, of social assistance policies for vulnerable population categories, of ways to ensure a healthy relationship between body and mind is a field that is currently intensively researched. The results of these researches in the most frequent cases are

implemented in practice and become known in wide circles of people. More than that, the social sciences can point to the way in which the environment can be transformed into a friendlier one.

Socio-humanistic scientists can make their work interesting, and through its results, they can make other people's lives more interesting. Most researchers in the socio-humanistic sciences are both attentive listeners, thus knowing their research problems, and communicators who can convey their knowledge and experiences to the large public in accessible language. In a knowledge-based world, we need people who can promote knowledge and thereby contribute to increasing the collective IQ.

Socio-humanistic studies improve the lives and education of our children. All societies and all governments want to prove that they are the best for children, but too often education reforms take place without taking children's best interests into account. Research in education shows that parents are more concerned about their children enjoying school than making them the best students, that they receive knowledge for life than knowing all the rules and formulas in the textbooks by school. This is why researchers are driven to uncover new insights into what makes schools and education effective.

Socio-humanistic science can change the world for the better, being concerned with the social and economic progress of humanity in general, influencing the activity of practitioners, looking for creative solutions to various problems that human and the masses currently encounter. We need socio-humanistic sciences to guarantee our democracy. The socio-humanistic sciences offer multiple perspectives on society, inform social policy, scrutinize and critique the interests of the powerful. This work of researchers is essential in protecting modern democracy and the transparency of the decisions of those in power.

The conference discusses the methodological aspects of psychological research, the paradigms of social intervention in the context of new realities, the development of education and humanities in the era of knowledge and information.

By generalizing opinions and proposals, distributing them in the academic and non-academic environment, this conference will improve university programs and the quality of relations with partners in the practical socio-economic sector, as well as it will promote innovation and the highest values in society.

Communication language: English

PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE

Thursday, the 1st of December 2022

09:00-09:30 PARTICIPANTS REGISTRATION
09:30-10:00 OPENING SESSION

Moderator: HARAZ Svetlana, university lecturer, Head of „Nicolae Sali" Department of Social Work and Sociology, Free International University of Moldova

Welcome speech:

CIUMACENCO Valentina, associate professor, PhD, Vice-rector for International Cooperation, Director CCI, Free International University of Moldova

STOICA Cristina Maria, PhD, university professor, Dean of the Faculty of Psychology, Education Sciences and Social Work, University "Petre Andrei"

BRICEAG Silvia, PhD, Head of Psychology Department, State University "Alecu Russo", Balti, Republic of Moldova

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

10:00-11:30 PLENNARY SESSION

Moderator: BALODE Neli, PhD, Responsible for International Relations at the Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences, Free International University of Moldova

DEHGHANIPOUR Sina, SADAUSKAS Justinas, PhD, associate professor, Mykolas Romeris university, Lithuania
Austrian social workers 'experience working with refugees during Covid – 19

BOGHIAN Ioana, PhD., university lecturer; **ROBU Viorel**, PhD., university lecturer, „Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacău, Romania
Factors associated with school satisfaction among primary school students

LEINO Mare, PhD, associate professor of social pedagogy, Tallinn University, Estonia
Preventive social pedagogy – socio-humanism against the crazy world

MARINESCU Gabriela, PhD, university professor, Faculty of Medical Bioengineering University of Medicine and Pharmacy „Gr.T.Popa", Iasi, Romania
The new technologies and labor market in Romania

11:30-12:00 Coffee break

SECTION 1
METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN THE CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH
12:00-13:30

Moderators: RUSNAC Svetlana, PhD, Dean of the Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences, **SIMION Simion Dănuţ,** MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

ROBU Viorel, PhD, university lecturer, „Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacău, Romania; **CARANFIL Narcisa Gianina**, PhD., university lecturer, „Petre Andrei" University of Iaşi, Romania; **BUGANU Diana-Alina**, PhD, associate teaching staff, „Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacău, Romania.
The Motivating Instructional Context Inventory – 12: Testing psychometric properties in a sample of Romanian adolescents

BRICEAG Silvia, PhD, associate professor, State University "Alecu Russo", Balti, Republic of Moldova
Psychological determinants of neuropsychic resilience in representatives of stressful professions

MIHAILA Monica-Lusiana, PhD, university lecturer, University "Petre Andrei", Iasi, Romania
Attachment, trauma and borderline personality

TIMOFEI Paşa, school teacher, Special Gymnasium nr. 14, Tulcea, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova; **CALANGEA Angela,** PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova
The impact of the adolescent with disabilities on the socio-affective climate within the family

IONAŞCU Grigore, PhD student, „Ion Creangă" State Pedagogical University, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova; **GLĂVAN Aurelia**, PhD in psychology, associate professor, „Ion Creangă" State Pedagogical University, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova; **ROBU Viorel**, PhD., university lecturer, „Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacău, Romania
The relationship between emotional instability and risk of alcohol abuse among adolescents: The moderating role of predisposition to engage in risky behaviors

NIŢA Mariana, university lecturer, PhD student, Moldova State University, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova
Desugestopedia, the technic to overcome the linguistic barriers.

BULBOACĂ Gabriel, psychologist, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova
The etiology of homosexuality: A review of the literature

NECHITA Maria, principal psychologist, "Dr Constantin Opriş" County Emergency Hospital, Baia Mare, Romania, PhD student, „Ion Creangă" State Pedagogical University, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova
Stress - Friend or Enemy? The adaptation of the medical staff to the professional conditions in the health system

SIMION Simion Dănuţ, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova
The feeling of loneliness at different stages of age. Loneliness in college students

MOHAMMADIFARD Gholamali, PhD, university lecturer, Director of the Center for Psychological Counseling and Career Guidance, Free International University of Moldova
Ego development in the Reality Analysis paradigm

BICAN Ovidiu, IT Specialist at CJRAE Gorj, Targu Jiu, Romania
Adolescents' perception of mobbing

SECTION 2
THE CONNECTION OF INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETAL CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION
12:00-13:30

Moderators: CAUNENCO Irina, PhD, associate professor, **BALODE Neli,** PhD, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova

BALODE Neli, PhD, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova; **AMBROCI Rada**, medical resident
Ocupational health of medical staff under COVID pandemic

CAUNENCO Irina, PhD, associate professor, Institute of National Heritage, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova
Problems of intercultural relations, identity and life satisfaction among young people

ROŞCA Tatiana, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova
Psychological components of ethnic identity

ROTARU Silvia, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

Socio-psychological content analysis of a student-interpreter personal myth: "An Emotional Outsider"

IVANOVA Nina, PhD, Senior Researcher, Institute of National Heritage, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova
The evolution of the image of Chisinau in photographic albums (1964-2008)

HOROZOVA Larisa, PhD, associate professor, Comrat State University
Searching for ways to form ethno-cultural competence and ethnic tolerance among young people

HOROZOV Serghei, PhD, university lecturer, Comrat State University
Interaction between non-commercial organizations and the state in the implementation of social tasks (on the example of the Republic of Moldova)

HÂNZĂ Laura, România, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova
The importance of personal marketing in career planning

POTOROACĂ Mihail, MA, scientific researcher, Institute of Legal, Political and Sociological Research, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova
Evaluating the effects of Playback Theater performances on the participating public

PODBORSCHI Angela, clinical psychologist of Republican Psychiatric Hospital „Codru", Chişinău, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova
Social representations about the family in intergenerational transmission

SECTION 3
SOCIAL INTERVENTION PARADIGMS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NEW SOCIAL REALITIES
12:00-13:30

Moderators: HARAZ Svetlana, MA, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova, **ȚĂRNĂ Vadim**, MA, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

MOLDOVAN Vadim, Professor, Program Director, York College of the City University of New York, Free International University of Moldova
Empires, Civil Wars, and Pax Sovetica: Lessons from the 20th to 21st Century

BILIET Bert, Psychologist, Orthopedagog, Psychotherapist, Hon. University Teacher, Gent city, Belgium
Psychological counseling and psychotherapy, related yet distinct

DILION Marcela, PhD, program manager, Keystone Moldova

Contracting social services in the Republic of Moldova: challenges and opportunities

STOICA Cristina Maria, PhD., university professor, "Petre Andrei" University of Iași, Romania
Brief analysis of population decline in Romania

HARAZ Svetlana, MA, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova
Prevention of social exclusion through strategies for the development of social well-being

FOCȘA Tatiana, PhD, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova
Management of the protection system of the child separate from the parents

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

SERETEAN Ludmila, MA, Mereni School of Arts
Social theater as a methodology of the dialectic of social expertise

DĂNILESCU Viorica, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova
Development of activities for active aging

ȚĂRNĂ Vadim, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova, Free International University of Moldova
The intervention of social workers in cases of family violence

LUCINSCHI Mariana, master's student, Free International University of Moldova
Transforming the collective psyche through Historical - Cultural - Ecological tourism

SECTION 4
DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES IN THE ERA OF KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION
12:00-13:30

Moderators: GRIBINCEA Zinaida, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova, **BOLFOSU Andrei,** MA, assistant professor, PhD Student

SARANCIUC-GORDEA Liliana, PhD, associate professor, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova; **STRELEŢ Cristina**, teacher, Public Enterprise "Mihai Eminescu" Gymnasium, Telenesti

The emotional development of primary school pupils

MOCANU Cornelia, speech therapist teacher, CJRAE Vâlcea, Romania, PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Communication in older preschoolers with language disorders

BOLFOSU Andrei, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

World englishes: united in diversity or a divided unity? Challenges of translation into romanian

PASCARU Daniela, PhD, associate professor, Moldova State University

The Main Step to an Academic Achievement - Individualizationmand Differentiation

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

Methodological aspects of teaching the Romanian language in groups of foreign medical students

GEORGESCU Patricia-Maria, teacher, Children's Palace Râmnicu Vâlcea, Romania, PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova mariapgeorgescu@gmail.com

The use of technology in education

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

Empirical and communicative perspectives in medical public discourse

MOCANU Cornelia, speech therapist teacher, CJRAE Vâlcea, Romania, PhD student, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Educaţia extradidactică factor important pentru formarea personalităţii elevilor cu dizabilităţi mintale

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

Affective values of specialized discourse (scientific discourse)

LUCHIANENCO Lilia, PhD, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova
The particularities of language development in preschool children with infantile cerebral palsy

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13:30-14:00 Cofee Break

14:00-15:30 Workshops

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Workshop 1. *Practical aspects of managing personal marketing documents: the CV and cover letter*
Trainer: BULBOACĂ Gabriel, practicing psychologist, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

Workshop 2. *The quality of social services and the mechanisms of quality assurance*
Trainers: VICOL Teodor, main specialist of the National Council for Accreditation of Social Service Providers; **HARAZ Svetlana,** university lecturer, "Nicolae Sali" Department of Social Work and Sociology

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16:00-17:30 Workshops

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Workshop 3. *Principles of providing psycho-social assistance to women victims of family violence*
Trainer: ROTARU-SÎRBU Natalia, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

Workshop 4. *OH toolkit for social workers: way of communicating with children in cases of war and natural disasters*
Trainers: SIMION Simion Dănuţ, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova; **PALCA Dina**, Senior Officer, psychologist of the psychological assistance service of the Center of Excellence in Border Security, Ministry of Internal Affairs

10:00-11:30 PLENNARY SESSION

Moderators: HARAZ Svetlana, MA, Head of Social Work and Sociology "Nicolae Sali" Department; **BALODE Neli,** PhD, Responsible for International Relations at the Faculty of Social and Educational Sciences, Free International University of Moldova

HOVORUN Tamara, Professor of Law School O.P. Jindal Global University, Joint Director of JIBS, India
Humanistic and educational approach to defiant behaviour in children and youth

LATARIA Aleksandra, Doctor of Sociology, invited lecturer, International Black Sea University, Tbillisi, Georgia
Comparative analysis of Georgian and Chinese families, the formation and development of relationships

BALODE Neli, PhD, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova
Interdisciplinary approaches in Social Sciences

WANG Yanlin, PhD, Northwest Normal University，China
Interculturality in International Chinese Education

ROBU Viorel, PhD, university lecturer, „Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacău, Romania; **STOICA Cristina Maria**, PhD., university professor, "Petre Andrei" University of Iaşi, Romania
Translation and psychometric properties of the Romanian version of the Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS)

11:30-12:00 Coffee break

SECTION 1
METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN THE CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH
12:00-13:30

Moderators: IURCHEVICI Iulia, associate professor, **MUSIENCO Natalia,** MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

IURCHEVICI Iulia, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova
Distress in oncological patients

CUMPĂNĂŞOIU Teodor-Sorin, psychologist, Director of the Lyceum "Preda Buzescu" Berbeşti, Vâlcea, Romania, PhD student ULIM

Diagnosis and classification of language disorders

SIMION Simion Dănuţ, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova
Creating well-being by developing the feeling of compersion

ŞTEFANET Diana, PhD in psychology, higher teaching degree, IP Center of Excellence in Economics and Finance, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova
The problem of incorrect time management and personal organization in adolescents

GEORGESCU Maria, school counselor, teacher, Vâlcea County Center for Educational Resources and Assistance, Romania, PhD student, „Ion Creangă" State Pedagogical University, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova
Tolerance in the school environment

POPOVICI Adriana, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova
Self-determination - manifestation of the social maturity of adolescents

BALAN Ecaterina, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova
Scleroderma and social relationships

MUSIENCO Natalia, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova
The social competence profile of contemporary students

STROGOTEAN Silvia, MA, psihologist, Amici dei Bambini
Gestation as crisis factor in the development of woman identity

STROGOTEAN Silvia, MA, psihologist, Amici dei Bambini, **MELENTIEVA Aliona,** MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova
Katathym imaginative psychotherapy (K.I.P.): historical background and perspectives

ŢEPORDEI Maria, MA, psychology student, **RUSNAC Svetlana**, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova
Manifestation of anxiety and hypochondria in the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic

TIMOFEI Paşa, school teacher, Special Gymnasium nr. 14, Tulcea, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova; **CALANGEA Angela,** PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova
General characteristics of the development of the adolescent's personality

GUŢUL Aliona, MA, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

The problem of the connection between social intelligence and school success

SECTION 2
THE CONNECTION OF INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETAL CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION
12:00-13:30

Moderators: CAUNENCO Irina, PhD, associate professor, **BALODE Neli,** PhD, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova

VRABII Violeta, PhD in psychology, university lecturer, „Ion Creangă" State Pedagogical University, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova
Consolidation of communication through reframing and feedback

GRIBINCEA Zinaida, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova
Manipulating mass consciousness in the context of information wars

ROSCIUPCHIN Diana, MA, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova
The influence of socio-demographic characteristics on life satisfaction of modern students

HOIDRAG Traian, PhD student, „Ion Creangă" State Pedagogical University, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova
Barriers to accessing psychological services by adolescents addicted to social networks

MORARU Ina, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova; GODOROJA Liliana, primary school teacher, grade II, Tudor Vladimirescu Theoretical High School Public Institution
Conscious parenting between past and modern

ROŞCA Tatiana, assistant professor, PhD student, **FLOREA Uliana**, undergraduate student, Free International University of Moldova
Female migration. Strategies for the integration of Moldovan immigrant women in Italy

HAMMUD Samir, psychologist, School Dier Haana, Israel
Experience of domestic violence and self-efficacy

MREISAT Ammar, psychologist, Primary School Tamra, Israel
Favorable factors and obstacles in the process of socialization of children and adolescents

MELENTIEVA Aliona, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

Forecast regarding the development of forensic psychological expertise in the Republic of Moldova

RUSNAC Svetlana, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova, **KHORY Johnny**, psychologist, Israel
Locus of control as factors of international students' psychosocial adjustment

RUSNAC Svetlana, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova, **MIHAI Aurelia**, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova
Objective and subjective attributes conferred on social status by contemporary women

SECTION 3
SOCIAL INTERVENTION PARADIGMS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NEW SOCIAL REALITIES
12:00-13:30

Moderators: FOCŞA Tatiana, PhD, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova, **DĂNILESCU Viorica**, MA, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

CUCEREANU Mihai, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova
Some methodological aspects of distance work research

BORDEIANU Daniela, MA, executive director CIP Voinicel
The impact of early childhood intervention services

FOCSA Tatiana*, PhD, university lecturer, **TILIPEŢ Ana**, master's student, Free International University of Moldova
The quality of life and the risks of social exclusion of elderly persons

FOCSA Tatiana*, PhD, university lecturer, **DRĂGAN Daniela**, master's student, Free International University of Moldova
The social inclusion of the family and the child with refugee status

DĂNILESCU Viorica, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova
Humanitarian assistance to refugees

ROTARU-SÎRBU Natalia, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova
Principles of providing psycho-social assistance to women victims of family violence

ȚĂRNĂ Vadim, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova
Social cohesion as a factor of the well-being of the rural community

HARAZ Svetlana, university lecturer, **CONDREA Elena**, master's student, Free International University of Moldova
Evaluation of home medical and social care services in the Republic of Moldova

HARAZ Svetlana, university lecturer, **GHILAȘ Maria**, master's student, Free International University of Moldova
The interaction of the determining factors of the social vulnerability of children in risk situations

GORGAN Ecaterina, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova
The relationship between anxiety and well-being of the person in difficult life situations

TIMOFEI Pașa, school teacher, Special Gymnasium nr. 14, Tulcea, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova; **CALANGEA Angela,** PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova
Autism and occupational therapy

SECTION 4
DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES IN THE ERA OF KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION
12:00-13:30

Moderators: GRIBINCEA Zinaida, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova, **POPOVICI Adriana,** MA, assistant professor, PhD Student

CREANGA Oxana, PhD, associate professor, Moldova State University, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova
Formal and functional characteristics of english cumulative tales

CRAVCENCO Svetlana, assistant professor, „Nicolae Testemitanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova
Interactive didactic strategies - objective of education

COBÎLAȘ Cornelia, undergraduate student, Technical University of Moldova
Ethical principles in architecture

MURZAC Corina, undergraduate student, Technical University of Moldova

The ethical dilemmas in architecture

BULGARU Ana Maria, undergraduate student, Technical University of Moldova
The right to intellectual property. Intellectual property and architecture

PLEŞCA Galina, assistant professor PhD student, Moldova State University
New Trends in ESP Teaching

ŢEPLIC Tatiana, MA, university lecturer, PhD student, Moldova State University
The Functions of the Negative Emotion-laden words in English and their perception by language learners

TIMOFEI Paşa, school teacher, Special Gymnasium nr. 14, Tulcea, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova;
CALANGEA Angela, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova
Theoretical fundamentals of integrated education in special vocaţional education

13:30-14:00 Cofee Break

14:00-15:30 Workshops

Workshop 5. *Prostitution for love – the psychological profile of young prostitutes and methods of prevention by identifying risk factors*
Trainer: DOBREA Monica, clinical psychologist and psychotherapist, Hope Clinic collaborator, Iasi, Romania

Workshop 6. *Ways of social integration of psychiatric patients*
Trainer: BONEA Maria, specialist in psychiatry and psychotherapist, Hope Clinic collaborator, Cluj Napoca, Romania

Workshop 7. *Dare to manage time - effective methods of managing time and increasing the quality of your personal life*
Trainer: ŞTEFANET Diana, PhD in psychology, higher teaching degree, IP Center of Excellence in Economics and Finance, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

16:00-17:30 Workshops

Workshop 8. Psychotherapy or Psycho Counseling: different or the same?
Trainer: Bert BILIET, Psychologist, Orthopedagog, Psychotherapist, Hon. University Teacher, Gent city, Belgium

Workshop 9. *Creating well-being by developing the feeling of compersion*
Trainer: SIMION Simion Dănuţ, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

17:30-18:00 CONCLUDING PART, AWARDING CERTIFICATES

AUSTRIAN SOCIAL WORKERS 'EXPERIENCE WORKING WITH REFUGEES DURING COVID – 19

DEHGHANIPOUR Sina, SADAUSKAS Justinas, PhD, associate professor, Mykolas Romeris university, Lithuania

Global pandemic, *Covid-19*, started at the end of 2019 and until today we are facing the consequences of it on a daily basis. In this time of the global pandemic, emerged need for paying great attention to refugees who were already ignored in a direct and indirect ways. On the other hand, professional activities of social workers were significantly influenced during *Covid – 19* and made their job harder and more challenging than before. Research goal – To disclose Austrian social workers 'experience working with refugees during *Covid – 19*.

A Qualitative research method was employed for this research to examine the experiences of social workers who worked with refugees during *Covid – 19*. Eight social workers who worked directly with refugees in different parts of Austria participated in research. All data were collected by semi – structured interviews and they were analysed with content analysis method. The findings: Refugees are very reliant on others and face various challenges, including prejudice, language acquisition, and financial difficulties. *Covid – 19* confused these sensitive individuals, mainly regarding new information. They grew increasingly isolated and confined to tiny spaces next to one another, which resulted in severe mental illnesses and acts of violence. Furthermore, children and young people were forced to abandon school owing to financial difficulties and a shortage of digital equipment since every course was delivered online. To deal with their clients, social workers faced various difficulties throughout *Covid – 19*.

Aside from attempting to retain their clients and assist them in various ways, particularly in housing and financial assistance, social workers faced several challenging developments in their careers. Extra work, a sense of insecurity, unprepared for the transition from office to home, and unable to formulate a realistic long-term strategy. It was found that virtual social work was both quick and straightforward for social workers but did not work for all clients and was not suggested for counselling.

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SCHOOL SATISFACTION AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

BOGHIAN Ioana, PhD., university lecturer; **ROBU Viorel**, PhD., university lecturer, „Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacău, Romania

The impact of classroom environment on students' academic motivation and learning has long been a popular research area. Students' perceptions of instructional quality are among the key criteria for evaluating teaching effectiveness. One available tool is the *Motivating Instructional Context Inventory* (MICI; Lam, Pak & Ma, 2007). It was designed to identify Chinese students' perceptions of the extent to which their teachers use motivating and engaging instructional strategies in classroom activities. The current study aimed to test the validity and reliability of a short 12-item version of the MICI. Data were collected from 534 Romanian adolescents (253 boys and 281 girls) attending five different theoretical and vocational/technical high schools. The participants completed a standardized protocol that included six questionnaires as follows: a personal information form, the Romanian version of MICI-12 as well as the Romanian versions of *Perceived School Climate Scale* (PSCS; Brand *et al.*, 2003), *Multidimensional Students' Life Satisfaction Scale – School* (MSLSS-School; Huebner, 2001), *Academic Motivation Scale – High School* (AMS-HS; Vallerand et al., 1989, 1993), and *Student Engagement in School/Four – Dimension Scale* (SES/4-DS; Veiga, 2013, Veiga & Robu, 2014). Using confirmatory factor analysis with AMOS 20.00 (Arbuckle, 2021), two hypothetical metric models were tested and compared with each other. We also examined the Cronbach's alpha in order to estimate the internal consistency. The model with only one latent factor and four pairs of correlated errors fitted the input data best (χ^2 = 143.09; df = 50; p < 0.001; χ^2/df = 3.71; RMR = 0.053; SRMR = 0.041; GFI = 0.958; AGFI = 0.934; NNFI/TLI = 0.928; NFI = 0.920; CFI = 0.946; RMSEA = 0.059; $CI_{90\% RMSEA}$ = 0.048 – 0.071). The standardized regression weights ranged from 0.42 to 0.68, each of them reaching the level of statistical significance ($p < 0.001$). Construct (convergent) validity was supported through correlations in the expected directions between the MICI-12 total score and students' perceptions of support from teachers (r = 0.63; p < 0.001), peer support (r = 0.26; p < 0.001), autonomy granted to students (r = 0.53; p < 0.001), and clarity of school rules (r = 0.13; p < 0.01). The MICI-

12 score also correlated positively with school satisfaction (r = 0.53; p < 0.001). Criterion-related (concurrent) validity was confirmed by significant correlations between the MICI-12 total score and intrinsic academic motivation (r = 0.50; p < 0.001), extrinsic motivation (r = 0.30; p < 0.001), amotivation (r = - 0.17; p < 0.001), cognitive engagement with school (r = 0.31; p < 0.001), affective engagement (r = 0.25; p < 0.001), behavioral engagement (r = 0.22; p < 0.001), and agentic engagement (r = 0.23; p < 0.001). The MICI-12 showed a good internal consistency (α_{Cronbach} = 0.842; $\alpha_{\text{Cronbach if item deleted}}$ = 0.823 – 0.837; $r_{\text{Spearman-Brown split-half}}$ = 0.776). Compared with girls, boys scored slightly higher on MICI-12 (t = 3.15; p < 0.01; d_{Cohen} = 0.28). A negative correlation with students' age was revealed (r = - 0.14; p = 0.001). As shown in this study, the MICI-12 has the basic psychometric properties (i.e., validity and reliability) for a self-report measure. It can be a useful tool for researchers and teachers to understand how students perceive their instructional environment in terms of promoting intrinsic motivation to learn.

Keywords: MICI-12; psychometric properties; construct validity; concurrent validity; reliability; Romanian adolescents

PREVENTIVE SOCIAL PEDAGOGY – SOCIO-HUMANISM AGAINST THE CRAZY WORLD

LEINO Mare, PhD, associate professor of social pedagogy, Tallinn University, Estonia

In October 2022 the society of Estonia was shocked because of aggressive girls: in a small town during one week two separate cases got attention. Group of teenagers (14 y.) girls beat/thrashed one 12 y. girl, recorded it, and put this film on the web. One episode happened on the street; another case was at the home of a girl - there was no connection between those two cases. The police were fast and girls were put under arrest, at least for some time. The reasons of attacks are still not clear (at least at the moment, when I am writing this text). In many TV- and Radio shows those evidence is still discussed intensively: the main question is that what is wrong with society, with families, with schools and with youngsters. Aggressive behavior used to be the style of masculinity – so, the brutality of girls is especially hard to understand.

The aim of this presentation is to analyze the essence of social pedagogy in Estonia, because something must be done in context of the aggressive youngsters. Here the social pedagogy can be considered as

socio-humanistic activity. The research method is content analysis of newspapers of Estonia during October/November – starting from those aggressive episodes; also content analysis of student´s papers about social pedagogy. The idea is to find out what kind of social pedagogy is needed in a small country. And/or can one count on social pedagogy at all – because if the focus is on the family, social pedagogues don't have much possibilities.

Key words: social pedagogy, teenagers, aggressive behavior.

THE NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND LABOR MARKET IN ROMANIA

MARINESCU Gabriela, PhD, university professor, Faculty of Medical Bioengineering University of Medicine and Pharmacy „Gr.T.Popa", Iasi, Romania

The work aims to highlight the changes that modern technologies can bring to the labor market in the future. Studies and research demonstrate the benefits and threats that Artificial Intelligence will cause on the labor market, in general, on the Romanian one, in particular. Questions such as: What is the strategy that will reduce job losses? How and where will new jobs be created? What do we do when the number of lost jobs exceeds the number of new ones, and the market presents high unemployment and few qualified human resources? Where education goes headed for the training of specialists in new fields? ; bring into view big issues that cannot be ignored.

The research succinctly answers these, showing that the labor market will have a very different picture from today, with nuances from one country to another. The first conclusion that emerges from the study is that the new structure of services and activities of the future requires high-level skills and competencies, which are difficult to acquire quickly and without important individual and collective efforts. A second emphasizes that we need adequate education for the changes that Artificial Intelligence will cause. In Romania, the process of innovation and creativity is continuously decreasing. Society is increasingly unprofessional, and people with skills are hard to find. This development should raise public concern, as the challenges posed by technologies already seem insurmountable due to poor governance, aging populations, and job structures.

Key words: labor market, new technologies, artificial intelligence.

HUMANISTIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPROACH TO DEFIANT BEHAVIOUR IN CHILDREN AND YOUTH

HOVORUN Tamara, Professor of Law School O.P. Jindal Global University, Joint Director of JIBS, India

General Assembly resolution "Fundamental Principles of the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency" is an essential part of children and youth crime prevention policy in most societies. These guidelines include jurisdictional, as well psychological measures: "prevention of juvenile delinquency requires efforts on the part of the entire society to ensure the harmonious development of adolescents, with respect for and promotion of their personality from early childhood." The resolution states that young persons should have an active role and partnership within society and should not be considered as mere objects of socialization or control. The guidelines advise countries to implement educational preventive policies facilitating humanistic socialization and integration of all children and young persons through family and community.

For improving our ability to prevent and curb violence among youth, we need better understanding the factors that promote it and the factors that inhibit it. Some of scientific understanding of the etiology of youth violence comes from studies of youth in the criminal juvenile justice system, but these studies do not permit us to identify psychological factors behind defiant behavior of violent and nonviolent youth.

The American Psychological Association (APA), one of the leading authorities in psychology, defines normal mental behavior of children and adolescents as "the ability of an individual to understand oneself; to resolve internal conflicts; to cope with daily tasks and life problems; to plan and organize one's own activities; to overcome stressful situations and related emotional states." Behavioral flexibility allows children and adolescents to adapt to the social environment despite stressful situations.

Predictors in defiant behavior are the specific conditions which directly determine risk. Research has identified non humanistic factors such as poverty of the family (especially extended family); instability of childcare; lower social status; poor academic performance; and lack of community support. Additionally, mental disorders such as oppositional defiant disorder and behavior defiant disorder in childhood may predict future psychopathology and impairment of social adult functioning.

The present study was conducted by the group of police officers who were pursuing master's degree in pedagogical science at the

Department of Law and Social Sciences at Lublin Catholic University in Poland. The main objective of the project was to understand factors driving risky behavior through in-depth interviews with children and their parents. In particular, the project focused on understanding family influences such as lack of affection, abuse, dangerous styles of child upbringing etc.

Family poverty is a significant factor of youth delinquency, and present research helped further elucidate this relationship. Our interviews showed that poverty led to frustration of basic vital and social needs among both adults and children. Routine life disappointments stem from the feeling of economic deprivation in comparison with other groups. This typically activates envy, disappointment, and the desire to achieve social justice through robbery, cheating, and violence.

Further, psychological analyses of the interviews demonstrated insolence as the psychological defense mechanisms indicative of low self-esteem. When a parental style lacks love and emotional attachment and instead relies on punishment, a child feels devalued and resolves this internal conflict with aggression towards self and others. Total shaming of delinquent behavior from all sides as activation a moral sense of shame for what he/she has done instead of a feeling of guilty, also leads children to disengage from school and community activities and to drop out from classes.

Though girls were less represented in the sample, they engaged in multiple and persistent violence similar to boys. Girls had more relational offenses, while boys had more property offenses. Girls were found to abuse alcohol and smoking, while boys used and sold drugs. Doing poorly in school raised the frequency of violence for both girls and boys. Girls were more conscious and reflective of their own delinquent acts.

General Assembly Guidelines underline the importance of youth crime preventive policy, which should be based on ensuring the human rights of the child to humanistic socialization. Prevention programs aim to reduce risk factors in economically impoverished regions and families. Crisis-management educational programs aim to eliminate existing delinquent behaviors and provide new coping skills, abilities and knowledge that might keep the at-risk children from repeated offenses. Among such programs are SPARK (trust building and communication skills) and BLOCKS (building lives on cooperative knowledge skills and others). To prevent further stigmatization, victimization and criminalization of youth, legislation and juvenile justice administration,

social work should be enacted to ensure educational and humanistic approach instead considering an offence and penalizing.

Key-words: crisis-management educational programs, defiant behavior, delinquent behavior. family influences, psychological defense mechanisms. youth crime preventive policy.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GEORGIAN AND CHINESE FAMILIES, THE FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONSHIPS

LATARIA Aleksandra, Doctor of Sociology, invited lecturer, International Black Sea University, Tbillisi, Georgia

The introduction substantiates the relevance of the topic examined, defines research problems, purpose of the research and formulates the scientific innovations of the paper. The paper describes the social structure of the Chinese family, provides in depth the analysis of the Chinese family structure in the past, as well as the traditions of Chinese families by different regions, cities and villages, thoroughly analyzes and describes the structure of the modern Chinese family and the influence of religion on families.

The results of qualitative and quantitative researches and analyzes the general features of the Georgian and Chinese families, similarities and difference between these two, what a Georgian family can adopt from a Chinese family unit and vice versa, so that no possible damage is done to the cultures and values of both countries and not to lose their basic peculiarities. We have examined and evaluated families of the different time periods, their level of development in the 21st century within the framework of "One Belt, One Road" initiative. We have focused on the modern family trends and traditions.

According to sociologists, the family is a basic micro model of a society and the very foundation of a modern society and the state. Within the research framework, the family values and features related to the family unit examined. We have referred to the researches conducted by various Georgian sociologists, philosophers and scientists of other academic fields. While researching the Chinese and the Georgian family units, some similar values identified. It is also important to increase mutual understanding between the peoples and to closely connect distant nations and families with each other.

In ancient times, as well as nowadays, the role of men and women in the family and their lost functions has always been debated. In the

modern era there are opposing views regarding the functions of men and women. The focus of public attention has been directed towards the protection of women's rights, their role and status as of a solid unit. Individuals have suddenly found themselves in a risky situation and the responsibility has shifted from the state towards them. Global socio-political changes have effected people's lifestyles - unemployment has risen, normative models have collapsed and women's and young individuals' social and economic activity has risen dramatically.

Key-words: China, Georgia, family.

INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

BALODE Neli, PhD, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova

The ever-evolving complexity of contemporary societies entails a constant search for new, comprehensive approaches which can lead to broad knowledge and provide optimal solutions to global social challenges. In this respect interdisciplinarity approaches are regarded as an effective means to support the development of future.

Nowadays we witness such phenomena as pandemics, wars, refugees, massive emigration and depopulation of countries, energetic crises etc., that cause much distress to people who are directly or indirectly involved. Building psychological resilience continues to be a dominating topic on the agenda of scientific forums worldwide and governmental agencies alike.

In this article we propose to explore the potential of interdisciplinary approaches in enhancing the understanding of fundamental psychosocial constructs. Specifically, a synergy of philosophy, psychology and literature brings new insights, thus expanding our understanding of human nature, including our own. Creative writings prompt us to reflect on essential questions such as: are humans born evil and corrupt or they degrade and become evil and corrupt; are they mainly driven by instincts or by reason etc., questions traditionally attributed to philosophy, as well as to psychology, and wonderfully presented in literature.

In pursuing the research objectives, we build upon Aesthetic Cognitivism and focus on such masterpiece works as *Gulliver travels: A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms by Jonathan Swift, Henry IV by William Shakespeare (in particula the character of Falstaff) and The Little*

Prince by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. A number of focus-group discussions were organized and some of the reflections brought forward by participants are presented.

Another, not less important objective, is to rise students' awareness about the need to draw knowledge from various sources in order to develop as professionals and view literature as a valuable tool in psychotherapy, too.

Key-words: enhanced knowledge, human nature, literature, interdisciplinarity, philosophy, psychology, social phenomena.

INTERCULTURALITY IN INTERNATIONAL CHINESE EDUCATION

WANG Yanlin, PhD, Northwest Normal University，China

Cross-cultural activities need to be understood from the perspective of interculturality. This paper analyzes the intercultural interaction and generation with the help of the concepts of "the understanding of original vision", "cultural context" and "stereotype". It is suggested that in international Chinese education the relationship between the emic and etic should be properly handled, thus the intercultural generation could be possibly achieved.

Key-words: interculturality, intercultural generation, international Chinese education

TRANSLATION AND PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE ROMANIAN VERSION OF THE SATISFACTION WITH LIFE SCALE (SWLS)

ROBU Viorel, PhD, university lecturer, „Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacău, Romania; **STOICA Cristina Maria**, PhD., university professor, "Petre Andrei" University of Iaşi, Romania

Satisfaction with life has received increasing attention as an indicator of subjective well-being and positive individual functioning among adolescents. This construct can be viewed as a psychological strength that helps to facilitate adaptive psychosocial development in adolescence. Therefore, researchers must be provided with valid and reliable measures of overall or domain-specific life satisfaction. The Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS) is a well-known and widely-used measure of the cognitive-judgmental component of subjective well-being. Its factor structure, validity, and reliability have been supported in several studies based on samples of adolescents and youths. This paper

summarizes the results of two psychometric studies which have been conducted to validate the Romanian version of the SWLS with adolescents. To assess its factorial structure and construct validity (Study 1), 243 adolescents completed the SWLS, Multidimensional Student's Life Satisfaction Scale (MSLSS), and Beck Depression Inventory-Fast Screen (BDI-FS). Using confirmatory factor analysis, the factorial structure of the SWLS was counter-validated in a second sample of 311 adolescents (Study 2). Measurement invariance across gender was also assessed using multigroup confirmatory factor analysis. Exploratory factor analysis (based on sample 1) revealed a one-factor solution that accounted for 56.58 % of the total item variance. Latent factor accounted for 50.32% and 58.73% of the total variance for boys and girls, respectively. Internal consistency was acceptable ($\alpha > 0.70$). As expected, the SWLS showed positive correlations with MSLSS subscales, and a negative correlation with BDI-FS. According to confirmatory factor analysis, the statistical fit of one-factor measurement model was satisfactory. The measurement model was found to be invariant across gender. These findings support the SWLS as a reliable and valid measure of overall satisfaction with life among Romanian adolescents.

THE MOTIVATING INSTRUCTIONAL CONTEXT INVENTORY – 12: TESTING PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES IN A SAMPLE OF ROMANIAN ADOLESCENTS

ROBU Viorel, PhD, university lecturer, „Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacău, Romania; **CARANFIL Narcisa Gianina**, PhD., university lecturer, „Petre Andrei" University of Iași, Romania; **BUGANU Diana-Alina**, PhD, associate teaching staff, „Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacău, Romania.

The impact of classroom environment on students' academic motivation and learning has long been a popular research area. Students' perceptions of instructional quality are among the key criteria for evaluating teaching effectiveness. One available tool is the *Motivating Instructional Context Inventory* (MICI; Lam, Pak & Ma, 2007). It was designed to identify Chinese students' perceptions of the extent to which their teachers use motivating and engaging instructional strategies in classroom activities. The current study aimed to test the validity and reliability of a short 12-item version of the MICI. Data were collected from 534 Romanian adolescents (253 boys and 281 girls) attending five different theoretical and vocational/technical high schools. The participants completed a standardized protocol that included six questionnaires as follows: a personal information form, the Romanian version of MICI-12 as well as the Romanian versions of *Perceived School Climate Scale* (PSCS; Brand *et al.*, 2003), *Multidimensional Students' Life Satisfaction Scale – School* (MSLSS-School; Huebner, 2001), *Academic Motivation Scale – High School* (AMS-HS; Vallerand et al., 1989, 1993), and *Student Engagement in School/Four – Dimension Scale* (SES/4-DS; Veiga, 2013, Veiga & Robu, 2014). Using confirmatory factor analysis with AMOS 20.00 (Arbuckle, 2021), two hypothetical metric models were tested and compared with each other. We also examined the Cronbach's alpha in order to estimate the internal consistency. The model with only one latent factor and four pairs of correlated errors fitted the input data best (χ^2 = 143.09; df = 50; p < 0.001; χ^2/df = 3.71; RMR = 0.053; SRMR = 0.041; GFI = 0.958; AGFI = 0.934; NNFI/TLI = 0.928; NFI = 0.920; CFI = 0.946; RMSEA = 0.059; $CI_{90\%\ RMSEA}$ = 0.048 – 0.071). The standardized regression weights ranged from 0.42 to 0.68, each of them reaching the level of statistical

significance ($p < 0.001$). Construct (convergent) validity was supported through correlations in the expected directions between the MICI-12 total score and students' perceptions of support from teachers (r = 0.63; p < 0.001), peer support (r = 0.26; p < 0.001), autonomy granted to students (r = 0.53; p < 0.001), and clarity of school rules (r = 0.13; p < 0.01). The MICI-12 score also correlated positively with school satisfaction (r = 0.53; p < 0.001). Criterion-related (concurrent) validity was confirmed by significant correlations between the MICI-12 total score and intrinsic academic motivation (r = 0.50; p < 0.001), extrinsic motivation (r = 0.30; p < 0.001), amotivation (r = - 0.17; p < 0.001), cognitive engagement with school (r = 0.31; p < 0.001), affective engagement (r = 0.25; p < 0.001), behavioral engagement (r = 0.22; p < 0.001), and agentic engagement (r = 0.23; p < 0.001). The MICI-12 showed a good internal consistency ($\alpha_{Cronbach}$ = 0.842; $\alpha_{Cronbach\ if\ item\ deleted}$ = 0.823 – 0.837; $r_{Spearman-Brown\ split-half}$ = 0.776). Compared with girls, boys scored slightly higher on MICI-12 (t = 3.15; p < 0.01; d_{Cohen} = 0.28). A negative correlation with students' age was revealed (r = - 0.14; p = 0.001). As shown in this study, the MICI-12 has the basic psychometric properties (i.e., validity and reliability) for a self-report measure. It can be a useful tool for researchers and teachers to understand how students perceive their instructional environment in terms of promoting intrinsic motivation to learn.

Key words: MICI-12; psychometric properties; construct validity; concurrent validity; reliability; Romanian adolescents

PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF NEUROPSYCHIC RESILIENCE IN REPRESENTATIVES OF STRESSFUL PROFESSIONS
BRICEAG Silvia, PhD, associate professor, State University "Alecu Russo", Balti, Republic of Moldova

In modern conditions, many professions are stressful. During the reorganization of the economy and the formation of new values, in our society the personality traits, the characterological ones, change significantly, the visions of the world change, there is a subjective reassessment of the importance of work, especially in the "man-to-man" sphere of activity, which, of course, is reflected in the psychological studies of resilience to stress as an applied objective in personnel management. The problem of psychological stress of specialists in various fields of professional activity is gaining more and more scientific and applied relevance due to the continuous social, economic, technological, personal development and a significant change in the content and working

conditions. In general psychological terms, the problem of resilience to stress is presented within personality theories (G. Allport, H. Eysench, R. Cattell, C. Rogers, etc.), "theory of achievement motivation" (D. McClelland, etc.). .), the theory of homeostasis (W. Cannon) and stress (G. Selye), the theory of the adaptive-trophic significance of the sympathetic nervous system (L.A. Orbeli), the theory of temperament and properties of the nervous system (I.P. Pavlov, V.D. Nebylitsyn, V.S. Merlin and others) the theory of activity reliability (B.F. Lomov and others), the concept of professional identity (L.M. Mitina). Stress has many facets in its manifestations. It is known that stress can cause almost any disease. In this sense, there is an urgent need to discover as much information as possible about occupational stress and especially about its prevention and reduction strategies. An analysis of studies on occupational stress indicates that they have focused on organizational factors and external conditions of activity as stressful influences, and to a lesser extent - on the influence of personality traits on the stress response and, obviously, insufficient attention has been paid to actual stressful influences. that occur between the individual and the environmental conditions. That's why studies dedicated to identifying the determining factors of resilience to mental stress, its manifestations in work, especially among representatives of stressful professions, are necessary and important.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the psychological determinants of the neuropsychic resilience of the representatives of a stressful profession, namely of employees in the medical field. Methodology. In the investigation process, the methods of theoretical analysis, testing (the "Neuro-Psychic Stability" Test, a modified version of the "Subjective Control Level" method (E.G. Ksenofontova), the Test of Significant Life Orientations, (D.A. Leontiev), the Diagnostic Methodology of interpersonal relations Leary). The obtained results allowed us to state that the greatest significance for neuropsychic resilience is the employee's internal locus of control, i.e. self-confidence, activism, responsibility for one's own life. The second important factor is the meaning of life, expressed in the presence of goals, interest in life, confidence in one's own forces and the ability to control one's own life. The third important factor is the type of attitude towards others: among employees in the medical field, these types of relationships prevail: authoritarian, selfish and friendly.The theoretical and applied materials presented in this study indicate that the problem of neuropsychic resilience of a person who works in stressful conditions is currently extremely relevant.

The results of this study can be used in the development and implementation of psychoprophylaxis and psychocorrection programs aimed at increasing resilience to the destructive influence of stress factors that appear in stressful professional activities.

Key words: neuropsychic resilience**,** stressful professions, psychological stress**,** occupational stress.

ATTACHMENT, TRAUMA AND BORDERLINE PERSONALITY

MIHAILA Monica-Lusiana, PhD, university lecturer, University ”Petre Andrei”, Iasi, Romania

The attachment style is formed in the first years of life in the relationship with the primary caregivers. The child will instinctively show the need to attach in order to preserve his life and to survive. Healthy attachment styles will facilitate the development of a harmonious personality. The trauma of abandonment in different forms, as well as abuses will determine the formation of a disharmonious personality. The borderline personality includes an ambivalent insecure attachment, on top of which a form of abuse is superimposed. Following the dynamics of a clinical case will be illustrative in this sense.

Key words: attachment, trauma, borderline.

THE IMPACT OF THE ADOLESCENT WITH DISABILITIES ON THE SOCIO-AFFECTIVE CLIMATE WITHIN THE FAMILY

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

This article aims to address the subject of the impact of the adolescent with impairments on the socio-affective climate within the family. The present article starts from the premise that the family in which there is a child with disabilities is affected from the point of view of the socio-affective climate and thus we can identify a series of dysfunctions, which also affect the disabled child. The influence of the family environment on the development of the adolescent with deficiency must be correlated with a series of internal and external factors. Some studies, trying to highlight the role of the family structure and its affective climate in the formation and development of the adolescent's personality, have

highlighted the fact that children from families with one of the deceased parents are more anxious, more internalized and feel more frustrated than children from families with both parents alive.

Key words: impairments, adolescence, family, climate, development, personality, dysfunction.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY AND RISK OF ALCOHOL ABUSE AMONG ADOLESCENTS: THE MODERATING ROLE OF PREDISPOSITION TO ENGAGE IN RISKY BEHAVIORS

IONAȘCU Grigore, PhD student, „Ion Creangă" State Pedagogical University, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova; **GLĂVAN Aurelia**, PhD in psychology, associate professor, „Ion Creangă" State Pedagogical University, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova; **ROBU Viorel**, PhD., university lecturer, „Vasile Alecsandri" University of Bacău, Romania

There is growing evidence that alcohol abuse among adolescents is a major public health concern. Understanding the risk factors associated with adolescent alcohol misuse is crucial for the development of prevention programs. The aim of our study was to examine whether general attitudes toward health risk behaviors (i.e., predisposition to engage in risky behaviors) moderate the association between emotional instability (neuroticism as a stable personality factor) and adolescent alcohol abuse. A population-based sample of 688 Romanian adolescents completed several standardized instruments, including a measure of current risk of alcohol abuse, the *Neuroticism* scale from *Big Five Inventory* (John, Donahue & Kentle, 1991), and a subscale (*Health/Safety*) from the *Risk Behaviors Scale* (Weber, Blais & Betz, 2002). The risk of alcohol abuse was positively associated with both emotional instability ($n = 673$; $r = 0.345$; $p < 0.001$) and predisposition to engage in risky behaviors ($n = 688$; $r = 0.424$; $p < 0.001$). A positive relationship was also found between emotional instability and predisposition to engage in risky behaviors ($n = 673$; $r = 0.129$; $p = 0.001$). Hierarchical linear multiple regression analysis provided support for the moderation relationship. In summary, predisposition to engage in risky behaviors may act as an amplifying factor by increasing the risk associated with emotional instability. Some practical implications for preventive interventions are discussed.

Key words: alcohol abuse; emotional instability; predisposition to engage in risky behaviors; moderating effect; adolescents.

DESUGESTOPEDIA, THE TECHNIC TO OVERCOME THE LINGUISTIC BARRIERS.

NIȚA Mariana, university lecturer, PhD student, Moldova State University, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova

Educational activity represents a "sine qua non" condition of the whole process of human being's development and formation. Creating the conditions for a conscious learning means continuous research and a continuous seek of new methods, co-operation and self-evaluation. The monitoring of teaching-learning activities, the authentic integration of teaching materials, the achievement of tasks and the delimitation of responsibilities, the interests and the problems encountered during the teaching process require a review, a re-evaluation, re-adaptation of the educational process. Redefining content and context, motivation, and postmodern teaching-learning methods represent the target of the basic concepts of success. Desuggestion can lead to stimulation and inspiration arise. Also, desuggestive-suggestive communicative psychotherapy is associated with competence achieved through the perceptions, interests, motivation, and intellectual student's activities. This mixt - eclectical technique becomes a pleasant experience for each of us. Different kinds of barriers can demotivate students but with the help of an emotional and friendly atmosphere we can overcome all these obstacles. A well-organised communicative process leads to the conviction that there are no difficulties in learning a fluent foreign language.

Key words: linguistic barrier, desuggestopedia, motivation, musical intelligence, metacognition, eclectic techniques, student's needs, fluency.

THE ETIOLOGY OF HOMOSEXUALITY: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

BULBOACĂ Gabriel, psychologist, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

For more than half of century homosexuality has become a hot topic of discussion in scientific, medical, political, and social circles. Unfortunately, several decades of research have failed to yield any clear-cut answers about the causes of homosexuality. For example, male homosexuals do not have lower levels of male sex hormones than other persons, and increasing their levels of male sex hormones does not reduce their homosexual tendencies. A well-done study of the family background

of both male and female homosexuals has failed to yield any reliable differences between these groups and heterosexuals. Evidence concerning yet another theory – one relating to prenatal hormones – is still inconclusive. According to this theory, homosexual preferences stem from the fact that during the prenatal period, male sexual hormones exert less than the usual effect on some male fetuses and too much on some female fetuses. Finally, it has been suggested that homosexual preferences may stem from experiences during puberty. According to this view, some individuals learn to associate their emerging sexual impulses with members of their own sex and so develop homosexual preferences. But at present, direct evidence for such effects is lacking. Moreover, many persons who are homosexual report that they had sexual fantasies and thoughts about members of their own sex long before puberty. Thus, this theory should be viewed with caution. In sum, the origins of homosexual preferences remain still unclear. What we do know is this: Once established, such preferences are not readily amenable to change. Efforts by family and friends to alter the sexual inclinations of homosexuals are unlikely to succeed.

Key words: homosexuality; causes; genetic factors; family background; early experiences.

THE FEELING OF LONELINESS AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF AGE. LONELINESS IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

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A person's ability to engage in an experience of solitude depends very much on their internal experiences as well as their relationship with others. In the dynamics of the personality through and in reaching the stages of development, all those individual premises are created to constructively use the time spent away from others. How solitude is perceived and the meanings ascribed to it can also play an important role, because as a person ages they will spend more and more time alone, alone and alone with themselves. Who and at what stage of age has the capacity to be alone with oneself in solitude; who has the ability to be and stand apart, to feel comfortable or safe with themselves? Why some people can do this and others dont is also a rhetorical question to which we will seek to find an answer. This paper will wants to investigate at different age stages in the specialized literature the feeling of loneliness. How does

solitude appear, with who is it related, is it really necessary or not. We also try to discover what is the current state of research on this feeling among students. In the present article we will look at positive experiences of solitude across the lifespan focusing on the age of the student and how the ability to be alone with oneself, the preference for solitude, or the affinity for solitude may emerge.

Key words: solitude, age stages, students, empirical research.

STRESS - FRIEND OR ENEMY? THE ADAPTATION OF THE MEDICAL STAFF TO THE PROFESSIONAL CONDITIONS IN THE HEALTH SYSTEM

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The worrying increase in stress among the population, but especially among people working in the medical sector, calls for a special concern to reduce stressful situations in the environment and favor adaptation to stress. Higher forums in the field of health insist more and more on the need for stress management, this being one of the main factors that affect the proper functioning of the medical staff, and indirectly expose the safety of the patient.

Adaptation to professional conditions is a sequence of adaptation to life, in general, being strongly influenced by the degree of self-knowledge, openness to change, involvement and problem solving. Any critical situation can be seen both as a problem that calls for finding solutions to solve it, but also as an opportunity for progress, for personal development, self-improvement and reaching targets that, under normal conditions, we might consider impossible.

Key words: stress, sources of stress, stress management, personal resources, adaptation to stress.

EGO DEVELOPMENT IN THE REALITY ANALYSIS PARADIGM

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In the present work we will get acquainted with different stages of the psyche development from the intrauterine period till the end of the man's life cycle on earth. These periods are known in the following forms: the intrauterine stage, the oral-digestive stage, the digestive-anal stage,

the urethral stage, the latency stage, the puberty (genital) stage, the maturity stage, the old age stage. It also includes the ego's different development stages, according to the reality analysis paradigm. We will also discuss associative intelligence as a capacity to manage the correlation of the 3 levels, the quantum ego -universal-spatial, relational self and real self.

Keywords: paradigm analysis of reality, the quantum ego - universal-spatial, relational self, real self, associative intelligence.

ADOLESCENTS' PERCEPTION OF MOBBING

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The objective of the research presented in this communication is to identify the perception of mobbing by teenagers. Results that illustrate the knowledge of the term "mobbing", the sources of information about it, the ability to identify the forms of mobbing, the people who are victimized by them, to describe the impact on the victims are presented. Interviewing the teenagers identified their attitudes and positions towards the aggressor and the victim, the ability to resist and get involved in order to defend the bullied colleague.

Key words: adolescence, mobbing, perception, aggressor, victim.

DIAGNOSIS AND CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGE DISORDERS

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At preschool and early school age, language acquires new values that allow the child to create complex relationships with adults and other children, to organize his mental activity, to ac-cumulate information, to acquire social experience. With the help of language, systems are formed and organized in which knowledge is inte-grated, which also contributes to the formation of the personality of the student. Children with language disorders have the same basic need for growth and development, but they also have cer-tain specific, individualized needs.

The actuality of the research on the main language disorders is also substantiated by the fact that from 9% to 30% of children of preschool and early school age are marked by lack of speech development. The research of language disorders is necessary not only for the prevention of these disor-ders, but also for the adoption of a scientific methodology in establishing the differential diagno-sis and ways of

correction. Of particular importance for this purpose is the study and elaboration of a classification of language disorders that reflects all their varieties, their significant aspects.

During the history of the development of speech therapy, researchers tended towards such a classification, but even at the present time the problem of classification remains one of the cur-rent problems not only of speech therapy, but also of other scientific disciplines concerned with the disorders of verbal activity. The complexity of the classification of language disorders is conditioned by a series of causes, the most important being insufficient study of the mechanisms of speech, as well as the non-coincidence of the opinions presented by different authors regarding the principles on the ba-sis of which the classification must be presented

Key words: language, disorders, education, child.

DISTRESS IN ONCOLOGICAL PATIENTS

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The present article refers to the distress of oncological patients, in general, and to traumatic stress, in particular, which appears as an effect of the psychological suffering that the patient experiences when establishing the cancer diagnosis and the severe, toxic and long-term traumatic treatment. It is accompanied by the intense experience of negative emotions of anger, recklessness, threats to one's life, etc.

Key words: life threatening, distress, cancer patient, post-traumatic stress, psychological trauma, chronic stress.

CREATING WELL-BEING BY DEVELOPING THE FEELING OF COMPERSION

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Well-being refers exclusively to the quality of a person's life, approaching the state in terms of psychological, physiological and material health. We also know that well-being is closely related to learning. On the other hand, compersion defined as a state of joy, of happiness, of sincerely enjoying the joy of the child or adult next to you. Compersion is linked through the invisible connections with the psychological well-being. Most psychologically balanced people can experience compersion to the people

close to them but also towards their children or partners. How the sense of compersion can be learned like any other sense means that we can develop the sense of wetness through specific exercises. Therefore, by exploiting the feeling of compersion we can observe an effect on well-being and this can really contribute to the creation of healthy, fulfilling relationships; through all these interventions we can endow a person with all those instruments by which he can face the frequent trials of life.

Key words: well-being, learning, intervention methods, compersion.

THE PROBLEM OF INCORRECT TIME MANAGEMENT AND PERSONAL ORGANIZATION IN ADOLESCENTS

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In the third millennium the most precious resource became TIME! Unfortunately, time is irreversible and predetermined. Time cannot be increased, because a day still has 24 hours. The lack of time or the incorrect management of time has serious consequences on one's well-being, success, self-realization. How it is administered has a profound effect on how one's personal life will unfold.

Contemporary teenagers, being in the period of self-assertion and the first steps in career development, face various problems, including procrastination, lack of discipline, the inability to say No to temptations, to set goals, to plan and accomplish tasks etc.

In this context, the author set out to research how students perceive time, where they lose it and how they manage TIME. In the article, time thieves and the causes of incorrect time management are analyzed, the benefits of time management are described. Finally, methods and rules for efficient time management are proposed.

Key words: chronophages, time wasting, adolescence, traits, time management, organization, methods.

TOLERANCE IN THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

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The prevailing values of equity and social justice are increasingly upheld in the mission of public institutions, organisations and agencies and the policy statements of their leaders. In the education system, teacher training programmes are seen as key contributors to the cultivation of inclusive attitudes, where diversity is respected and valued in its many forms. Teachers' personal values and beliefs exert a defining influence on the mindset in the school environment. If teachers are not given the time and space to develop a critical understanding of their own values and beliefs, then there is the potential for schools to simply reinforce the psychological barriers that sustain division among students. Teaching tolerance is one of the most important roles a teacher can take on. The literature is rich on this important topic and offers many ways to approach it. By discussing case studies of intolerance, students can deepen their knowledge of human rights while discovering their personal beliefs and convictions. The teacher's influence on pupils' attitudes is extremely strong and should not be underestimated, especially at a young age.

Key words: diversity, education, inclusion, tolerance, values.

SELF-DETERMINATION - MANIFESTATION OF THE SOCIAL MATURITY OF ADOLESCENTS

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The article focuses on the study of various theoretical and scientific researches in social self-determination - an important factor of maturity. The author of the article examines and clarifies the aspects specific to formation of self-determination. This factor is underlying for social maturity in the transition of an adolescent to adulthood. Self-determination is widely studied within general psychology, personality psychology, social psychology. Such authors as K. Jung, A. Adler, E. Erickson, A. Maslow, K. Rogers, M.R. Ginzburg, K.A. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, N.S. Pryazhnikov, E.I. Golovakhi, E.F. Seer, E.A. Klimov., and others made an essential contribution to the study of self-determination. In this context, self-determination of adolescents is presented through the analysis of scientific attitudes related to various methodological and theoretical approaches. Studying self-determination in adolescence and its peculiarities as a concept is the current focus of the undertaken study. The content of the article highlights the relevance of the research carried out.

Key words: self-determination, adolescent, transition, adult, social maturity.

SCLERODERMA AND SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

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The purpose of this study was to deepen our understanding concerning the ways that social support from close relationships can impact a patients' ability to cope with scleroderma. Method: Four focus groups were conducted with patients diagnosed with scleroderma (N = 11). A semi-structured interview guide was used. Discussions were recorded and transcribed, and a thematic analysis performed.

Key words: scleroderma, systemic sclerosis, social support, close social relationships, coping, patient perspectives.

THE SOCIAL COMPETENCE PROFILE OF CONTEMPORARY STUDENTS

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The analysis of different opinions about the content and definitions of social skills and the quantitative research of students' social skills allowed us to develop a model of social skills that assumes that social skills are individual characteristics (personal and behavioral) formed during life (under the influence of circumstances social) and which can be classified into: (1) social-cognitive skills – of perception and knowledge of others and oneself; (2) communication skills; (3) group relational skills and (4) social-emotional skills. In this article we will briefly present the results obtained in the research of social skills of contemporary students.

Key words: social skills, profile of social skills.

GESTATION AS CRISIS FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMAN IDENTITY

STROGOTEAN Silvia, MA, psihologist, Amici dei Bambini

The most major crises of every woman are determined by the periods of puberty, pregnancy, and climacteric period, climacteric. In psychology there are different approaches to the pregnancy. A pregnant woman is perceived as confronting an identity crisis, a change of social status and intra-familial relations.

Pregnancy as puberty and climacteric/menopause is a period of crisis that cause deep physical and psychological changes. This crisis represents important stages of development and has a series of peculiar phenomena. During pregnancy, as in other stages of transition, libidinal and aggressive drives are updated, leading to revival and/or simultaneous apparition of intra-psychic conflicts unsolved in previous stages of development. This is a period of disturbance of psychological balance, and the woman personality could pass through temporary disintegration. Such crises represent serious challenges for mental health of a woman and, if they are solved or passed unfavorably they could lead to pathologic consequences at psycho-emotional level.

Waiting the childbirth is experienced by many women as an emotional crisis, stress, turning point or even illness. Pregnancy, especially the first one, is a crisis moment associated with forming the feminine identity and confirmation of gender belonging of the future mother. Nevertheless, every pregnancy is experienced differently – in different manners. Knowing the specificity of pregnancy stages, type and style could help the specialists from the reproductive and mental state fields that ensure psychosocial support to pregnant women.

Keywords: pregnancy, women identity, maternal identity, stages of woman development, transition period, crisis, pregnant woman.

MANIFESTATION OF ANXIETY AND HYPOCHONDRIA IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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The communication addresses a current research problem: assessing the impact of the difficult life situation imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic on the population, especially hypochondriacs who are more likely to suffer from anxiety states, and arguing the need to manage anxiety through psychological assistance of this one. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated this problem in those previously diagnosed with these two disorders, and has caused anxiety and hypochondria to manifest in people who previously never had problems with unhealthy fears about their bodies and health. The researcher demonstrated that the negative experience during the COVID-19 pandemic correlates with anxious and hypochondriacal manifestations. At the same time, there is an

interdependence relationship between the manifestations of anxiety and hypochondria.

Key words: anxiety, hypochondria, pandemic.

KATATHYM IMAGINATIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY (K.I.P.): HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND PERSPECTIVES

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Katathym imaginative psychotherapy (K.I.P.), knowing as well as Symbol-drama is one of the directions of modern psychoanalytical psychotherapies, using mainly the guided imagery and specific techniques based on different symbols named motives, all of them being accessed in reverie state (daydream). K.I.P. was founded and developed by the German psychotherapist and Professor Hanscarl Leuner in the middle of XXth century, representing the main work of his life. K.I.P. is a psycho-dynamic therapy based on classic and modern psychoanalytical theories related to human psychic structure and functionality, his/her development and ways of establishing/initiating relations, archetype and collective consciousness theories by K. G. Jung, method of active imagery, etc. The psychotherapeutic spectrum of this method is focused on revealing unconscious conflicts, as well as expands in the fields of satisfying archaic needs and creative development. By exploring and facilitating the client's experiences, the method has a deep psychotherapeutic effect. Thus, the given work is focused on the stages of development of Katathym imaginative psychotherapy starting with experiments and observations, research of Hanscarl Leuner and concluding with its position nowadays, its applicability in different countries, as well as the perspectives of development of the therapy under discussion.

Key words: Katathym imaginative psychotherapy (K.I.P.), Hanscarl Leuner, guided imagery, symbol, psychoanalysis.

THE PROBLEM OF THE CONNECTION BETWEEN SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND SCHOOL SUCCESS

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The article provides a review of ideas about the relationship between social intelligence and school performance. Social intelligence is the integral ability to perceive, understand and predict the behavior of

people, recognize the intentions, feelings and emotional states of a person by non-verbal and verbal expression. It's about understanding people through interaction. Social intelligence is directly involved in the regulation of social behavior, acts as a means of understanding social reality, unites and regulates cognitive processes related to the reflection of social objects (a person as a communication partner, a group of people), provides interpretation of information, understanding and prediction of actions and actions of people, adaptation to different systems of relationships between people (family, business, friendly)shows how a person interacts with the outside world, how he solves and overcomes everyday problems, including - and when communicating with others. Academic performance - the degree of absorption of the volume of knowledge, skills, established by the curriculum, in terms of their meaningfulness, completeness, depth, strength. We are talking about identifying social intelligence as an independent component of a personality's overall system of cognitive abilities.

Keywords: primary school age, social intelligence, social skills, school performance

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADOLESCENT'S PERSONALITY

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During the period of prolonged adolescence, the acting sub-identity (occupational and professional) is becoming central and dominant, the social-citizens sub-identity is also large, and it outlines roles and statuses in these two areas.

In studying the personality profile of the various professional categories, we consider that it is of particular interest to those features that distinguish it from other categories of students. Two relevant variables are the interests and cognitive style. This is because adolescence is a stage in the existence of an intense value orientation of individuals.

Keywords: adolescence, personality, orientation, values, responsibility

UDC: 159.944

OCUPATIONAL HEALTH OF MEDICAL STAFF UNDER COVID PANDEMIC

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As generally accepted by the international scientific community the medical staff belongs to professional categories exposed to high risk of developing burnout. COVID pandemics severely affected their occupational health which resulted in even higher rates of burnout. Apart from regular hazards inherent to their profession, healthcare providers had to face additional challenges which put them under grater pressure. The fear of contamination, separation from their family members, excessive volume of work, poor medical equipment and protective suppliers, exposure to the patients' sufferings and death put a severe strain on them.

In our study we investigated the rate of burnout in medical staff under COVID pandemic and the way it affected their attitudes and value system. The participants, 22 doctors, 12 residents and 12 medical assistants, were requested to fill in the *Oldenburg Burnout Inventory (*E. Demerouti, F. Nachreiner) and a Questionnaire consisting of 10 unfinished sentences, aimed to identify the attitudes and values related to their job. Results show that over 80% of respondents demonstrate evident signs of *Exhastion*, the highest level being scored by doctors, followed by medical assistants. The *Disengagement* aspect of burnout was less manifested during COVID pandemic. The content analysis of responses provided by participants when completing the unfinished sentences of the Questionnaire reveals a shift in their attitudes and value system. Thus they learned to value even more the health, life, collegues support, professional competence. At the same time the patients ignorance, desinformation and conspiracy theories circulated in social media, ingratitude and indiference of the society were indicated as the most painful experience during pandemics.

Key words: burnout, exhaustion, job attitudes, medical staff, occupational health, pandemic, value system.

PROBLEMS OF INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS, IDENTITY AND LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

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The study of intercultural relations is associated with the processes of identification of various ethnic, age, generational groups. In our study, we proceeded from the fact that the optimization of intercultural relations is associated with the peculiarities of ethnic identity, intercultural competence and life satisfaction. We conducted a study on a sample of 80 respondents, ethnic groups - Moldovans, Gagauz; age - 18-25 years; social status - students of universities in Chisinau, Comrat, research period - 2021 (pandemic period).

Results of the study: 1) A high level of intercultural interest was revealed among young Moldovans and Gagauz, which was determined through the focus on communication with people of a different culture; motivation to meet people of other cultures; the desire to communicate with people of a different culture, which is significantly different from their own; 2) Most of the youth visited different countries and on average each visited 2-3 countries. This is enough to gain experience in practical intercultural competence; 3) Young Moldavians and Gagauz have a positive ethnic identity. Civic identity is more pronounced among young Moldovans, among the Gagauz it can be defined as "mosaic". 4) Young Moldavians and Gagauzians are dominated by general satisfaction with the fulfillment of the meaning of life. However, on the scale of "emotional saturation of life", both ethnic groups revealed significant subgroups of "dissatisfied", "difficult to answer", "satisfied".

It seems appropriate to conduct a similar study after the pandemic, and pay special attention to the emotional component of the life of young people of both ethnic groups.

Key words: intercultural relations, ethnic identity, life satisfaction, civic identity, intercultural competence.

PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPONENTS OF ETHNIC IDENTITY

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Ethnic identity, having a polysemantic character, represents the point of confluence between social identity, individual identity and cultural identity. The main points of interdisciplinary convergence that

can be identified regarding ethnic identity are the following: identity does not represent an entity given forever, fixed and immutable, but a reality in the making and in continuous evolution; identity emphasizes both sameness and difference simultaneously; the process of identity construction does not take place only inside the individual, in conditions of isolation, but is of a social nature, defining itself in the interaction with other members of society and related to the ethnic context in which the individual is immersed. Thus, the concept of ethnic identity is born in the dialectic between equality and otherness, responding to the need for identification, "to feel similar" and the opposite need to assert your own uniqueness, "to distinguish yourself". At the same time, even if ethnic identity is of a partially unconscious nature, referring to the weakened or lost sense of common origin, the intensity of which can persist over time, it does not represent a monolithic construct, exempt from changes, but adopts structures of recent value systems, that gives meaning to reality. With reference to the content of the ethnic identity, it can be described by the components: cognitive, affective and behavioral, which leave their mark on the process of ethnic identity formation as a whole. The cognitive component represents the index of ethnic awareness, which matures with the development of cognitive skills through life experiences, referring to three important aspects: awareness of belonging to one's own race, awareness of the interests of one's own people and the representation of culture, language and territory. The affective component emphasizes the emotional aspects, related to group membership or the attitude towards this membership, expressed by the satisfaction for belonging to the ethnic community, pride for the ethnic group or the denial of one's own ethnic identity, translated by the feeling of inferiority, humiliation or preference for other groups ethnic, while the content of the behavioral component is interpreted as a permissive behavior of the individual in situations of ethnic contact.

Key words: ethnic identity, cognitive component, affective component, behavioral component, ethnic awareness.

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTENT ANALYSIS OF A STUDENT-INTERPRETER PERSONAL MYTH: "AN EMOTIONAL OUTSIDER"

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The interpreter's competence is determined by how accurately, without distortion, the translation is done. One of the reasons for

distortion is socio-psychological. In the case of an emotionally incompetent Ego of the interpreter, ego-defence mechanisms operate, which result in complete or partial distortion in translation. Thus, Ego-defense mechanisms become a determinant of socio-emotional outsiderism.

The aim of the article is to explore the problem of socio-emotional outsiderism and coping behavior as it's opposite pole in "Personal Myth", a free conducted assignment for students, future interpreters. In this context, a socio-psychological review of theories of myth is conducted. The conditions of living the myth are examined, inter alia, in a personal myth. Hence, a content analysis of students' "Personal Myth" is carried out, in order to identify a mythological pattern and coping strategies for overcoming emotional outsiderism. To conclude, in the course of this study, the personal myth illustrates a beaner of emotional outsiderism and coping behavior. The experience of catharsis while living emotionally the personal myth is a valid indicator of the Ego competence formation among future interpreters, which in its turn tells on more accuracy in their translation as the need to exploit ego-defense mechanisms is reduced reflective approach, socio-emotional outsiderism, qualitative content

Key words: analysis, myth, personal myth, catharsis, pro-activity.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE IMAGE OF CHISINAU IN PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS (1964-2008)

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The image of the city is an important object of urban research, since ideas about the city are involved in the formation of the city's identity, and also reflect its attractiveness to residents. Images are cognitive and emotional casts of the time of their formation, which are consistent with the existing social construct. One of the sources of obtaining information about city images can be considered tourist albums and guides, which mainly present image of the city. In order to trace the dynamics of development and the content of the images of Chisinau, formed both in the Soviet period and in the years of independence of the Republic, we selected several sources from each of the two periods and compared them according to the selected categories. The results demonstrated the compliance of the images from the albums with the main ideological trends of the time of their creation, starting with the

concept of the "new" city in the Soviet period, the heyday of this idea in the 80s and the transformation of the image of the city in the years of independence - the search for identity, revision of history, the concept of a European city, the revival of traditional culture as one of the key components of national identity, which determines, among other things, the appearance of the city.

Key words: Chisinau, city image, city brand, travel album, image evolution, Soviet period, post-Soviet period.

SEARCHING FOR WAYS TO FORM ETHNO-CULTURAL COMPETENCE AND ETHNIC TOLERANCE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

HOROZOVA Larisa, PhD, associate professor, Comrat State University

The multi-ethnic society of Moldova is a society actively involved in transformational processes, including labor migration. A society in which intergenerational ties are broken, and hence the transmission of universal values (including tolerance and knowledge of one's own and other cultures), is difficult. This is confirmed by the results of our earlier study of the characteristics of the ethnic identity of the youth of the Gagauz and Bulgarians of the ATU Gagauzia, which revealed a weak stereotype effect in the Gagauz relative to the Bulgarians, and in the Bulgarians - in relation to the Gagauz, as well as the diffuseness of their image of the titular ethnic group, where one of the reasons blurring of the image of the titular ethnic group is the narrowing of the field of communicative interaction. Such mutual distancing of the youth of the Gagauz and Bulgarians from each other and from the titular ethnic group indicates that it is necessary to work with the youth of the Gagauz and Bulgarians to form ethno-cultural competence and ethnic tolerance. At the same time, the positive self-identification and positive image of the titular ethnic group, the groups of Bulgarians among the Gagauz and the Gagauz among the Bulgarians, are the basis for the successful formation of the necessary competencies and successful integration of young people into the ethno-cultural space of Moldova in the future, as well as for the formation of civic identity.

How to help young people find answers to the questions: How to live together harmoniously, without contradictions and conflicts in a multicultural society with representatives of different cultures, confessions, languages, traditions, rituals? How to enrich your knowledge about your native culture and the culture of other peoples and not lose the

valuable that is in the culture of your people in the conditions of inclusion in labor migration? What is necessary for the formation of the personality of a young person in a multicultural society in conditions of instability and crisis? The author of the article is looking for answers to these and other questions.

Key words: ethnic identity; ethnocultural competence; ethnic tolerance; youth; Gagauz; Bulgarians.

INTERACTION BETWEEN NON-COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE STATE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL TASKS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA)

HOROZOV Serghei, PhD, university lecturer, Comrat State University

Based on the conducted sociological research, the article proves that the solution of social problems is impossible without building a constructive, equal bilateral dialogue between the state and NGOs in the process of redistributing social responsibility. It is concluded that in the Republic of Moldova a bilateral dialogue between the authorities and non-profit organizations is being activated. But the potential of partnership between them is not being realized enough. The author has developed recommendations for non-profit and government agencies to strengthen their interaction in order to effectively implement the tasks of social policy.

Key words: state organizations; non-profit organizations; social politics; dialog; partnership model of interaction; recommendations.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PERSONAL MARKETING IN CAREER PLANNING

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No person is equally good at all. The choice of profession and career development represent an important and very impactful moment in the life of each individual. It involves factors of a personal, educational, economic and contextual nature. For all of them there are professional opportunities and even if we do not always have the desired success in a field, the knowledge of the acquired skills and competences make the professional opportunities to be exploited with maximum benefits.

One of the important elements for career management and planning is self-knowledge, often professional success being based on

perseverance, preparation and timing, as much as it is based on talent and passion. One of the important elements for career management and planning is self-knowledge, often professional success being based on perseverance, preparation and timing, as much as it is based on talent and passion. In order to maximize the chance to success in our professional career, it is important to develop those qualities and competences that have the greatest impact in the activity we want to carry out and that are best appreciated and valued. In order to maximize the chance to success in our professional career, it is important to develop those qualities and competences that have the greatest impact in the activity we want to carry out and that are best appreciated and valued.

The concept thus defined by personal marketing, ensures the visibility of the person and is necessary in the career diminishing the risk of failure.

The present paper aims to bring into light the necessary steps to be taken in the process of career planning and the skills and competences that need to be developed in order to obtain a useful personal marketing in the career.

Key words: personal marketing, personal development, career, self-knowledge.

EVALUATING THE EFFECTS OF PLAYBACK THEATER PERFORMANCES ON THE PARTICIPATING PUBLIC

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This study presents an analysis of how the performing arts, especially playback theater has influence on the viewing public. A comparative analysis of the effects produced by psychodrama, forum theater and playback theater, as well as their areas of use, is carried out. Playback theater works with real living stories, actors live and represent the personal story of the spectator on stage, allows him to see it from the outside and share his experiences with the audience. We analyzed to what extent playback theater can be a psychological tool.

We also present the results of a research based on a short questionnaire, administered after the performances of the "Playback Theater Ink" from Chisinau during 2022. It contains several questions, most of them open, aimed at evaluating the effect produced by the show on the audience. A total of 77 subjects participated. When asked what was

important or useful for the respondents during the show, the participants most often mention the opportunity to get to know others better and to see themselves from one side, as well as the opportunity to express their emotions. Using the free association method, respondents were asked to name the first 5 words that come to mind after the performance. The preliminary analysis of the results shows that most of them describe emotions, especially positive ones. Finally, it is discussed how playback theater can contribute to strengthening group cohesion and social cohesion in general.

Key words: playback theatre, psychodrama, forum theatre, spectator, emotions, psychological tool, cohesion.

SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS ABOUT THE FAMILY IN INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION

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The article examines the issues of intergenerational transmission in the context of changing social representations about the family. The coincidence of a person's values with the values of his group contributes to an increased sense of well-being and strengthens ties in the group, in this case, in the family. As a result of research, certain differences and similarities in the hierarchy of values of different generations are highlighted. The family occupies a place in the list of the main values

Key words: family, intergenerational transmission, values, socialization, social representations, generations.

MANIPULATING MASS CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE CONTEXT OF INFORMATION WARS

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The informational war is not a new phenomenon in the history of civilisation, but it has evolved with new features due to the development of informational technology. In case of the informational war, the incursions have a strategic point to influence specific targets with psychological operations (psyops). This contributes at the creation of an

alternative reality, being used, an arsenal of methods and manipulation tactics, which the aggressor thinks is right.

Psychological operations are concerned with the human psyche, cognitive, affective and volitional processes, the production of strong emotions and the subjugation of individual and collective will. In this way, changes in consciousness are produced, which are translated into visible effects. The psychological war, as a variety and indispensable component of the informational war, aims to obtain a long lasting result in the modelling of the individual or collective conscious, coming of the characteristics of the human psyche and establishing behaviour and mechanisms, that, as a result of the exercised influence, to produce pre-established reaction in the subconscious of those manipulated. For the indoctrination of the psychic of the masses there are widely used disinformation and propaganda. In Paul Linebarger's vision, propaganda is a valid weapon in a psychologic war, being elaborated in the spirit of science and transformed in art, and the development of propagandistic operations are controlled through scientific methods of psychology.

The psychologic wars reach their target in any conditions, counting on social atomisation on different criteria, and applying destabilisation strategies and permanent social confrontations, so it can be subtly directed and having a selective perception, fragmented on social-politic reality per ensemble.

Key words: manipulation, consciousness, information warfare, psychological warfare.

CONSOLIDATION OF COMMUNICATION THROUGH REFRAMING AND FEEDBACK

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Communication is the exchange of thoughts, ideas, emotions – it is a relationship of reciprocity and modeling. Strengthening relationships in communication through acrostic TALE is a self-disclosure of one's mistakes. Reframing as a communication tool is the framework for the meaning of any experience through personal change and the power of perspective. Thus, constructive feedback provides people with a clear assessment of the situation / communication and emotional understanding of the consequences of their actions. And the intention, that

is, the strong goal for the desired results, will facilitate and strengthen the relationships in communication.

Key words: self-disclosure, communication, cropping, feedback, intention.

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS ON LIFE SATISFACTION OF MODERN STUDENTS

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Individual perception of happiness is somewhat universal (Pflug 2009), however, there are studies indicating that individual, cultural and social factors significantly influence a person's perception of life satisfaction and happiness, while demographic and socioeconomic status, can influence individual levels of happiness and life satisfaction (Angner 2010, Graham 2008). Moreover, research on happiness has shown that socio-demographic differences (eg, gender, age, race, income, and education) can affect a person's life satisfaction (Kim-Prieto 2005).

Every year, life satisfaction and happiness are considered more and more as an important goal at a personal and societal level, and international colleagues put forward arguments in favor of happiness being the ultimate goal, and that all other aspects, such as economic, medical and social policies should be designed in such a way as to increase it.

The purpose of this article is to study the relationship between socio-demographic factors and life satisfaction of modern students.

Key words: life satisfaction, happiness, well-being, socio-demographic factors.

BARRIERS TO ACCESSING PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES BY ADOLESCENTS ADDICTED TO SOCIAL NETWORKS

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The use of social networks is very widespread among teenagers and can become an addictive behavior for some of them. The specialized literature mentions that there are several barriers that make it difficult for adolescents with this type of addiction to access psychological services, i.e. irrational thinking style, difficulties in emotional regulation, failure to

satisfy basic psychological needs and beliefs about psychological services are mentioned. Therefore, the current study aims to identify the particularities of this type of addiction on a sample of teenagers (N=1302, M=.46, SD=.49) - 703 girls (54%), 599 boys (46%), with age between 12 and 18 years (M = 15.01, SD = 1.97), and possible correlations with irrational beliefs, difficulties in emotional regulation strategies, basic psychological needs, and beliefs about psychological services. The results show that girls predominate at medium, high and very high dependence levels. This dependence has a strong positive correlation with the total score for irrational beliefs and difficulties in emotional regulation (subscales: Goals, Clarity, Non-acceptance, Impulse and Strategies), but has a strong negative correlation with the level of satisfaction of basic psychological needs (autonomy and competence) and tolerance of stigma associated with seeking psychological help from a specialist. The conclusion is that the adoption and use of a rational thinking style and more effective emotion regulation strategies, together with an approach that facilitates increasing the level of satisfaction of basic psychological needs, may have a role in the treatment of adolescents with social networks addiction.

Key words: teenagers, social networks, psychological services

CONSCIOUS PARENTING BETWEEN PAST AND MODERN

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Conceptualizing parenthood as a product of complex, interactive and interdependent factors is probably the most appropriate approach, as more research is needed to increase understanding of the mechanisms underlying the links between predictive and contextual factors.

In our country, contradictory aspects regarding the behavior of adults towards children are recognized. On the one hand, some sociologists identify a child-centered family model, a family that makes consistent efforts to support the child's development as adequately as possible, on the other hand, negative life situations are recognized, many children living in poverty, being forced to work or beg, others are abandoned by their families, become victims of vagrancy (one of the most well-known forms being captured by what we call street children), of human trafficking.

Parenthood is based on tasks and attachment bonds - emotional support, empathy, guidance, quality of child care, emotional stimulation, encouragement

Each significant transition that takes place at some point in the family brings with it a reorganization of the entire family system and a renegotiation of roles in terms of raising and educating children, but also in terms of the emotional connection within the subsystems. Revising and completing the parenting model, adjusted to the changes of contemporary society, constitutes a very important fact to better understand parenting and discover new tools to optimize it

Key terms: family, child, family system, child-centered family, parenthood, conscious parenthood

FEMALE MIGRATION. STRATEGIES FOR THE INTEGRATION OF MOLDOVAN IMMIGRANT WOMEN IN ITALY

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The contemporary migration phenomenon has reached global dimensions and presents quite significant differences compared to the migrations of the past, through the changed format of the flows as well as their composition, which are shaped by the migration policies. Today, more than ever, the number of migrant women is increasing exponentially, who make the decision to move to another country for personal reasons, for reunification, asserting themselves more and more as promoters of economic, family and social well-being. Therefore, precisely because of the intertwining of these needs, contemporary migrations are more "difficult to read", representing particular features, than those of previous decades, characterized by substantially economic reasons. More precisely, the work of immigrant women seems to be a particularly useful and precious resource, due to their adaptability skills, flexibility to the socio-economic systems of other countries, whose labor markets are characterized by a continuous social adjustment. So, the obvious presence of Moldovan women in the current context of migration, in Italy, responds to an implicit demand for work, which is functional in the economic system of this country, against the background of the characteristics and recent transformations of the Italian society, where the demographic component of the elderly exceeds it much more than that of young people, this of course leading to an imbalance in the social structure, in favor of the

former, and an increasingly obvious distribution of work between the sexes. For this reason, the particular conjunction between the democratic revolution and the welfare crisis, greatly encouraged female migration, oriented towards domestic work and caring for the elderly, progressively leading to the indispensable "prop" for Italian families, who need assistance and can demand from the market the supply of cheap labor that migration makes available. In this context, the work represents a life collection of many women from the Republic of Moldova, which forms the backbone of this research and which aims to analyze the social and work path of female migration, highlighting the motivations that push women to emigrate, their ways of integration, superimposed on living and working conditions, with the aim of identifying those common strategies and mechanisms of behavior of Moldovan women, immigrants in Italy.

Key words: migration phenomenon, migrant women, integration paths, social transformations, female migration.

EXPERIENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SELF-EFFICACY

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Domestic violence is a negative phenomenon that continues to exist nowadays, having a great influence on family members that live in violent environment. The consequences of the experience of domestic violence can expand on all psycho-functional, emotional and social aspects of a person, and children are the most vulnerable in this case taking into account that they have no experience of life, they only start to learn how to adjust at psychic and emotional level to different new situations, how to face them. In this respect, the goal of this work is to research and analyze the way in which the experience of domestic influence can influence the self-efficacy in general, and in children case in particular.

Keywords: domestic violence, self-efficacy, child, violent environment.

FAVORABLE FACTORS AND OBSTACLES IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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The human is a social being that need to be in society, to cohabit successfully in social environment. Childhood and adolescence play an important role in the human development, representing the stages that lay

the foundations in establishing social relations, interacting with others, socializing in general. Social group of interaction of the child gets larger when he/she goes to school, gymnasium, lyceum, college, etc. These are stages of human development determined by perceiving and experiencing attitudes towards others, towards him/herself in comparison with others, attempts to adjust the behavior to social environment. The process of socialization is complex that implies many factors that can determine the quality of socialization. In this order of ideas, the work focuses on the analysis of factors favorable for socialization as well as obstacles that could appear in the process of socialization in children and adolescents.

Keywords: socialization, children, adolescence, social environment, relations, acceptation, inclusion, exclusion.

LOCUS OF CONTROL AS FACTORS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' PSYCHOSOCIAL ADJUSTMENT

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The research presented in this article was carried out in order to identify the relationship between the locus of control and the adaptation of international students from the Republic of Moldova. The data were collected by applying the Questionnaire of adaptation to the student environment and academic demands, developed by Svetlana Rusnac, and the Rotter Locus of Control Scale. The results illustrated the quality and dynamics of adaptation, the adaptation difficulties faced by international students. At the same time, it was identified that students from various countries more frequently demonstrate an internalist locus of control.

To verify the relationship between psychosocial adaptation and locus of control, the Pearson correlation test was used. We identified high positive associations between internal locus of control and the ability to satisfy sociocommunicative and socioeconomic needs (macrosocial level of adaptation). In the case of adaptation at the mesosocial level, the locus of internal control correlates positively with communication with relatives, friends, faculty colleagues and teachers. No associations were identified between locus of control and adaptation at the microsocial level, except for the need for professional identification, which correlates positively with internal locus of control.

Thus, it was established that the beliefs about the possession of own possibilities and resources, the assumption of personal responsibilities for the quality of interpersonal communication are a condition of the psychosocial adaptation of international students.

Key words: psychosocial adjustment, locus of control, international students.

FORECAST REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERTISE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Forensic psychological expertise represents a relatively new scientific-practical activity in the Republic of Moldova, frequently known by the specialists of legal and psychological fields. Taking into account that the forensic psychological expertise is realized through psychological perspective on the justice (legal) context, we realized an interview with specialist from legal field. In this work we bring results regarding the data of an inquiry applied to a group of law enforcement officers that are the first persons who come with request to realize such an expertise. The inquiry has questions related to statute, functionality and development of forensic psychological expertise in the legal system of the Republic of Moldova. The gathered data will reveal the wick and strong sides of the scientific-practical activity in the legal field, and subsequently we could determine the directions of development of forensic psychological expertise in Moldovan space.

Key words: forensic psychological expertise, social inquiry, expert-psychologist, specialist, the Republic of Moldova.

OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE ATTRIBUTES CONFERRED ON SOCIAL STATUS BY CONTEMPORARY WOMEN

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As a result of the research on the representation of the social status, several associations were identified with reference to the objective, socioeconomic and subjective side, related to the personal qualities of the

status. Based on the associations that constituted the core and the peripheral system of representation, the items of the self-report questionnaire were established, through which the purpose of the research was pursued the attributes that the population of the Republic of Moldova gives to the social status. The items of the questionnaire present the objective attributes - money, good financial situation; marriage; maternity (children); management position; owning a home; studies; social position; employment; and subjective - social respect; social stability in the private domain (family) and in the profession; intelligence; moral integrity; social belonging (relations with the social environment); social responsibility (the ability to live in accordance with social norms and legal provisions); personal freedom. The communication presents the results of a pilot research on the attributes that women from the Republic of Moldova consider important for high social status.

Key words: social representation, social status, self-report questionnaire, women.

EMPIRES, CIVIL WARS, AND PAX SOVETICA: LESSONS FROM THE 20TH TO 21ST CENTURY

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We've traveled some distance in time from the boundary between the two millennia to be able to take a better look at the century passed. In relevance to the current war in Ukraine and the threat of its becoming a global conflagration, three dominant themes from the 20th century appear to be of particular pertinence to the 21st century in its initial phase: dissolution, birth, death, and reconstitution of global empires; civil wars as impetus to and consequence of geopolitical shifts; and the post-WWII world order that, in retrospect can be referred to as Pax Sovetica.

This paper will review these themes through the lens of dialectic social work in order to draw lessons for the current state of global affairs, especially with respect to wars. These lessons will help dialectically-oriented social workers in framing their thinking about complexities of war, revisiting the notion of pacifism, and establishing an epistemological platform for a possible professional response.

Key words: war, dialectic social work, pacifism, pax sovetica, imperialism.

PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING AND PSYCHOTHERAPY, RELATED YET DISTINCT

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Psychological counseling and psychotherapy are on a continuum of help. Still there is a clear difference between those two. While psychological counseling can be done by different kind of professions is psychotherapy the exclusive domain of specially trained persons, who uses specific methods and is orientated on personality change, for this a specific training as psychologist is needed. This training must be given at the university after the masters training is finished. While counseling has

to make integral part of the professional training at master's degree for all disciplines (social work, medicine, psychology, psychopedagogy…).

Keywords: specific therapeutic orientation, most useful ingredients from various directions, profession, social reality, framework, appeal of the situation, client's motivation, personality change.

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF POPULATION DECLINE IN ROMANIA

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The resident population of Romania kept shrinking last year, reaching 19.038 million people on January 1, 2022, according to the latest data from the National Statistics Institute (INS). The figure is 163,600 lower than the one reported at the beginning of 2021(insider). Romania is struggling with a demographic decline that has been going on for thirty years. The reasons for the difficult demographic situation in Romania are mass emigration, negative natural growth, and aging people. The paper presents the results of a study on demographic decline. The research has been conducted over the last year, analyzing the cultural and political outlook of answers to this question: What are the main causes and consequences of this phenomenon? The research is a statistical and experimental study regarding population decline. The research was based on a statistical and experimental study regarding population decline. The contextual analysis required framing the research from a social, and temporal point of view. The observation, interviews, and statistical comparisons led us to an unhappy resolution: the future does not look promising, and the rulers are floundering without implementing sustainable strategies.

Key words: decline, migration, aging

PREVENTION OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION THROUGH STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL WELL-BEING

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The issue of social exclusion requires a complex interdisciplinary approach, in order to gain multifaceted knowledge of the phenomenon and its prevention. Social exclusion has become an increasingly used term in psychosocial science debates. The concept of social exclusion is

comprehensive, because it includes not only the lack of material means, but also the impossibility of being included in different social, economic, political, cultural "networks". The given concept assumes a deficit of normal participation in daily life and various social activities in society, caused by various causes.

The development of strategies to prevent social exclusion on different dimensions is a necessity worldwide and in the context of some realities, which directly and adversely affect a very large number of people.

The eradication of exclusion can be achieved in a joint effort of different actors, through the cohesion of society, through programs aimed at specific population groups. The reduction of this phenomenon is closely related to other social and welfare policies of the population.

Individual and collective well-being are desired towards which any democratic society, based on fundamental human values, tends.

Research problem: ensuring an inclusive human society through strategies for ensuring individual and collective well-being, developed and implemented in collaboration with actors from different levels and different structures.

The purpose of the research: Identification and analysis of strategies for the development of the population's well-being and their presentation as good practices.

One of the strategies for developing the well-being of the population is social entrepreneurship activities at the community level. The orientation of the community, towards the use of its own resources to ensure individual and collective well-being, proves to be a practice with undeniably valuable results.

Keywords: social entrepreneurship, individual well-being, collective well-being, social exclusion, strategies, policies, good practices, etc.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PROTECTION SYSTEM OF THE CHILD SEPARATE FROM THE PARENTS

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Every child in the Republic of Moldova and all over the world must enjoy the same rights and freedoms. The participation of the state in the child protection activity is manifested by guaranteeing the functioning of

the institutions, services and public bodies that bear the responsibility for the care and protection of the child. In order to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child from 1989, the child rights protection system was developed, which, through social services, contributes to the prevention and intervention in risk situations, but also ensures the protection and increase of the quality of children's lives.

The new social realities, regional threats and rapid changes require the authorities for the protection of children's rights to respond innovatively and flexibly to the challenges, which are reflected at the national and local level. The complexity of the cases and circumstances requires not only the involvement of the child protection authorities, regulated by law, but also the strengthening of the systems, which can be involved in the intervention.

The child protection authorities are invested with functions and attributions that determine the way of identification, record and assistance of children at risk. The legal framework for the organization and operation of the guardianship authorities, the existing policies and social services must be related to the current context and respond to all the needs of the child. Effective management of all components of the child protection system will allow it to function in an optimal way by accessing and capitalizing on all available sources and resources.

Keywords: child at risk**,** child separated from parents**,** guardianship authorities**,** management**,** policy**,** protection.

THE VULNERABLE GROUPS FROM ROMANIA

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The report presents an analysis in territorial profile of the main vulnerable groups and the need for social services identified for these groups, related to the existing infrastructure of social services. The analysis starts from the hypothesis that the specific needs of the existing vulnerable groups in Romania cannot be covered by the existing infrastructure of social services and there is a need for its development, taking into account the characteristics of each vulnerable group.

In this context, the significant improvement of the standard of living for all citizens, including those people who are in a vulnerable

position, as a fundamental objective of sustainable development, requires the continuation of the implementation of economic growth strategies, intertwined with social ones, in order to reduce inequalities and supporting social inclusion measures, based on a set of coherent and realistic public policies. In this sense, a major objective of public policies in the field of labor and social justice is to ensure quality social services. The present report aligns with this priority direction of action by responding specifically and contributing to the achievement of the measure regarding the analysis and evaluation of vulnerable groups (homeless people, young people leaving the protection system, ex-prisoners, people evicted from abandoned houses, drug addicts etc.), in order to establish the need for social services.

Key words: vulnerability, vulnerable groups, social policies, social services, social inclusion.

SOCIAL THEATER AS A METHODOLOGY OF THE DIALECTIC OF SOCIAL EXPERTISE

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Theatre as we know it today has continued to transform over the centuries, retaining its essence - that cleansing that each of us expects when we enter the theatre: catharsis. The need to make theatre comes from two branches with a common root: artistic expression and reception. Theatre about social problems that can be meditated on and debated in the community creates the space from which a solution can emerge. The difference between this form of theatre and classical theatre based on drama is the way it is created. The participants who experienced the events are the main authors, they know what happened, how they felt, what they thought. Social theatre does not bring to the stage what the author thinks about what is happening in a situation of marginalisation, poverty and abuse that he or she has not experienced, but brings to the stage the reality outside the world of the artist. Performances created by directors and actors together with non-actors start from the less bright experiences of society: young people from troubled families, children abandoned in the protection system, victims who want to change their condition, adults who have power and abuse it, etc. The social expert, through his dialectic, uses the methodology of social theatre to help young people identify the problems they face every day and find solutions to solve them together. Based on ethical values and principles, the social

expert, through his professional integrity, promotes respect for people, positively valuing the contribution of the beneficiaries in the joint work to solve the problem that has arisen in the community.

Key words: social theatre, non-formal education, democratic values, principles, social expert, dialectics, social justice, professional integrity.

DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR ACTIVE AGING

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A few years ago, the concept of Active Ageing was something new for Moldova. Because of this, there was no clarity particularly in small rural areas about how it works and why it is important and so the role of the volunteer groups was crucial as they demonstrated that Active Ageing is about everyone's engagement, empowerment and participation.

Now, thanks to several projects implemented in Moldova, activities with and for the older people have been initiated and developed, especially in rural areas. The older people developed their self-help potential, their vision and skills in communication, advocacy, community mobilisation, participation and empowerment, thereby engaging with key local stakeholders – local authorities and decision makers, social and healthcare service providers, economic agents/entrepreneurs to jointly address urgent issues of the vulnerable community members and older people. In this way, all stakeholders, as well as people in the communities were sensitised to the issues of the older people, got to see through their needs and support them in developing activities on Active Ageing.

In all communities where were developed projects we can observe the change in the mind-set of the population and the older people, that have become more open to development and learning, gained new skills on how to work together, how to participate in the collective decision making, how to make their options count and finding solutions for community problems.

As a result, the older people feel high level of respect from the community members supporting them with various needs and thus contributing to the integrated people-centred services, feeling rewarded and accomplished. The scope and reach of these activities can be fast and can benefit not just older people but can be inclusive of all members of the

community, the children, the youth and younger adults promoting inter-generational solidarity and addressing the challenges of global ageing.

Keywords: active ageinge, advocacy, challenges, community mobilisation, decision making, empowerment, engagement, inclusive activities, older people, participation, solidarity, stakeholders.

THE INTERVENTION OF SOCIAL WORKERS IN CASES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

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Domestic violence is widespread in Moldova due to attitudes that tolerate it. According to the National Bureau of Statistics study "Violence against women in the family in the Republic of Moldova" (2011), seven out of ten women in rural areas and six out of ten in urban areas have suffered at least one form of violence from their partner in their lifetime; about 12% of women have been subjected to all types of violence - physical, sexual, psychological, economic and spiritual; about 41% of men and 19% of women believe that women sometimes deserve to be beaten.

Preventing and combating domestic violence requires sustained multidisciplinary cooperation between specialists from various professions. Community social workers are the key actors at community level who are called upon to prevent, limit or remove the difficulties faced by individuals and families.

According to the survey conducted by ANEASM in 2017, only 54% of employed social workers have graduated from a university program in social work. This situation makes it difficult for them to be effectively involved in cases of domestic violence, which requires an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon, of the dynamics that condition aggressor-victim relationships and of the particularities of working with the victim and the aggressor.

The paper aims to elucidate the impact of ongoing training on community social workers' understanding of the phenomenon of domestic violence and the modalities of intervention, so that intervention is based on theory and international best practice.

Keywords: domestic violence, multidisciplinary team, continuous training, intervention.

TRANSFORMING THE COLLECTIVE PSYCHE THROUGH HISTORICAL - CULTURAL - ECOLOGICAL TOURISM

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The collective psyche is defined as the set of ideas and practices that members of society consider appropriate for the given moment. However, such paradigms can be harmful to society itself when they undermine cultural identity, sense of history and ecological integrity. This paper will explore a methodology for cultural recovery through the type of tourism that is based on social entrepreneurship and oriented towards experiences of consciousness. This methodology is currently being developed by a consortium of national and international organisations in Moldova. It is being implemented in phases and shows promising preliminary results. While the network of cultural-historical sites is still being assembled, its guiding purpose is to turn society's attention to its own land, to promote a sense of patriotism and national identity. This project is being studied, developed and implemented over the last 6 years, and this paper will share the preliminary results and present the future trajectory.

Keywords: social entrepreneurship, paradigms, methodology, cultural-historical sites, promotion, etc.

SOME METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DISTANCE WORK RESEARCH

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Today, the management theory of companies focuses on various interdependent approaches to achieve and maintain their competitiveness. Human capital is closely related to the achievement of all the objectives that companies have set themselves. In this regard, the major efforts of any company that wants to achieve economic prosperity are related to the highly effective and efficient management of human capital. In the context of ever-increasing competition from companies under the same conditions for resources and opportunities to create goods and services, success motivation leading to employee engagement is one of the strongest opportunities to gain an advantage competitive. The concept of employee engagement is built on higher performance; awareness and higher quality of work and lower turnover.

The article proposes the remote work analysis procedure by researching the remote work position and will contain: the objectives and autonomy of the remote work position; legal, organizational, economic, ergonomic aspects, etc.; time management and job feedback with remote work etc.

Key words: adaptation, job position, motivation, professionalism, remote work, results, schedule, time management**.**

PRINCIPLES OF PROVIDING PSYCHO-SOCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

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Assistance to people subjected to childhood abuse is multifaceted due to experiencing the trauma in a complex form and over a long period of time. Women who were abused as children had various abusive experiences starting with their parents and ending with members of society in general.

Some of them did not report these abusive experiences for a long time, others repressed the abuse and at one point did not understand their own reactions to some stressful situations, or even became aggressive and hostile because of repressed and hidden emotions when they were children. Some of the women undergoing abuse rehabilitation in adulthood remembered some indecent and negatively emotionally charged situations so strongly that in recounting the situation they saw themselves again as helpless and weak, full of anger, others on the contrary were so aggressive directed at the abuser that if he had him now in front of him he would have strangled him with the powers of now.

Regardless of how the female victim in childhood reacts to the childhood situation at the moment, the unrecovered trauma changes the quality of her life in the present, it is difficult for her to form secure attachment bonds in relationships with close people, as well as in social environments. Some of them no longer trust men, others react in close relationships in an anxious-ambivalent way: on the one hand they want to be loved and to be in a relationship, on the other hand they run away from these relationships when it is the time of intimate closeness or living together under the same roof.

Recovery professionals must be trained to help the victim bridge the gap from the consummated event itself to present events and to differentiate emotional, behavioral, and thought reactions that occur in the

victim due to projections of unrecovered states from childhood. Rehabilitation takes a long time, sometimes it can take years, and this aspect will often lead the victim to depression and maybe even aggression, but it should not stop here, the abused victim from childhood should be helped to grow emotionally and improve their quality of life in present. The abuse was in childhood and life continues in the present.

Keywords: childhood abuse, victim, anxious-ambivalent attachment, secure attachment, abuser.

SOCIAL COHESION AS A FACTOR OF THE WELL-BEING OF THE RURAL COMMUNITY

ȚĂRNĂ Vadim, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

Globalization brings with it diversity, our lives are becoming increasingly diverse and fragmented. Postmodern theorists posit that as the social and cultural worlds from which our identities are break apart, the very idea of community is reconfigured (Bauman, 2001). Understanding the impact of globalization on rural communities and social cohesion in particular is a major task for social researchers. Demographic, economic, political, ecological and technological interconnections on a global scale have a major impact on the processes of creating, manifesting and perpetuating social cohesion at the local level. Rural communities in the Republic of Moldova are facing a number of serious problems, including an ageing population, labor force exodus, neglected infrastructure, etc. Recently, particular attention has been paid to the theme of community development seen as a process carried out in, through and for the community (Sandu, 2010). In this context, an in-depth analysis of the concept of social cohesion and what it implies for community well-being brings added value to the approach and the effort to develop and implement community development programs, especially in rural communities.

Keywords: social cohesion, community well-being, globalization, community development.

THE IMPACT OF EARLY CHILDHOOD INTERVENTION SERVICES

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The field of study of the paper addresses multidimensional aspects: firstly, the impact of the early intervention service on the child's

development, and secondly, the quality of family life interwoven with related personal, interpersonal, cultural, financial or social characteristics.

The research addressed several hypotheses: 1) Parents who raise a child with developmental disorders present distinct psychosocial particularities, and biosocial conditions often trigger unfavorable situations expressed through a high level of anxiety; 2) The reduction of emotional disadvantages is possible by implementing a model of parental support focused on the development of emotional stabilization skills, by facilitating personal self-determination and positive interaction with the young child; 3) ITC services have a major impact on the quality of life of family members receiving ITC services and the acquisition of parenting skills and competencies; 4) Sustaining the national ITC system requires structuring and strategic planning to ensure sustainability and sustainability both at the system level and at the individual level. The scientific novelty of the obtained results resides in the holistic approach to psychosocial aspects that ensure a sustainable impact on the well-being of service beneficiaries, in conditions of stress and crisis.

Key words: early childhood intervention, anxiety, psychosocial factors, developmental environment, family quality of life, impact, Beck Anxiety Inventory, resilience, family-centered service, sustainability.

EVALUATION OF HOME MEDICAL AND SOCIAL CARE SERVICES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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The Republic of Moldova is facing the phenomenon of rapid aging of the population. At the beginning of 2021, 584,000 people over the age of 60 lived in the Republic of Moldova, which constitutes 22.5% of the total population residing in the Republic of Moldova, 10.5% of them being over 80 years old.

Currently, the development of modern medicine is characterized by increased attention to the problems of medical and social care at home in the Republic of Moldova, based on inalienable human rights. The opinion, widely shared today in the Republic of Moldova, is that what matters in the assessment of a medical and social worker is his professional competence. And the provision of medical services cannot be achieved without first being a professional, and without possessing

medical knowledge, moral judgment and the ability to make decisions for the benefit of the patient.

The doctor and the patient must work as a team, if this process is not carried out, the medical treatment and recovery will not have the expected effect.

The problem of the investigation: The research of managerial aspects in the field of evaluation of medical and social services of home care in the Republic of Moldova.

Research object: Doctor-patient interaction through home care services in the process of providing medical and social services.

Research score: The purpose of this research is to evaluate the situation in the field of home care services and the needs of the population for these services with the conclusion of concrete results through which to positively intervene in the process of improving the attitude management.

Keywords: assessment, home care services, medical services, social services, managerial aspects

THE INTERACTION OF THE DETERMINING FACTORS OF THE SOCIAL VULNERABILITY OF CHILDREN IN RISK SITUATIONS

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The child and family protection system are like a shield to protect the child and family in risk situations, of those who live bad experiences due to the high degree of vulnerability. In order to prevent all the factors that lead to the entry of the child and the family into situations of risk, we must first extinguish the spark of risk, which is often maintained by the family, that social structure that represents the first socialization environment of the child, with the functions of growth, care and education of the child.

Ignoring risk situations in families with children can lead to phenomena such as neglect, abuse, separation from the family, institutionalization, illiteracy, social marginalization of children. Due to the lack of knowledge and information, some parents do not give importance to the family climate, the quality of family relationships, the devastating effects of the early separation of the child from his family, the emotional needs of the child, their role in the socialization of the child and his training for life.

Research Problem: Children are more vulnerable than adults to life's difficulties, and their development in a developmental environment is essential for the future of a society. To eliminate this phenomenon, it is necessary to work directly with the child and the family, to study the phenomenon from A to Z both theoretically and practically.

The object of the research: The factors of social vulnerability of children in risk situations.

The purpose of the research: Complex analysis of the factors of social vulnerability of children in risk situations.

The guardianship authority, local and territorial authorities and other bodies need to monitor and work with families to prevent risks and keep the child in the family.

Keywords: child, street children, family, risk situations, vulnerability factors, tutelary authority, street children.

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UDC: 159.922.8

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANXIETY AND WELL-BEING OF THE PERSON IN DIFFICULT LIFE SITUATIONS

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This paper presents the results of the research on the impact of the difficult life situation, in the given case of the changes in the educational system imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic, on the well-being and anxiety of adolescent, arguing the need to manage anxiety by increasing the well-being. The results of the research confirmed the hypothesis: well-being and its manifestations appear as factors that diminish and even eliminate the manifestations of anxiety as a trait and as a state, but also of school anxiety among adolescents. Through correlation calculations it was established: 1) the feeling of happiness excludes social stress ($p<0.01$), fear of self-expression ($p<0.05$), fear of school testing ($p<0.03$), of not coping with social expectations ($p=0.01$), in general, school anxiety ($p<0.03$); 2) self-acceptance correlates negatively with social stress ($p<0.01$), frustration of social needs ($p<0.01$), fear of not meeting social expectations ($p<0.03$), in general, with school anxiety ($p<0.01$); 3) the ability to monitor the environment is indirectly related to social stress ($p<0.01$), frustration of social needs ($p<0.01$), fear of not meeting social expectations ($p<0.05$), in general, with school anxiety ($p<0.01$); 4) the spirit of autonomy indirectly correlates with the fear of self-expression ($p<0.03$) and communication with teachers ($p<0.03$); 5)

well-being is favorable for removing social stress (p<0.01), frustration of social needs (p<0.01), fear of self-expression (p<0.03), communication with teachers (p<0 .03), in general, of school anxiety (p<0.01).

Key words: adolescence, anxiety, school anxiety, difficult life situations, well-being.

AUTISM AND OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

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During the communist period, institutionalizing all children diagnosed with autism was considered the most correct way of caring for and possibly educating them, as they were considered to need an environment adapted to special requirements. According to these laws, children were divided into recoverable, partially-recoverable and irrecoverable. The category of children considered recoverable received the first orientation to schools for the handicapped or autistic, and those with mild mental impairment to auxiliary schools.

After completing secondary school, children were enrolled in special vocational schools in search of a professional qualification. Children considered as partially recoverable were admitted to boarding schools and carried out elementary school education. Children considered irretrievable, i.e. practically diagnosed with severe mental handicap or associated deficiencies, were hospitalized in hospital-dormitories, where they receive only care, staff from these institutions who have medical training.

Nowadays, things have changed. Children with autism ended up being integrated in mainstream schools, so we also find them in inclusive schools, not only in special schools. Also, therapy is a real solution for these children and we should refer not only to cognitive-behavioral therapy or ABA but also to occupational therapy, which can be very helpful.

Keywords: autism, ASD, integration, therapy, occupational therapy, ABA, recovery, special schools, inclusive schools

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

THE EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS

SARANCIUC-GORDEA Liliana, PhD, associate professor, „Ion Creanga" State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, **STRELEȚ Cristina**, teacher, Public Enterprise "Mihai Eminescu" Gymnasium, Telenesti

The given article elucidates some scientific, normative and methodological aspects of emotional development in the school discipline "Personal Development" cl. I-IV.

Key-words: education for emotional development, emotional skills, social skills, emotional literacy

COMMUNICATION IN OLDER PRESCHOOLERS WITH LANGUAGE DISORDERS

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The pre-school age of the child is a vertiginous period, sensitive to the development of mental phenomena and processes. Language has a number of functions, including communication, organization of ideas and activity, setting and accumulation of social-historical experience, regulation of mental processes. The inadequacy of studies on the communication of pre-school children with language disorders and its development in the context of the recovery of language disorders has motivated us to carry out the current research

Key words: language preschools; language; communication; language disorders

WORLD ENGLISHES: UNITED IN DIVERSITY OR A DIVIDED UNITY? CHALLENGES OF TRANSLATION INTO ROMANIAN

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The article in question is one of countless attempts by numerous linguists and culturologists worldwide to address the topic of differences

among different variants of English spoken as native or first language in different corners of the world map.

The focus of our research is to answer the question whether the lexical, grammatical and phonetic and/or phonemic differences lead to misunderstandings among the bearers of various Englishes worldwide. In order to achieve the aforementioned goal, we are going to lead a research based on newspaper articles as well as on other types of media outlets such as television, radio and webcast media. Not only shall we reveal the cases of lexical divergence in dialects of English of the same semantic unit, we shall also deal with cases of new word-building and the underlying principles thereof.

In order to have a comprehensive approach to studying the variants of English we will concentrate onto the North-American, European, African and Austral-Asian dialects of English that share common features according to the geographical distribution. Thus North-American English spoken in the USA and Canada share such characteristics as pronunciation, which is in fact an accent referred to as North American accent, and lexical features like common meanings of words only found in Canada and the US. Another point of our research will look at the regionalisms within countries as The USA and the UK.

We have taken a dare to consider the regional variants of English as one of the world's variants because they laid the basis of such variations of English as the Australian and New-Zealand English. Thus, we come to the concept of the rule setters and rule providers. This notion is meant to distinguish countries whose pronunciation and semantic rules spread over the other English-speaking countries and the countries where English is spoken as a second language. Another interesting point in the study we have performed is that the English language does not have a fixed, compulsory set of rules to govern the usage of English at the global level.

Key-words: variants of English, rule-setters, rule providers, regionalisms, slang, dialects, lexical variations, grammatical variations.

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THE MAIN STEP TO AN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT - INDIVIDUALIZATIONMAND DIFFERENTIATION

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There isn't just one best way to teach everything and that's why teaching is an art. We've always known that students come in their own individual packages and that no two students learn the same way even though the curriculum may be the same. If teaching were as simple as

using the one best way to teach everything, it would be considered more of a science. Instructional and assessment practice can be different to ensure that learning happens. This is where differentiated instruction and assessment comes in. Differentiation and individualisation are designed to lead to a simultaneous motivation of all students to master individual tasks and achieve goals. Teachers need to create a variety of entry points to ensure that student differing abilities, strengths, and needs are all taken into consideration. Today, with technology, educators now have new opportunities to broaden their use of these methods to reach more students than ever before. Students then need varying opportunities to demonstrate their knowledge based on the teaching, hence differentiated assessment. Differentiation doesn't customize the learning experience for each student, but it does help ensure that groups of students, at different levels, receive lessons that are geared toward their particular abilities.

Key words: differentiated instruction, individualization, learning motivation, individual particularities, independent work, postmodernism.

METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF TEACHING THE ROMANIAN LANGUAGE IN GROUPS OF FOREIGN MEDICAL STUDENTS

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The modern methodologies for learning the Romanian language by medical students, in the present case of a language specialized in a foreign language, have as a scientific premise the didactic approach based on the theory that the language represents a well-organized system, within which the basic elements they are arranged according to certain laws, norms and in inter-conditional relations.

In the classroom there must be a continuous transition from learning by analogy to learning by analysis, from inductive to deductive processes. Freedom in the use of language, however, will develop only as the student develops a command of the system as a whole.

The use of interactive didactic strategies implicitly anchors the constructivist vision of the university teaching staff, in which the teaching-learning-evaluation process becomes a creative, active and collaborative one, and students learn by experimenting and reflecting on personal and social experiences.

Interactive methods not only involve students in the learning-teaching-evaluation process, but also reduce the emotional blockage of

their creativity, leaving them the freedom to decide and take on responsibilities or not. In other words, interactive strategies intrinsically motivate students to construct their own meanings and develop their spirit and critical thinking.

According to language learning studies, the level of difficulty of a newly learned language depends on several factors. For example, how close the new language is to the native language or to other known ones, how complex it is, how many hours are allocated each week to its study, as well as the motivation.

Key words: medical students, Romanian language, specialized language, didactic process, paradigmatic, syntagmatic, communication.

EMPIRICAL AND COMMUNICATIVE PERSPECTIVES IN MEDICAL PUBLIC DISCOURSE

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Currently, discourse analysis is an interdisciplinary area and involves an increasingly popular research strategy for specialists in various fields. In the field of medicine, researchers resort to public medical discourse to capitalize on health promotion, but also to exchange information during various congresses, conferences or in its scientific works. A public medical discourse is also represented by the doctor-patient dialogue, which focuses more on the psychological peculiarities of the patient, but also on the ethical and deontological values of the doctor.

Within the discipline of Contemporary Functional Medical Terminology, students, in addition to topics about terminology, have the opportunity to discover the amplitude of the discourse in general, but also the peculiarities of the public medical discourse, in particular. Within this course, the principles of health promotion are capitalized, which are based on various complementary methods of education and communication. The main purpose of health promotion is to determine the society to participate effectively and actively in this promotion process, which is a primary objective of the course. The methods of promoting health through medical discourse constitute the discussion of different topics, which are current and of interest to medical professionals and society, the individual study of a material in the field, the presentation of informative materials, practical demonstrations, debates, etc.

The purpose of this article is to present the medical public discourse from a communicative and empirical perspective (data selected within the classes). A primary objective is the results of the medical students following the presentation of public medical speeches, addressing various topics (lifestyle, specific hygiene measures, observance of medical treatments, symptoms and signs of illness, etc.)

Key words: discurs, medicină, promovarea sănătății, comunicare

THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

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Today, technology plays a much more important role than it did in previous generations. Advances in information and communication technology, information and communication literacy, and not least, the Covid-19 pandemic of 2020 that has imposed restrictions of all kinds, have led to the expansion of the use of technology in education to a level that was hard to anticipate.

Each generation of learners has unique characteristics and they are expected to be engaged in their own learning. This can easily be achieved through the use of technology in teaching. Therefore, technology must now be part of pupils' learning. We aim to explore below some characteristics of the generation of learners teachers have in the classroom today and how these generations have influenced the transformation of education in the digital age. We also want to present some of the underlying technologies, new ways of teaching and learning with technology, and some reflections on the importance of redesigning and rethinking education in the digital age.

Key words: apps, education; digital age; learning, technology

EXTRACURRICULAR EDUCATION - AN IMPORTANT FACTOR FOR THE PERSONALITY FORMATION OF STUDENTS WITH MENTAL DISABILITIES

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The notion of mental deficiency encompasses all clinical forms established over the centuries, encompassing various forms and clinical

types of varying degrees. The term was introduced as a notion of gender by Anglo-Saxons and Americans in the early twentieth century and in Europe was replaced by many other terms: intellectual disability, intellectual weakness or intellectual disability. Schoolchildren with mental disabilities investigated, rhythm and speech disorders, nausea and voice disorders, as well as alalic disorders are an important chapter of correction activities, carried out in language therapy offices, especially since these disorders are often associated with diseases of the motivational-affective and action-volitional sphere.

Key-words: disabilities, mental, inclusion, social skills, extra didactic activities.

AFFECTIVE VALUES OF SPECIALIZED DISCOURSE (SCIENTIFIC DISCOURSE)

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We are dangerous when we don't understand the responsibility we have for how we act, feel and think, says Marshall Bertram Rosenberg, American psychologist, mediator, author and professor. In fact, each person bears a particular responsibility for what they say, influenced or not, by the mood they are in at the time. Emotivity is considered a linguistic category, which classifies the affective/emotive lexicon (linguistic means that designate emotions according to the presence of semantic emotional signs or affective, connotative or potentially affective lexemes).

Assuming that all discourses have a direct or indirect link to a field of science, then each of them can be called scientific, but not every field can be a science.

Thus, scientific discourse is a discourse that is as fixed as it is variable. Considering the stage at which science has advanced, we can say that it focuses more on abstraction, schematization, sketching. By emotionality in scientific discourse we mean the inherent semantic property of language to express emotionality as a fact of the psyche, reflected in the semantics of language units, social and individual emotions. The essence of emotional content is subjective evaluation, which is the source of the speaker's emotional state or attitude. Emotionality in scientific discourse is realized in the form of the natural actualization of the author's intention to speak, which is his natural

instinct, motivated by the classification of his knowledge through its emotionally meaningful verbalization. A scientific discourse can challenge emotions of interest, anticipation and alertness, but also other emotions, depending on the discussed subject.

Key words: discourse, emotions, science.

THE PARTICULARITIES OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN WITH INFANTILE CEREBRAL PALSY

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Language development in preschoolers with infantile cerebral palsy aims at a set of psycho-pedagogical methods that remediate and recover not only the psychoneuromotor disability of the phono-articulatory apparatus, but also the cognitive development of children with CP.

At the heart of language disorders, at the cerebral level, paralysis consists not only in damage to certain brain structures, but also later in the formation or underdevelopment of those parts of the cerebral cortex that are of essential importance in language development and mental activity. Delays in language development in children with ICP are associated with a limited amount of knowledge and ideas about the environment, limitation of practical action-subject-word activities.

Depending on the situation and the specifics of language development in preschool children, the educational psychologist will take into account the individual character of the disorders directly related to the specifics of the impairment itself.

Key words: impairment, atypical development, psycho-pedagogical strategies, recovery, compensation.

FORMAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH CUMULATIVE TALES

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Cumulative tales represent a special category of folk texts with formulistic framework. In cumulative tales, the same action unit or formula is reiterated throughout the story emphasizing the key moments in the story, such as successive encounters that the protagonist makes, places he visits, etc. The article examines the formal characteristics of this

type of folktales with the view to identifying the specific arrangements of the narrative pattern and the role these may carry on speech development, language learning, and the conceptualization of immediate reality.

Key words: cumulative tales, formulistic framework, action unit, didactic value

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES IN ARCHITECTURE

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This paper analyzes the multiple tangents between architecture and ethics. Although it refers specifically to the kinds of contractual relationships and social expectations that bind builders to those for whom they build, the relevant ethical principles here are quite general and derive from the kinds of responsibilities that any supplier has to its clients.

While acknowledging these connections between ethics and architecture, as a service rendered, the nature of the relationship between ethics and architecture remains a matter of debate. Architects and those who practice architecture should take into account numerous ethical norms to ensure both the safety and well-being of the clients.

Building structures should remain firm for a long period of time, without affecting or endangering the lives of those around. According to this, strict compliance with building codes and regulations is mandatory for architects in order to prevent and avoid catastrophes.

Key words: architecture, ethical principles, morality, building codes and regulations, clients

THE ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN ARCHITECTURE

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Architects, in society, have a vital role, becoming exponents of the masses of people and, directly, ensuring their safety and satisfaction. In this case, compliance with all kinds of norms becomes an imperative of the profession, which creates conditions for the genesis of ethical dilemmas. Situations in which a difficult choice has to be made between two courses of action, either of which entails transgressing a moral principle occur quite often, since the work of an architect involves combining the client's requirements with national and international regulations, with the overall

aesthetic appearance and functionality of the projects. But, due to inter-human differences, profit and the lack of values and principles, it is possible to trigger moral and legal conflicts. The architect may be forced to alter certain details of the project, which violate the legislation, in order to fulfill some financial goals of the client. Also, violation of norms and aesthetic integrity, plagiarism of other architects' ideas, construction of projects unsuitable for the area or purpose, and involvement in illegal or unapproved projects are common dilemmas in this field. At the same time, the architect is responsible for guaranteeing the safety of the people who use the building put into operation and, indirectly, the safety of the construction process. In this sense, the obligation of proposing sustainable materials, finding reliable solutions and mechanisms appears. Solving ethical dilemmas stimulates the search of a compromise that benefits everyone. The activity of an architect is required to be transparent, neutral, uninfluenced and for the benefit of people.

Key words: ethical dilemmas, integrity, principle, safety

THE RIGHT TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND ARCHITECTURE

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Intellectual property is becoming more and more valuable in today's economy. In the building and construction industry, intellectual property become an important asset that can be licensed and even monetized. This exclusive rights provides a competitive advantage in the architectural and industrial world. Early consideration of copyright issues can also help to reduce risks and avoid expensive disputes. It is also important to closely study the competition on the market, when creating a new product.

It should be noted that there are different types of IP that are characteristic for the architectural and construction industry, including industrial designs, trade secrets and trademarks. This article aims to closely examine the subtleties of the right to intellectual property and what it entails, as well as, establishing the causes and consequences of IP theft. At the same time, we will identify if there are other forms of IP protection and which are.

Key words: intellectual property, architecture, industry, IP, trade secrets, intellectual theft, product, design, copyright

NEW TRENDS IN ESP TEACHING

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ESP has now become an established discipline in many higher education institutions and, as such, it attracts the attention of many practitioners who need to deal with it on a professional level. Being an important programme to university curricula, it requires a deeper understanding of both the basic concepts and the new trends applicable to its teaching. Therefore, the article focuses on identifying the best practices for teaching ESP as well as on aligning them with the modern trends.

Key words: ESP, specialized language, professional communication, authenticity, teaching methods

THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF INTEGRATED EDUCATION IN SPECIAL VOCAŢIONAL EDUCATION

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Integrated education is the institutionalized way of schooling children with special educational needs, in school structures as close to the usual ones, if not even possible in these schools. Integrated education is almost synonymous with "integrated education", with the semantic nuances that it derives, according to the differences between the two terms (education and education). In this context, at the level of this article we will pursue the conjugation of the most relevant information existing in the specialized literature, which addressed the problem of the integration of children with C.E.S. and the implications that the adoption of integrated and inclusive educational policies has on the education process in general.

Keywords: integrated education, pupils with special educational requirements (S.E.R.), educational policies, educational process, psychopedagogical intervention.