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PLENARY SESSION ABSTRACTS

COORDINATES OF SCHOOL BULLYING

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Abstract. In many countries around the world, bullying is a serious problem that school authorities must solve. The current study aimed to examine the relationships between the risk of engaging in/victimization (directly or indirectly) through bullying behaviors in school setting and the socio-demographic characteristics of young school-age children (i.e., sex, age, residence, and family status). Participants included 229 third- and fourth-grade students from nine public educational institutions. There were 122 boys and 107 girls. Students completed the Romanian version of the *Illinois Bully Scale-Student Version* (IBS; Espelage & Holt, 2001). Participants also completed five items that operationalized the indirect exposure (as an eyewitness) to bullying. Compared to girls, boys scored higher for both aggressor and eyewitness status in bullying. There were no statistically significant differences in age, residence, and family status. For both the total sample and the subsamples differentiated according to students' sex, the score for aggressor status correlated positively with the indicators of victimization through bullying. Several directions that can be used in developing strategies to prevent and reduce bullying in schools are presented.

Keywords: bullying, early schooling, aggressors, victims, eyewitnesses

SELF-ASSEMBLED DNA NANOSTRUCTURES: PRINCIPLES AND A ROUT TO SINGLE-MOLECULE LEVEL INVESTIGATIONS

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Abstract. DNA is a molecule that holds and transfers genetic information in living organisms. DNA nanotechnology takes this molecule beyond its natural setting and uses its information to create structural patterns and link them together. This area of study has had a significant influence on nanoscience and nanotechnology by providing us with the ability to manipulate molecular self-assembly. In this presentation, we will explore the techniques used to create DNA nanostructures and examine their potential applications, including their use in single-molecule level investigations.

Keywords: molecule, DNA, genetic information, nanotechnology

APPLYING THE COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING APPROACH NOWADAYS

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Abstract. The Communicative Language Teaching Approach (CLT), which emerged in early 1970s, but is still of great importance, implies that the main means and the main purpose in language teaching is interaction. It also means that the teacher has two main roles in the classroom: to organize the communication process between the students and to be an independent participant in the learning-teaching group.

One of the goals of CLT is to develop fluency in language use, which is achieved by doing fluency practice (such practice encourages the use of communication strategies and correcting the misunderstandings). This practice is contrasted with accuracy practice, which focuses on the correct use of language units.

CLT also implies the distinction between mechanical (can be done without complete understanding of the language), meaningful (making meaningful choices when carrying out practice), and communicative (a real communicative context is the focus) practice.

Nowadays, when online learning is of great use, it is important to carry out all the practice outlined above with the use of online instruments (such as online boards, chats, sites for creating interactive exercises, Youtube videos etc.), which promote students' learning, enhance students' satisfaction with their learning experience, help develop students' social skills, critical and creative thinking.

Keywords: Language Teaching Approach, communication process, fluency, communicative context, interactive, meaning

CONFERENCE SECTIONS ABSTRACTS

ASSERTIVENESS AND PERSONALITY FACTORS IN TEENAGERS

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Abstract. The article addresses the issue of assertiveness and its relationship with personality factors in teenagers. The research revealed that teenagers with a high level of assertiveness are characterized by a high level of initiation of social contacts and self-confidence, relate better to themselves and others, use a greater number of behavioral strategies in difficult situations. The empirical study also identified statistically significant relationships between certain personality factors and assertiveness. The high level of assertiveness directly correlates with the high level of development of teenager personality traits such as: conscientiousness, extraversion, autonomy, kindness and emotional stability.

Keywords: assertiveness, personality factors, teenager, behavioral strategies.

EQUINE-ASSISTED THERAPY

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Abstract. Equine-assisted therapy, also known as hippo therapy, is a form of therapy that uses horses to assist individuals in managing symptoms of anxiety and depression. This type of therapy can be a powerful tool for those who struggle with mental health issues, as it provides a unique opportunity for individuals to connect with animals and nature in a supportive and non-judgmental environment.

During equine-assisted therapy sessions, individuals work with trained therapists and horses to engage in a variety of activities designed to promote emotional regulation and mindfulness. These activities may include grooming and caring for the horses, leading them through obstacle courses, or simply spending time in their presence.

Research has shown that equine-assisted therapy can be an effective treatment for anxiety and depression. The presence of the horses can have a calming effect on individuals, while the physical activity and engagement in the therapy can help to improve mood and reduce stress levels. Additionally, the process of building a relationship with a horse can help individuals develop a sense of trust and self-confidence, which can be beneficial in managing symptoms of anxiety and depression.

Equine-assisted therapy is a holistic approach to mental health treatment that can be a valuable addition to traditional therapy methods. By incorporating animals and nature into the therapy process, individuals can gain a greater sense of connection to the world around them.

Keywords: Equine Assisted Therapy, anxiety, depersonalisation, derealization, depression, PTSD, post traumatic stress disorder.

THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE CONCEPT OF SELF-CONFIDENCE

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Abstract. Self-confidence is a complex concept that has been studied in psychology using a variety of theoretical approaches. Bandura's Social Learning Theory, for example, contends that self-confidence is developed through personal experiences of success, observation of others' success, verbal persuasion, and emotional stimulation. This theory is concerned with the external factors that influence self-confidence.

Weiner's Causal Attribution Theory, which focuses on how people attribute success and failure to themselves, is another important theory. People who attribute their success to an internal factor, such as personal ability, have higher self-confidence, whereas those who attribute their failure to an internal factor have lower self-confidence. Festinger's Social Comparison Theory contends that people develop self-confidence by comparing themselves to others. People who compare themselves to others and notice that they are doing better than most have higher self-confidence, whereas people who compare themselves to others and notice that they are doing worse than most have lower self-confidence.

All of these theories provide unique perspectives on how self-confidence develops. It is critical to understand in clinical practice that self-confidence is a complex construct influenced by a variety of internal and external factors, and that theoretical approaches can provide a better understanding of how these factors influence an individual's self-confidence.

Keywords: self-confidence, social learning theory, causal attribution theory, social comparison theory.

COMMUNICATION AND INTERPRETATION IN THE MIME-GESTUAL LANGUAGE FOR STUDENTS WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENTS

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Abstract. This article presents the means of communication of people with hearing impairments, how they express themselves and how they acquire communication skills in their mother tongue, the mimic-gestural language. The specific services benefiting the students integrated in the general culture school are listed: the acquisition of correct articulation, the formation of communication skills, the formation of lip-reading skills, the training of the auditory-perceptive function.

Keywords: Interpretation, consideration, individual capacities, concentration, perception, communicative skills, lip reading, distinct sequences.

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN THE PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING OF CAREGIVERS TO PEOPLE WITH CHRONIC MEDICAL CONDITIONS

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Abstract. Due to the individual implications it has for physical and mental health, as well as for the well-being of family members, the psychosocial issue of chronic diseases among adults attracts the attention of researchers. This study adds to the efforts aimed at identifying the protective and risk factors that professionals in the field of psychosocial assistance services must take into account when assessing the emotional and behavioral problems of the beneficiaries they assist and in establishing a psychoeducational intervention plan. The paper highlights the role of psychosocial education in increasing the quality of life of people with chronic disabilities following a stroke. Through the long-term consequences they have, chronic disabilities are a major risk factor for individual development and for the functioning of a family system. Chronic medical conditions are the main risk factor for mortality all over the world, which is why they attract increasing interest from researchers in various fields. Considering the complexity of the psychosocial universe of chronic diseases, this paper comes with a series of conceptual and applied aspects useful to researchers in the fields of health psychology, clinical psychology, couple and family psychology, health sociology, etc., as well as to practitioners in the fields of psychological counseling, psychotherapy, medical and social assistance. The results highlighted the predictive role of certain individual, familial and extra-familial characteristics in relation to the psychosocial adaptation among caregiver.

CAPITALIZING ON THE SCHOOL-FAMILY-COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP FOR CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

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Abstract. The article reflects the actuality and importance of valorizing the school-family-community partnership, the most welcome form of communication, cooperation, and collaboration carried out permanently and together with educational activities, bringing the child into the world of beauty and human values, educating sensitive personality to various aspects of life.

Keywords: partnership, education, school, family, community, collaboration, child, values.

TECHNIQUES FOR CULTIVATING PSYCHO-EMOTIONAL BALANCE IN THE CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

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Abstract. We live a period too quickly, we are always in a hurry and preoccupied with something, a fact that stresses us and affects our connection with ourselves and those around us, becoming more agitated, more anxious, more depressed. The quality of our lives depends on how we learn to work with our emotions. We pass on these feelings and emotions to the children, who in turn will encounter difficulties in understanding their own emotions and being able to manage them.

Children integrated in primary classes with special educational requirements have not yet formed the ability of emotional self-regulation, the maturation of emotional regulation is done through knowledge and skills, through verbal instruction and conversations, therefore parents and adults in the child's entourage have a fundamental role in explaining them how you can control your emotions in different situations.

The formation of psycho-emotional skills in the young schoolchild with special educational requirements in the education process can be done through a series of techniques for cultivating psycho-emotional balance. The given techniques are aimed at equipping children with the skills of perception, understanding, use and management of emotions. These techniques from the Feuerstein method will succeed in shaping characters, developing emotional intelligence and stimulating assertive communication style. Every technique we carry out requires work and emotional involvement.

EVALUATION OF THE INTERFERENCE OF TEACHERS' EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE BURNOUT SYNDROME IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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Abstract. The article presents a praxeological approach to the relationship between emotional intelligence and burnout syndrome in teaching activity. Experimental research reveals current data on the conjuncture of the burnout syndrome according to the level of development of the essential dimensions: emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, reduction of personal achievements and analysis of the profile of emotional intelligence as the value of appreciating and expressing one's own and experienced emotions, controlling emotions and using in problem solving. 113 teachers from rural and urban areas of the Republic of Moldova participated in the research, who were administered the Burnout Inventory questionnaire developed by Maslach and Jackson to measure the level of burnout and Schutte's Emotional Intelligence scale. The research results show a negative correlation between burnout and emotional intelligence. Based on the results obtained, we recommend the development and implementation of educational programs for the development of emotional skills to reduce the burnout syndrome and the initial and ongoing training of primary education teachers.

Keywords: burnout, depersonalization, emotional intelligence, emotions, teachers.

DIFFERENCES REGARDING ANXIETY AT WOMEN
WHO HAD PLASTIC SURGERY

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Abstract. Through this paper, we wanted to establish certain psychological characteristics of women who have undergone invasive aesthetic interventions compared to those who have undergone non-invasive interventions and those who do not have aesthetic interventions. Contemporary reality, access to social networks, the promotion of often unrealistic standards of beauty, the accessibility of aesthetic interventions but also the deşire to always remain young, push women towards invasive aesthetic interventions such aş breast augmentation or liposuction, but also towards non-invasive interventions such aş injections with hyaluronic acid for lip augmentation or those with Botox to fade wrinkles. It îs already noted that a real phenomenon is emerging în this sense, a fact that generates the deşire to highlight the psychological characteristics of these women, and in the present case, the establishment of some differences în terms of anxious ideas, anxious experiences and psycho-somatic symptoms in women who have aesthetic interventions are invasive, compared to those that have non-invasive interventions and those that do not have any kind of intervention.

Keywords: anxious thoughts, anxious feelings, psychosomatic symptoms of anxiety, aesthetic surgery, invasive and non-invasive aesthetic interventions.

CHARACTERISTIC ELEMENTS FOR A QUALITY EARLY EDUCATION

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Abstract. According to the provisions of the new curriculum for early education, emphasis is placed on updating and restructuring the characteristic elements. Through the new curriculum, an attempt was made to develop clearer tools, made available to teachers, by their coherent correlation and by ensuring internal levers to verify the achievement of the purpose for which the document was built, namely: the harmonious and full development of each child's own potential. There are five key elements that are fundamental to achieving high-quality experiences and strong outcomes for preschool children (Key Elements of High-Quality Early Childhood Learning Environments: Preschool, 2021): learning environment, daily routine, adult-child relationships, teaching practices and family involvement. The curriculum for early education capitalizes on the paradigm of child-centered education and bases educational efforts on the child's learning activity as a process, respectively on the acquisition of behaviors that ensure the prerequisites for the development of key skills.

Keywords: curriculum, early education, teachers, child-centered education, skills

TRANSDISCIPLINARY APPROACH AS THE BASIS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL RESEARCH

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Abstract. The author's vision of interdisciplinarity as the basis for the production of a new knowledge product in the information society is represented. It is alleged that country, a nation can take high positions in the overall world rankings, producing new technologies as the basis of production in the information society, based on studies that trigger new product.

There is a rethinking of economic, ecological, communication, information and other aspects regarding their nature and relationship with culture, education (as its component) and the cultural essence of technical-technogenic processes through the establishment of leadership (countries, technologies, scientific knowledge in the form of a cognitive / creative product, etc.)

The study of phenomena and phenomena of education is impossible without integration of knowledge from different fields and areas of research and university education provides integration philosophical, educational, economic, technical (technological, engineering), natural (environmental, noosphere), political (natioonal, state), legal (legal, economic and legal), cultural, historical, etc. sotsionomics knows.

For psychological and pedagogical research, we see an important transdisciplinary approach as an opportunity to understand the tendency of the development of the educational and scientific field.

Based on Evaluation Tendencies, Tendencies of establishment or acquisition / withdrawal, Manifestation Tendencies, we can predict the development of integrated fields of scientific knowledge, in particular, Psychopedagogy and special Psychopedagogy.

THE DUTIES OF THE SOCIAL WORKER IN MANAGING THE REFUGEE CRISIS IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Abstract. The Russian invasion of Ukraine produced major changes in the world. This event very quickly changed the usual way of life of Ukrainian citizens but also that of its neighboring countries. Following this disaster, Ukrainian citizens found themselves in a situation of exceptional socio-political and economic crisis, which generated colossal consequences that will leave their mark in the long term. The Republic of Moldova is part of the top 5 countries that offered protection to refugees. Along with these major changes, due to the large flow of refugees who took shelter or transited our country, the structures in the social, medical and educational fields faced a great challenge related to the professional management of this flow of refugees and the development of an adequate mechanism for the regulation of the "refugee crisis", which is continuously growing, and the provision of social assistance and protection in accordance with all legal provisions related to the social reintegration of refugees in the world.

In this difficult process are involved also the social workers who work on the front line from the very first day of the Ukrainian refugees in our country. Social workers know very well everything related

to the social and economic situation of refugees, they know what their needs are, the available resources we can offer them, but also a series of other extremely important aspects related to the management of the refugee crisis.

Keywords: refugees, social workers, intervention, social-reintegration

PSYCHOPEDAGOGICAL METHODS FOR PREVENTING SCHOOL BULLYING AGAINST STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

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Abstract. Bullying is widespread, but not many people talk about its consequences or methods to stop or alleviate it. There is no equivalent term in Romanian, but it can be associated with terms such as intimidation, terrorization, labeling, and ridicule. As a brief explanation, "bullying" refers to behavior, and "bully" refers to the aggressor.

Bullying is intentional intimidating behavior that occurs repeatedly and is based on a perception of a power imbalance. Often, the victim is perceived as vulnerable (coming from a different social environment, perceived as "different," etc.) and/or having difficulty coping with this behavior. On the other hand, through intimidation, the bully feels in control. The causes of bullying are multiple and must be considered on an individual level. Often, the "bully" lives in an insecure home environment and may be a victim of abuse in the family themselves.

Visible effects of bullying are related to physical bullying: direct effects such as bruises, scratches, and wounds, or indirect effects such as ripped notebooks, destroyed or stolen objects (e.g. the child comes home without a watch or a mobile phone). In most cases, the effects of bullying are emotional. They may include low self-esteem, anxiety, depression, reduced academic performance, suicidal ideation, eating disorders, and shame. The victim feels powerless and alone. These consequences can be short-term, medium-term, or long-term, depending on the duration of bullying, family/school support, and individual resilience.

Keywords: bully, intimidation, anxiety, behavior, ideation, resilience.

THE NEED FOR SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN THE SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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Abstract. Social entrepreneurship in the Republic of Moldova has great prospects for development, although it has not evolved much over the years, entrepreneurs claim. According to them, through

social businesses, unemployment among people with disabilities, an increasingly widespread problem, especially in rural areas, can be combated. The authorities claim that they will continue to invest in this area. Social entrepreneurship is the field that can change the direction in which, for some time, the business environment has been dominated by greedy profit-oriented businesses. Social entrepreneurship, in addition to being a modern concept, is also a phenomenon that can bring the business world closer to people. Young people who tend to become social entrepreneurs, on the other hand, focus on the well-being and development of their environment and community. They are the ones who in the process of entrepreneurship identify barriers, obstacles and gaps in these communities or among people in these environments and act to solve those gaps.

DEVELOPING THE CONCEPT OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract. In this talk, some problems of probability will be presented for which the theoretical probabilities and the experimental probabilities have been determined.

These results can be used in the teaching of the university course in the field of psychology.

Moreover, they will be useful for writing undergraduate theses related to emotional intelligence issues.

The pace of contemporary social changes requires a complex ability to adapt the individual to the social environment, which is possible to achieve only if we understand the extraordinary role played by the intelligent use of emotions. Modern theories about intelligence have developed by observing the fact that the person, throughout life, is in a permanent development. It is not enough just for the mind to be fed. Thus, we can find that most of us we neglect the emotional aspect of our intelligence, considering that cognitive intelligence is the one more important in acquiring performance, not realizing that there is also an emotional intelligence.

Therefore, emotional intelligence is the ability by which we can identify, understand and manage our emotions. The development of emotional intelligence helps us to better know our own abilities, to make communication and relationships more efficient, to increase the degree of adaptation, comfort and quality of life. An intelligent person, in the author's view, has the power to direct his life and the ability to avoid others directing his life, for other purposes, knows how to adapt to circumstances, discovers the valuable elements that exist in him and has the ability to to bypass the negative elements. Therefore, intelligence fulfills an adaptation function and makes living and survival possible [1, p. 16].

The term "emotional intelligence" appeared in foreign psychology at the end of the 20th century.

Initially, "emotional intelligence" was understood as the ability to process the information contained in emotions, to determine the current meaning of emotions, and to use them as a basis for thinking and decision-making.

In the last 20th years, psychologists from the country and abroad have carried out numerous studies on the definition of emotional intelligence, in order to create the most complete model of it, as well as to explore the possibility of using the components of emotional intelligence to create different types of preventive measures, correction, rehabilitation programs. The author of the article makes a brief analysis of the development of the concept of "Emotional Intelligence" in foreign and domestic psychology from the beginning of the 20th century to the present day, showing how important the further study of this aspect is for both scientific and practical fields or institutional.

Keywords: emotions, emotional intelligence, emotional sphere, feelings, theoretical probabilities, experimental probabilities.

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN THE PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING OF CAREGIVERS TO PEOPLE WITH CHRONIC MEDICAL CONDITIONS

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Abstract. Due to the individual implications it has for physical and mental health, as well as for the well-being of family members, the psychosocial issue of chronic diseases among adults attracts the attention of researchers. This study adds to the efforts aimed at identifying the protective and risk factors that professionals in the field of psychosocial assistance services must take into account when assessing the emotional and behavioral problems of the beneficiaries they assist and in establishing a psychoeducational intervention plan. The paper highlights the role of psychosocial education in increasing the quality of life of people with chronic disabilities following a stroke. Through the long-term consequences they have, chronic disabilities are a major risk factor for individual development and for the functioning of a family system. Considering the complexity of the psychosocial universe of chronic diseases, this paper comes with a series of conceptual and applied aspects useful to researchers in the fields of health psychology, clinical psychology, couple and family psychology, health sociology, etc., as well as to practitioners in the fields of psychological counseling, psychotherapy, medical and social assistance. The results highlighted the predictive role of certain individual, familial and extra-familial characteristics in relation to the psychosocial adaptation among caregiver.

Keywords: chronic disease, disability, caregivers, family, care, psychoeducation, quality of life.

MODELS OF PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR, IN THE NATIONAL CULTURE

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Abstract. Romanian national culture is a complex set of values, customs, traditions, arts and institutions specific to the Romanian people. It is based on a long and diverse history that includes influences from several cultures such as Dacian, Roman, Slavic and Ottoman. Patterns of prosocial behavior in national culture refer to the types of behaviors considered prosocial and accepted or expected in a particular culture. Studying patterns of prosocial behavior in a culture can provide insights into how the culture may influence the prosocial behaviors of its members and provide insights into approaches to developing prosocial behavior.

Keywords: culture, values, social action, prosocial behavior, community.

ADAPTATION AND INTEGRATION OF CHILDREN WITH CES OF ROMA ORIGIN IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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Abstract. In the last 15-20 years, innovations in the field of education have brought to the forefront of specialists' attention (whether they are teachers or researchers), as well as students and parents, new and unprecedented educational situations that have put the school environment to real tests. Ideological theories such as those related to school inclusion and integration, those related to the normalization of the learning or social environment, continue to raise serious issues related to the implementation of the ideology of this educational trend imported from the West.

The frequency of children with special educational needs who are included in mainstream educational institutions in Romania has increased considerably in recent decades. This fact directs teachers towards various higher education institutions that train them in the necessary competencies to achieve quality inclusive education. Regardless of when the family learns about their child's problems, at birth or at a later developmental age, the difficulties encountered during this period require counseling or even psychotherapy in primary education.

This scientific novelty consists of defining the concept of psychosocial adaptation of children with specific educational needs and developing indicators of psychosocial adaptation focused on four dominant variables. A methodology is developed for the diagnosis and initial evaluation of the level of psychosocial adaptation of children with specific educational needs in general education institutions, and the role of the psychosocial dimension in the adaptation of children is established.

Psychosocial interventions are also carried out to facilitate the adaptation of children with special educational needs in general education institutions, and the efficiency of their school adaptation is correlated with psychological and pedagogical intervention, taking into account the particularities of children with special educational needs and the psychosocial context of educational institutions.

Keywords: integration, inclusion, integrated education, students with CES, educational policies, learning process.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN WITH MILD MENTAL DISABILITIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

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Abstract. Children with disabilities also have the same basic needs in growth and development as all children, so the ability to relate to others, the confidence to adapt to new situations and changes, the need for affection and security, appreciation and positive reinforcement, responsibility and independence - all this produces a spectrum of unique traits for each child. Knowing the child with mild mental disabilities from the perspective of the structure and dynamics of his personality is one of the challenges

of our research. poor differentiation between representations in the same category, similar to each other; rigidity of representations, lack of dynamism, flexibility, insufficient correlation with personal experience, gradual loss of representations already formed, transposition with weight and inaccuracy of spatial elements (position, size, shape), which denotes difficulties in spatial representation.

INTERSECTORAL COLLABORATION IN ASSISTANCE TO CHILDREN VICTIMS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to analyze intersectoral collaboration in the assistance of child victims of abuse. This paper represents an analytical synthesis of the opinions of experts in the field, regarding the difficulties encountered in preventing and combating child abuse. A whole legislative mechanism was put into operation to detect, prevent, punish and remedy any form of abuse against the child. However, we quite often see cases of children suffering serious abuse, sometimes with tragic consequences. Society proves to be resistant to change and difficult to educate. It becomes all the more necessary to explore the dimensions of the phenomenon, the characteristics of the different types of abuse, the psychosocial characteristics of the abusers and the victims, so that solutions can be implemented to improve the quality of the family space, since this is where the processes of maturation and those of the child's development: the interactions between him and the factors of his family environment will generate suffering, if potentially pathogenic situations are not detected in time.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING PRACTICAL SKILLS IN SOCIO-HUMANISTIC DOMAIN FOR YOUNG STUDENTS

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Abstract. In the current context of education, the development of practical skills for young students is considered a priority. Specifically, in the socio-humanistic domain, these skills are essential for fostering critical thinking and understanding of social and cultural issues. The purpose of this article is to present the importance of developing practical skills in the socio-humanistic domain for young students. To achieve this aim, the pedagogical methods and techniques suitable for developing these skills will be discussed, including practical activities and authentic learning experiences. Additionally, concrete examples of such activities will be provided to illustrate how the development of practical skills can improve students' performance and contribute to their formation as active and responsible citizens. Finally, the article's conclusions underline the importance of the active involvement of teachers in the development of practical skills for young students and the need for an integrated approach to education that considers the socio-humanistic aspects of learning.

THE STUDY OF SOCIAL COMPETENCES IN CHILDREN, STUDENTS WITH MILD MENTAL DISABILITIES

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Abstract. The socialization process of children with mental disabilities faces difficult problems to solve, such as the lack of interpersonal communication skills in the environment of people without disabilities; the non-existence of the need to communicate; inadequate self-esteem; negative perception of other people; egocentrism; the inclination to be maintained and protected. The life of the mentally handicapped child does not involve wide contact with his peers: if the child is institutionalized, then he is surrounded by people with similar social-mental and communicative problems; if they are in the family, then only the family, the relatives, are next to them, therefore the need for a deep analysis of the laws of communication development in the category given by children.

SELF-ESTEEM AND SPORTS PERFORMANCE DURING ADOLESCENCE

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Abstract. In this article we analyze the role of self-esteem and its level in adolescent athletes. The adolescence period represents an important stage in the development of the future adult, and important factors such as: self-esteem, the level of stress, the perception of one;s own performance and value, relations with the family and the sports team, can lead to various types of maladaptive behaviors. In the case of adolescent athletes, prolonged periods of training, injuries, the emotions of competitions, the relationship with the members of the sports team, can negatively influence the level of self-esteem, but also that of performance. A number of 30 teenage girls practicing aerobic gymnastics participated in the study. Data collection on the level of self-esteem of the participants was carried out by using the Self-Esteem Scale developed by the American sociologist Dr. Morris Rosenberg. The results of the research indicated a low level of self-esteem in the participants, which may also indicate the lack trust in their own worth and may have negative implications on performance, but also on the general well-being.

THE PERSONALITY OF THE DEPRESSED ADOLESCENT

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Abstract. The adolescent period of transition from child to adult stage is marked by specific changes and when it overlaps with the depressive disorder, the personality undergoes changes leading to the formation of an adult with depressive predispositions.

GAMIFICATION IN EDUCATION

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Abstract. Gamification is a new concept, and, in many ways, it's misunderstood. This article is about how gamification can be used and why it might be effective. I said here might be, because gamification is a powerful tool, but a little hard to apply in education, because it's new and people think it's trivial and $superficial. It's important to have some measure of skepticism, to know that gamification isn't right for every lesson and it might not help us to learn students and to motivatethen, unless we do it right. There are many organizations that are successfully applying game mechanics and applying other lessons from games to resolve their problems, so we can apply those technics in an educational environment. When we talk about gamification, we learn about psychology, about how rewarding it's being casual about failure, as a part of the adventure of knowledge. Games have been around through out all of human history because they link to some very basic aspects of the way our minds work. The review highlights the need for studying what the educational benefits of gamification are, if gamified learning is to become a recognized instructional approach.

INNOVATION AND EDUCATION. A SHORT REVIEW OF QUALITATIVE INNOVATION IN EDUCATION

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Abstract. The paradigm of innovation has evolved over the last decades worldwide. The old conception of innovation as technological change has become more diversified and specialized. The term "innovation" in the field of education mainly refers to new and creative ways to empower education. So for the educational innovation it is now necessary to provide a holistic view of innovation, with its pros and cons, including dimensions of innovation in society and different fields. This paper consists of a qualitative review focusing on two concepts: 'innovation' and 'innovation in education'. This paper contributes to our understanding of innovation more holistically, by discovering how innovation is understood and used in educational field. This article presents different perspectives on innovation (technical, lifelong learning, teaching, etc.) in order to recognize the evolution of the concept of innovation and the emergence of innovation in the field of education. Furthermore, the relevance of innovation in the field of education is presented and current debates on the understanding of innovation are situated.

THE FORMATION OF UNIVERSAL PEDAGOGICAL COMPETENCIES FOR ORGANIZING AN INCLUSIVE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF A GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOL

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Abstract. Inclusive education as an applied branch of pedagogy continues to remain more theoretical than practical. The analysis of the development of inclusive education in several European coun-

tries (Finland, Poland, Romania) and in the Republic of Moldova, as well as a comprehensive analysis of psychological and pedagogical literature and historical retrospectives, allowed us to substantiate the relevance of the problem of inclusive education in the Republic of Moldova and conceptualize the need to develop the pedagogical competencies of educators to work in inclusive education conditions and to create an inclusive educational environment in schools. Thus, inclusive education should be considered as a unified educational process in which educators and managers must be able to simultaneously organize education for all children, including children with special educational needs. This in turn places new demands on the competencies of educators and education managers, including the organization of conditions (architectural environment) for an inclusive educational environment.

The normative, content-related, spatial-organizational, integration, and methodological factors of inclusive education, explored in both theoretical and applied contexts, have become conceptual prerequisites for defining and disclosing a new scientific concept in pedagogy, "universal pedagogical competencies of inclusive education". Universal pedagogical competencies of inclusive education are based on modern theories and knowledge of the structural, content-related, and procedural aspects of the concept of "competence". Key, transversal, and universal competencies are considered by us as synonymous and have a number of common characteristics: interdisciplinarity, social orientation, and perspectivity. Universal pedagogical competencies of inclusive education, in our opinion, refer to the competencies of teachers and managers, which we understand as the ability of a person to establish a connection between knowledge and the real learning situation, the ability to choose the correct educational direction and the path of its implementation to solve educational and developmental situations in the interests of all participants of the educational process in the conditions of an inclusive educational environment.

DEFINING ELEMENTS OF MENTORING AS A PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELPOEMENT ACTIVITTY

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Abstract. The article deals with the defining elements of mentoring as viewed from the perspective of personal and professional development activity, customized for the field of education. At the beginning a definition of the key concepts of mentor and mentoring is required. The occupational standards define *mentor* as follows: "The mentor is that specialized teacher in a school or high school who has the responsibility to lead and coordinate the pedagogical practice of the students, by means of which they apply the knowledge of methodology acquired in the faculty and learn to teach"[1] . The definition highlights the fact that the mentor is the guide that facilitates student practice. A good quality mentoring activity with maximum efficiency can be performed by a mentor who has specialized knowledge, the experience and ability to connect with practitioners, that is that he is empathetic. Personal, professional and emotional relationships are built through the interaction between the mentor and the practitioners - mentoring relationships. The true interaction of the mentor with the mentees is also mutual, leading to the transformation of those involved. The concept of mentoring defines the form of intervention towards a beneficial personal and professional development at the workplace.

THE ROLE OF ASSESSMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION - PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract. More and more stakeholders are sustaining, these days, that quality is paramount to them. We as educators have a major role in providing that by continuing improving. To do so we need to

learn our strengths and where to improve. But how can we improve the quality of our education? How can we improve the quality of the assessment we use? Starting from the main purpose of assessment in higher education, this article focuses mainly on the impact on the choice and design of assessment, the methods or tools that we, as educators, are to use to evaluate , measure and document academic readiness, learning progress, skills aquisition as well as educational needs of students. We also will highlight variuos functions of assessment and how to apply the principles of assessment for learning in developing assessment activities.

Keywords: assessment, education, tools, needs, acquisition, learning progress, perspectives

CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS OF EDUCATIONAL PROJECT EVALUATION

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Abstract. Within the educational project, assessment is an act that is organically integrated into the learning process, creating interactive an d circular relationships. Most of educational projects emphasise the development of creative learning, aimed at developing innovative and self-aware people, facilitating learning and promoting participatory assessment. The role of evaluation during project implementation is crucial, with all participants having a stake in the quality of the process and outcomes. Evaluation reports on education projects are functional tools for the implementation team, development partners and direct beneficiaries on the one hand, but also for the whole education community, including decision-makers, on the other.

Keywords: educational project, evaluation, evaluator, evaluation report.

THE AGING PROCESS: CHANGES IN THE SOCIAL CONTEXT AFFECTING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE OLDER

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Abstract. In this article we elucidate the aging process, delimiting the changes in the social context that affect the quality of life of people of the third age. We cannot escape the aging process. The moment we are born, the aging process begins. People have to conform to the stages of life and growth and change can often be seen as negative and unproductive. But without personal and physical development man cannot progress. Many changes can be viewed negatively by the society in which we live and with the passage of time the first signs of aging appear.

Keywords: aging, elderly people, longevity, retirement, physical and psychosocial factors

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENTREPRENEURIAL EDUCATION AND ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTIONS. A STUDY ON ROMANIAN STUDENTS

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Abstract. Many studies showed that entrepreneurship is one of the most important mechanisms to promote economic growth of a country through innovation, employment and welfare. Moreover, it is considered that entrepreneurs could increase the national economic welfare if they have the opportunity to develop themselves and their businesses. Therefore, countries like Romania cannot design a sustainable growth model without taking into account the necessary improvements in the human capital factor, through the entrepreneurial education specific to the market economy. This is the reason why, in recent years, various types of entrepreneurship education have been taking place in universities, at both undergraduate and master levels being designed entrepreneurial courses. Considering all these aspects, the purpose of the present paper is to analyse the impact of the entrepreneurial education on the entrepreneurial intentions of the Romanian master and undergraduate students. In order to achieve our goal, we conducted a questionnaire-based survey on a sample of 356 undergraduate and 127 master students. Our findings show that the presence of the entrepreneurial disciplines in the curricula, especially in the master courses, enhances more the desire and, consequently, the intentions of the young adults of having their own company.

Keywords: entrepreneurial education, entrepreneurial intentions, undergraduate students, master students, Romania.

INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION PREMISE FOR THE CULTURE OF TOLERANCE VALORIZATION

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Abstract. Nowadays, the culture of tolerance has become a desideratum of education and an unwritten law that must be respected by the members of a multicultural social community, including the pedagogical community under the conditions of accepting the idea of integration through communication as a spiritual tool of the man in the process of his socialization. In society, the diversity of individuals, groups and communities can be tolerated if the balance between unity and diversity, between the acceptance of individual differences and the commitment of all citizens to respect democracy, is not violated. The ideal to which we must strive is the harmonization of relations by creating spiritual bridges that would combine the demands of society with the grievances of each individual. An important point in the culture of tolerance valorization is the intercultural education aimed at preparing future citizens to make the best choices and orient themselves in the contexts of the value diversity. Intercultural educa-

tion is absolutely a global necessity, a form of education that involves the establishment of intercultural relations by capitalizing on the culture of tolerance.

Keywords: intercultural education, culture of tolerance, education, interculturality.

INSTITUTION-COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP: ESTIMATING RESULTS

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Abstract. Emerging from the need to overcome the difficulties of the institution-community partnership to ensure the progress of the educational institution, in this article we aim to report an estimate of the results regarding the institution-community partnership.

Keywords: partnership, institution, community, institution-community partnership

PROMOTING THE IMAGE OF THE TEACHING FRAMEWORK FROM A MANAGERIAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract. The image and status of the teaching staff are topics addressed more and more often both at the national and international level, however, these factors directly influence the extent to which the teaching profession is or is not attractive for young people with a vocation, but also the maintenance of competent employees in the educational system. The social status of the teaching profession is defined by the prestige and degree of appreciation offered by society and, implicitly, by its symbolic position in the hierarchy of professions. In recent years, this social status has changed its values, being influenced directly or indirectly, in a positive and/or negative way, by numerous factors internal or external to the education system. In this context, this article reflects theoretical and practical aspects of promoting the image of the teaching staff in the educational institution. The influencing factors in promoting the image of the teaching staff and various promotion strategies in an educational and cultural context are analyzed.

Keywords: management, manager, promotion, internal and external factors, social status, teaching profession.

NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION IN THE FORMATION OF COMMUNICATION CULTURE IN PRESCHOOLERS

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Abstract. In interpersonal communication, words are not enough. Sometimes the appeal to words is even useless (when there is noise, when the distance between the interlocutors is large, when we do not know the language spoken by the other, etc.) Gestures and posture, together with facial expressions, use of space, eye contact, body touches, clothing, smells, the tone of voice, the representation of time accompany and sometimes replace the words. All these make up the non-verbal communication that helps the preschooler to enrich his communication culture.

Keywords: communication, non-verbal communication, culture, preschoolers

METHODS OF RISK MANAGEMENT WITHIN EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS

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Abstract. Risk management is an important means by which an efficient and effective internal managerial control system is implemented at the public entity level. It also has a special role in educational projects carried out at the level of educational institutions. In this context, the article reflects the theoretical and praxiological benchmarks regarding risk management within educational projects implemented at the level of pre-university institutions. Various concepts, theories, methods of identifying and managing risks at the institutional level are analyzed.

Keywords: educational projects, risk, types of risks, management, pre-university institutions, models.

THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Abstract. The period of early childhood is considered the most important for the development of mental life, because it marks the moment when the cognitive, emotional and social foundations are laid, on which the child's personality is built and the skills he will need throughout his life.

The environment in which preschool children live is saturated with technology, from battery-powered toys and lights to tablets and digital phones. For children, the digital world is an integral part of the real world, and there is almost no boundary between the two. Technologies and digital re-

sources cannot replace outdoor play, direct exploration of reality, or hugging a groupmate. The impact of technologies on the development of preschool children remains a controversial topic, further researched by specialists in the field, in order to identify the appropriate ways to integrate and capitalize on technologies, in relation to the stages of development.

Keywords: digital technologies, development, preschoolers, play, skills, stage, etc.

CONTINUITY AS A PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS IN THE EDUCATION OF 6-8 YEAR OLD CHILDREN

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Abstract. The information addressed in this article presents a theoretical basis for the concept of "continuity". There is approached the concept of continuity from various perspectives: philosophical, sociological, psychological and pedagogical. Based on these approaches, some tendencies are pointed out in the establishment of the common system (preschool education-primary education), starting from the common points and the fundamental similarities of these two levels of education.

Keywords: preschoolers, continuity, perspectives, learning level, education.

THE ROLE OF THERAPEUTIC STORIES IN MANAGING NEGATIVE EMOTIONS

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Abstract. Story-telling is the easiest and most natural way to enter the world of children, the world of fantasy. Therapeutic stories make it easier to enter children's souls.

The therapeutic story is the narrative that presents the lives of fictional or non-fictional characters, the difficulties they face and the ways in which they overcome certain situations. Using therapeutic stories, children will not only be involved in analysing themselves, but will also take part in analysing the action, the situations experienced by the characters. The most important benefit in therapeutic stories is the child's process of relating to the character in the text. Without this, the therapeutic story will not achieve its purpose. Stories provide valuable information about emotions and thoughts. This is done using animation, fiction, symbols. Symbols, or therapeutic metaphors (a figure of speech that presents the real problem in a different form) are the way stories are able to enter children's souls and help them analyse their own thoughts and emotions. The character in the therapeutic story, the emotions they have, the problem they face, the strategies to solve it are rendered as symbols. Also, the symbolic, or metaphorical language used in the stories allows us to get in direct contact with the child's emotional world. They help children to understand that they are not alone in experiencing certain emotions and that they are common to many children and teach them to recognise emotions, give them a name, understand how they are formed, how they can be expressed, what consequences they can have and how they can be managed.

Keywords: therapeutic stories, emotions, emotion management

CREATIVE APPLICATIONS WITHIN THE "SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY" FIELD FOR PRESCHOOLERS

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Abstract. This article presents some research directions in early childhood education according to current curriculum policy documents. The need to approach creativity in preschoolers emphasizes the system of skills and activities of learning through play. Thus, the research identifies levels of creativity, blockages, but also strategies for stimulating the creative potential of preschoolers. Praxeologically, creative applications are presented in general from the perspective of correlating the fields of activity with the child's development fields, but in particular methods/techniques were demonstrated in the "Sciences and Technologies" field of activity. Therefore, these methodological benchmarks are recommended to teachers for preschool educational institutions.

Keywords: creativity, preschool, field of activity, sciences, technologies, strategies, early education.

ORGANIZING GROUP ACTIVITIES AT PRESCHOOL AGE FROM A MANAGERIAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract. The theoretical aspects researched and presented in the article are focused on the organization function as the second managerial function which represents the process by which the available resources of the institution are allocated and used in order to achieve its objectives in conditions of economic efficiency. At the level of the early education institution, the proper fulfillment of the organizational function means establishing its necessary activities and their appropriate organizational structuring. In this context, the teacher-manager creates the necessary conditions for the success of group activities, not only in terms of clearly specifying the objectives, processing the thematic content, choosing strategies, etc., but also of the other data that facilitate the optimal development in terms of pedagogy.

Keywords: early childhood education institution, activity, group, function, organization, conditions, successful, etc.

MENTORING ACTIVITY IN EARLY EDUCATION – CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

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Abstract. The article addresses the issue of mentoring activity at the level of an early childhood education institution. Various psycho-pedagogical and managerial benchmarks of educational mentor-

ing are analyzed on a national and international level: concepts, principles, characteristics and best practices of application in educational practice. At the same time, the types of mentoring at the institutional level and the mentor's role in the educational system are analyzed.

Keywords: activity, mentor, mentee, institution, solutions, mentoring, promotion, characteristics, principle, etc.

THEORETICAL MARKERS OF THE MANAGERIAL COMMUNICATION STYLE IN THE SCHOOL UNIT

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Abstract. The article addresses the issue of managerial communication style and its specificity in the course of institutional activity. Theories, principles, types of managerial communication as well as ways of approaching in various situational contexts are researched. The way we communicate with those around us in our professional activity, but not only, leaves its mark on the results obtained. The way in which the human resource is used and, in particular, the work productivity obtained by it depends on the quality of managerial communication. Each individual has a certain communication style formed as a result of education, skills, beliefs and personal goals. It does not always ensure effective and efficient communication. We all have the opportunity to become good communicators. Continuous improvement in its various aspects is one of the most profitable choices we can make in this life.

Keywords: management, style, communication style, institution, information, persuasion, guidance, organization, etc.

VALUATION OF THE STEAM METHOD IN EARLY EDUCATION

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Abstract. At the current stage in correlation with the Montessori methods, Waldorf is current and the STEAM learning method, considered to be among the most appreciated and sought after in the world. Internationally, these methods are tested on thousands and thousands of children, being appreciated with amazing results. In this article we will approach the STEAM education method as an interdisciplinary activity also applied in early childhood education institutions. It is an important and essential learning method for children, in addition to the knowledge needed for everyday life. STEAM helps in a perfect way to solve problems, develop critical and creative thinking, innovation, develop the inventive side, logic, curiosity and autonomy.

Keywords: STEAM method, early childhood education institution, method, activity, skills, domains, knowledge, learning.

INNOVATIVE TECHNIQUES IN TEACHING THE JOBS OF THE FUTURE

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Abstract. The paper presents a pedagogical research developed through experiment for a primary school target group. For three months, 25 students aged 10 have been involved in a STEM project implemented through Space based learning. The research was initiated with the support of the methodological resources offered by Scientix, the STEM teachers' community. The Space based learning educational techniques bring in classroom an interdisciplinary perspective which triggers students' natural interest and curiosity in the real world and enables them to develop the skills needed to master their own future. Through the project, the students had the chance to act like real space engineers, science researchers and climate detectives. They were focused on early job orientation to STEM jobs of the future and learnt, at the same time, the main principles of a sustainable living. By the end of the project, the students became an amazing team with the right attitude, skills and knowledge, ready to act with proactive mindset and flexibility in the jobs of the future.

Keywords: space based learning; STEM; Scientix; jobs of the future.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSVERSAL AND PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES THROUGH PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE PRIMARY SCHOOL

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Abstract. Through personal development, very important transversal and professional skills can be developed from an early age, until from the primary cycle and even pre-primary. Transversal competences involve skills and knowledge that are relevant across a wide range of occupations and fields of activity, such as effective communication, teamwork, problem solving and critical thinking. Trough personal development, a person can expand their knowledge and develop new skills that enable them to better perform their specific tasks and responsibilities. There are several ways in which personal development can contribute to the development of transversal and professional competences: self-reflection, continuous learning, learning experiences, improving communication skills. Personal development can encourage self-reflection and self-evaluation, which can lead to a deeper understanding of one's own abilities and gaps. Trying new things or making difficult decisions can help develop transversal skills such as critical thinking or decision making. Also, personal development can help improve communication skills, which are essential in social relationships but also in the learning process, generally in a wide variety of fields of activity.

Keywords: personal development, competency, transversal competencies, professional skills.

USING SCRATCH IN MATHS LESSONS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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Abstract. Programming has gained a position in several countries' educational curricula over the past ten years. In Romania, programming is to be taught and applied in technology in gymnasium, and the word used in the curriculum for it is digital competence. It has been noted that teaching Mathematics in primary school must go beyond comprehending the theories, making calculations, and having teaching experience. Because of the technologies that surround us, we may now include these tools into our work to improve our pedagogical practice, make math lessons more engaging and dynamic, and bring us closer to the technology world our students are experiencing. This will help learners learn in meaningful way. Using Scratch coding, this research project examined how third-grade pupils conceptualized mathematics and how they interacted with it, during two months. Scratch, a free graphical programming environment, gives options for creative problem solving. From the students' daily notes, interviews, and classroom observations, interpretive data was gathered. It was discovered that the students had produced games and other digital learning resources for mathematics using Scratch. The results show that teachers can include Scratch into primary school curricula to enhance students' coding abilities while simultaneously enhancing their knowledge of relevant mathematics concepts like geometry and problem-solving techniques.

Keywords: scratch, maths lessons, programming, primary school, computational thinking skills.

TRANSDISCIPLINARY COMPETENCES IN THE TEACHING-LEARNING – EVALUATION PROCESS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract. The article reveals the specificity of transdisciplinary competences in the learning process in primary education. Aspects are presented regarding the role and importance of these skills that are essential for success in life and career. Some examples of approaches and activities are also highlighted and can be used for the development of transdisciplinary competence in primary school students. Transdisciplinarity, as an integral concept, represents the highest degree of integration, often going as far as fusion, the most complex and profound phase of integration. In conclusion, the transdisciplinary approach involves the integrated approach to the curriculum by focusing on real-life problems, with a focus on identifying solutions, solving real-life problems, in order to develop skills life.

Keywords: competences, transdisciplinarity, teaching, learning, evaluation, primary education.

THE ROLE OF THE ROMANIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT

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Abstract. Following the dynamics of native languages and literatures in the context of globalization, Romanian Language and Literature consistently promotes educational principles and strategies.

The need to reformulate the specific competences of the Romanian language and literature as a school subject, highlighting the values and attitudes that students must acquire, the review of the competence units in the dynamic context of training the Romanian language speaker and reader, the correlation of intra-, inter- and transdisciplinarity at the level of didactic relations Romanian language - related subjects; Romanian literature - related sciences and arts, the correlation with the communicative-linguistic and literary-reading development process of students, with the adjustment of the current curriculum to the process of globalization, internationalization, Europeanization and technologization, are ways of receiving the Romanian language and literature, each student being able to follow their passions as much as their own abilities allow by being aware of the formative role and axiological importance of the Romanian language and literature, which gives priority to linguistic and literary values in the process of educating the personality of the young person in training.

Keywords: competences, curriculum, language education, skills, textbooks, methods.

THE EVOCATION OF NATIONAL HISTORY IN PASHOPIST LITERATURE

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Abstract. The article evokes the national history present in the works of Romanian writers from the 1948 period.

Keywords: history, literature, national, ruler, politics.

COMPETENCEOLOGY AND NEUROLEARNING: THE ACTING STUDENT

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Abstract. Certain trends in the approach to skills, plus other similar ones in various other plans of the educational sciences, aim to highlight what is called school learning, especially the aspects that concern its concerted evolution.

For our part, we have proposed in this article to try to identify, within the general framework of competenceology, that is, the science about competences, those aspects that characterize and determine an effective learning. To be able to achieve this, we considered it necessary to have a discussion around the science of learning in consensus with the science of the brain.

In an attempt to highlight an essence of the phenomenon of neurolearning, several ideas from the field of (post)modern education were approached. In this analytical context, neurolearning turns out to be the great matter of learning, which has led us to consider some fundamental aspects that induce the peculiarity of this phenomenon. And, to be even more explicit, we must specify that neurolearning is, up to a certain point in the analysis, consubstantial to the process of "climbing" up. From this perspective, apart from conceptualization, it is also likely to contain a certain part of the aspects of realization.

Keywords: competence, competenceology, neurolearning, action, EduAction, capability, capacity, performance, cerebral plasticity/neuroplasticity, neural circuit.

VALUATION OF COMMUNICATION ELEMENTS AT THE CURRICULUM LEVEL FOR PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. THE PLACE OF THE PORTFOLIO IN THE ALTERNATIVE TEXTBOOKS

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Abstract. The importance of using traditional or alternative assessment methods was intensively discussed, reaching the conclusion that their combined use in lessons would be the effective solution, but their combined use in the instructional-educational process should be carried out depending on the particularities of age, the personality of students and teachers and even the objectives pursued. It is not recommended to completely replace traditional assessment methods, but a harmonious combination of traditional and modern leads to the effectiveness of the educational act.

It is known that in the old curriculum, the discipline of Romanian language and literature was structured in three areas: literature (training the ability to read/read), language (building elements of communication), communication (training the ability to communicate).

Instead, the new school program for the 3rd and 4th grades comes with changes in terminology, being also structured in three content areas: Functions of the language (speech acts), Text, Variability of language and communication in different contexts. Thus, the language field corresponds to the Variability of language and communication in different contexts, which, in fact, emphasizes the training of good users of the Romanian language, used both as a means of communication and as a way of learning.

It is believed that portfolio assessment helps prevent school failure by adapting the teacher's entire way of working to the requirements of each student. It is a way to accustom the student to individual work, teamwork, observation, research, elaboration of reflections, and integration into social life.

Keywords: communication, alternative, portfolio, manual

DEVELOPING WRITTEN COMMUNICATION SKILLS THROUGH DIGITAL TOOLS IN STUDENTS AND TEACHERS

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Abstract. Presentation of educational products that demonstrate the written communication skills of Gagauz students through digital tools (BookCreator, Canva, Flipsnack, etc.)

Keywords: probability, experimental probability, theoretical probability, modeling in Delphi.

THE INFLUENCE OF SCHOOL PROGRAMS ON MEDIA MYTHOLOGY

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Abstract. The article aims to investigate two myths promoted in the media due to the designs proposed by the school curricula and literature studied in school by journalists when they were pupils: the first is the myth of the rescue hero, built during the communist period through a number of works that tended the literary sublimation of the heroic nature of the male leader; the second myth is that of the Holly Mother of God's Garden.

Keywords: media, school curricula, Holly Mother of God's Garden.

MODERN TRENDS REGARDING THE RECONCEPTUALIZATION OF THE DIDACTIC PROCESS IN THE UNIVERSITY SPACE

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Abstract. Currently, both pre-university and university education are in continuous methodological ascent. Quality teaching and learning in the university system is a valuable concern. In this article we will put a strong emphasis on the role of motivation and individual support as basic principles of the teaching-learning-assessment process. Focusing on the resource materials developed by the Department for International Projects in Education of the Pedagogical University of Zurich, we will discuss the key characteristics of successful teaching from the perspective of didactic research, in Romanian language and literature lessons in IPLMN (Institutions with teaching in national minority languages): learning atmosphere, group management, effective time, motivation, performance expectations, content quality, pacing and articulation, diversity of methods, etc. A student who will benefit from quality teaching-learning, will go to school with the same pre-determined important goals.

Keywords: university education, Quality teaching and learning, Romanian language and literature lessons in IPLMN.

THE APPLICATION OF DIGITAL TOOLS IN THE TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS OF THE ROMANIAN LANGUAGE TO NON-NATIVE STUDENTS

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Abstract. The higher education system is organized based on demand on the labor market, and the "Ion Creangă" State Pedagogical University is the main provider of teaching staff in the discipline of Romanian language and literature. A new approach to the teaching-learning process of the Romanian language is an imperative for higher education. Adapting content units and methods to students' needs

and interests are the major objectives in teaching Romanian as a non-native language. Currently, the promotion of the Romanian language takes place under favorable circumstances, as the language policy of the Council of Europe expressly provides for the improvement of the teaching and learning of foreign languages. It is a favorable moment for the application of new tools in the teaching-learning of the Romanian language, namely digital tools, which will enhance both students' communication skills and digital skills.

CONTEMPORARY AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES, FEATURES AND TYPOLOGY

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Abstract. The article examines the problem of the regimes in the contemporary world, the method of constitution, the advantages and disadvantages of each. The study briefly elucidates democratic, authoritarian, totalitarian regimes. The attention is focused on the elucidation of authoritarian regimes, their characteristic features (the role of the political leader, the attitude of power towards state legislation, the role of ideology, the human value and political pluralism, the state, the mass media, etc.). Based on the analysis, the author concludes that in the XXI century, about 36% of the state of the world lived under authoritarian regimes, which can be of several types: monarchical, theocratic, military, oligarchic, personal dictatorships; rudimentary postcolonial, neo-authoritarianism, etc. authority following failures in wars. The author comes up with recommendations, among which - the education of the civic spirit and the development of the citizen's political culture contribute to the demand for democratic leadership.

Keywords: political regime, civic spirit, political culture, authoritarianism

THE HISTORICAL EVOLUTION AND ACTUALITY OF THE BANKING IM THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Abstract. With the declaration of the independence of the Republic of Moldova in 1991, the banking activity started to come out from under the monopoly of the state. Banks had full state capital, and banking operations were reduced to maintaining the viability of socialist enterprises through the centralized distribution of funds in the form of loans. Although the banking activity gained momentum through the establishment of the National Bank of Moldova and domestic commercial banks, the process went arduously, with 18 banks being liquidated, the criminal cases started on the basis of banking offenses are still ongoing. Therefore, we will perform a chronological analysis of the offenses committed by banks during the period of independence of the Republic of Moldova. Therefore, the state of affairs that any state, including the Republic of Moldova, could face, often with the possibility of the collapse of institutions of systemic importance and in the absence of credible crisis management mechanisms, governments will have no other option to maintain stability financial than to resort to the money from the public budget.

Keywords: the bank; banking system, bank fraud, financial crisis, lending, criminal investigation.

ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION MODALITIES: ONTOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF EDUCATION

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Abstract. The present paper elucidates the application of philosophical discourse on the analysis of different alternative models of education. The idea of the article is suggested by permanent searches with pedagogical interest, oriented in the determination of teleological-conceptual approaches, in the analysis of the intellectual and moral development of man, his integration in the social system.

We come with conclusions about the actuality of enriching the educational process within an integral system based on the convergence between traditional and alternative education. This idea does not contradict the problem of dialogue - one of the most important, but at the same time innovative types of pedagogical communication, which the author analyzes in the article and qualifies as a way to achieve the self-improvement process. In this context, education must be perceived as something with factual meanings and values, which acquires a teleological significance by orienting us to another dimension of pedagogical science and philosophy - axiology.

Keywords: traditional education systems, alternative education systems, dialogue.

THE BOLSHEVIK POLICY OF "INDIGENIZATION" IN THE MOLDAVIAN AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND THE STATUS OF NATIVE STAFF

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Abstract. In the first years of its existence, to have its legitimacy recognized throughout the entire former Russian Empire, the Bolshevik regime approved the creation of regional administrative units, which had to be led by leaders of the titular nationalities in the regions. The formal guarantee of these rights was necessary to distinguish the Soviet policy from the Tsarist one and to win the trust of the non-Russian people. For this reason, the regime formally initiated the process of promoting local staffs, also known in historiography as the „indigenization" of the staffs *(korenizatsiya)*.

Keywords: staff, goal, party, politicy, Russification, studies.

ECONOMIC EDUCATION – THE PREMISE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS

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Abstract. In this study we aim to analyze the specifics of economic education, the primary goals and objectives, the levels of competence, but also the way of developing competence and entrepreneurial spirit. The fundamental task of economic education is the continuous formation of the individual as a subject of economic activity, the creation of new economic conditions and the enhancement of present and future viability. The entrepreneurial component of economic education includes qualities and skills that will help achieve success in professional activity, including those related to solving business problems. An economically educated person must have knowledge to apply in the decision-making process, be able to evaluate and take responsibility for the consequences of the decisions made, actively participate in economic activities, guided by accepted ethical values and moral principles in society.

Keywords: economic education, economic consciousness, entrepreneurial skills, entrepreneurial spirit

JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU'S CONCEPTION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCIENCE AND MORALITY

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Abstract. In the article „J.J. Rouseeau's conception of the relationship between science and morality" the philosopher's view and attitude to progress in art and science is analysed. According to his ideas, science, arts and philosophy generate uncertainty, unhappiness and even a curtailment of human freedom. The progress of science and, in general, any form of human progress creates only the illusion of happiness and the illusion of knowledge, because each stage, in the evolution and social historical existence of man, is an ever increasing departure from the natural simplicity of his soul and consciousness. Thus every progress in man's social state is also an increase of vices and, by implication, a turning away of man from true virtue.

The philosopher promotes the idea of a return to nature, developing the profile of the „noble savage" or natural man. J.J. Rouseeau believes that the natural man was happy without thinking about happiness; free without making use of his freedom; independent, because he was deprived of all lasting relationships with his close relations; innocent, because of the absence of any moral conscience.

Keywords: science, progress, freedom, happiness, virtue, morality

PRO HERITAGE EDUCATION WITHIN THE PROJECT
”CHISINAUL MARII UNIRI”

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Abstract. The article focuses on cultural-historical education and describes the process of forming the competence to preserve and appreciate national and local heritage in a universal context. The author highlights the role of non-formal education in preparing students to cherish and protect national history and cultural values. The study argues for the need to value cultural heritage in the education of the younger generation, intellectually, emotionally, socially, creatively and morally.

The aim of the current article is to present the educational project "Chisinau of the Great Union" as a way of valuing cultural and historical heritage in education, which facilitates the knowledge of history in a different way. The project's educational approach is focused on education through heritage and is oriented towards the formation of integrative skills, encouraging autonomous learning by the student, guided by the teacher.

The article presents the four stages of the project: the pre-project activity; the actual implementation of the project; the presentation of the products and the evaluation of the project; the dissemination of the results. At the same time, the study mentions the didactic technologies and some educational resources used in the project: the action plan; the worksheet for the analysis of a monument/building; the questionnaire on the evaluation of own experience, which asks the students to reflect on the learnings gained and the skills developed.

This article, focused on educational practice, comes to facilitate the work of the actors involved in the teaching process and shares an experience in heritage education. Knowledge and implementation of such practices will contribute to the development of a civic spirit and responsibility of the young generation. We believe that the degree of appreciation of cultural and historical heritage depends to a large extent on the involvement of young people in research, promotion and conservation of cultural values.

Keywords: cultural heritage, education, competences, project, experience.

TEACHING STRATEGIES BASED ON ”FIRST HAND” EXPERIENCES

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Abstract. In a multicultural context, a problem arises from the fact that people tend to hold an ethnocentric perspective, idealizing their own culture and ignoring cultural difference. In this regard, Interculturalism has come into play as it encourages an ethno-relative perspective, stressing the importance of openness to and acceptance of different beliefs, values and customs (e.g., Kohls & Knight, 1994; Storti, 1994; Coulby, 2006; Fantini, 2006; Lustig, 2010; Lentin & Titley, 2011; O'Cinneide, 2012; Jokikokko & Karikoski, 2016, etc.), allowing both the center and the margins to create equal in value discourses. This intercultural trend has led to the emergence of a new Language Pedagogy called Intercultural Learning, helpful especially for university settings where native speakers meet international students. Keeping in mind that culture courses should not be a place where learners are exposed only to the target culture, but a place where learners can experience cross-cultural situations, reflect on their experience, and act as intercultural speakers and mediators with the ability to communicate and interact appropriately and effectively in different intercultural situations, my presentation focusses on my first-hand experience as both a Master and PhD student in the United States and a university teacher in both

the USA and various European countries, challenged to learn and teach in various countries other than my own and in different academic backgrounds.

Keywords: culture, multiculturalism, teaching strategies, intercultural learning.

REFLECTIONS ON INTERCULTURALITY THROUGH THE PRISM OF ART

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Abstract. Art is a visible factor that contributes to the promotion of interculturality in a multi-cultural society. This, as a component of culture, represents a specific national phenomenon, but which we also considered a global phenomenon. Exploring intercultural communication through art, we can conclude about the originality and mutual irreducibility of cultures, which most fully revealed in inter-cultural artistic dialogue, which goes beyond the isolation and one-sidedness of any individual meanings.

The phenomenon of interculturality is closely related to art. As an integral part of culture, art promotes the consideration of the diversity of cultures and civilizations in their interaction, the cultural characteristics and value orientations of various cultures. Likewise, art guides according to the principles of cultural relativism and ethical norms, which imply rejection of ethnocentrism, respect for the uniqueness of a foreign culture; shows willingness to accept moral obligations in relation to society and artistic/cultural heritage.

The language of art represents a universal way of establishing interethnic contacts. Visual-art images contribute to the disclosure and perception of the spirit of a people, its mentality and culture. The world of art as a whole presents cultural, ethnic, racial, etc. aspects that make it possible to know and accept interculturality.

However, art, as a reality of multicultural society, combines and disperses national traditions, creating the tradition of "interculture".

Keywords: art, culture, diversity, interculturality, intercultural communication.

EXPERIMENTAL PERIOD OF IN EASEL PAINTING FOR THE 1970S–80S

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Abstract. Easel painting from the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic for the 1970s-80s was developed through courageous innovations with a touch of popular traditions. At the same time, specific to the given stage was the appeal of visual artists from the former USSR as the representatives of different national schools to the universal traditions.

The period of time was called as "a stagnation" until the beginning of "restructuring", when the state system of the former USSR, with its harsh party censorship, didn't allow the essential changes in any field of the arts. Strict control was applied, above all, to "the innovative artists". The obvious interest manifisted by artists for the forbidden reasons was specific one to the visual arts. The emphasis on

the renewal of artistic means and the use of new materials, but without the creation of fresh trends and purely technical genres, that's impossible to achieve it. In the 1970s, artists were required to increase the number of exhibitions and were only required to produce „serious, finished" works.

The visual artists for the 1970s-80s who resorted to experimentation in their creations were Mihai Grecu, Valentina Rusu-Ciobanu, Ada Zevin, Elena Bontea, Mihai Ţăruş et al.

Keywords: easel painting, technique, experiments, national school

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN THE KNOWLEDGE, VALORIZATION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN ARTISTIC HERITAGE

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Abstract. In this communication, an extracurricular model of work with pupils and students of artistic institutions will be proposed and analyzed in order to capitalize and promote post mortem the life work of the contemporary artist Mark Verlan. Mark Verlan – Marioca the Son of Rain, the Prince of the Creator Kingdom of Moldova, the graphic defender of animals and non-existent nations – was one of the most prolific, original and authentic representatives of the Moldovan artistic scene. Mark Verlan was and remains one of the most brilliant and famous non-conformist artists of the recent history of Moldova. His work is an almost paradoxical mixture of naive art, surrealism, conceptualism and postmodernism. The artist created stories-legends and parallel worlds, inviting the viewer to immerse himself in the grandiose metamorphoses of visible reality. Starting from the exhibitions "Mark Verlan's Garden", "Mark Verlan: Verbarium" and the extended project "Artist's work in the field of miracles", organized by AO Center for Contemporary Art, Chisinau and the College of Fine Arts "Alexandru Plămădeala" will be analyzed various ways of bringing the artistic heritage of Mark Verlan to visibility in the medium term, as a possible model for promoting the work of artists from the Republic of Moldova by combining the capacities of several institutions and contributors, including the direct involvement of pupils, students and teaching staff in the entire process of knowledge and valorization of the human artistic heritage.

Keywords: Mark Verlan, non-conformist artists, "Mark Verlan: Verbarium", naive art, surrealism, conceptualism, postmodernism.

PROCEDURAL-TECHNICAL AND STYLISTIC ASPECTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF MOLDOVAN ENGRAVING FROM THE SECOND HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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Abstract. In this work, we aim to analyze the basic aspects of the evolution of Moldovan engraving in the second half of the 20th century, in order to elucidate its procedural-technical, compositional and stylistic aspects. In a general way, the phases of evolution of graphic representation techniques in the targeted period are elucidated. The engraving of the 1950s testifies to a constant development of linocut, practiced by E. Merega, V. Ivanov, S. Tuhari, Gh. Zîcov, L. Sobolevski, I. Bogdesco, D. Iancu, I. Averbuh, V. Moţcaniuc et al.

The evolution of engraving in the 60s is noticeable for the continued development of the linocut genre, including in color. In addition to the plastic artists mentioned, young graphic artists contributed to its development, some of them are: Gh. Guzun, I. Vieru, V. Lavrenov, B. Şirocorad, I. Tăbârţă, L. Beleaev, B. Brânzei, E. Childescu, P. Mudrac, V. Cojocaru, V. Coreachin et al. This period is also distinguished by the development of graphic representation techniques based on the metal support: etching, aquatint and dry-point, practiced by P. Ţurcan, G. Fiurer, V. Ivanov, L. Grigoraşenco, B. Nesvedov, Gh. Zîcov, Gh. Vrabie, E. Childescu, F. Hămuraru, A. Colîbneac, E. Usov, I. Tăbârţă, S. Tuhari, A. Nefrosov et al.

The engravers display performance in terms of thematic diversification, approach to new compositional solutions in the representation of form and artistic content. Woodcut and lithography evolve noticeably slower at that stage. In the engraving of the 1970s and 1980s, color linocuts and color etchings, lithography and woodcuts evolved considerably. New engraving techniques appear on the basis of the metal cliché: mezzotint, soft varnish, lavis and dry pointe. Engravings from the mentioned period are distinguished by tendencies to stylize the artistic form, often with a decorative or traditional character, evoking lyricism or decorativism of the subjects addressed. In the period after 1980, in the artistic space of the republic, a multitude of young graphic artists appeared, whose artistic creation marked a new phase in the constitution of contemporary national engraving, giving rise to new stylistic streams, including non-figurativism, which proliferated significantly since the last decade of the 20th century. Among them stand out: Natalia Coreachina, Nina Danilenco, Victor Cuzmenco, Roman Cutiuba, Igor Liberman, Eudochia Zavtur, Simion Zamşa, Elena Karacentseva and others.

Keywords: engraving, color linocuts, color etchings, lithography, woodcuts,

ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION OF FASHION TRENDS.
HOW SOCIAL TRENDS AFFECT FASHION

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Abstract. Today it is no longer enough to just catch the changes in society and use this knowledge: we have to be proactive: we "predict" and then quickly and accurately formulate the trends.

Fashion design, as a creative unit, is a branch of production in which the use of forecasting techniques and systems is of particular importance, which makes it possible to predict directions and trends in the use of new technologies, materials and methods of producing a design. Forecasting development trends in these areas is an important way to form promising clothing collections with positive social impact. Using predictive design techniques allows companies to plan their product lineup to meet customer demand and have overall social value.

The need to predict trends stems from the shared interest of designers and industry groups for commercial success. Based on forecasts, designers strive not only to meet the expectations of a target group, but also to create new materials and develop modern technologies. There are many approaches to forecasting in design: formal, intuitive, sociological and even astrological.

Keywords: Forecast, predictive, fashion expertise, trend-analytics, trend sector, forecasting.

PLURI-, INTER- AND TRANSDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MODERN EDUCATION

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Abstract. Education is the cornerstone of society. The present and future of generations depends on its quality. At the current stage, the education system, as well as society, is in a constant state of change. The time in which technologies, techniques and concepts in education appear and evolve, influencing the educational process as a whole, is an alert one. The new generations of students have easier access to information, they know and operate efficiently with technologies, they are flexible and original in their way of approaching things, they have different and innovative visions, perceptions, and they are often one-step ahead of those who educate them. In this context, new paradigms of education appear, in which learning is centering on the student and his needs, and in which it is important that the learner not only acquires knowledge in certain subjects, but also can use it in certain situations, problems in life. This aspect can only be achieved through an integrated approach to curricular contents, capitalizing not only on the concept of pluridisciplinarity, but also inter- and transdisciplinarity. These approaches help the student to form an integrated view of aspects of life, applying connections between disciplines. Content integration is relevant to all curriculum areas, including Arts and Technologies. The training-educational process in the mentioned fields cannot be a rigid, template-type and monodisciplinary one, since the realities and needs of the present are different from one day to the next and require adaptability and flexibility on the part of teaching staff. This requires effort, appropriate conditions, resources, and an appropriate level of training and constitutes a "sine-qua-non" condition of modern education. From this perspective resides the relevance and actuality of the topic addressed.

Keywords: education, curricular contents, pluridisciplinarity, interdisciplinarity, transdisciplinarity.

THE CITY OF CHISINAU IN THE CREATION OF VISUAL ARTISTS SPECIALIZED IN THE GENRES OF DECORATIVE ARTS

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Abstract. The urban landscape is a subject of study not only for artists who practiced plein air in the genres of easel painting and graphics, but the theme can also be traced in tapestry, ceramics, artistic metalworking, etc.

In the post-war period, in the fields of decorative arts, we only find elements related to the 500th anniversary of Chisinau represented on (by the) Valentina Neceaev's ceramics. Whether painted on the "burlui" or engraved on the mug, the author reproduces the symbolism of the city of Chisinau represented by the aurochs head positioned on the front.

The fund of the National Art Museum of Moldova preserves some tapestries from the decades that represent a modern city. Urban changes are represented in the "City Under Construction" tapestry (1978). Ludmila Goloseeva represents the multi-storey buildings, geometrically stylized, in a range of grey, ochre, brown and white colors, in the foreground of which a few red tower cranes appear contrastingly.

In the representation of the Chisinau, Tapestry artist Maria Coțofan used the symbol of the tree of life. In the work "Chisinau" (1987) the center of interest is the crown of the tree in classically woven, which integrates many important urban buildings: the City Hall, religious buildings, etc. Specific to both tapestries is the maintenance of the pictorial aspect of the work, the use of fine nuances (the use of fine chromatic transitions).

In the field of artistic processing of metal, visual artist Alexei Marco created in 1988 the plaque "Mazarache Church". The decorative stylization specific to the technique, the side view of the church, the presence of multi-storey buildings in the background, the vegetation in the foreground are just a few characteristic elements of this work.

The city of Chisinau is less reflected in the creation of plastic artists specialized in decorative arts, but they bring its considerable contribution to the development of the urban landscape.

Keywords: urban landscape, Chisinau, decorative art, ceramics, tapestry.

RELEVANT SOLUTIONS OF THE STAGE SPACE IN THE CREATION OF THE SCENOGRAPHER NICOLAE ANDRONATI

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One of the outstanding personalities in the field of theatrical art, especially from the beginning and middle of the 70s, XX century, was the scenographer Nicolae Andronati. The artist was born in 1938 in the village of Caragaş (Slobozia). After graduating in 1970 from the School-studio "V.I. Nemirovich-Danchenko", beside the Academic Art Theater in Moscow "M. Gorky" (currently the School-studio "V.I. Nemirovich-Danchenko" beside the Academic Art Theater in Moscow "A.P. Chehov"), he continues his professional activity in theaters in the Republic of Moldova.

The artist is among the first local plastic artists to create and implement successfully new creative possibilities in the plastic solving of the scenic space and the scenery. Theatrical plastic artists intuitively felt the increased disagreement between the directorial solving of the performance and its plastic embodiment, trying to use in their elaborations new elements which appeared in the evolutionary process of theatrical art, but only N. Andronati accomplished this consciously and consistently. Thus, the artist is the first among the Moldovan scenographers who managed to recreate an emotionally saturated environment and to freely operate the theatrical stage space with various materials and expressive means.

Keywords: Nicolae Andronati, scenographer, theatrical art, plastic artists, scenic space.

THE EDUCATIONAL CHARACTER OF PLASTICILINE ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE CREATION OF VISUAL ARTIST ELENA LESCU

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Abstract. In December 2022, the personal exhibition of the works signed by the artist Elena Leşcu was launched. The exhibition emphasized two new directions in the artist's creation: easel and book graphics. The first direction is focused on the new form of transformation of sketches of illustrations for books to folk stories into oil paintings on canvas, and the second is the serie of plasticine illustrations, created on a paper or cardboard support.

A special direction specific to Elena Leşcu's creation is the illustration of didactic books. The artist is constantly looking for new formulas and plastic principles of organizing the space of books, experimenting with various traditional and non-traditional materials and techniques.

The tendency to create illustrations for books with poems in two languages continued in the creation of plasticine illustrated books signed by plastic artist Elena Leşcu. We note one of the first editions of plasticine illustrated books, without precedent or other previous examples in the Republic of Moldova, of the book "My dear friend" by Raisa Plaiesu, published in Chisinau, at the "Print-Caro" printing house, 2022. The drawings that have served base later covered with plasticine turned into illustrations offered to be colored in the book «Брызги на носу»/ "Splatter on the nose" signed by Svetlana Bahrushina and edited in the same year, at the same printing house. In this case, if we know the task that the book graphic artist Elena Leşcu set for herself in the illustrations for the book "Prietenul meu drag"/ "My dear friend", for little readers could be offered another possibility to color this book, namely by applying plasticine. The plastic effects created by using this non-specific material for book illustration develop children's perception and imagination, encouraging them to create images from this material. This innovation proposed by the artist Elena Leşcu has already found continuation in her creation. The artist is working on the third book, creating plasticine illustrations, at the same time, offering master-class lessons to children how to wark in this technic.

Keywords: Elena Leşcu, book graphics, illustrations, plasticine illustrations.

THE LEONINE STATUES – MANIFESTATIONS OF THE ANIMAL GENRE OF THE SCULPTURE IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD

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Abstract. The lion's appearance as an animal-king was attested in the sculpture of ancient civilizations in Ancient Egypt and Anatolia, in Ancient Greece. The image of lions is also certified in the field of heraldry and occasionally appeared in the creativity of artists of the Renaissance and Classicism. Many figures of sculptural lions are in the modern St. Petersburg. In the art of interwar Bessarabia, the most significant lion sculptures are located at the entrance to the Organ Hall of Chisinau. These lions amaze with calmness and elegance. The sculptures of these animals are also on the facade of the City hall, meaning strength and consequence; on the facades of the city boyar house Ryshkanu-Derozhinsky, denoting a high social status; on the facade of the Herts's House, creating an exquisite atmosphere with

their external decorative appearance, as well as figures of lions are on the gates of the St. Panteleimon's Church, reminding of their greatness.

Keywords: sculpture, lion statues, lion's appearance, architecture, monumentality.

ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES IN THE CONTEXT OF HIGHER VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: DESIGNING DIGITAL AND AI RELIANT TEACHING MATERIALS

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Abstract. This paper addresses the question of how the need for high quality, relevant and modern teaching materials for teaching English for Specific Purposes (ESP) taught in higher vocational education can be met. Namely, with the rise of artificial intelligence (AI) and digital tools which particularly flourished during and in the aftermath of corona virus pandemic, some of the commonly used traditional teaching materials (e.g. textbooks) become increasingly outdated and no longer spark students' interest. The paper attempts to find solutions for overcoming this problem, not losing sight of the particularities of teaching ESP in higher education context. The results can be used for writing various forms of coursebooks and designing teaching materials with the help of AI and digital tools.

Keywords: English for specific purposes, higher vocational education, digital tools, artificial intelligence tools

STRATEGIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CURRICULAR COMPTENCES

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Abstract. The article deals with designing the curriculum strategies, learning objectives, content, teaching/learning methodologies, what are the skills that we need for instructional and curricular design. Some tips and strategies for curriculum creators are discussed. It also describes how structuring the curriculum development process through strategies will help develop a comprehensive educational program that meets the expected standards.

Keywords: curricular, strategies, methodologies, learning objectives, content.

IMPLEMENTING WRITING IN THE ENGLISH CLASSROOM

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Abstract. This research paper investigates the use of different writing approaches in English as a Foreign Language classroom activity. Specifically, the paper explores freewriting, controlled written activities, and guided written activities, and their potential to enhance writing skills, language proficiency, and soft skills, depending on the objectives and needs of the students. Additionally, the paper suggests strategies and techniques to encourage creativity and enjoyment in writing activities. A focus is put on the development of creative writing that is seen as a booster of skills. The study finds that students are more engaged and motivated when specific writing steps areâ followed, and they learn to use both convergent and divergent thinking strategies. The results indicate that writing promotes communication skills, increases confidence, and provides a permanent record of progress. However, it is recommended that writing should be combined with speaking, listening, and reading activities for a more comprehensive learning experience. Finally, the primary goal of this study is to empower students to express their thoughts and emotions through writing. By implementing the recommended methodologies, students can develop their writing abilities and build their confidence, which will be useful in more advanced writing tasks in the future.

Keywords: writing skills, strategies, techniques, creative writing, writing approaches.

EMPOWERING TEACHERS/EMPOWERING LEARNERS: INCREASING STUDENT AUTONOMY THROUGH SMARTPHONES AND DIGITAL CONTENT

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Abstract. In this talk, some theories of communicative competence will be discussed including the Performed Culture Approach to language teaching and learning, Online Informal Learning of English, etc. Also discussed will be using corpora for learners to familiarize themselves with usage for new words and phrases. Increasingly, in the 21st c., with the common usage of smartphones and the easy availability of target language resources on YouTube, Netflix, Twitch, and other social media, learners have ample opportunities to pursue communicative competence on their own and the presentation will encourage language teachers to coach learners to be as strategic and successful as possible.

Keywords: technology enhanced learning, online informal learning of English, intercultural communication

ADAPTING FLIPPED CLASSROOM TO THE CURRICULUM WHILE TEACHING ENGLISH AS COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE

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Abstract. The article states the pros and cons of using Flipped Classroom approach while teaching English as communicative language (Specialized Vocabulary and English Language) to Psychology and Fine Arts and Design students (year I, Bachelor). Individual study has always been a challenge to university students and how to make it work effectively is issue number one for teachers. Flipped classroom wisely and creatively organized might be a solution for students' motivation and better fulfillment of the given tasks.

Keywords: flipped classroom, individual work, communicative English, specialized vocabulary.

TASK-BASED APPROACH IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Abstract. The purpose of this article is to present the background of task-based language teaching, define a task, describe three main approaches to task-based language teaching, specify basic characteristics of task-based language teaching, emphasize the importance of task-based language teaching as a potent strategy for maximizing language learning and teaching, elaborate on the advantages and difficulties of task-based language teaching, and discuss the roles of the teacher and the learner in TBLT.

Keywords: task, task-based language approach, foreign language teaching.

ENHANCING STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILLS THROUGH THE USE OF PODCASTS

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Abstract. Enhancing students' speaking skills through the use of podcasts has become an increasingly popular approach in language learning. This method allows students to practice their listening and speaking skills in a more authentic and engaging way. The current study deals with incorporating podcasts into language instruction that greatly benefits students' speaking abilities and enhances their language learning experience. Podcast-based instruction can improve students' pronunciation, fluency, and vocabulary. By listening to native speakers and engaging in conversation, students can develop a

better understanding of natural language patterns and cultural nuances. Furthermore, podcasts provide a flexible and accessible platform for language learning, allowing students to practice at their own pace and convenience. This study aims to investigate the effectiveness of using podcasts in enhancing students' speaking skills. The findings suggest that incorporating podcasts as a learning tool can contribute to the improvement of students' speaking skills. Therefore, educators are recommended to integrate this innovative technology into their teaching practices.

Keywords: speaking skills, podcast, language learning, learning tool, student, innovative technology, experience

WATCHDOGGING. TEACHING THE WAYS TO AVOID CORROSIVE POWER OF NEGATIVE LANGUAGE BY CLOTHING A THOUGHT IN A COMPLETELY NEW SET OF WORDS

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Abstract. The main undertaking of this paper is: 1) to explore and trace the synonymous or parallel expressions designed to guide negativities' lexicon in writing;

2) Watchdogging- a process of remedy and secure the language intelligence level. Exertion of clothing a thought in a completely new set of words increases both clearness of thought and mastery of other words. It is a test of solid thought that it will bear a change of clothing.

The watchdoggers are to provide a remedy means of assistance when one is at a loss for a word, or an expression, that best suit a particular turn of thought, expressing negative emotions, mood, attitude, etc. may obviate an ungraceful repetition, expressing the exact spade of emotion, thought, hint, etc., in the writer's mind, will be likely to arrest the attention and determine the choice, in maintaining the adequate Language Intelligence Level.

The level of Intelligence is the true test of civility, which represents a commitment to verbal and written communication that are predominantly positive and declarative behaviors that are simple, sensitive, constructive, positive, helpful, empathetic and benefit the recipient out of proportion positively to the sender.

Keywords: clothing a thought, increase clearness, mastery of other words, ungraceful repetition, obviate, language intelligence level, watchdogging, watchdoggers, a remedy.

CONTEXT - THE KEY ELEMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFICIENT COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN EFL ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract. Language without context lacks important reference points of meaning, and therefore it is simply not so effective in conveying what we intend to communicate. This work specifies the no-

tions of context, contextualization, contextual levels, the influence of the social, cultural and linguistic context on efficient communication and the limits of this influence.

Keywords: Cultural context, context-based instruction, contextual situation, infective communication

BUILDING INTERCULTURAL SKILLS AND CREATING GLOBAL THINKERS DURING THE ENGLISH LESSON

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Abstract. This paper looks at intercultural competence as a whole and culture-related knowledge, skills, and attitudes, as part of the intercultural competence that a 21-century learner must possess to be able to interact in a globalized world. It explores the teaching practices and approaches to building intercultural skills and creating global thinkers that EFL teachers use within the English lesson.

Keywords: intercultural communication, intercultural skills, global thinkers, English as a foreign language, English learning.

TRAINING PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' CREATIVITY: BETWEEN NECESSITY AND WHIM

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Abstract. Creativity, a long standing and multi-dimensional and controversial concept, has been at the heart of various debates and controversies, particularly with regard to teacher training programs. For quite a long time teachers' creativity used to be taken for granted. However, recent research findings have shown that the massive changes of the modern world have redefined teachers' roles and responsibilities, which correlates with higher dropout rates. Therefore, special training programs, aiming at developing teachers' creativity in a sustainable fashion should be put into place, with multiple benefits for their daily activity, among which lower levels of professional burnout and higher job retention, in the long run.

Keywords: creativity, contradictions, creative potential, training programs, formal education

INTERFERENCE PHENOMENA BETWEEN ENGLISH AND ROMANIAN: GLOTTADIDACTIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract. Language interference is a natural phenomenon occurring in foreign language acquisition. Learners often tend to transfer linguistic patterns from their mother tongue into the target language relying on some apparently similar elements. These intuitive attempts often turn into developmental errors and confusion resulting from differences between language systems and cultures which should be given more consideration. With this purpose in mind, this paper looks into and reveals some aspects of language interference through a glottodidactics analysis of the errors observed during students' oral and written tasks.

Keywords: interference, transference, language systems, "the third code"

BUILDING CONFIDENCE IN ESL AND EFL LEARNERS THROUGH CREATIVE THINKING AND LEARNING

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Abstract. This article addresses some of the problematic issues that most teachers face in my country's educational system. Specifically, it explores the challenges that teachers face when it comes to tailoring learning experiences to meet the needs of diverse learners. The main aim is to discuss how some of my secondary school students are slowly breaking away from traditional learning methods and using past exam papers alongside their own creativity to enhance their learning experience. By showcasing examples of how students are combining their unique talents and interests in technology with traditional teaching methods, it demonstrates how they are becoming more confident and successful in their academic pursuits. Additionally, it argues that a well-rounded curriculum should balance both subject-specific knowledge and life skills to prepare students for success in all aspects of life.

Finally, it concludes by emphasizing the importance of encouraging students to become lifelong learners, and how teachers can play an essential role in instilling a love for learning in their students. By promoting a growth mindset and fostering a love for learning, we can help our students develop the skills and knowledge necessary for success in the 21st century.

Keywords: traditional learning, building confidence, creativity, successful, creative thinking and learning, life skills, life-long learners.

THE IMPACT OF THE FABLE STUDY ON THE FORMATION OF LEARNERS' VALUES IN THE FRENCH CLASSROOM

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Abstract. Studying a foreign language enables the discovery of a new culture and new values. The purpose of the paper is to highlight the importance of studying the fable as a cultural and linguistic source that can be used in the French language classes in order to develop oral and written communicative competence. Thus, there are pointed out some methodological aspects of the fable that contribute to the formation of learners' moral values.

Keywords: fable, formation, value, communicative competence, learner

IRINA MAVRODIN AND THE ADVENTURE OF SELF-TRANSLATION

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Abstract. In this paper we try to find an answer concerning the existence or non-existence of a difference between translation and self-translation, two practices that can be easily perceived as identical ones. To distinguish the differences between them, we fully support the hypothesis launched by Irina Mavrodin that self-translation, in comparison with translation, is out of simulacrum, being a creation in the full sense of the term. This hypothesis reinforces the idea that the allograph translation as well as the auctorial translation are two different operations and each of them is constraining.

Irina Mavrodin was not only a theorist and a researcher, but also a poet who translated her own poems. Combining theory and practice we analyse some of her literary works from the point of view of the phenomenon of self-translation.

Keywords: self-translation, bilingualism, poetry, simulacrum, rewriting.

E-LEARNING AND GAMIFICATION IN LEARNING ROMANIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract. Gamification is a relatively new concept, and the involvement of technology in the teaching-learning-evaluation of a foreign language is absolutely necessary considering the learners who are so different from all points of view, but also for the deepening of research in the field of RLS (Ro-

manian as a foreign language), a vast field, unexplored in depth, but more current than ever. Thus, the present study aims to capture some of the most effective methods of teaching the Romanian language to foreign students through gamification tools, and the research results can be used later to optimize the didactic process in the field of Romanian as a foreign language.

Keywords: evaluation, gamification, research, teaching, technology.

TEACHING AND LEARNING ROMANIAN IN A MULTICULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract. This paper discusses the challenges and opportunities of learning Romanian as a foreign language in a multicultural environment. With the increasing globalization of society and the growing importance of cross-cultural communication, the ability to learn and communicate in different languages has become essential. However, the process of learning a new language can be complex and may require the development of new teaching methods and materials to support learners in multicultural environments. This study examines the experiences of students learning Romanian as a foreign language in a multicultural environment, exploring factors such as language background, culture, and motivation. The study also discusses the role of teachers and curriculum in facilitating language learning in a multicultural environment.

Keywords: Romanian, learning, teaching, multiculturalism

PROGRAMMING COMPETENCE FOR STEAM PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract. The types of STEAM projects involving product/program design and development activities are analyzed. It has been found that the proportion of these projects is continuously increasing and programming competence is often a priority in realizing a STEAM project. It is proposed that teacher training for organizing and promoting STEAM education include objectives for developing programming competence.

Keywords: STEAM projects, program design, programming competence.

THE METHODOLOGY OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN THE TEACHING OF THE UNIVERSITY COURSE "GRAPH THEORY"

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Abstract. The article examines methodological aspects of ICT implementation in the teaching-learning-evaluation process of the "Graph Theory" university course by rethinking strategies and didactic technologies in increasing the efficiency of ICT use.

Keywords: ICT, Graph Theory, strategies and didactic technologies, teaching-learning-evaluation process.

USING MOZABOOK TO CREATE INTERACTIVE LESSONS

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Abstract. The creation and development of interactive lessons becomes a pressing necessity in the context of new educational requirements. In that context, some techniques and procedures regarding the use of MozaBook for creating interactive lessons are examined.

Keywords: interactive lessons, educational requirements, MozaBook.

MATH SITUATIONS-PROBLEMS IMPLEMENTED IN THE MDIRCONSTRUCTOR 2.0 IN THE 6TH GRADE

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Abstract. The implementation of ICT in the teaching-learning-evaluation process of mathematics in the pre-university system becomes a pressing necessity. In this research, 6th grade mathematics problem-situations implemented in the MDIRConstructor 2.0 application are examined.

Keywords: ICT, pre-university system, problem-situations, MDIRConstructor 2.0 application.

COMPUTING ELIXIR AND MASTERY

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Abstract. An original approach to studying the subject is proposed for beginning students, through classes with applications from music education, social education, mathematics, biology, history and geography.

Keywords: computing elixir, skill, interdisciplinarity.

STUDYING AI FROM THE GBT CHATBOT PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract. A great way to study artificial intelligence is to start with the theoretical foundations of artificial intelligence and machine learning, then familiarize yourself with the various AI technologies and tools available, such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, scikit-learn and Keras, and conclude by exploring applications with AI for a better understanding of these concepts and tools. ChatGBT's ability to reverse engineer and deliver recommendations and code can be used effectively in understanding AI.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, GBT chatbot, TensorFlow, PyTorch, scikit-learn, Keras.

INTERDISCIPLINARITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL CONTENT

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Abstract. Various didactic aspects regarding the implementation of interdisciplinarity in the development of modern educational content are examined.

Keywords: didactic aspects, interdisciplinarity, educational content.

REVIEW OF THE TEACHING PROCESS
OF THE INFORMATICS DISCIPLINE AT THE LYCEUM LEVEL

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Abstract. Studying computer science in the pre-university system imposes new requirements and didactic standards dictated by the labor market. In the respective research, some scientific-didactic approaches are proposed through the lens of rethinking the teaching process of the Informatics subject at the lyceum level.

Keywords: computer science, teaching process, didactic standards, scientific-didactic approaches.

THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING-LEARNING
OF NUMERICAL METHODS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract. The following article examines methodological aspects of implementing information technologies in the teaching-learning-assessment process of the "Numerical Methods" university course. The main points considered include some didactic approaches to the use of Maple software, particularly the implementation of Maplets, in the process of studying the subject "Numerical Methods" are examined. The association between teaching tools and the application of state-of-the-art information technologies is being emphasized.

Keywords: Numerical Methods, Maple software, Maplets, interdisciplinarity.

THE METHODOLOGY OF USING ICT APPLICATIONS
IN THE PROCESS OF STUDYING COMPUTER NETWORKS

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Abstract. The operation of the network simulator is described, which, in combination with interactive approaches and the implementation of modern teaching methods, facilitates the process of studying computer networks by computer science students.

Keywords: computer networks, network simulator, ICT applications, interactive approaches.

THEORETICAL ARGUMENTS IN PRACTICE IN FAVOR OF OPENING THE "EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIST" SPECIALTY

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Abstract. The Estonian experience regarding the role and efficiency of the "Educational Technologies" specialist in the pre-university system is studied. Theoretical and practical arguments in favor of the opening of the specialty "Educational Technologist" at the second cycle, master's degree, are pointed out.

Keywords: Educational Technologies, pre-university system, master's degree.

MODERN APPROACHES TO PROGRAMMING MOBILE DEVICES

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Abstract. The programming of mobile devices is a current approach of the labor market. In the given context, various modern methodical approaches regarding the programming of mobile devices are examined in the process of studying information technologies by computer science students.

Keywords: programming mobile devices, information technologies, methodical approaches.

THE IMPACT OF AUGMENTED REALITY TECHNOLOGIES FOR STEAM EDUCATION

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Abstract. This article presents some issues and advantages of using Augmented Reality in STEAM education. In addition, the existing gaps of AR study in the field of STEM education were identified and recommendations are therefore presented for future research.

Keywords: augmented reality, STEAM education, STEAM technologies.

METHODICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF ABSTRACT ALGEBRA BY COMPUTER SCIENTISTS

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Abstract. Some methodological aspects regarding the study of abstract algebra are addressed through the prism of the needs and professional interests of computer scientists. Some recommendations and solutions are proposed regarding the strengthening of the connections between the training process of computer scientists and the study of modern mathematics.

Keywords: abstract algebra, computer scientists, training process, modern mathematics.

THE PROTECTION OF INFORMATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THEIR CLASSIFICATION

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Abstract. Classification means ascending labeling of documents or information, from the lowest level, where open information is located or unclassified (unclassified), to confidential ones, going up to secret and strictly secret information (top secret). In the context of the mentioned, information protection models are examined from the perspective of classification.

Keywords: protection of information, labeling of documents or information, information protection models, classification of documents.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL SKILLS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF NEW IT TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract. Some methodological aspects regarding the development of digital skills are examined from the perspective of the implementation of new information technologies. Some recommendations and suggestions regarding increasing the level of digital skills are proposed.

Keywords: digital skills, new information technologies, information and communication competencies.

AUTHORING VIBROTACTILE FEEDBACK TO AUGMENT THE INTERACTION WITH MOBILE AND WEARABLE DEVICES

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Abstract. Vibrotactile feedback is proven to have a beneficial impact on the user experience of interacting with computer systems by making the interaction more enjoyable and improving user performance. Since designing meaningful vibrotactile feedback represents a challenge requiring knowledge and experience in haptics and adjacent disciplines, many developers do not take advantage of it, either by not implementing or by implementing short and constant vibrations. I will present VIREO, a web-based tool for designing personalised vibrotactile patterns using a visual paradigm. VIREO enables flexible specification of vibrotactile patterns with model-based and free sketching, testing the vibrotactile patterns on the fly on wearable devices through a web browser and integrating them into all devices that support Vibration API or compatible APIs. I show the usefulness of VIREO by using it to augment a few demonstrative applications running on a broad range of devices, from smartphones and smartwatches to tabletops and smart environments. VIREO is freely available on the web for researchers and practitioners willing to explore vibrotactile feedback to achieve a better user experience for their applications.

Keywords: vibrotactile feedback, VIREO, vibrotactile patterns, user experience of interacting.

THE BIFURCATION DIAGRAM OF THE CONFIGURATIONS OF INVARIANT LINES FOR A FAMILY OF CUBIC SYSTEMS

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Abstract. In this talk we consider the class of non-degenerate real planar cubic vector fields, which possess four real distinct infinite singularities and invariant straight lines of total multiplicity 7, including the line at infinity. This investigation is a continuation of [C. Bujac, BASM, 2019] in which the classification of a subfamily of this kind of systems is done in the case when the invariant affine lines form a configuration of the type (3,3). Here, we investigate cubic differential systems in the class possessing configurations of invariant lines of the type (3,3) and prove that there are exactly 14 distinct configurations of such type. Moreover, we determine an algebraic subvariety which contains all these systems and we find the bifurcation diagram of the configurations in terms of polynomial invariants with respect to the group action of affine transformations and time homotheties.

Keywords: cubic differential system, invariant line, singularity, configuration of invariant lines, group action, polynomial invariant.

TYPES OF REMOTELY GUIDED DEVICES

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Abstract. This article is based on the study of remotely guided devices - drones, which are some of the most optimal modern research methods that can be used for both civilian and military purposes. The authors determine their types and diversity, where they express their opinion on the ways of use, the advantages and disadvantages of use. The scientific approach aims to define the devices that are controlled with the help of different machines, remote applications and the authors establish their classification.

Keywords: drones, research tool, remote control

ON THE PERTURBATION OF SINGULAR INTEGRAL OPERATORS WITH PIECEWISE CONTINOUS COEFFICIENTS

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Abstract. In the paper it is proved that the property of singular integral operators with piecewise continuous coefficients to be Noetherian is stable with respect to their perturbation with certain non-compact operators. An example is constructed which demonstrates that the corner points of the contour of integration significantly affect the Noetherian property of singular operators with a shift. These results are obtained using the symbol of singular operators on contours with angular points, symbol, which is also determined in this paper.

Keywords: singular integral operators, Noetherian operators, piecewise Lyapunov contour, symbol.

DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND ALGEBRAS

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Abstract. A number of results have been obtained in the field of differential equations, invariant processes, generating functions and Hilbert series, Lie algebras and graded algebras, orbit theory and stability of unperturbed motion according to Lyapunov. Among these results can be mentioned the algebraic solution of the problem of the center and the focus, formulated more than 140 years ago by the great French mathematician Henri Poincare.

In 2022 at one of the most prestigious publishing houses Taylor&Francis Group, a monograph with a detailed description of the solution of this problem came out of print, which is the de facto international recognition of this exceptional result.

Keywords: differential systems, invariant, comitant, centro-affine group, generating functions, Hilbert series, Lie algebra, graded algebra, Krull dimension, stability of unperturbed motion.

ON NEW METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION
OF ORDINARY HILBERT SERIES FOR SIBIRSKY ALGEBRAS

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Abstract. This research is dedicated to the Hilbert series. These series for Sibirsky algebras of differential systems till now have been computed using the generalized Sylvester method. The Hilbert series have a special importance for some problems of qualitative theory of differential systems. In this talk we describe a new method of construction of ordinary Hilbert series of Sibirsky algebras for differential systems.

Keywords: differential systems, Hilbert series, Sibirsky algebra.

PHASE PORTRAITS OF POLYNOMIAL DIFFERENTIAL SYSTEMS
OF MAXIMUM DEGREE 5 WITH MAXIMAL MULTIPLICITY
OF THE LINE AT THE INFINITY

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Abstract. Consider the differential polynomial system' where the functions (x, y) and (x, y) are polynomials in x and y, which are the dependent variables and t is the independent variable. In this talk, we will present the phase portraits of all polynomial differential systems of degree at most 5 and having an invariant straight line at the infinity of maximal multiplicity.

Keywords: phase portrait, singular point, invariant straight line, multiplicity.

THE USE OF UNMANNED SYSTEMS IN THE WAR IN UKRAINE

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Abstract. The war in Ukraine shows that unmanned systems are becoming increasingly popular in modern military conflicts. Drones have proven their effectiveness throughout the performance of intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) tasks, as well as during combat.

In this article, the following researches are highlighted:
– Map of UAS incidents;
– Russian military combat and reconnaissance UAVs;
– Ukrainian military combat and reconnaissance UAVs;
– Use of ammunition;
– Russian use of Iranian drones: operational history, UAV types, technical support, supply logistics, countermeasures and international response;
– Use of commercial UAVs;
– Measures against UAVs: surface-to-air missiles (SAM), air-to-air missiles (AAM), anti-aircraft artillery – c weapon system (CIWS), portable air defense systems (MANPADS);
– Platforms of unmanned aerial systems used by Russia in the conflict in Ukraine;
– Platforms of unmanned aerial systems in Ukraine;
– Unmanned underwater and surface systems;
– Unmanned ground systems.

At present, it is observed that a third of the number of drones trained in military missions nevertheless penetrate the air defense system and often reach their target causing immense destruction.

Keywords: unmanned system, drone, air defense, UAV platforms, invasion, warfare, surveillance, reconnaissance.

STRATEGII DE SECURITATE CIBERNETICE ÎN MEDIUL INFORMAȚIONAL
CYBER SECURITY STRATEGIES IN THE INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract. The world we live in is becoming more and more interdependent, and this is largely due to developments in the field of information and communication technology. This growing interdependence generates numerous advantages as well as disadvantages, considering the fact that public institutions and private companies have become almost totally dependent on information systems to perform important activities. Therefore, governments around the world must prepare to face new challenges that may arise in cyberspace, because the daily life of any citizen, the national economy, as well as the national security of any state currently depends on stability and security cyber space.

Cyber – security was soon involved from a technical discipline to a strategic concept. Globalization and the Internet have given individuals, organizations, and nation's incredible new power based on the development of network technologies. For information gathering, communications, various funds and public relations or digitized and revolutionized.

Keywords: cyberspace; risks; threats; vulnerabilities; confrontation.

DETERMINING THE CENTER OF GRAVITY – INTERDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITY IN PHYSICS, MATHEMATICS, COMPUTER SCIENCE

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Abstract. In various models from mechanics, electrostatic forces are applied at a point called the center of gravity. Determining the center of gravity is a task included in the curriculum of school subjects in physics and mathematics. In physics, each body is characterized by its own mass and the position of the center of gravity. Determination and knowledge of the position of the center of gravity of the body is important in practical activities, often associated with the concept of balance. Often the center of gravity is also called the center of mass. Determination of the position of the center of gravity of the body can be carried out by experimental methods and by mathematical calculations. In this paper, various methods for determining the coordinates of the center of gravity for various flat geometric figures of varying degrees of complexity are investigated and implemented by means of a program code. The final product described in the article is an application executed in the Delphi FMX programming environment, with which the user simulates an experimental activity to determine the center of gravity of a geometric figure specified by the user or randomly generated by a computer.

Keywords: center of gravity, balance, Delphi FMX.

GROWTH OF GaSb:(Mn) THIN FILMS ON SILICON SUBSTRATES BY LASER ABLATION

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Abstract. The paper shows the possibility of growing GaSb:(Mn) thin films on silicon substrates by laser ablation. The narrow-gap semiconductor GaSb is one of the actively studied promising materials for the creation of various optoelectronic devices in the infrared region of the spectrum (1.0–2.5 µm), including thermophotovoltaic elements, LEDs, photodiodes, etc. Doping GaSb with ferromagnetic atoms makes it promising for spintronics. However, GaSb is an expensive semiconductor material, and the development of a technology for growing thin films of gallium antimonide on a cheap semiconduc-

tor substrate, such as single-crystal silicon, would reduce the cost of a GaSb-based active element. In this regard, the development of a technology for obtaining thin GaSb films on silicon substrates and the study of their physical properties and characteristics are of undoubted interest. The Surelite™ Series model laser with power in the range of 450-850 mJ was used as the energy source. The wavelength of the radiation could be selected discretely at 1064 nm, 532 nm, 355nm and 266 nm outputs. The frequency of the laser pulses was 30 Hz. Using laser ablation technology, thin GaSb:(Mn) layers were obtained. Spectral characteristics and roentgenograms were investigated for the films obtained.

Keywords: gallium antimonide, laser ablation, thin GaSb:(Mn) films, roentgenograms.

HOW TO USE YOUTUBE TO TEACH VOCABULARY FULBRIGHT SCHOLAR

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Abstract. This is a way to allow students to study vocabulary from within a domain of their own choosing, instead of the teacher presenting the same set of vocabulary to an entire class. I will present the project that my students are working on for the semester, as well.

Keywords: YOUTUBE, vocabulary, project.

FROM PHENOMENON TO PROCESS –
CURRENT TRENDS IN GEOGRAPHY TEACHING. CASE STUDY:
SECONDARY EDUCATION IN ROMANIA

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Abstract. The transformations of human civilisation over the last 50 years have challenged the classical systems of education. As an academic and school discipline, geography has reacted vigorously, reforming its institutional dimensions, redefining its identity, place and role in contemporary society. Although many international studies describe an increasing break between university and pre-university geography education, an analysis of the bibliography allows us to hypothesise that the element of unity between the two subsystems is constituted by the major directions on which the instructional and educational processes of recent decades are structured. Broadly speaking, three main directions can be defined: a) geographical education geared towards territorial sustainability and environmental issues; b) the use of new information and communication technologies (GIS); c) education in spatial thinking. Our communication proposes an analysis of the intensity manifested towards these three directions by pre-university geographic education in Romania. The results were obtained through a critical analysis of the Romanian scientific literature of the last decades on the evolution of geography teaching and

through the analysis of documents produced for and within the framework of pre-university education (textbooks, curriculum, curricula, lesson plans).

Keywords: geography, secondary education, direction by education, trends.

INTEGRATED LEARNING IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS THROUGH STEAM PROJECTS

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Abstract. The challenges addressed to contemporary education are particularly complex due to the progress of human knowledge and the interaction between science, technology, education, culture and society, and the identification of viable solutions calls for the pooling of efforts of all the factors subsumed in these spheres of knowledge and action. Currently, the knowledge, skills, capacities, values and attitudes necessary for students to ensure personal and social success, as well as successful professional insertion, cannot be fully developed through classical disciplinary curricular approaches. The integrated approach to learning through STEAM projects is a way of discovery and experiential learning that meets the requirements of a skills-based education and proximity to everyday life. In the school discipline of Geography, there are a number of contents that can be capitalized through the prism of STEAM projects.

Keywords: geography, integrated approach, STEM projects.

INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTIONS OF BIOLOGY AND CHEMISTRY

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Abstract. The interdisciplinary study of biology and chemistry requires the overcoming of some barriers by establishing cooperation links, unification and unitary codification of these disciplines, through which the explanation of certain deep phenomena takes place for the purpose of accessible assimilation of information. The permanent interaction of these two disciplines, at the foundation of which is the transfer of methods between them, allows for sustainable learning, and the skills formed are in relation to personal, social and professional needs, so that the transition is made from the accumulation of information to effective participation and to the creation of original products that develop creativity, which would allow the realization of projects of educational value.

Keywords: biology, chemistry, interdisciplinary, creativity

CONTRIBUTIONS ON THE FORMATION OF INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE TEACHING-LEARNING-ASSESSMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

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Abstract. Intercultural education represents a global necessity, a form of education that involves the differentiated treatment of culture and its specifications, but also the concept of equality. The modernization of education in the context of globalization and cultural diversity requires axiological updates in the curriculum of school subjects. In this context, in the disciplinary curriculum in Geography, 2019 edition, a series of changes were made, including from the perspective of intercultural education and the training of students in cultural awareness and expression skills.

Keywords: Intercultural education, geography, students, cultural diversity.

TWO TOOLS IN PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHING STAFF THROUGH MENTORING

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Abstract. The professional development of teaching staff through mentoring is a key factor in efforts to ensure positive results for the pre-university education system and for students. How can mentoring in education be achieved? In many ways. Here are two premises, which we consider tools: the four stages for learning any new skill and the Johari window. It is needed to ensure that the mentor and the mentee are equipped with fundamental communication and relationship management skills. Numerous studies have verified that cooperation, communication, interpersonal skills, listening and summarizing skills are critical to higher-order team success. These skills are at the heart of emotional intelligence. Cultivating them in managers and employees is the key to all of the benefits of training and personal and professional development. The individual does not understand or know how to do something and does not necessarily recognize this deficit. He can deny the usefulness of this skill. The individual must recognize his own incompetence, and the value of the new skill, before moving on to the next stage. The length of time one spends in this stage depends on the strength of the drive to learn.

Keywords: professional development, mentoring, mentoring in education, premises, Johari window.