



FREE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF MOLDOVA



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

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



PROGRAM AND WORKING PAPERS

Chisinau, December 7th – 8th, 2023



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SCIENCES
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Chişinău, 2024

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HUMANISTIC SCIENCES
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International Scientific Conference „The contemporary issues of the socio-humanistic sciences”. XIVth Edition. Program and working papers. Chisinau, December 7th – 8th, 2023

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

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Moldova State University

Odessa National Economic University

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

South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushynsky

ARGUMENT

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

Welcome to the 14th edition of the International Scientific Conference "The Contemporary Issues of the Socio-Humanistic Sciences," which takes place annually at the Free International University of Moldova.

The conference provides participants with the opportunity to deepen their knowledge of recent investigations in various fields of science, including psychology, sociology, social work, pedagogy, political science, etc. Being organized in partnership with colleagues from other universities from the Republic of Moldova, as well as from Romania, Ukraine, and India, the conference contributes to the consolidation and building of new collaborative partnerships, offering opportunities to present the visions of experienced researchers and young people from the academic and practical environment, university staff, students, and specialists in the practical field from 10 countries, in plenary sessions and sections' sessions, in workshops and in the discussions during the breaks, and later in the volume with the full texts of the communications.

The organizers of the conference want the conference to become a platform that will contribute to the development of socio-humanistic fields, vital for understanding human nature and activity.

The role of socio-humanistic sciences is particularly important today as we navigate the challenges of globalization, advanced technologies, the erasure of intercultural barriers, but also the increase of social inequality, the confrontation of environmental problems, and misunderstandings brought to the point of military conflicts and war. The socio-humanistic sciences contribute to the understanding of the complexity of human behavior and the relationships between people and societies, thus playing a crucial role in shaping and influencing political decisions, social reforms and interactions. They provide the framework for understanding the complex dynamics of the processes that underlie socioeconomic structures, political systems, and cultural practices.

Development has been and is an essential goal of the socio-humanistic sciences, particularly by addressing how societies develop over time economically, politically and socially. Achieving sustainable development is an aspiration of humanity, and because psychology presents the research of human behavior, the application of the principles and laws discovered by psychologists contributes to the transformation of this dream into reality. Research from different perspectives of the human

condition in psychology, approaching people in a complex bio-psycho-social way that recognizes the importance of biological predispositions, individual psychological variables and social factors as influences on human thinking, feelings and behavior, contributes to the identification of individual factors and social aspects of sustainable development.

Sociology and sustainable development intersect in several fields of research that address issues of the environment (environmental sociology), quality of life (the social pillar of sustainable development), poverty alleviation (the main goal of the UN sustainable development agenda), and others.

Social work researchers' commitment to sustainable development also includes a series of issues related to environmental and social crises. The goals of the UN Resolution ("Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development") have become an agenda for social assistance and researchers in this field.

Education for sustainable development is part of the orientation of research in the field of educational sciences, which promotes the democratic and equal participation of all people in solving social problems, ensured through personal development within the framework of experiential learning and the integration of theory and practice within the educational curriculum. Through research, education is harnessed for a shared vision of the future of the world and the enhancement of participatory practices that enable the planet and people to thrive.

During the XIV edition of the International Scientific Conference "The Contemporary Issues of the Socio-Humanistic Sciences," we promote scientific research under the motto "The best way to predict the future is to create it", a remarkable quote that belongs to Peter Drucker, writer, management consultant and university professor.

Science plays an important role in sustainable development and provides answers to many of the questions facing countries around the world today. Building a sustainable world requires transcending geopolitical boundaries in addressing and solving people's problems. In research, there is a need to overcome disciplinary boundaries and develop integrated scientific approaches aimed at supporting sustainable development. Thus, without boundaries, limited only by ethical and moral criteria and methodological rigors, research becomes a way of building the future.

Communication language: English

PROGRAM OF THE CONFERENCE

Thursday, the 7th of December 2023

09:30-10:00 PARTICIPANTS REGISTRATION

Aula Magnifica, 4th floor

meet.google.com/qjq-pnzw-jcb

10:00-10:30 OPENING SESSION

Aula Magnifica, 4th floor

meet.google.com/qjq-pnzw-jcb

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

Welcome speech:

CAUIA Alexandr, PhD, university professor, Vice-Rector for Academic Strategy and Curricula, Free International University of Moldova

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

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

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BRICEAG Silvia, PhD, Head of Psychology Department, State University “Alec Russo”, Balti, Republic of Moldova

ASIEIEVA Yuliia, Doctor of Psychological Sciences, associate professor, Department of Language, Psychological and Pedagogical Training of Odessa National Economic University

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

10:30-12:30 PLENNARY SESSION

Aula Magnifica, 4th floor

meet.google.com/qjq-pnzw-jcb

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

SHRAGINA Larisa, PhD in Psychology, associate professor, Odesa National Economic University, Odesa, Ukraine

MEEROVICH Mark, TRIZ-Master, systems analyst, business consultant, freelancer, Odesa, Ukraine

Education system at the stage of globalization as a system-forming factor states

SOROKA Iryna, PhD, associate professor, Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences, JGU, Sonipat, Haryana, India

Colour and psychological functioning

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

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

Knowledge about homosexuality among Romanian university students

LATARIA Aleksandra, Doctor in Social Sciences, invited lecturer, International Black Sea University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Transformation of families living in Georgia

TURLIUC Maria Nicoleta, PhD, professor, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, Romania

Predictors of dysfunctional beliefs and their effect on health care professionals' traumatic stress

BRELYANTIKA Indra Jesa, SADAUSKAS Justinas, PhD, associate professor, Mykolas Romeris university, Lithuania

Digital technologies in social work with children and youth: challenges and implications

12:30-13:00 Coffee break

Hall 342, 3rd floor

SECTION 1
METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN THE CONTEMPORARY
PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Aula Magnifica, 4th floor

13:00-15:00

meet.google.com/jic-jbws-ebf

Moderators: BALODE Neli, PhD, associate professor, **MUSIENCO Natalia**, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

ASIEIEVA Yuliia, Doctor of Psychological Sciences, associate professor, Department of Language, Psychological and Pedagogical Training of Odessa National Economic University

Psychological mechanisms of motivational-values orientation of an person to professional activity

BALODE Neli, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Aesthetic emotions as expression of experiencing the beauty

OLARESCU Valentina, PhD, university professor, „Ion Creangă” State Pedagogical University of Chisinau

DICU Adriana, PhD student, „Ion Creangă” State Pedagogical University of Chisinau

Conceptualizing the personality disorders of children with divorced parents

BÎTCA Lucia, PhD in psychology, higher didactic degree, Youth Clinic, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Research ethics in contemporary psychology

PUNDIEV Volodymyr, PhD in psychology, senior lecturer, Odesa National Economic University, Odesa, Ukraine

Methodological bases of historical psychology in the activity paradigm

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

Intergenerational transmission: from Baby Boomers to Z generation

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

The problem of anxiety in contemporary psychology

CAZACU Daniela, PhD, associate professor, State University “Alecu Russo”, Balti, Republic of Moldova

The impact of cognitive-behavioral therapy in reducing depressive symptoms among adolescents

KERNAS Andriy, PhD, senior lecturer, Odesa National Economic University, Odesa, Ukraine

Socio-psychological trends of modern religious sectarianism

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

The experimental approach of anxiety In early school age students

ȘTEFANET Diana, PhD in psychology, higher teaching degree, IP Center of Excellence in Economics and Finance, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Charisma - persuasive factor in leadership

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

The particulars of manifesting anxiety in children

SECTION 2

THE CONNECTION OF INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETAL CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Hall 344, 3rd floor

13:00-15:00

<https://meet.google.com/egj-vjks-cvh>

Moderators: CAUNENCO Irina, PhD, associate professor, **ROȘCA Tatiana**, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

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

MORUZ Tatiana, master's degree in psychology, State University “Alecu Russo”, Balti, Republic of Moldova

Psychological interventions in case of relationship difficulties in the mother and preadolescent couple

IURCHEVICI Iulia, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

GUZUN Maria, undergraduate student, Free International University of Moldova

The relationship between belonging to the LGBT community and the well-being of young people

SIMION Simion Dănuț, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

Realities and polyamorous identities in non-monogamy

MORARU Ina, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

Awareness phenomenon - conceptual approach

ROȘCA Tatiana, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

ROȘCA Neonil, PhD student, Technical University of Moldova

The digital diaspora – the protagonist of contemporaneity

ROSCIUPCHIN Diana, MA, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

The relationship between self-worth and subjective well-being

SAENCO Aliona, master's student, Free International University of Moldova

CAUNENCO Irina, PhD, associate professor, Institute of National Heritage, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Modern social trends of interaction with the topic of death through the prism of the profession of end-of-life doula and the social franchise Death Cafe

POTOROACĂ Mihail, MA, scientific researcher, Institute of Legal, Political and Sociological Research of the State University of Moldova, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Social activism and interpersonal trust from the perspective of prayer frequency in an Orthodox Christian environment

HÂNZĂ Laura, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova
assistant professor, Andrei Saguna University of Constanta, Romania

Necessary skills in effective communication

SECTION 3
SOCIAL INTERVENTION PARADIGMS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NEW
SOCIAL REALITIES

Hall 346, 3rd floor

13:00-15:00

meet.google.com/mvp-qjao-eaf

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

IFTIMOAEI Ciprian, PhD, associate lecturer, „Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi, deputy executive director, Iasi County Directorate of Statistics, Romania

GABOR Vicențiu-Robert, PhD, „Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi, Iasi County Directorate of Statistics, Romania

GROZA Octavian, PhD, university professor, „Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi, Romania

Geostatistical Coordinates Regarding the Suicidal Phenomenon in Romania between 2011-2020

OCERETNÎI Anastasia, PhD in sociology, associate professor, State University of Moldova

MILICENCO Stela, PhD in sociology, associate professor, State University of Moldova

Professional competences in social assistance in the context of new social realities

CUCERANU Mihai, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Some methodological aspects of remote work research

HARAZ Svetlana, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova

Psycho-social congruences between social exclusion and disability

CREANGĂ Elena, PhD in Educational Sciences, associate professor, Academy of Music, Theater and Fine Arts

The role of managers in the promotion of mental health in pre-university education institutions

BILIET Bert, PhD, Psychologist, Orthopedagog, Psychotherapist, Hon. University Teacher, Gent city, Belgium
Some reflexions on publishing scientific articles on Mass Media as Facebook et.al.

SALCUȚAN Liliana, PhD student, assistant professor, State University of Moldova
Psychosocial characteristics of the well-being of senior citizens in the Republic of Moldova

COROBAN Cristina, PhD student, assistant professor, State University of Moldova
Parental limits and competences of parents of children from placement centres

FOCȘA Tatiana, PhD, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova

ROMANOV Parascovia, master's student, Free International University of Moldova
Policies for the social welfare of the elderly

SIMION Simion Dănuț, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

GHINDEANU Mirela, master's student, Free International University of Moldova
The role of the social worker in grief management

POPOV Natalia, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

Social cohesion activities that increase the chances of community integration for people displaced from Ukraine

SORBALĂ Mihai, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Judicial rehabilitation as a particular institution of criminal prescription

DEMIAN Elena, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

Legal regulation of franchising in the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine

SECTION 4
DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES IN
THE ERA OF KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION

Hall 341, 3rd floor

13:00-15:00

meet.google.com/zct-wqgz-aen

Moderators: IURCHEVICI Iulia, PhD, associate professor, **GRIBINCEA Zinaida**, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

MUNTEANU Tamara, PhD in pedagogical sciences, university lecturer, „Ion Creangă” State Pedagogical University of Chisinau
Reading crisis versus functional illiteracy

SEPASHVILI Nino, PhD in Social Sciences, associate professor, Caucasus International University. Tbilisi, Georgia
Georgia - China cooperation in higher education - Challenges and prospects

CREȚU Liliana, PhD student, „Ion Creangă” State Pedagogical University of Chisinau

LUNGU Viorelia, PhD, associate professor, Technical University of Moldova
Freedom of will and its role in the formation of moral values

MELADZE Natia, Master of Public Administration, invited lecturer at the Batumi State Maritime Academy, Assistant to the Mayor of Poti City Municipality in Public Relations and Communications
Digital Transformation of Education in the 21st Century: A Case Study of Georgia

DIWO Veronica, PhD student, „Ion Creangă” State Pedagogical University of Chisinau, Romania
Quality of life of elderly people

VARZARI Elena, PhD in pedagogical sciences, university lecturer, Moldova State University
Latin expressions - marks of elite communication in an era of globalization

ROTARU-SÎRBU Natalia, PhD, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova, ADOR Association
Socialization as a method of development of children in preadolescence

BULAT Violeta, PhD student, Doctoral School „Educational Sciences”, „Ion Creangă” State Pedagogical University of Chisinau
Benefits of logic model for program evaluation planning

IURCHEVICI Iulia, PhD, associate professor, „Ion Creangă” State Pedagogical University of Chisinau
The relationship between emotional intelligence and academic performance of young school-aged pupils

15:00-15:30 Cofee Break
Hall 342, 3rd floor

15:30-17:00 Workshops

Workshop 1. *Conflict coaching and mediation*
Hall 346, 3rd floor

meet.google.com/jem-fcfc-dmf

Trainers: **CHERNENKO Natalia**, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, university professor, director of the Educational and Scientific Institute of Natural and Mathematical Sciences, Informatics and Management; **BRYNZA Iryna**, Associate Professor, Candidate of Psychological Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of General and Differential Psychology, South Ukrainian National Pedagogical University named after K. D. Ushynsky, Odessa, Ukraina

Workshop 2. *How we heal inherited wounds*
Hall 344, 3rd floor

<https://meet.google.com/kxc-eocu-awm>

Trainer: **BACIU Valeria**, anthropologist, Republic of Moldova

Workshop 3. *Communication in couple life – Who is in control: the “elephant” or the “rider”?*

Aula Magnifica, 4rd floor

meet.google.com/jic-jbws-ebr

Trainers: **ROBU Viorel**, PhD, university lecturer, „Vasile Alecsandri” University of Bacău, Romania; **CARRANFIL Narcisa Gianina**, PhD, university lecturer, “Petre Andrei” University of Iași, Romania

17:00-18:30 Workshops

Workshop 4. *Using data in social work practice and research*
Hall 346, 3rd floor

<https://meet.google.com/tgn-ider-xph>

Trainer: OCERETNÎI Anastasia, PhD, associate professor, State University of Moldova

Workshop 5. *Self love more closely*
Aula Magnifica, 4rd floor

<https://meet.google.com/kxc-eocu-awm>

Trainer: TOPCIANU Alina, psychologist, personal development advisor, NLP trainer, Iasi, Romania

Workshop 6. *Awareness as a form of life realization*
Hall 344, 3rd floor

<https://meet.google.com/pwy-qcmr-new>

Trainer: MORARU Ina, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

Friday, the 8th of December 2023

10:00-12:00 PLENNARY SESSION

Aula Magnifica, 4th floor

meet.google.com/qjq-pnzw-jcb

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

KIKINEZHDI Oksana, Doctor of Psychological Sciences, Professor, Department of Psychology, Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University (TNPU), Ukraine

SAVELYUK Nataliya, Doctor of Psychological Sciences, Professor, Department of Psychology, Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University (TNPU), Ukraine

Psychological well-being of Ukrainian youth under martial law

KOS Anica Mikuš, PhD, Consultant child psychiatrist, Ljubljana, Slovenia
Natural resources of resilience – an undervalued capital

ŘÍČAN Pavel, MSc sociologist, director of Centre for Mental Health Care Development, the Czech Republic

Role of social work and social workers in Mental health reform in the Czech Republic

MOLDOVAN Vadim, PhD, Professor of Social Work, York College of the City University of New York, USA, Free International University of Moldova
Dialectic Social Work against the Dark Triad: Strategies for analysis and praxis

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

The Social Pedagogical Intervention in the context of the Social Realities in Estonia

12:00-12:30 Coffee break

Hall 342, 3rd floor

SECTION 1
METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN THE CONTEMPORARY
PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Aula Magnifica, 4th floor

12:30-14:30

meet.google.com/jic-jbws-ebv

Moderators: BALODE Neli, PhD, associate professor, **MUSIENCO Natalia**, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

POTÂNG Angela, PhD, associate professor, State University of Moldova

CROITORIU Nicoleta, PhD student, State University of Moldova, România

The role of job resources in reducing the professional burnout of teaching staff

MOHAMMADIFARD Gholamali, PhD, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova

The choice of the couple partner in the context of the reality analysis paradigm

KERNAS Andriy, PhD, senior lecturer, Odesa National Economic University, Odesa, Ukraine

Psychological features of the professional activity of a modern marketer

OUŞ Viorica, MA, psychology student, Free International University of Moldova

MUSIENCO Natalia, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

Criteria for the effectiveness of direct and remote counseling

BALAN Ecaterina, PhD student, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

Resilience and social bonds in the context of people with autoimmune diseases: an integrated analysis

MELENTIEVA Aliona, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

ZAGORUICO Pavel, psychology student, Free International University of Moldova

Social aspects of love and sex in young people

NICOLAEVA Dina, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

Eniostyle approach to education, taking into account the structure of the child's personality

POPA Ecaterina, assistant professor, Danubius University Galati, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

Research results on the impact of reintegration programs on the behavioral dimensions of prisoners

CUMPĂNĂȘOIU Teodor-Sorin, psychologist, Director of the Lyceum "Preda Buzescu" Berbești, Vâlcea, Romania, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

Contemporary problems of education: the school and the family

RUSNAC Svetlana, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

CHIRIEAC Anca-Andreea, master in psychology, Belgium.

Alzheimer - the disease of loneliness?

SECTION 2

THE CONNECTION OF INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETAL CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Hall 344, 3rd floor

12:30-14:30

<https://meet.google.com/egj-vjks-cvh>

Moderators: CAUNENCO Irina, PhD, associate professor, **ROȘCA Tatiana**, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

GRIBINCEA Zinaida, MA, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

Psychological aspects of nostalgia for the past

BLÎNDU Natalia, PhD student, Academy of Music, Theater and Fine Arts, „Doina” Academic Coral Chapel, "Serghei Lunchevici" National Philharmonic, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

The influence of socio-political transformations on the artistic activity of the „Doina” Choral Chapel

SIMION Simion Dănuț, MA, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

Consent as a specific challenges in different types of relationships.

RUSNAC Svetlana, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

MIHAI Aurelia, PhD Student, Free International University of Moldova

Conditions of contemporary women's well-being

CEBAN-MUZÎCANTU Cătălina, PhD student, Doctoral School in Social Sciences, State University of Moldova, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Organizational incivility: patterns and profiles at the workplace

SALTÎCOVA Valentina, undergraduate student, Free International University of Moldova

IURCHEVICI Iulia, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

Resilience as a factor in adolescents' adaptation to the educational environment

GÎNJU Gabriela, undergraduate student, Free International University of Moldova

IURCHEVICI Iulia, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

The relationship between occupational stress and quality of family life

SPATARI Victoria, undergraduate student, Technical University of Moldova

The contribution of cultural products to educating and adapting social values for ensuring population welfare

RUSNAC Svetlana, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

KHORY Johnny, psychologist, Israel

Programs for adapting international students to new socio-cultural realities and to the academic environment

SECTION 3

SOCIAL INTERVENTION PARADIGMS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE NEW SOCIAL REALITIES

Hall 346, 3rd floor

12:30-14:30

meet.google.com/mvp-qjao-eaf

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

CREANGĂ Elena, PhD in Educational Sciences, associate professor, Free International University of Moldova

BINIUC Dumitru, master's student, Free International University of Moldova

The factors that determine the consumer's choice of medical services

HARAZ Svetlana, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova

ROTARI Ion, master's student, Free International University of Moldova

Medical waste record and neutralization management

ARION Eugenia, master's student, Free International University of Moldova

The valorization and promotion of organic products from the peasant household, the revitalization of traditional methods of producing wine and other products

HARAZ Svetlana, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova

DOBRIN Liliana-Valerica, master's student, Free International University of Moldova

Overcoming social problems through social entrepreneurship activity

MOLDOVAN Vadim, PhD, University professor of Social Work, York College of the City University of New York, Free International University of Moldova

VABIȘCEVICI Angela, master's student, Free International University of Moldova

Life without borders

HARAZ Svetlana, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova

DUȚA Crina-Isabela, master's student, Free International University of Moldova

Social entrepreneurship and social innovation

FOCȘA Tatiana, PhD, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova

DIACIOC Elena, master's student, Free International University of Moldova

Education based on creativity in the 21st century

HARAZ Svetlana, university lecturer, Free International University of Moldova

VOLCOV Ecaterina, master's student, Free International University of Moldova

The impact of technology on the development of children and adolescents

14:30-15:00 Cofee Break

Hall 342, 3rd floor

15:00-16:30 Workshops

Workshop 7. *Sensory Processing Deficit in the context of trauma*

Hall 346, 3rd floor

<https://meet.google.com/qmy-twjm-fff>

Trainer: DRUȚĂ Alina, trauma expert, practitioner Trust Based Relational Intervention, Karyn Purvis Institute for Child Development, SUA

Workshop 8. *Psychological counseling of future parents: the role of the perinatal psychologist in overcoming conflicts related to parenthood*

Aula Magnifica, 4rd floor

<https://meet.google.com/bpt-atgt-yeb>

Trainer: STROGOTEAN Silvia, perinatal psychologist, "Alternativa clinic"

Workshop 9. *Eniostyle children - how to pick up keys and codes*

Hall 344, 3rd floor

meet.google.com/rsf-zpco-vtm

Trainer: NICOLAEVA Dina, assistant professor, Free International University of Moldova

16:30-18:00 Workshops

Workshop 10. *Reflection through the Lego Serious Play method within STREAM activities in working with refugees*

The Senate Hall, 4rd floor

Trainer: POPA Vitalie, Social Worker/ Project Assistant, Protection Program, International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Workshop 11. *Consent: specific challenges in different types of relationships*

Hall 344, 3rd floor

<https://meet.google.com/kxc-eocu-awm>

Trainer: SIMION Simion Dănuț, assistant professor, PhD student, Free International University of Moldova

Workshop 12. *Personal charisma - development tools*

Aula Magnifica, 4rd floor

meet.google.com/qjq-pnzw-jcb

Trainer: ȘTEFANET Diana, PhD in psychology, higher teaching degree, IP Center of Excellence in Economics and Finance, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

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

Aula Magnifica, 4th floor

meet.google.com/qjq-pnzw-jcb

WORKING PAPERS
PLENNARY SESSION

UDC: 316.32:33

**EDUCATION SYSTEM AT THE STAGE OF GLOBALIZATION AS A
SYSTEM-FORMING FACTOR STATES**

SHRAGINA Larisa, PhD in Psychology, associate professor, Odesa National Economic University, Odesa, Ukraine

MEEROVICH Mark, TRIZ-Master, systems analyst, business consultant, freelancer, Odesa, Ukraine

The development of the economy in the historical process as a sphere of activity to meet the needs of humanity through the production and distribution of material, cultural and spiritual values has led to: 1) the creation of an education system that provides these types of activities with personnel of appropriate qualifications; 2) the emergence of social institutions that establish norms of relationships between members of communities; 3) the formation of the state as a body for managing the life of the entire society.

The characteristic features of the current stage of economic development are: 1. High growth rate of the knowledge intensity of manufactured products. 2. Globalization is the process of uniting national states into a single economic, political and social entity in order to reduce production costs. 3. Replacement of financial capital, which played a leading role in the emergence and development of new industries, with human capital.

The need for an ever-increasing number of people capable of translating new knowledge into technology is transforming the education system from an element that serves the economy with personnel to an element that determines the creation and development of new sectors of the economy. The growing importance of human capital and the emergence of a “critical” number of people capable of translating their knowledge into technology, leads society to understand the need to change material values to moral ones as the basis for its survival.

As a result, in accordance with the laws of development of artificial systems, the education system becomes a system-forming factor in the development of the “state” system, increasing the level of its

democratization and humanization and thereby changing its main function in the 21st century to provide each member of society with the most favorable conditions for life and development.

Key words: laws of development of artificial systems, society, economy, education system, human capital, moral values.

UDC: 159.937.515.5

COLOUR AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING

SOROKA Iryna, PhD, associate professor, Jindal Institute of Behavioural Sciences, JGU, Sonapat, Haryana, India

Colours are the object of study in various areas of humanitarian sciences, such as linguistics, cultural studies, and art. In psychology, the effects of colour on physiological and emotional states are analyzed. The purpose of the research is to explore the preference for colours in clothes Indian students wear and report the results of the “Colour challenge week” project. The article introduces the survey results among 246 university students aged 18-22 from different states of India. It shows the colours black, white and blue in clothes are of preference. Pearson’s Chi-Square test was used to examine the Frequency distribution of values. To find the answer to the study’s second research question: “What is the impact of challenging colours on students’ moods and the reactions of peers?” a content analysis of students’ reports was performed. A qualitative analysis software QDA Miner Lite V.3.0 was used to evaluate the textual data. The following codes were derived: Benefits, Impact on mood & emotions and Impact on self-confidence. The participants mentioned how wearing some challenging colours influenced their behaviour, mood and emotions. Performing the project increased students’ confidence. This research supports the findings of previous studies on the influence of colours on people’s emotions and self-confidence. The exploration of this topic is far from complete and to uncover all relationships further intensive research is required. The presented findings are subject to quantitative validation. Future studies are recommended to explore the impact of colours in clothes on emotions and self-esteem with the help of standardized tests.

Key words: content analysis; colour challenge; chakras; Navratri festival; symbolism.

**KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HOMOSEXUALITY AMONG ROMANIAN
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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

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

Studies have shown that the level of knowledge that the general population or certain social and professional groups have about homosexuality can predict prejudice based on sexual orientation and homophobic attitudes. This exploratory study aimed to evaluate Romanian university students' knowledge about homosexuality. A survey was conducted among 535 subjects enrolled in bachelor's and master's degree, as well as pre-service teacher training programs. The mean age of participants was 24.82 years (range 18-52; SD = 8.08). The sample included 432 females and 103 males. Participants completed a 15-item questionnaire based on C. A. Koch's modified version of The Knowledge About Homosexuality Questionnaire developed by M. B. Harris, J. Nightengale și N. Owen. For the entire sample, the mean number of correct answers was 5.48 (range 0-13; SD = 2.72) out of 15 items, i.e., 36.5%. This result indicates a relatively modest level of knowledge about homosexuality in the targeted population. Significant differences were observed depending on the study program, orientation on the axis of conservatism vs. liberalism, casual social contact and friendship with a lesbian/gay person. Replication of the survey on a more representative sample of university students in terms of gender, age and majors is needed. However, our investigation indicates the need for university students to be knowledgeable about psychological, social, and legal issues affecting lesbian and gay people, in order to better address and evaluate their opinions and personal feelings surrounding the topic of homosexuality as a whole.

Keywords: homosexuality, knowledge, exploratory study, comparative data, Romanian university students

UDC: 364.023

TRANSFORMATION OF FAMILIES LIVING IN GEORGIA

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

Georgian Families, structure, family as a social institution, population demography, family types, marriage and to raise children are actual in the 21st century. In Georgia families and family institutions populated in the cities experience evolution and form their specific signs. Modern families like in the old time still respect their past and memories. Family values have changed completely. The development of modern technologies has played a crucial role in this process. In the cities people have changed the attitude towards the sex of the child, and now they do not choose their children by sex. We can say that institution of marriage has become more flexible. Marriage is no longer dependent on parents' wishes. Formation of a modern Georgian family has not completed yet. All these changes are directly or indirectly related to transformational processes, which occur in society and culture towards language, mentality, legislation, etc.

Key words: family, transformation, demography

UDC: 159.9:330.59

PREDCTORS OF DISFUNCTIONAL BELIEFS AND THER EFFECT ON HEALTH CARE PROFFESIONALS' TRAUMATIC STRESS

TURLIUC Maria Nicoleta, PhD, professor, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași, Romania

Exposure to traumatic events often leads to negative psychological and behavioral consequences. Some adherents of cognitive theories indicate that dysfunctional cognitive schemas can explain the emergence and development of traumatic stress. People who hold negative beliefs about the world and their own abilities will develop symptoms of traumatic stress because their cognitive schemas generate anxiety. Our intervention aims to present the most relevant predictors of dysfunctional beliefs in medical professionals. We also highlight the results of a second own study on the association between vicarious trauma-specific dysfunctional beliefs and traumatic stress symptoms in healthcare professionals. In addition, we present some explanatory mechanisms of the relationship between dysfunctional beliefs and intrusion, one of the symptoms of traumatic stress with marked effects on medical professionals' mental health. The results of the first study indicated that

neuroticism was the strongest predictor of vicarious dysfunctional beliefs, a result consistent with previous research, followed by extraversion and conscientiousness. The regression analyzes performed in the second study showed that the dysfunctional cognitive schemas of the symptoms are significant predictors of the traumatic stress (intrusions, avoidance, hyperactivity). The multiple mediation model revealed that rumination and suppression explained the relationship between dysfunctional beliefs and traumatic stress symptoms. The results are discussed from the perspective of the increasing professional challenges in the medical field and the impact of the activity of medical professionals on sustainable development.

Key words: dysfunctional cognitive beliefs, traumatic stress, rumination, suppression, quality of life

UDC: 364:004

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN SOCIAL WORK WITH CHILDREN AND YOUTH: CHALLENGES AND IMPLICATIONS

BRELYANTIKA Indra Jesa, SADAUSKAS Justinas, PhD, associate professor, Mykolas Romeris university, Lithuania

Digital social work is an emerging key specialization for 21st-century digital social service (López Peláez, 2023). Realizing how extensively the world relies on technology, the primary task of social work is to harness technological advances and employ digital innovations for the benefit of society (Cosner Berzin et al., 2015). According to Ceranoglu (2010), practitioners are hampered by the lack of empirical research on technology-based interventions. Digital technology research is particularly important today since rapid technological progress, societal change, and the expansion of computer technologies make technology an indispensable aspect of human existence, including social work practices (Price S. et al., 2013). The aim of the study: To identify challenges and implications for using of Digital Technology in Social Work with Children and Youth. Qualitative research was chosen to understand the experience of social workers using technology. The study was conducted through purposive sampling with social work in Lithuania, Latvia, and Slovakia. This research included 15 social workers in total. Data was gathered through online and in-person interviews, then evaluated using content analysis.

Key words: digital social work, digital innovations, social work practices, digital technology in social work.

UDC: 159.923

**PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF UKRAINIAN YOUTH UNDER
MARTIAL LAW**

KIKINEZHDI Oksana, Doctor of Psychological Sciences, Professor,
Department of Psychology, Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National
Pedagogical University (TNPU), Ukraine

SAVELYUK Nataliya, Doctor of Psychological Sciences, Professor,
Department of Psychology, Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National
Pedagogical University (TNPU), Ukraine

The article presents a description of the theoretical analysis results and a comparative empirical study of the Ukrainian students' psychological well-being experience in modern conditions of uncertainty. In general, it was found that, despite the statistically significant differences between the assessments of individual items on the Riff's «Scale», the hierarchy of major factors of psychological well-being, determined in both cases on average indicators of experience of students, does not differ significantly. Namely, «Personal growth» remains the most notable resource both in the conditions of a coveted pandemic and a war time. According to the results of an associative experiment conducted in the second year of the war, the dominant semantic category as a generalized reaction of Ukrainian youth to the verbal stimulus "Psychological well-being" has been "Internal processes and states (internality)" with the basic lexeme "Peace". We consider such result a psychological indicator of a natural personal reaction to a long-term experience of a chronic state of uncertainty and a reference point for optimizing the quality of life of Ukraine population.

Our experience of conducting peer-to-peer communication trainings in the process of implementing the joint Polish-Ukrainian project of A. Hudzitska-Chupala and N. Hapon "Strengthening people's commitment to volunteering for refugees from Ukraine. Motivation of volunteers and intentions to volunteer: the role of psychological and social factors" has proven the formation of tools for personal effectiveness in volunteer activities: development of soft-skills for forming workshop participants' professional self-efficacy and managing their own lives.

Key words: psychological well-being, students, martial law, personal growth, joint Polish-Ukrainian project.

UDC: 616.89-008.442.6

DIALECTIC SOCIAL WORK AGAINST THE DARK TRIAD: STRATEGIES FOR ANALYSIS AND PRAXIS

MOLDOVAN Vadim, PhD, Professor of Social Work, York College of the City University of New York, Free International University of Moldova

Dark Triad is a dramatic nomenclature that was coined 20 years ago by Delroy L. Paulhus and Kevin M. Williams to denote a syndrome, which integrates three personality disorders - Narcissism, Sociopathy, and Machiavellianism. This paper examines attributes of the Dark Triad through the Community Wellness Model in application to mental health and social welfare. The main contention of the paper is primacy of Dark Triad as the fundamental social nemesis, a platonic idea manifesting itself through social and individual dysfunction. The paper explores the following hypotheses. 1. Dark Triad is a universal power perniciously impacting community wellness. 2. The Dark Triad conceptual framework explains the etiology of social pathology. 3. The Dark Triad hypothesis necessitates an articulation of a construct, which represents a dialectic opposite of Dark Triad, such as the Triad of Light. The exploration of the Dark Triad has practical applications in dialectically-charged fields of mental health, organizational behavior, social work practice.

Key words: Dark Triad, narcissism, sociopathy, psychopathy, machiavellianism, dialectics, social work, Triad of Light

UDC: 37.013.42

THE SOCIAL PEDAGOGICAL INTERVENTION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SOCIAL REALITIES IN ESTONIA

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

The research problem: in the context of financial crisis young people are eager to leave the country in the whole Balticum, which is the social reality of the last decade. According to statistics, a significant number of young adults are not happy about their study and/or job-possibilities; also living conditions and financial security. The relations-based situations are not ideal for them – according to young peoples opinion. As one solution,

this age-group is ready to emigrate, which will be the problematic situation from the states point of view. Not to mention, that leaving the country does not bring the happiness automatically.

Empirical data comes from a research of 2023, about young Estonian adults, who left the country. The aim of this research was to find aspects which could bring them back to the home country. In this article the social pedagogical content will be analysed.

In my article, I'll focus on social pedagogical intervention's possibilities in Estonia. How can this approach be useful from the state's point of view.

Keywords: young adults, social pedagogy, emigration-readiness.

SECTION 1
METHODOLOGICAL CHALLENGES IN THE CONTEMPORARY
PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

UDC: 159.922.8

PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF MOTIVATIONAL-VALUES
ORIENTATION OF A PERSON TO PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

ASIEIEVA Yuliia, Doctor of Psychological Sciences, associate professor,
Department of Language, Psychological and Pedagogical Training of
Odessa National Economic University

The modern pace of life, economic instability and the need to constantly prove one's social and professional effectiveness lead to stress and low demand for certain professions that do not meet the requirements of the labor market, which in turn creates demand for some relevant professions. A key factor in the effectiveness of an individual's professional activity is the study of the psychological mechanisms of motivation and value orientation, which later become the leading aspects of successful professional activity and the implementation of specialists. Many young people choose a profession based on personal reasons, such as prestige or high pay, without considering wider social aspects. This indicates a low level of motivation aimed at professional activity, which requires the scientific community to constantly research and improve the professional and educational spheres, taking into account the changing conditions of our time. The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was the position on the psychological development of the individual, formulated in the works of such scientists as B.G. Ananyev, E.N. Leontyev, S.L. Rubinstein, L.I. Bozhovich, A.G. Kovalev, V.S. Merlin, K.K. Platonov and others, as well as scientific and practical research into the professional orientation of the individual, professional self-determination, and professional development, presented in the works of L.I. Bozovic, K.A. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, E.A. Klimova, E.F. Zeera, V.A. Bodrova, D.N. Zavalishina, Yu.P. Povarenkova, A.K. Markova, A.K. Osnitsky, L.N. Mitina, E.N. Tsilmak and others. The purpose of our research was to examine the psychological mechanisms underlying the motivational and value orientation of individuals towards the professional activities of students at higher educational institutions.

Based on scientific and theoretical research, we came to the conclusion that the motivational and value orientation towards professional activity should be considered a complex dynamic phenomenon that changes in the process of professional training, including interrelated professional motives, interests, goals, professional and value orientations, attitudes, beliefs, and ideals. This, in turn, ensures students' activity in professional self-determination and development, as well as the need for constant professional self-improvement.

Based on the results of studying the motives for choosing a profession, it was revealed that students are positively motivated for their chosen profession. Emotional, personal and cognitive motives became a priority for them when choosing a profession. They believe that their chosen profession meets their abilities and inclinations; it will contribute to their intellectual development and allow them to show creativity in the future. In general, future professional activity is emotionally attractive for them.

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

UDC: 159.9:687.553

AESTHETIC EMOTIONS AS EXPRESSION OF EXPERIENCING THE BEAUTY

BALODE Neli, PhD, associate professor, Free International University of
Moldova

Since ancient times philosophers and scholars worldwide were continuously preoccupied with understanding what the beauty is and how the mind responds when encountered with stimuli perceived as beautiful. Nowadays, particular attention has been drawn to aesthetic emotions as subjective feelings and affective responses to beauty, and this subject seems to crossover the borders of many scientific domains, oriented towards enhancing people resilience and wellbeing. We encounter beauty in much wider contexts than thought traditionally as occurring exclusively when interacting with objects of art. People experience beauty while walking in nature or being in a mid of a build environment. The recently grown interest to aesthetic emotions is partly explained by their high complexity and significant impact produced on people wellbeing, as well as by their restorative and creative potential for the personality development.

In this paper we present some data about a number of thematic workshops, conducted as an initiating phase in exploring the aesthetic emotions and their potential to enhancing people resilience and wellbeing. Participants were asked to complete the *Aesthetic Emotions Scale (AESTHEMOS)* while viewing images of famous paintings as aesthetic stimuli. Results reveal the controversy and complexity of aesthetic emotions, as well as the significant role cognitions and education in arts plays in the evaluation of aesthetic virtues of a particular stimulus and the aesthetic preferences.

Key words: aesthetic emotions, aesthetic experience, aesthetic virtue, art object, beauty, resilience, wellbeing

UDC: 364.286

CONCEPTUALIZING THE PERSONALITY DISORDERS OF CHILDREN WITH DIVORCED PARENTS

OLARESCU Valentina, PhD, university professor, „Ion Creangă” State Pedagogical University of Chisinau

DICU Adriana, PhD student, „Ion Creangă” State Pedagogical University of Chisinau

The theoretical work carried out following the intensive study of the research carried out up to now, regarding the consequences of divorce and their impact on children, represents a major problem that is spread globally. A significant number of children are affected by exposure to parental conflicts related to aspects of the child's domicile and personal relationship schedule with the non-resident parent, legal and financial considerations, or the emotional refusal of at least one of the parents to accept separation.

Studies analyzing the influencing factors on child development demonstrate that the time spent in the family is decisive for the evolution of personality and social integration, the adult model and family relationships impregnate the models of subsequent social development, as well as the individual's social success.

Multiple studies, mainly transversal, that explored the perspectives of the people studied and discovered a series of determined factors of the problem, reporting inadequate parental care (insufficient or overprotection), parental inconsistency generated by parental separation, negative parental attitudes. Patterns of pre- and post-divorce marital status determined varied internalizing disorder outcomes in children who experienced divorce.

Parents' neglect and conflict, their growth and development difficulties from their own childhood, sexual and physical abuse, can determine the etiology for the development of borderline personality disorder.

The documentation with the existing research, generated reflections and the theoretical structuring of this material.

Key words: divorce, family, family status models, emotional disorders, emerging personality patterns, parental attitude.

UDC: 303.43:159.9

RESEARCH ETHICS IN CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGY

BÎTCA Lucia, PhD in psychology, higher didactic degree, Youth Clinic, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Research ethics in contemporary psychology is an essential component of research and involves adherence to moral principles and standards to ensure the rights, well-being and dignity of participants and to maintain the integrity and credibility of research. In contemporary psychology it is undoubtedly an essential component of research and is crucial to ensuring scientific integrity and relevance. By adhering to ethical principles and moral standards, researchers help protect the well-being and dignity of participants and maintain confidence in psychological research. Adherence to research ethics is fundamental to avoid potential harm to participants and to ensure the quality and validity of psychological studies.

Key words: research ethics, psychological research, contemporary psychology, ethical principles, moral standards.

UDC: 159.92

METHODOLOGICAL BASES OF HISTORICAL PSYCHOLOGY IN THE ACTIVITY PARADIGM

PUNDIEV Volodymyr, PhD in psychology, senior lecturer, Odesa National Economic University, Odesa, Ukraine

The development of historical and psychological knowledge in different countries, differing in chronological framework, the direction of the issues under consideration and the content of ideas with different methodology and names. Definition of science in activity psychology. Historical psychology is a science that reveals dependencies between historical and psychological phenomena and describes the patterns of

personality formation as an object and subject of the historical process. The subject of historical psychology in the psychology of activity in accordance with I.G. Belyavsky - the sociogenesis of the human psyche in the historical process. V.A. Shkuratov defines historical psychology as a field of knowledge aimed at studying "the psychological makeup of individual historical eras, as well as changes in the psyche and personality of a person in a special cultural macro-time called history." Definition of historical psychology and its subject by E.Yu. Bobrova.

Tasks of historical psychology. 1. Study of the historical conditioning of the psyche. I.G. Belyavsky believes that the main task of historical psychology is to reveal the historiogenesis of the psyche. 2. Along with considering the formation of the psyche during evolution, an equally important task is its structural and functional study at different stages of the development of human civilization and history. 3. Historical psychology also sets the task of studying the psychological factors of the historical process at different stages of its development. The desire to comprehending history through consideration of the actions of a people or a historical figure is seen as one of such factors.

Research methods of historical psychology. 1. Reconstructive methods: normative-semiotic means of identifying and "finishing" an object into a sociocultural fact. 2. Interpretive methods: ordinary and classical hermeneutics; analytical historiography and phenomenological reduction. 3. Theoretical and empirical with analysis of the products of human activity. Psychological-historical research as a unity of experience and knowledge.

Key words: historical psychology, definition of science, psychology of activity, tasks of historical psychology, research methods.

UDC: 316.346.36

INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION: FROM BABY BOOMERS TO Z GENERATION

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

The purpose of this paper is to explore the differences between people through generational analysis based on birth years. The intergenerational approach, which has now gone viral, highlights the changes in mindsets and behaviors that have occurred over time and that need to be taken into account in order to better understand people. Highlighting the differences

between Baby Boomers and Generation Z, two contemporary generations at the extremes, we understand how people change over time, enduring the clear impact of technological, political and social changes on the work environment and social relationships. The intergenerational approach reveals the incompatibilities between people of different generations but also the need to adapt new ways of communication and management that take into account the differences as well as the common characteristics of the two mentioned generations, Baby Boomers and Generation Z.

Key words: Baby Boomers, Generation Z, intergenerational approach, intergenerational transmission.

UDC: 159.9

THE PROBLEM OF ANXIETY IN CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOLOGY

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

In the last decades, the interest of psychologists in studying anxiety has increased. This fact is determined by the radical changes occurring in contemporary society, they are caused by the unpredictable and undefined character of the future, which leads to the emergence of restlessness, emotional tension, anxiety. The work is dedicated to the study of anxiety problems. The basic ideas are described in the following sections: The notion of anxiety in contemporary psychology. Developing views of anxiety in the history of psychology. Forms of anxiety. Psychological causes of anxiety. The problem of anxiety in psychology.

The notion of "anxiety" is used with different meanings by different authors. It is also treated as a temporary mental state, which appears under the impact of stressful factors; as a frustration of social needs; as a primary index of deprivation, when the organism has no possibility to satisfy its needs, etc. Anxiety can manifest itself both psychologically and physiologically. The problem of locating the source of anxiety is important for understanding the causes of its appearance.

Anxiety is a complex and pervasive problem in contemporary psychology, attracting significant attention from researchers, clinicians, and the general public. Several aspects of the anxiety problem in contemporary psychology include: increased prevalence, diversity of anxiety disorders, comorbidity with other conditions, biopsychosocial model, technological impact, trauma-informed approaches, cultural and

social influences, prevention and early intervention, personalized treatment approaches, telehealth and accessibility.

Addressing the problem of anxiety in contemporary psychology requires a multidisciplinary and holistic approach. Continued research, community awareness, and destigmatization efforts are crucial to promoting a more comprehensive understanding of anxiety and improving mental health outcomes.

Keywords: anxiety, restlessness, emotional tension, mental state, frustration.

UDC: 364.465

THE IMPACT OF COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL THERAPY IN REDUCING DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG ADOLESCENTS

CAZACU Daniela, PhD, associate professor, State University “Alecu Russo”, Balti, Republic of Moldova

This article explores the potential of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) in reducing depression symptoms in adolescents. Grounded in theoretical foundations, it delves into the key techniques and strategies employed within CBT to address and alleviate depressive symptoms in this age group. CBT operates on the premise that negative thoughts and behaviors contribute to the perpetuation of depressive states. Through the technique of identifying and restructuring dysfunctional thoughts, CBT encourages the transformation of negative thinking patterns, thereby promoting a more balanced and adaptive perspective. Additionally, CBT integrates emotion management techniques and fosters the development of coping skills, thereby supporting the recovery process. The article also examines how CBT can be tailored to meet the specific needs of adolescents, taking into account the cognitive and emotional developmental nuances of this age group. Complementary approaches, such as Dialectical Behavioral Therapy (DBT) or Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Relapse Prevention (CBT-RP), are also considered and how they can complement the CBT intervention in treating depression in adolescents. In conclusion, this article underscores the potential of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy in reducing depression symptoms in adolescents. By examining the theoretical foundations and adapted approaches, it emphasizes the relevance and utility of this therapy in the context of treating depression in this age group.

Key words: inclusion, development, sustainability, education.

THE EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH OF ANXIETY IN EARLY SCHOOL AGE STUDENTS

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

The article includes the results of an experimental study of anxiety in young school-age students. To discover the levels of manifestation and the specifics of anxiety in school-age students, we applied the following tests and scales: the projective test "CCO", the test for studying self-esteem, the anxiety test R. Temml, M. Dorc and V. Amen. In the result, we highlighted that many students register a moderate and high level of anxiety.

The issue of anxiety in contemporary psychology requires a multidisciplinary and holistic approach, and stigmatization efforts are crucial to promoting a more comprehensive understanding of anxiety and improving mental health outcomes. Common features of anxious experiences in young school-age students are separation anxiety; social anxiety, academic performance anxiety, perfectionism, fear of teacher or authority figures, physical symptoms, avoidance behaviours, test and performance anxiety, safety concerns, difficulty concentrating, behavioural changes, and need for reassurance. Understanding these characteristics can help educators, parents, and mental health professionals identify and support young school-age children experiencing anxiety. Early intervention and a supportive environment can play a crucial role in helping these students develop healthy coping mechanisms and resilience.

Keywords: anxiety, school anxiety, self-esteem, first graders.

CHARISMA - PERSUASIVE FACTOR IN LEADERSHIP

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Leadership means influence, that influence that motivates people to achieve the goals of the organization. Persuasion is considered the art of persuading the other, bringing appropriate arguments, without pressure. A successful leader needs to know and apply the principles and techniques of persuasion, which will ensure both job performance and the formation

of effective, lasting relationships. Charisma for the leader becomes a new ingredient that attracts new followers and also increases success.

In this paper the authors explore the subject of charisma development and the behaviors associated with a charismatic leader, demystifying the myth that charisma is a mysterious trait reserved for the chosen few. The authors emphasize that charisma is a skill that can be developed, highlighting seven essential behaviors that can be cultivated to become a more influential and inspiring leader. These behaviors include communication fluency, self-confidence, presence, authenticity, courage, passion, and poise.

This article offers a practical way to improve personal charisma, promoting charismatic leadership as a means of positive influence and inspiration, not only in the organizational environment, but also in personal life.

Key words: charisma, charismatic effect, persuasion, leadership, leader, advantages.

UDC: 159.9

THE PARTICULARS OF MANIFESTING ANXIETY IN CHILDREN

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The results of contemporary researchers indicate an increase in the number of anxious children, who are characterized by increased restlessness, lack of confidence in their own strength, emotional instability. The work is dedicated to the study of the particularities of the manifestation of anxiety. The basic ideas are described in the following sections: The nature and genesis of anxiety in children. The specifics of the manifestation of anxiety in first grade students. The impact of anxiety on the child's activity and personality.

There are a multitude of factors that cause anxiety, including: genetic, environmental, developmental, personality, cognitive, social, technology and media, school-related stressors, and health factors. Regarding the impact of parent-child relationships on the development of anxiety in children, we can mention that everything that disturbs the feeling of protection of the child in the family contributes to the appearance and fixation of anxiety in children, which limits the child's social experience, being forced to focus only on family. In the conditions of children being in educational institutions, anxiety can be caused by the particularities of the pedagogue-child interaction, when the authoritarian style of

communication prevails and the inconsistency in advancing requirements and assessments, when there are unfavorable relationships, conflicts, and pedagogues are brutal towards children. The lack of tact on the part of pedagogues deeply hurts children, children feel helpless, deprived of the possibility to fight back and defend themselves, they have a low level of effectiveness. Re-actualization of psychological traumas, feelings of incompetence, helplessness, low self-esteem, stimulate in children the increase in the level of anxiety and the reaction of avoidance, which prevents them from achieving success. It is important to note that every child is unique and the manifestation of anxiety can vary. Early detection and intervention are crucial. If you suspect a child is experiencing anxiety, it is recommended to consult a mental health professional for a comprehensive evaluation and appropriate support.

Keywords: anxiety, school anxiety, student, child, personality.

UDC: 159.95

THE CHOICE OF THE COUPLE PARTNER IN THE CONTEXT OF THE REALITY ANALYSIS PARADIGM

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Based on the concept "Paradigm analysis of reality", we try to offer a new approach to the definition of the psychic apparatus and its way of development from the intrauterine period to aging. Notions such as psycho-physical, physical, and imaginary are defined as component parts of the psychic apparatus, as an initial form of the infantile psychic apparatus and a secondary form of the apparatus parallel to the infantile psychic apparatus, the mature psychic apparatus. The development of the self in different stages, such as the quantum-universal-spatial self, the relational self and the real self, is part of the concept of the reality analysis paradigm. The notion of relational intelligence gains importance in defining the individual's ego stage depending on chronological age. Choosing a couple's partnership is part of the real self. Insufficient development of relational intelligence can cause a gap between the state of the ego and the chronological age, and these can affect various decisions as well as the choice of a couple's partner. We try to explain the choice of the couple's partnership in the context of the stages of the functional self during the period of choice. In the absence of the development of the real

self at an appropriate level, the individual chooses the partner of the couple based on the activity of the relational self. Usually, parental role models serve as a source of partner choice, and partners develop their couple relationships similarly to parental relationships. And in the event that the quantum-universal-spatial self has an influenceable weight in the psychic apparatus of individuals, they will make the choice of a couple partner based on non-existent fantasies and desires in the couple relationships where they had a familiar model from childhood. The two models of choices are part of the unstable models in the couple relationship, and the only stable model that can form a rewarding family relationship is based on the involvement of the real self on both sides.

Keywords: paradigm analysis of reality, psychic apparatus, relational intelligence, couple, couple's partnership.

UDC: 615.851

CRITERIA FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIRECT AND REMOTE COUNSELING

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The article examines the results of a study conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of remote psychological counseling compared to the traditional face-to-face approach. The work is based on the theories of Carl Jung, Aaron Beck, Milton Erickson, E. Rossi, and others, and includes a clinical analysis of two cases using an integrative therapy model. The study aims to define criteria for effectiveness for both approaches, taking into account the clinical picture and patient adaptation, as well as the patient's subjective perception of their condition. The hypotheses suggest that remote counseling can be just as effective as face-to-face counseling, and that the integrative approach is equally effective in both cases. The methodology includes the use of the ORS scale and the SCL-90-R symptomatic questionnaire to assess therapy outcomes. The stages of the research include a theoretical review, preparation for analysis, and the analysis of data itself. The experimental base consists of the analysis of two long-term therapies, allowing for a comparison of the effectiveness of remote and direct counseling.

Key words: video counseling, remote therapy, short-term counseling, effectiveness criteria, online counseling, effective psychological counseling, ORS scale.

UDC: 159.9: 615.851.8

RESILIENCE AND SOCIAL BONDS IN THE CONTEXT OF PEOPLE WITH AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES: AN INTEGRATED ANALYSIS

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The article "Resilience and Social Connections in the Context of People with Autoimmune Diseases: An Integrated Analysis" explores the interplay between resilience and social relationships in the context of the health of people with autoimmune diseases. The research aims to provide a comprehensive perspective on how social connections and resilience influence individual adaptation to the challenges of autoimmune conditions.

In the introduction, the general context of autoimmune diseases and their impact on the individual is emphasized, motivating the need to investigate the relationship between resilience and social bonds in this population.

The literature review synthesizes relevant previous research, highlighting existing gaps and providing a solid rationale for the analytical approach proposed in this study.

The detailed methodology describes the steps used to assess the connections between resilience and social relations, highlighting the rigor and relevance of the research techniques.

The results objectively present the findings, highlighting how social ties and the level of resilience intersect and contribute to the adaptation of the individual with autoimmune diseases.

The discussion interprets the results in the context of the existing literature, bringing out the implications for medical and psychological practice. The importance of social connections and resilience in the holistic approach to health for people with autoimmune diseases is emphasized.

The conclusions summarize the key findings and highlight possible directions for future research. The article provides practical recommendations for mental health and medical professionals, with a

focus on improving the quality of life for people with autoimmune diseases by supporting social connections and cultivating individual resilience.

Through this integrated analysis, the article makes a significant contribution to the complex understanding of the interplay between resilience and social connections in the lives of people affected by autoimmune diseases.

Key words: resilience, social bonds, autoimmune diseases, individual adaptation, mental and physical health, context of autoimmune diseases, medical and psychological practice, quality of life.

UDC: 159.922.1

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF LOVE AND SEX IN YOUNG PEOPLE

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Love and sex are two aspects that people are concerned of, all the times. Love has been present and visible all the times, being reflected in art, culture, philosophy and other humanitarian fields, in comparison with sex that has been for a long time under the taboo shield. These are two phenomena that represent and involve the peculiarities of an interaction, a relationship (usually between two people), a connection that often rises a multitude of reactions, questions, uncertainties, a large range of emotions, respectively consequences. As well, we would like to mention that love and sex are influenced by societal reality, i.e., the societal state of development at cultural, social, economic, political, etc. levels have a great impact on the manifestation of love and sex, respectively it can influence the social aspects of love and sex among people of a certain society. In this order of ideas, the goal of this study is to research the people attitudes, perceptions, ideas concerning love and sex, relation between them. Thus, for this purpose we used as practical methods the research of social representations (Evocation method by J.-C. Abric and P. Verges), The Perceptions of Love and Sex Scale (S. S. Hendrick&C. Hendrick), a social questionnaire elaborated by us that contains a series of stereotypes and myths regarding love and sex relations that will reveal the people attitude towards them (by agree/disagree Likert scale). As hypothesis, we suppose that social representations for love and sex have different structure; the relation between love and sex are conditioned by the fact that love is most

important and comes before sex; nowadays, the stereotypes are still present among people influencing their attitude and choice of behavior in a relationship. We would like to underline the fact that by means of the questionnaire with stereotypes and myths regarding love and sex, we aimed to measure in a way the “relational maturity, considering that it needs awareness and acknowledgement among contemporary young people, in order to be able to build a harmonious relationship and to feel the life through the vibrational dance between love and sex.

Keywords: love, sex, social representation, relationship.

UDC: 159.922.73

ENIOSTYLE APPROACH TO EDUCATION, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE STRUCTURE OF THE CHILD’S PERSONALITY

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The article will discuss the methodological approach to raising children, taking into account their individual characteristics and personality structure. The basis of the approach is a systematized personality typology Eniostyle (style of energy-informational communication). The authors of the typology, the Panchenko spouses, established objective criteria for determining psychological type based on classical typologies in psychology.

There are four main types of human interaction with oneself and the external environment. Each person has all four types, but to varying degrees of intensity. The degree of intensity is determined by the individual way a person’s energy-information is exchanged with other people and the outside world. The types got their name from the cardinal directions - North, South, East and West. The predominance of one of the types in a person determines the way he thinks, perceives, feels and behaves.

The child’s personality structure contains the basis of the type, of course, still in some rudimentary state. However, knowledge of this predisposition by parents helps: to reveal the true nature of the child, his potential, and his talent. It helps not to suppress but to open and orient in the real world.

Thus, knowing the **Southern nature** of the child, it is easier for the parent to accept his hypersensitivity, impulsiveness, emotional instability, and reactivity. Knowing this feature, parents are recommended to pay

special attention to the development of the child's emotional intelligence, through understanding their emotions and leaving them in an environmentally friendly manner.

Understanding **Western manifestations** will help you accept the somewhat rebellious nature of a child. Hierarchy and defending one's boundaries are important to him, so preliminary agreements and rules expressed in a positive way, without suppressing the child's freedom, will allow him to establish a trusting relationship.

Knowledge of the **Northern nature** of a child will help to accept his certain detachment, isolation, rigid psyche, and tendency towards orderliness in everyday life and in relationships. Similarly, for parents of a northern child, this is a gift, since everything is clear and predictable, but the personality structures of parents and children may not coincide, and this can lead to misunderstanding and conflicts.

And finally, the mysterious **nature of the Eastern** child, characterized by its depth, inconsistency and ambiguity, will require the parent to adopt specific thinking, and accept their child may have low socialization and weak contact with his own body.

Key words: Eniostyle, Southern nature, Western manifestations, Northern nature, nature of the Eastern child.

UDC: 159.923

RESEARCH RESULTS ON THE IMPACT OF REINTEGRATION PROGRAMS ON THE BEHAVIORAL DIMENSIONS OF PRISONERS

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The influence of the programs carried out in the penitentiary on the behavioral dimensions of the inmates can be synthesized by exposing the dominant personality traits, such as openness, agreeableness, assertiveness, aggressiveness and neuroticism that contribute to the change in the behavior of the inmates. The implementation of applied psychosocial programs aims to increase tolerance to frustration, reduce the number of violent manifestations in the penitentiary, provide information about one's own personality, favoring the process of self-knowledge and self-evaluation through openness, agreeableness and assertiveness. In accordance with the opinions expressed in the specialized literature, as well as with the results of practical research, it was found that the effects of the programs can depend both on the

characteristics, the typology of the prisoners, and the conditions of detention.

Key words: reintegration programs, personality traits, behavior, inmates.

UDC: 373.3

CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION: THE SCHOOL AND THE FAMILY

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Freire (1999) states that: "Education alone does not make society, without it society does not change either. If the option is progressive, if you are in favor of life and not death, fairness and injustice, not right and not arbitrariness, different coexistence and not your denial, not if there is another way if not to live the option you choose Embody it, reducing the distance between what you say and what you do" Freire (1999, p. 18).

The Romanian education system has experienced major changes in recent years, it has advanced in some aspects, but it has also created a lever for contemporary education. A very challenging issue is the involvement of the family in the school, because every day the convivial alienation of the family becomes more evident. It is somehow observed that the performance of students whose parents accompany their school development is positively differentiated from students who do not receive such follow-up.

The decrease in family participation in the student's school life generates in most cases a learning deficit and, therefore, school failure. It is certain that both the school and the family need each other because this interaction must take place to ensure success and good performance. Kant (1993) says that man must be educated and that such education includes two planes: one from outside to inside and from inside to outside. It can be said that the student needs to get involved in the environment that will have the opportunity to transform it, to modify it, so that through this external influence he can internalize this modification and at the same time acting constructively on the school environment.

The school actually needs to inform, involve, get an approximation of the family, and the family needs to do the same to ensure this success.

Key words: education, school, family, school success/failure.

ALZHEIMER - THE DISEASE OF LONELINESS?

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In this paper, we present the results of a research, through which we intended to find out what is the representation of Alzheimer's disease in the population. The questions we sought to answer in this research: What are the risks for people with Alzheimer's disease of dying without care and support - in solitude? How does the population and the state understand the needs of this category of patients and their risk of dying without due concern? Research problem: to identify the knowledge and attitudes of the population and specialists in the field about Alzheimer's Disease and the quality of support these patients need, to see how current services can provide them with the necessary care. Experimental basis: a large sample that brought together specialists in the field, a population without special training, for the purpose of studying knowledge and attitudes about Alzheimer's Disease. Research methods: questionnaire, case study, document analysis.

Keywords: old age, dementia, Alzheimer's disease, cognitive processes, specialized services.

SECTION 2
THE CONNECTION OF INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETAL CHANGES IN
THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

UDC: 316.356.2

PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTIONS IN CASE OF RELATIONSHIP
DIFFICULTIES IN THE MOTHER AND PREADOLESCENT COUPLE

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The contemporary family is characterized by an increasing diversity of structures and configurations, including major changes in the relationships and dynamics among family members. The family is always subjected to external pressures, being forced to always adapt and face challenges and in these conditions, mutual support and trust are the essential elements that ensure balance.

The role of the mother in the child's life cannot be underestimated. The mother has a major impact on the emotional, social and cognitive development of her child, but from the first day of life. Here are some of the most important roles a mother plays in a child's life: the main source of comfort and security. In the first years of life, the child depends completely on its mother to satisfy its basic needs, including feeding, care and protection. The mother is often the first person the child associates with comfort and safety, and this relationship can influence the development of a secure attachment between mother and child. Babies learn many things from their mothers, such as how to interact with other people, manage emotions and deal with difficult situations. Therefore, it is important for the mother to be a good example for her child and to behave in a way that encourages the virtues and behaviors; source of addiction. The relationship between mother and child is one of the most important and strongest human bonds. A positive and healthy maternal relationship can have a positive influence on the preadolescent(s), while a negative or negative relationship can be a negative impasse. Therefore, it is important for mothers to focus on building a positive relationship with their preadolescents, one that is based on love, respect and mutual understanding.

Cognitive-behavioral therapy, as a method of psychological intervention, is intended to determine a series of behavioral changes, namely extinguishing unwanted behaviors and amplifying, encouraging expected ones. This should be done through a reinforcement method, including the application of a reward system. The observable behavior is an indicator of the child's progress, the monitoring of the behaviors, the notation of the presence of the assistants, and the environmental conditions are emphasized, being extremely important. In cognitive-behavioral therapy, an essential aspect is the identification of the factors that maintain the problem and their modification. This is why, sometimes the parents are asked to make some changes (for example, changes in the educational strategies used, the abstinence program, etc.). In the case of children, downward therapy gives a much better result, facilitating communication and sometimes offering solutions to solve their problems. Therapeutic messages, carefully selected by the therapist, produce cognitive and behavioral changes. The free drawing or theme represents a method of evaluating the child's personality, the relationship between him and his significant person, his resources and his difficulties. Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is a form of psychological therapy effective in treating preadolescent emotional and behavioral problems. During therapy, tweens are taught to identify their negative thoughts and replace them with positive thoughts.

In this scientific research, the aim was to demonstrate that the relationship difficulties between the mother and preadolescent can negatively influence their emotional and social development. Along with this, we present practical solutions to improve the difficulties of relating in the mother-child couple.

Key words: difficulties, psychological intervention, family, mother, preadolescent, relationship.

UDC: 159.922.1

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BELONGING TO THE LGBT COMMUNITY AND THE WELL-BEING OF YOUNG PEOPLE

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This article makes a contribution to awareness of how belonging to the LGBT+ community can influence the well-being of young people and

promotes a better understanding of diversity in society. The research data reflected in this article demonstrates that people who are part of the LGBT+ community have a lower level of psychological well-being compared to people who are not part of the community. Also, they have lower scores on most scales that measure various domains of well-being, especially on the dimension "Self-acceptance", "Positive relationships", "Environmental control". In addition to this, the research also highlighted the fact that people who are not sure of their sexual and/or gender identity have a very low level of well-being, which may indicate a fear of being judged and not accepted.

Key words: self-acceptance, psychological well-being, coming out, environmental control, discrimination, LGBT+, well-being.

UDC: 314.545.2

REALITIES AND POLYAMOROUS IDENTITIES IN NON-MONOGRAMY

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The realities and identities within polyamorous relationships in the non-monogamy sphere reflect a wide diversity and complexity in relational dynamics. Polyamory, as a form of non-monogamous relationship, is based on the idea that individuals can have multiple romantic or intimate connections at once, with the consent and consent of all involved. These relationships can vary considerably in structure and dynamics, sometimes imposing specific challenges and pressures in communication and managing emotions. Managing multiple relationships as well as the different expectations of partners requires open, honest communication and a deep understanding of each individual's needs. This paper attempts to analyze how those in polyamorous relationships construct and negotiate their polyamorous identities in relation to the dominant discourses of monogamy, sexuality and gender. It also seeks to identify how polyamorous individuals manage their multiple relationships, cope with stigma and discrimination, and seek support and community.

Key words: identity, polyamory, primary, secondary, triad, quad, non-monogamy.

AWARENESS PHENOMENON - CONCEPTUAL APPROACH

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In contemporary society, a special place is given to support and empathy in situations of uncertainty. One of the conditions for maintaining stability in these unstable times is awareness. The concept of awareness is directly related to such phenomena as „consciousness”, „awareness”, „self-awareness”. The nature of awareness determines the awareness of action, which could further determine the awareness of behavior. A person can control his behavior through the process of awareness, and this, in turn, represents not only a psychic component, but also an element of updating personal resources. In the present article we aim to reflect the phenomenon of awareness from the perspective of different theoretical approaches.

Key words: awareness, behavior, personal resources.

THE DIGITAL DIASPORA – THE PROTAGONIST OF CONTEMPORANEITY

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With the evolution of the migratory phenomenon and the main theories on the subject, it is important to analyze the concept of social networks and their impact on the quality of life of migrants, on strengthening the sense of belonging to the community of origin, as well as on the dynamics of cohesion and integration, which are developing thanks to technologies, in the community where migrants arrive. The loss of relevance regarding the territorial aspect and the possibility of traveling with mind and body, make it useful to approach the "migration problem" not so much at a purely geographical level, but precisely at a relational level, giving importance to the nature of the social spaces in which migrants interact, spaces that cross international borders . Therefore, transnationalism is an essential phenomenon for understanding the contemporary world. For this reason, we will analyze this concept, with the aim of capturing what is the emblem of the rebirth of the community spirit today, of the diasporic community, which is not linked to places crossed and remembered, but to the flows of people, things and

information. The analysis will be carried out on the assumption that these communities can be described as the mirror of the two conditions typical of contemporaneity: simultaneity and mobility. Thus, the emphasis will be placed on the sense of belonging and on the impact of the new means of communication, on the aggregation opportunities of migrants, as a response to the belief that the analysis of the use of social networks should be placed in the background compared to the analysis of more subjective, more difficult phenomena understandable and measurable, but which represents the essence of the interpretation of contemporary migrations, especially in the understanding of the opportunities that open up, thanks to digital technologies.

Key words: migration, home community, digital technologies, social networks, sense of belonging.

UDC: 316.612

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-WORTH AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

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Self-esteem is closely related to certain indicators of subjective well-being, such as life satisfaction, positive and negative emotions, etc. Self-worth and subjective well-being are involved in the evaluation of emotional experience, particularly highlighting individual self-awareness and self-esteem. Therefore, both self-worth and subjective well-being are related to individual cognitive and emotional experiences. Self-esteem influences the level of psychological health, which is mainly achieved through self-acceptance. In the work "Unconditional Self-Acceptance and Psychological Health", it was found that self-acceptance is closely related to self-esteem (John, Haaga, 2001). Du (2017) found that self-esteem was positively correlated with subjective well-being, and a study by Wang (2006) found that self-worth was positively correlated with subjective well-being. Assessing happiness and satisfaction with one's own life is often considered by scientists as the main indicator of subjective well-being and is used as an important criterion for successful development. Self-esteem levels may change with age (Lichtenstein, 2005). A high quality of life lies in developing one's own potential, establishing positive social contacts, and constantly searching and discovering one's own value, in order to achieve the unity of physical and mental health.

Key words: self-worth, self-evaluation, self-acceptance, subjective well-being, life satisfaction, self-esteem.

UDC: 364.275

MODERN SOCIAL TRENDS OF INTERACTION WITH THE TOPIC OF DEATH THROUGH THE PRISM OF THE PROFESSION OF END-OF-LIFE DOULA AND THE SOCIAL FRANCHISE DEATH CAFE

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The fear of death can be defined as the foremother of all fears, and the magnitude of such fear turns death, talking about it, and contact with it into a social taboo. However, it seems that the social dynamics of the last decade are gradually bringing the topic we are considering out of the shadows into the light. The main role in these processes is currently played, on the one hand, by an officially unrecognized profession the end-of-life doula (or death doula), which involves providing holistic support to the dying people and/or their loved ones. On the other hand, volunteers organize meetings within the framework of the Death Cafe concept to devote time to conversations about death in a confidential atmosphere. In this manuscript, the essence of both phenomena is revealed in general terms, and possible motives for their occurrence and development are analyzed.

Key words: death doula, end-of-life doula, Death Cafe, doula, death, taboo.

UDC: 159.923.2

SOCIAL ACTIVISM AND INTERPERSONAL TRUST FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PRAYER FREQUENCY IN AN ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN ENVIRONMENT

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The statistical data show that regarding the religion shared by the majority of the population of the Republic of Moldova, we are a predominantly Christian-Orthodox country. But some people show a higher degree of religiosity and practice, and others lower. One way to

measure this degree is the frequency of prayer. We set out to see to what extent this frequency is associated with active social behavior and trust in people. Therefore, if prayer could play a role in increasing social capital in the society of the Republic of Moldova.

In our analysis, we used two series of quantitative data obtained in the researches carried out by the Center of Sociology and Social Psychology of the Institute of Legal, Political and Sociological Research of the State University of Moldova. (2021 – 1698 respondents and 2023 – 1242 respondents).

Data analysis (2021 - 2023) shows a significant increase in the share of those who pray every day (from 17.8% to 32.4%). This change can be explained by the fact that the respondents resort to prayer as a form of religious coping, in order to manage their anxiety related to the crises that the Republic of Moldova is going through.

Among the study's findings, we can mention that those who pray more frequently report a higher level of social activism and participation. They also show a higher degree of interpersonal trust. These trends hold over time, for the most part.

Key words: prayer, religiosity, trust, participation, social activism.

UDC: 316.77

NECESSARY SKILLS IN EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

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The fundamental word used in relation to effective communication implies a number of factors and skills that interlocutors are important to possess so that communication is person-centered. The quality of the relationship between interlocutors, regardless of the role they play in society, is essential.

Communication involves interaction and feed-back, sharing meanings, points of view on common issues of interest. In the communication process, both content (information), but not only, receive significant relevance; own value system, prejudices, communication styles of interlocutors. A number of factors condition the act of communication and influence the communicative behavior of those involved in communication.

The term communication is usually used with different meanings. The concept emphasizes a relationship with the other with whom it is intended to share something, to participate in something common.

Effective communication implies the existence of a relationship between the parties involved, a wide range of elements that condition communication regardless of its type: verbal, nonverbal and paraverbal.

Consequently, among the basic and imperative skills for effective communication are understanding the internal frame of reference of the interlocutor, reflecting feelings, actively listening, asking questions, providing effective feedback.

Key words: internal frame of reference, diversity, active listening, questions, effective feedback

UDC: 159.942.5

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NOSTALGIA FOR THE PAST

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Nostalgia, as a social emotion, has become a prominent subject in the 20th century, as a result of rapid geopolitical, social, and technological restructuring. Research focusing on nostalgia aims to explain it as a complex manifestation within the emotional sphere, encompassing various intensities of feelings related to the past and its use in shaping diverse human behaviors, within the contexts of psychotherapeutic, socio-cultural, commercial, and political practices.

In the socialist states, nostalgia for the past, with a pronounced emotional dominance, spread among the masses, being capitalized upon and actively used in political marketing strategies to easily gain political dividends. Nostalgics resonate, driven by individual logic, with the intensely promoted ideas, images, and symbols, understanding that the past is not merely a mechanical imprint of memory but a complex psychological formation involving memory, imagination, fantasy, and intellect. Ultimately, the product of this experience, whether direct or mediated, takes on the characteristics of a myth, propagated among the masses through various strategies and means.

To activate nostalgia for the past, emphasis is placed on affective perception. In projects initiated to focus the attention of the masses on a specific historical period, the representation of this world is formulated in the spirit of an idyll or utopia (nostalgia for the Soviet past). Thus, nostalgia for the past arises under the following conditions: dissatisfaction with the present, expressed in various social groups; uncertainty about the future (inability to adapt to change); and the existence and intense

popularization of evidence and symbols that correspond to the needs of the nostalgic category for the past.

Another strategy for updating the past involves the phenomenon of commercializing nostalgia, which entails the use and promotion, through various means, of symbolic meanings related to the object of nostalgia (e.g., the USSR).

Two dimensions of nostalgia are used in researching the propensity for nostalgia among consumers of the past, based on which it can be classified. The first axis reflects the nature of nostalgic memories resulting from direct or mediated (interpersonal) experience. The second axis refers to the individual or collective nature of nostalgic experience. Based on this classification, four categories of nostalgia can be outlined: personal nostalgia (direct, individual experience); indirect nostalgia (individually mediated experience, for example, family member stories); cultural nostalgia (direct collective experience); "virtual" nostalgia (collectively mediated experience).

The human psyche strives so much to preserve its own integrity that nostalgia is largely a consequence of defense mechanisms when fictional stories replace erased negative memories. Thus, the impression is formed that the past continually stretches into the present, creating the illusion of its contemporaneity, as well as confusion regarding a nonexistent world.

Key words: nostalgia, nostalgia for the past, psychological aspects.

UDC: 316

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIO-POLITICAL TRANSFORMATIONS ON THE ARTISTIC ACTIVITY OF THE „DOINA” CHORAL CHAPEL

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„Doina” Choir Chapel is the main representative of choral performance on the stage of the National Philharmonic of the Republic of Moldova. The history of the collective can be divided into periods determined by the socio-political situation in the country, starting with the foundation of the chapel in 1928 until today. The scientific research of the history of the collective is based on the examination and classification of all available sources of information regarding the aspects related to the life of the chapel and the performance of the concert activity in each historical period. These documents demonstrate the real influence of the historical conjuncture on the geography of the tours, the selection of the repertoire,

the interaction of the administration with composers, poets, leaders of other cultural organizations, and last but not least, on the personality of the conductor. Special attention is paid to the issues related to the arrangement of the daily life of the artists of the „Doina” Chapel in each period. For this purpose, all available materials from the archives of the Republic of Moldova are used. In conclusion, it is mentioned that the social transformation aspect of the research will contribute to the reproduction of the history of the most famous choral collective in the republic with a high degree of reliability.

Key words: Doina choral chapel, National Philharmonic, history, normative acts, performing collective, archival documents, concert, art, choral music.

UDC: 392.545

CONSENT AS A SPECIFIC CHALLENGES IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF RELATIONSHIPS

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Consent is a fundamental aspect of any relationship, whether monogamous or non-monogamous. However, different types of relationships may present specific challenges to obtaining and maintaining consent. In monogamous relationships, based on the assumption that two partners are exclusive and faithful to each other, clarity and open communication about desires, boundaries and agreements are crucial to ensuring consent. It refers to mutual agreement and respect for the partner's wishes regarding intimacy and sexual interactions. However, this assumption may not always be clear or agreed upon by both parties. In non-monogamous relationships operating on the premise that one or both partners may have multiple romantic or sexual relationships with other people, consent becomes even more complex because it involves multiple people and varied dynamics. Open communication is essential to clarify and reinforce the agreements and wishes of all parties involved. Respect for the boundaries and needs of each individual becomes fundamental in ensuring consent in such relationships. Regardless of the type of relationship, consent requires transparency, mutual respect, and clear and explicit agreement between all involved. It is an ongoing process that requires open and honest communication to ensure mutual understanding and respect.

Key words: identity, polyamory, primary, secondary, triad, quad, non-monogamy.

UDC: 330.59

CONDITIONS OF CONTEMPORARY WOMEN'S WELL-BEING

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The level of education and social involvement of women in the Republic of Moldova at the contemporary stage has reached high levels. The latest statistical data mention that women aged 25–64 have a higher level of education compared to men of the same age. The biggest difference in this age group is recorded for higher education: in 2021, 24.9% of women compared to 18.9% of men with university education were calculated. Although the share of women in the working population is lower compared to that of men (47.5% women and 52.5% men in 2021), the data show a high employment rate for women. Of course, the employment rate of women depends on several factors, including the presence of children in the family under the age of 16. Thus, in 2021, the employment rate of women aged 25–49 with at least 1 child under 16 was 48.3%, while for women without children, the employment rate reached 61.8%. However, influenced by traditional attitudes, women assume the main family care tasks, thus facing a busy activity regime that affects their well-being. In the present research, the factors and conditions that influence the well-being of contemporary women are analyzed. The study assesses women's life satisfaction in five areas: health, living environment, leisure activities, career satisfaction, and salary satisfaction. The review of publications that reflect studies carried out in recent years indicates that gender inequality in family life and at work is still maintained. Employed women are still oriented towards taking on all household chores. In social activities, women face various forms of explicit or implicit discrimination and gender inequalities, which significantly reduce their job satisfaction. However, contemporary women insist on improving their self-image, increasing their self-worth, considering that their well-being is determined by their own orientations, values and beliefs about their place and personal roles in society.

Key words: well-being, employed women, job satisfaction, life satisfaction, self-image, self-worth.

ORGANIZATIONAL INCIVILITY: PATTERNS AND PROFILES AT THE WORKPLACE

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Organizational incivility reprezintă un tip de comportament ce poate fi întâlnit frecvent în mediul organizațional. Chiar dacă poate avea o intensitate redusă, vag perceptibilă, studiile din ultimii ani constată că aceste manifestări pot fi contagioase și în timp pot deveni parte a culturii organizaționale. De obicei, se manifestă prin comportamente de tipul: asumarea meritelor pentru munca altcuiva, e-mail-uri neplăcute, complimente cu sens ambiguu, care acumulându-se afectează starea de bine a angajaților la locul de muncă. S-au remarcat caracteristici distincte ale țintei (victimei), provocatorului și martorului, fiind luate în calcul criteriile ca: poziția în ierarhia organizațională, anumite trăsături de personalitate și reacții comportamentale.

Key words: organizational incivility, perceptions, patterns, profiles.

RESILIENCE AS A FACTOR IN ADOLESCENTS' ADAPTATION TO THE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

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The content of the article refers to the theoretical-practical analysis of the influence of resilience on the adaptation of adolescents to the educational environment. The empirical research aimed to determine the level of resilience, self-esteem and optimism of teenagers and their influence on the process of adapting to a new educational institution, as well as the relationship between these variables. The results of this research confirmed the hypothesis put forward at the beginning of the study that resilience influences the adaptability of students to the educational environment. Also, the research highlighted the directly proportional relationship between self-esteem and adaptation during the study, as well as the fact that regardless of the degree of adaptability, the level of optimism is high, which is specific for teenagers.

Key terms: adaptability, adolescents, optimism, resilience, self-esteem.

UDC: 314.6

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL STRESS AND
QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE**

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This article explores the relationship between occupational stress and family life quality, focusing on measuring workplace stress, work-family conflict, and aspects related to family life, such as marital satisfaction. In a world characterized by fast-paced rhythms, professional pressures, and increasing demands within workplaces, the impact of stress on family life becomes increasingly evident and pressing. Presently, many professionals face challenges in balancing their professional and personal lives. Workplace stress can negatively affect family relationships, leading to increased tensions and conflicts within the family sphere. Hence, there's a growing need to understand and identify ways in which organizations and communities can intervene to support employees in managing stress and promoting a healthy balance between professional and personal life. Therefore, this research aims to identify correlations and the direct impact of occupational stress on family life quality.

Key words: family life quality, work-family conflict, work-life balance, marital satisfaction, occupational stress.

UDC: 316.356.2

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF CULTURAL PRODUCTS TO EDUCATING AND
ADAPTING SOCIAL VALUES FOR ENSURING POPULATION WELFARE**

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The present article emphasizes the importance of protecting and conserving cultural heritage, going beyond the mere maintenance of old buildings or objects. It speaks to the preservation of a living legacy that remains relevant for future generations and humanity as a whole. This

obligation involves respecting and safeguarding cultural diversity, directly contributing to the formation of social values. Encouraging involvement in community activities and supporting diversity are just a few essential ways a society can consolidate and promote social values. I argue that these values will not only improve interpersonal relationships but also support the creation of an environment where each individual feels valued and accepted. By adopting these approaches, a society can create an environment that encourages and promotes social values, thus establishing a conducive framework for the development of a more united and harmonious community.

Keywords: protection, cultural heritage, cultural diversity, social values.

UDC: 316.6

PROGRAMS FOR ADAPTING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS TO NEW SOCIO-CULTURAL REALITIES AND TO THE ACADEMIC ENVIRONMENT

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Adaptation in the new cultural field takes place in 5 stages. 1. The layoff stage facing the new social universe. Its origins can be found in the period before contact with other cultures, even if it was at the intergroup level or through the mass media. 2. Personalization takes place at the moment of contact with the system, with affective processes occupying an important place. 3. Subjective appreciation is represented by the moment of shaping the attitude towards the elements of the new culture. 4. Institutionalization refers to the process by which the learning of new roles in society takes place and the ability to satisfy the group's expectations through appropriate behavior is achieved. 5. Valorization is closely linked to the previous stage, configuring a set of attitudes towards the new roles, the established norms, and a set of values consistent with the value system of the foreign culture. Knowledge of these stages is useful for university counseling services, international student offices and university staff. In the literature, it has been suggested that these three sources should work together to facilitate the adjustment of international students. Several studies have revealed that acculturation stress, social distance, and positive coping skills are important in the academic adjustment of international students, that there is a need for orientation programs, workshops, or support groups to facilitate the adjustment

process. For example, positive coping skills development trainings are carried out. Open support groups are helpful, where international students can drop in and out at any time. These groups offer the possibility of expressing and excluding negative emotions, taking over experiences and strategies from other well-adjusted students, and participating in joint events with local students. Another important implication is that counseling is necessary in order to develop multicultural competence. For this purpose, perhaps the 4-module model proposed by Betas be used. In the first module, emphasis is placed on the influence of culture in the adaptation process; an introduction to the culture of the host country is made, and information is given on finding a place to stay, transport and medical care. In the second module, cultural contact experiences are examined and possible problems/symptoms of culture shock are discussed. The third discusses the stages of adaptation and states that adaptation is a process that takes time. In the last module, the individual's role in the adaptation process and the appropriate strategies or skills for dealing with adaptation experiences are modeled.

Key words: adaptation, culture, international student, acculturation stress, social distance..

SECTION 3
SOCIAL INTERVENTION PARADIGMS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE
NEW SOCIAL REALITIES

UDC: 340.62

GEOSTATISTICAL COORDINATES REGARDING THE SUICIDAL
PHENOMENON IN ROMANIA BETWEEN 2011-2020

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As an absolute first in the Romanian scientific space, being conducted on a local scale, the research that led to the publication of this article aims to provide expert assistance to public authorities that have to manage the dynamics and social impact of suicide and to psychologist and other social scientist who study the various other dimensions of the suicide phenomenon. The general hypothesis of the present research is the following: although suicide seems to be an a-spatial phenomenon, it can have resilient, persistent evolutions that lead over time to the formation of relatively stable geospatial (geographical) structures. To study the phenomenon of suicide in Romania, we have at our disposal data provided by the National Institute of Forensic Medicine (NIFM) and the National Institute of Statistics (NIS). The data from NIFM are publicly available only for the period 2003-2019, at the national level and in the county profile. In our research, we used data from the NIS, for the period 2011-2020, at a much finer scale (Local Area Unit² – LAU²). The data collected is processed using geostatistical methods that are accessible, robust and capable of identifying and visually representing (cartographically) the sensitive spaces where the suicide phenomenon takes place. For the quantitative and structural highlighting of suicides, we used cross tabulation analysis, box-plot analysis, neighbours order smoothing autocorrelation analysis with PhilCarto. The suicide rate calculated for the period 2011-2020 was 10.75 suicides per 100,000 inhabitants; in absolute values, for the studied period, 21,252 suicides were registered. Regarding this situation, the legitimate question arises: how many suicide attempts

are behind of total number of 21,252 suicides? The conclusions of this article can be used in the public policymaking process aimed at preventing suicidal acts.

Key words: suicide, suicide distribution, mental health, geostatistics, cartograph.

UDC: 364

PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES IN SOCIAL ASSISTANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW SOCIAL REALITIES

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The activity of the specialist in the field of social assistance is oriented towards offering specialized help in order to increase and restore social functioning capacities, designating a set of institutions, programs, professionalized activities, specialized services for the protection of individuals, groups, communities, which, by virtue of some reasons of an economic, socio-cultural, biological or psychological nature, they cannot achieve their well-being. Professionals in the field are concerned with the implementation of social policies and programs through the development and application of methodologies specific to the field of social assistance, with the implementation of appropriate response mechanisms to the problematic situations faced by individuals, groups and communities in difficulty, with the monitoring of intervention plans regarding the social integration of the beneficiaries, based on the application of the values and principles of professional ethics. In this context, their professional training requires a connection to the qualification standards developed in accordance with the national normative framework and international good practices.

Keywords: social work, professional competence, qualification standard.

UDC: 65.012.4

SOME METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF REMOTE WORK RESEARCH

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In order to remain productive during the emergency, public and private enterprises have been forced to make crucial changes to ensure

continuity of work by employees. Until now, in some fields, the experience of working remotely has been preserved, with legal support in this regard at the moment.

Clara De Vincenzi et al. (2022) define remote work as a practice whereby employees perform their work from a location other than a central office operated by the employer. Such locations could include an employee's home, a co-working space or other shared space, a private office, or any other place outside the institution building or organization in which they work.

The paper proposes the use of the classic job analysis procedure, for remote work job research. The paper contains the research of the objectives and the autonomy of the telework position, the organizational and economic aspects, time management, etc.

Key words: employee, employer, work ecology, remote work, work regime, telework, work management.

UDC: 316.624.3

PSYCHO-SOCIAL CONGRUENCES BETWEEN SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND DISABILITY

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Social exclusion in itself involves social processes such as the systematic deprivation of people with disabilities to resources and services, to the right to participation and involvement in decision-making processes, etc. Disability is identified in various international studies as a factor that propels the person or group disadvantaged by disability directly into the socially excluded group.

The individual factors of the disabled person (health, self-confidence, well-being, education, skills, etc.) accentuate the mechanism of social exclusion of a bilateral nature (hetero- and self-exclusion), establishing an ominous aspect for the social life of the disabled person. From here, we can deduce that disability in social interaction does not present an appropriation by its own essence, but represents a complex of circumstances in the social environment that determine the level of inclusion or exclusion. The intersubjective nature of social exclusion can be measured from a social point of view: by the manifestation at the level of individual and social perceptions and attitudes of the disability, and the severity of the disability correlates with the severity of the social

exclusion. A major concern should also be the impact of exclusion on the family system, on the future prospects of people with disabilities. Disability disadvantages individuals and groups, and avoiding social exclusion in the context of all the exposed factors is practically impossible.

The problem of the investigation: social exclusion is not only a conglomerate of environmental circumstances and individual factors, but also the failure to take responsibility at the macro-, meso- and microsystem levels for the social inclusion of people with disabilities.

Research object: psycho-social congruences between social exclusion and disability.

The purpose of the research: the elaboration of the psycho-social congruence model between social exclusion and disability.

Keywords: disability, group disadvantaged by disability, social exclusion, social inclusion, psycho-social congruences, etc.

UDC: 159.97:616.89

THE ROLE OF MANAGERS IN THE PROMOTION OF MENTAL HEALTH IN PRE-UNIVERSITY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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As scientific research demonstrates, the vast majority of mental and behavioral disorders of children and young people are not due to organic ailments, nor to heredity, but to educational deficiencies in the family, in the school, in the community, the non-compliance with rational norms of life in general. These educational requirements are all the more urgent and current, as a whole series of factors of modern life contain a harmful potential regarding health in general and mental health in particular. Knowing this potential, avoiding or mitigating some of these harms at school level constitute major requirements for managerial staff in promoting mental health in pre-university education institutions.

Key words: mental health, mental health promotion, mental hygiene, neuro-psychiatric diseases, health education, health education programs.

SOME REFLEXIONS ON PUBLISHING SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES ON MASS MEDIA AS FACEBOOK ET. AL.

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Scientific publications are an important part of science. They enable scientists to share their findings with the rest of the world and contribute to the advancement of science. Facebook is a social network primarily focused on sharing personal information and communicating with friends and family. Although Facebook can be used to share scientific information, it is not the most suitable place to publish scientific papers. Scientific publications must be published in reputable scientific journals and must be reviewed by other scientists before being published. This process is called peer review and ensures that scientists' findings are accurate and reliable. Publishing scientific articles on Facebook may entail some risks. One of the main risks is that the content of the article can be taken out of context and misinterpreted. This can lead to misunderstandings and incorrect conclusions. Furthermore, publishing scientific articles on Facebook et.al. can compromise scientific integrity as the articles may be exposed to inappropriate criticism or even attacks from people who disagree with the content. It is therefore important to use the right channels to publish and share scientific articles.

Yes, there are benefits to sharing scientific articles on Mass Media. For example, sharing scientific articles on Facebook can help increase the article's visibility and reach a broader audience. This in turn can lead to more citations and a greater impact of the research. Furthermore, sharing scientific articles on Facebook et.al., can help scientists connect with other researchers and promote collaborations.

There are various channels for publishing scientific articles. One of the most important channels is publishing articles in academic journals. Publishing a scientific article in an academic journal is an important activity within the academic community. It gives you the opportunity to network with other scientists, spread your name and work and further develop your research. However, it is not easy to get your work published, but you can increase your chances by submitting research that is creative, technically sound and straightforward. It is also important to find an academic journal that suits your topic and writing style, so that you can tailor your article accordingly and increase the chances of publication and recognition.

Another way to publish scientific articles is by sharing them on social media such as Facebook. For example, sharing scientific articles on Facebook can help increase the article's visibility and reach a broader audience. This in turn can lead to more citations and a greater impact of the research. Furthermore, sharing scientific articles on Facebook et.al., can help scientists connect with other researchers and promote collaborations. However, it is important to remember that sharing scientific articles on Mass Media also carries some risks, such as the risk of the article's content being taken out of context and misinterpreted. That is why it is important to use the right channels to publish and share scientific articles.

There are several ways to increase your chances of publication in an academic journal. Here are some tips to consider:

1. Choose the right magazine: It is important to choose a magazine that suits your topic and writing style. This can increase the chance of publication and recognition. You may also consider publishing in an open access journal to increase your readership.

2. Write a creative and technically sound study: It is important to submit a study that is creative, technically sound and straightforward. This can increase the chance of acceptance.

3. Network with other scientists: It is important to network with other scientists in your field. This can help you stay informed of the latest developments and promote collaborations.

4. Solicit feedback: Solicit feedback from colleagues and professors to evaluate your article for grammar, spelling errors, typos, clarity, and conciseness. The content must also be checked. Research articles should discuss a topic that is important and relevant. They should also be clearly written, easy to follow and appropriate for the target group.

5. Use reference management software: Use reference management software to organize and manage your references. This can help you save time and cite your references correctly.

6. Follow the Journal Guidelines: Make sure you follow the journal guidelines when submitting your article. Most magazines have a document called "Instructions for Authors" or "Author's Guide" that contains specific instructions for layout, font, and length. This guide will also help you with your article submission and peer review process.

Keywords: scientific publications, social network, scientific integrity, Mass Media.

PSYCHOSOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WELL-BEING OF SENIOR CITIZENS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Population ageing is perceived as a major challenge for all countries of the world, which are seeking security and well-being for their growing elderly population. The socio-economic integration of older people is perceived as a decisive factor in promoting respect for rights, ensuring individual well-being and maintaining health in old age.

The social well-being of the population is one of the main indicators of the political and economic viability of a social system, which truly reflects the social productivity of a country. Until recently, the issue of pensioners has been little researched, concealing the magnitude of the social problems of the elderly, making them the most vulnerable group. The exit from the labour market and patterns of retirement have changed radically in recent decades, requiring action by the state to provide security for the future. According to NBS data, 77% of pension recipients receive an old-age pension.

The well-being of pensioners in society is one of the components of public welfare. In this sense, the pension system is the key strategic feature for understanding the macro-social impact of the quality of life of older people. In order to present the psycho-social characteristics of senior citizens' well-being, we will consider: their way of life, their adaptation to society, individual well-being (income and expenditure), happiness as a process, etc. The senior citizens' well-being factor is often underestimated in our society. Because of this, the majority of seniors withdraw from society, after which the following problems become more acute: economic, health and relationship problems.

The problem of the investigation: the major difficulties faced by the elderly in Moldova accentuate the degree of insecurity and insecurity from a psycho-social perspective, giving them an unsatisfactory way of life reflected in low well-being.

Research object: psycho-social characteristics of senior citizens' well-being.

The purpose of the research: assessment of the degree of satisfaction of senior citizens' well-being in Moldovan society.

Key words: individual well-being, seniors' lifestyle, seniors' happiness and well-being, income and expenditure, social problems, perceptions of own life.

UDC: 159.922.73

**PARENTAL LIMITS AND COMPETENCES OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN
FROM PLACEMENT CENTRES**

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Parenting skills are cognitive and emotional concepts that refer to parents' assessments of their ability to perform the tasks of raising and educating their children. At-risk families live in personal or environmental circumstances that affect their children's well-being. Quantitative research conducted with 36 parents of children in foster care highlights their parenting limitations and competencies. The research was carried out in 2022 by PRODOCS Association through the project "From Vulnerability to Inclusion" with the participation of parents of children placed in 7 foster homes. One of the competences assessed was the parents' duty to support the child in difficult or conflictual situations. According to the results of the study, half of the parents supported their child every time it was necessary, every 5th mentioned that they did not do this very often, and 11 of them motivated the lack of this behaviour by the difficulty to do it. The need to study parenting skills has been motivated by the numerous incidents that have damaged children's lives and health in their own families due to lack of knowledge about healthy growth and development. The need to study parenting skills has been motivated by the numerous incidents that have damaged children's lives and health in their own families due to lack of knowledge about healthy growth and development. Families at risk need support and training to improve parenting skills for raising and developing children to their full potential, as a prerequisite for transforming the child into a well-integrated adult in the family and society.

Key words: parental skills, children at risc, parental limitats.

UDC: 330.59

POLICIES FOR THE SOCIAL WELFARE OF THE ELDERLY

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The demographic trend of population aging, determines the intervention of the state to develop and promote policies and strategies that ensure new approaches aimed at respecting fundamental rights, preserving the independence and participation of the elderly in social life. Common challenges, social risks, but also the digitization of state support systems, highlight the gap between generations, which is significant and increases with age. The subject is current, taking into account statistical data on the level of their social well-being.

The EU Council (2020), invites states, within the limits of their powers, to strengthen social inclusion and mutual solidarity between generations, to include the issue of population aging in all policy areas and to involve older people, especially older women, in all the decision-making processes that affect their lives.

Research problem: the elderly population is considered to be a high consumer of medical and social services, having increased vulnerability to physical, mental and social stress. The issue addressed in this study constitutes the framework of policies and regulations regarding the third-age people related to ensuring the quality of life at an advanced age.

Keywords: welfare, quality of life, elderly people, social policies, social protection, strategy.

UDC: 364.62

THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL WORKER IN GRIEF MANAGEMENT

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The social worker plays an essential role in dealing with and managing bereavement, although this contribution is not always considered to be necessary. According to his responsibilities, he is involved in the prevention of potential individual or collective problems that can lead to

the experience of pain by identifying both the intervention to the possible causes of pain and loss and offering direct support and emotional care to those going through the mourning process. During this difficult time, the social worker supports those affected to navigate and cope with these emotions and challenges. Another crucial aspect of the social worker is the development of personalized action plans and assessment of individual or group needs; or through this approach to pain management, an attempt is also made to identify the essential support resources to overcome this period. In this article we want to understand the role of the social worker in grief management by providing emotional support, education and guidance to identify and mobilize the necessary resources to overcome this difficult period.

Keywords: social worker, education, emotional care, grief, bereavement.

UDC: 316.3

SOCIAL COHESION ACTIVITIES THAT INCREASE THE CHANCES OF COMMUNITY INTEGRATION FOR PEOPLE DISPLACED FROM UKRAINE

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The Republic of Moldova continues to be at the forefront of providing support to the victims of the war in the immediate vicinity, with a wide range of support focused on the most effective humanitarian response. At the same time, war refugees from Ukraine face a wide range of problems and obstacles in their integration process into a new community, from meeting basic family needs, adapting to new realities, providing social services for family members with special or urgent needs, uncertainty of the future etc. In the context of present realities, displaced persons must be supported in their social integration, by promoting them in the sphere of employment, providing support in language learning, participation in vocational or qualification courses, etc., to help them not to become dependent on the social assistance they receive. Sufficient time needs to be given to come to terms with the situation, to cope with the stress caused by the change of residence and to make a long-term decision. This integration must take place step by step and in a friendly way for both Ukrainian and Moldovan citizens. Social cohesion activities can be very different, for example: cultural visits to museums, walks in parks, architectural monuments, scenic spots, festivals, and others. These

activities focus on refugees interacting with locals to establish contact with each other and promote assertive communication. During these visits, participants can enjoy free communication, talk more about their personal experiences, which can help Ukrainians integrate more easily into the locality and make many new acquaintances and friends. In addition, through the cultural exchange that takes place, refugees will more easily understand the cultural specificity, authenticity of cultural values of our country: history, language, gastronomic culture, etc. In this article, the impact of social cohesion activities for the well-being of the whole community will be reflected.

Key words: social cohesion, social integration, communication, participation, culture, socialization, cultural values.

UDC: 366.14

THE FACTORS THAT DETERMINE THE CONSUMER'S CHOICE OF MEDICAL SERVICES

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Policies to improve population health have often focused exclusively on expanding access to health services, neglecting the quality of health care. The health system of any country must involve respect for the individual and ensure prompt and quality services that meet the expectations of the population. The economic transition of the last decades has registered essential changes in the national health care systems, this fact is demonstrated by the increase in the number of private medical institutions, the appearance of competition on the market of medical services, the development of medical institutions, their structure and dimensions. Health systems are defined by the major source of funding, usually there are systems with both sources of financing, public and private. The freedom to choose the medical institution, the emergence of new private medical service providers and the diversification of the spectrum of services, stimulate competition on the medical services and the development of marketing strategies in the field. Numerous comparative studies have suggested the differences between the healthcare services offered by public and private medical institutions, and the results have shown that the patient prefers the private sector over the

public one due to multiple factors such as: high-performance technology, waiting list, treatment initiation time, hotel conditions, personalized approach from the medical staff, etc.

The problem of investigation: The choice of the medical service provider can be determined by various factors, objective and subjective, and being strongly influenced by the expectations of the consumers of medical services and the individual perception of the quality of these services.

The object of the research: the determining factors in choosing the type of medical institution, public or private, by consumers of medical services. **The purpose of the research:** determining the factors that influence the choice of the type of medical institution, by consumers of medical services.

Keywords: consumer, medical institutions, private, public, medical services.

UDC: 316 628.4.046

MEDICAL WASTE RECORD AND NEUTRALIZATION MANAGEMENT

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Quality management within medical and sanitary institutions in the Republic of Moldova aims to improve the quality of health services provided in a safe environment. The management of waste resulting from medical activities is an important aspect to which more attention must be drawn in quality management. Medical waste is all waste generated by health care facilities such as hospitals, clinics, doctor's offices, dental offices, research facilities and laboratories (used needles and syringes, used dressings, body parts, diagnostic samples, blood, substances chemicals, pharmaceuticals, medical devices and radioactive materials). According to the Strategy for waste management in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2013-2027, waste management in the Republic of Moldova remains a difficult and unsolved problem, both from an organizational and legislative point of view. The legal framework that regulates the field of waste management includes a series of acts at the national level, but also international acts such as the Basel Convention on the control of the transboundary transport of hazardous waste and its disposal, the provisions of which were transposed at the national level by

Government Decision Republic of Moldova no. 637 of May 27, 2003, which approved the Regulation on the control of cross-border transport of waste and its disposal. In the reports on the implementation of the Waste Management Strategy in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2013-2027, the problem of the defective management of waste resulting from medical activity (DRAM) is reflected, namely, the inadequate training of employees regarding the management of this waste.

The purpose of the research: Evaluation of local practices regarding DRAM management in public and private IMS from Orhei, Telenești, Rezina and Șoldănești.

Keywords: medical waste, general (household) waste, hazardous waste, quality management.

UDC: 334.734

THE VALORIZATION AND PROMOTION OF ORGANIC PRODUCTS FROM THE PEASANT HOUSEHOLD, THE REVITALIZATION OF TRADITIONAL METHODS OF PRODUCING WINE AND OTHER PRODUCTS

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Moldova is agrarian country and famous in not-too-distant times for extensive vineyards and quality wines. Through the villages in the fall, every householder took care to pour the most delicious wine into barrels and compete in quality with neighbors and relatives. Today it is rare that anyone produces wine, but even more rare are those who follow traditional recipes and methods. The entire production process was monopolized by the big factories in the Wine Industry. And home producers have no choice but to leave the vineyards fallow, sell the grapes cheaply or stop making wine. Promoting home producers and their products will certainly have a beneficial impact on the well-being of households and the entire community.

Keywords: home producers, welfare, promotion, traditional methods, organic products.

**OVERCOMING SOCIAL PROBLEMS THROUGH SOCIAL
ENTREPRENEURSHIP ACTIVITY**

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Continuous social transformations require new approaches and the optimization of existing good practices. As a response to the variety of social problems, the development of social enterprises, which can be more effective in achieving public goals due to the knowledge of local needs and the social mission, is also a measure.

The development of policies to promote social entrepreneurship, but also the construction of a favorable legislative framework for these enterprises, are the needs identified following the analysis of the local market. Insertion social enterprises, in order to exist and develop, need fiscal and non-fiscal facilities, financing, subsidizing and crediting systems for social businesses, the development of human resources in the field, facilitating access to reserved markets, continuous research of the sector and supporting digitization, innovation and market competitiveness.

Historic moment for the social economy: the UN adopted the Resolution on the social and solidarity economy. 18 April 2023, New York: The United Nations (UN) General Assembly adopted the resolution "Promoting the social and solidarity economy for sustainable development" (A/77/L.60). The resolution provides an official definition for the social and solidarity economy and recognizes that it can contribute to the achievement and localization of sustainable development goals.

The problem of the investigation: the low involvement of the public system and the lack of a legislative framework for social businesses are also problematic, especially since "the implementation of public policies that provide a favorable framework for the establishment of social enterprises and the development of existing ones is crucial for these enterprises to can fulfill its social and environmental potential

Research object: social entrepreneurship activities and their impact in overcoming social problems. **The purpose of the research:** the study of the impact of social entrepreneurship in overcoming social problems. **Research hypothesis:** social problems can be overcome through social entrepreneurship activities at the community level.

Key words: social entrepreneurship, entrepreneur, social economy, social innovation, social enterprises, social problem.

UDC: 338.124.4

LIFE WITHOUT BORDERS

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The economic crisis, the unstable political and economic situation in the country, has left the country's elderly population without sufficient attention and support. The population in our country is “demographically aging”; over the past 5 years, the share of elderly people in the age group 65-69 years has increased significantly - by more than 11% and amounts to 21.8% (NBS data for 2020). The State does not have sufficient programs to maintain the mental, physical, mental and spiritual health of older people. If the state more or less fulfills its obligations to maintain physical health (sanatorium treatment, compensation for medications, free insurance), then mental, mental and spiritual health are left without any attention. Not a single law has been developed in this area over the past 30 years. How can we help this category raise their cultural and material level, fill the communication gap, and become active members of society?

Keywords: economic crisis, life without borders, deficit of communication.

UDC: 33:316.354.4

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SOCIAL INNOVATION

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Social problems and the changing reality require new and new approaches and services. Social assistance is the system that will be at the forefront in any formula, in the vanguard, to provide the necessary support at all social levels, creating new values, which are ultimately

assumed by society as a whole. In this endeavor, social assistance comes with social innovations in various forms that ensure social autonomy, improving the quality of human life at the collective and individual level. As a field, social innovation is more anchored in practical models and less theorized, combining several disciplines, types of actors and sectors. According to Murray et al. (2010) "innovations that are social in both ends and means. Specifically, we define social innovations as new ideas (products, services, and models) that simultaneously meet social needs and create new social relationships or collaborations. In other words, they are innovations that are both good for society and enhance society's ability to act." Social innovation in the social sphere is characterized by cooperation and a high sensitivity for innovative risks. With the emergence of the welfare state, a new professional sector of social assistance developed, and then also of social expertise based on the development of social welfare through social entrepreneurship actions.

The problem of investigation: Processes at one social level can influence or trigger processes at another level depending on the conditions of the context, in both directions. The interconnectedness of levels also conditions the actions of institutions to adopt new models of approaching social problems.

The object of the research: Social entrepreneurship as an innovation in solving social problems at the community level to ensure social well-being. **The purpose of the research:** the valorization of social entrepreneurship through the prism of innovations in the context of ensuring social welfare.

Key words: social entrepreneurship, social expertise, social innovation, social problem.

UDC: 37

EDUCATION BASED ON CREATIVITY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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Globalization, new technologies and the rapid development of today's society require changing the emphasis in education, with a view to the formation of skills and creative capacities in pupils and students of the 21st century. Contemporary society is based on knowledge, innovation

and invention, thus ensuring a favorable environment for creativity. The training of the current generations based on the development of creativity ensures the restructuring of thinking on problem situations. This skill, along with others, contributes to the identification of several suitable solutions in relation to the challenges encountered. Author Kirsii Tirri (2017) argues that "21st century skills can be defined as an integration of knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that young people need to have in this century. Many international organizations, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the European Union have published documents outlining educational goals for the 21st century, emphasizing creativity as an important objective. According to the *"Education 2030" Development Strategy*, the Republic of Moldova promotes an educational policy connected to European and international educational policies, relevant for solving the current problems and needs of the educational system and its beneficiaries. The documents for the strategic development of the education system demonstrate the concern of the Government of the Republic of Moldova for changing the emphasis in education, in favor of quality and sustainability, but also for the development of key learning skills throughout life. Research problem: the preparation of generations to face the problems of contemporary society depends on the ability of the education system to train pupils and students, to help them reach high levels of performance, so that everyone has equal opportunities in ensuring personal and professional success .

Key words. Skills, quality, creativity, competences, education, training, training, education system.

UDC: 159.922.8

THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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In recent years, technology has become an integral part of our lives, significantly influencing our daily routines. Excessive use of the Internet,

addiction to online games and the increase in online sales are just a few aspects that have changed the way we live and interact with each other. These changes are not without effects on the individual but also on society as a whole, generating both phenomena of alienation and modifying social relations. The impact of technology on child and adolescent development has become a topic of major concern over the past decade. Excessive use of technology also affects children's ability to self-regulate and self-control, as face-to-face interaction with friends and family, essential for the development of these skills, is reduced. Internet addiction and its excessive use is an increasingly present problem among children, having serious consequences on their socio-emotional life.

Researched problem: constant exposure to digital devices and media seems to negatively influence aspects of both children's growth and education.

To manage this addiction, it is crucial that parents are aware of these behaviors and provide appropriate support and guidance. However, it is not enough to replace the time spent with children with rare and quality moments. We can mention that understanding the complex impact of technology and the appropriate management of its use can help find a balance between the positive and negative aspects of exposure to digital media in the development of children and adolescents.

Keywords: adolescent, child, digitization, negative effects, family, technologies.

SECTION 4
DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL AND HUMANISTIC SCIENCES IN
THE ERA OF KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION

UDC: 316.6

READING CRISIS VERSUS FUNCTIONAL ILLITERACY

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The article reflects the reading crisis and the impact of this phenomenon on children's adaptation to societal rigors. The author states that functional illiteracy is characteristic of people who attended school, but cannot use reading, writing or information resources skills; they have difficulties and do not understand written instructions, which turns them into problems of social marginalization. People with functional illiteracy face problems regarding their placement in professional activity, they get the appearance of a marginalized group in society, unemployment is a characteristic that ultimately defines them. It is very important that society, through relevant institutions, through organizations, recognizes illiteracy as a problem that can be solved by involvement, by providing relevant educational programs. Thus, reading being one of the primary tools to combat functional illiteracy.

The challenges and problems facing humanity today converge towards a new meaning of the concept of learning, and from the retrospective and prospective analyzes of the phenomenon of functional illiteracy, the logical conclusion can be deduced: the need for a new vision of education through reading.

Key words: the reading crisis, reading, writing, social marginalization, unemployment

UDC: 378

GEORGIA - CHINA COOPERATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION -
CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

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It should be noted that the People's Republic of China and Georgia cooperate in many directions, be it economic, political or other fields. Among them is one of the most important directions - education. This paper correctly reflects the existing relations between the People's

Republic of China and Georgia in the direction of higher education. The ways of development of the field and general direction, future plans and views, perspectives of development and implementation of changes are presented. Implementation of changes is done by exporting countries' education and sharing best practices. The article also discusses that the education system of Georgia has undergone many changes in recent years, and as a developing country it is interesting to consider foreign and successful practices, despite the fact that the People's Republic of China is not a member country of the Bologna process.

The work clearly illustrates such a direction of higher education as internationalization. It is described what kind of policy is in effect, what steps have been taken and what steps are planned to be taken. The People's Republic of China has a very strong mechanism for internationalization, which is carried out by the wide network of Confucius Institutes. Through this network, students from different countries, including Georgian students, have the opportunity to study abroad, in this case in the People's Republic of China. There are Confucius Institutes in Georgia that provide grants to students. The mentioned grant is issued by the Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia based on the agreement signed between the countries. Based on the social background in Georgia, studying in the People's Republic of China under the terms of grants is attractive for students.

Key words: high education, challenges, prospects, internationalization.

UDC: 316:17

FREEDOM OF WILL AND ITS ROLE IN THE FORMATION OF MORAL VALUES

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Freedom of the will is closely related to reason, because to think is to foresee goals and find the means to achieve them. Without freedom of the will, however, it is impossible to achieve the proposed goal, in this case the formation of moral values. In the context of globalisation, the formation of moral values is becoming a major need for society in the contemporary era as the issues of the 21st century come to the fore. The formation of moral

values is linked to the qualities of the will: will power, perseverance, independence and promptness in decision-making, but also to needs that determine the person's initial motives, directing him or her towards action. This is why we emphasise the need for the formation of moral values because they determine a person's attitude towards the world, other people and themselves. Moral values thus lead people towards a world based on freedom and moral autonomy, in which they will find themselves as reason, sensitivity and will.

Key words: will, freedom of will, moral norms, values, moral values.

UDC: 37:004

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY: A CASE STUDY OF GEORGIA

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In the 21st century, significant global changes took place in the direction of education, caused by the rapid advancement of digital technologies. This study explores the transformative impact of digitization on the education sector, using the example of Georgia, a country at the crossroads of Europe and Asia. Digital tools actively used in Georgia to improve education are a convincing example of technological innovation changing traditional learning paradigms. These changes come with challenges such as equal access and data security. To solve these issues, Georgia is taking important steps through cooperative efforts.

The study explores multiple aspects of digital transformation in education, including integrating e-learning platforms and creating virtual classrooms. It explores the challenges and opportunities facing Georgian educators and policymakers in incorporating technology into pedagogical practice.

In addition, the study analyzes the tangible impact of digital education on student engagement and learning outcomes. The study aims to understand the effectiveness of digital initiatives in improving the quality and accessibility of education.

Georgia's inclusive approach ensures that digital advantages are achieved in all aspects, addressing equity issues such as Internet access and teacher training in mountainous regions.

The article concludes by emphasizing the importance of addressing educational gaps and increasing a technologically literate workforce. This study contributes to the broader discourse of the global digital transformation of education. Georgia's digital metamorphosis proves the adaptability of educational systems in the conditions of technological progress.

Key words: digital transformation, education, 21st century, Georgia, technological innovation, learning paradigms, E-learning platforms, digital initiatives, technologically literate workforce, technological progress.

UDC: 330.59

QUALITY OF LIFE OF ELDERLY PEOPLE

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In this article, we offer a brief description that underlines the main emotional resources and related challenges characteristic of older adults, starting from the fact that statistics during the pandemic revealed that older adults were more resilient, compared to representatives of other ages. We will also discuss some of the elements of mental changes, integrating the bio-psycho-socio-behavioral peculiarities specific to elderly adults. The life of a human being consists of successive, well-defined stages, with psycho-biological characteristics, which prepare the person's transition from one age stage of life to another.

Key words: old age, third age, quality of life, successful old age, optimal old age, successful aging.

UDC: 316.32

LATIN EXPRESSIONS - MARKS OF ELITE COMMUNICATION IN AN ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

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The regularity with which Latin expressions are present in current communication (in media, scientific, artistic discourse, etc.) entitles us to state that, being part of the elitist speech culture of "homo loquens", they arouse interest today, at just as in Antiquity, both by content and by a functional character. Anchored in actuality, Latin expressions are subject

to transformations, modifications, additions, so as to correspond to communication needs. Through the change of accents, which occurs when the author resorts to the adaptation of a Latin maxim/expression to contemporary realities, a reevaluation of the model can be proposed, but also can be reached comic effects, as our research corpus demonstrates. Since they represent the quintessence of the cultural experience of the ancient world, Latin expressions continue to be used successfully in an era of globalization.

Key words: latin expressions, the age of globalization, the updating of Antiquity, homo loquens.

UDC: 371.136

BENEFITS OF LOGIC MODEL FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION PLANNING

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The cornerstone of an effective evaluation is an intimate understanding of the program under consideration. Hence, logic models can be very useful in evaluation planning since they provide the evaluator with a visual depiction of how the program is supposed to work. Logic models can help evaluators better match the evaluation to the program by helping them focus on critical components of the program. As an advance organizer, the logic model aids the evaluator to focus on the important elements of the program and to identify what evaluation questions should be asked and why, as well as what measures of performance are key. If a particular result is included in the logic model then it generally should be included in the evaluation as a factor to track and measure.

The logic model can help the evaluator prioritize where to spend the limited resources allocated to the evaluation. It helps the evaluator focus more specifically on what information stakeholders really need to know about the program. If a logic model does not exist when the evaluator is hired, it will be extremely useful if the evaluator in collaboration with various stakeholders works to create one.

Key words: program evaluation, evaluation planning, logic model, measures of performance.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND
ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF YOUNG SCHOOL-AGED PUPILS**

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This article starts from the statements regarding the fact that certain people have special results in practice and succeed better in life than others, who have a higher (cognitive) IQ. If a student has sufficient knowledge and thinks intelligently, but does not know his emotions and feelings, thus failing to manage them, to promote his ideas, he encounters difficulties in trying to build his relationships with others and achieve academic performance. The results of the research on the relationship between emotional intelligence, cognitive intelligence and academic performance, presented in the given article, highlighted the fact that the emotional intelligence and academic success of the students of the sample are in a relationship of interdependence. Emotional intelligence is associated with solar re-formation: students with a high level of emotional intelligence have a significantly higher solar re-formation than those with a low level of it. Also, the data of the study showed that the development and exploitation of emotional intelligence in students of small school age constitute the foundations of building school and social success.

Key words: social skills, emotional intelligence, cognitive intelligence, academic performance, young school-aged pupils.