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Pedagogical University of Krakow, Poland
“Dunarea de Jos” University of Galati, Romania**



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Faced with crises, the historical aspects of reparation / Face aux crises, les aspects religieux et juridiques de la reparation / În fața crizelor, aspectele istorice ale reparației

Abstract: In these times of brutal crises that are now hitting humanity, violence and injustice seem to have shattered the harmonious balance of the world. But these fractures cannot be left as gaping wounds; they already require repair so that new paths of prosperity can be prepared. This need to repair must never wait, because only the present can be effectively repaired and be repaired, as Augustine of Hippo reminds us: Bene vivamus, et bona sunt tempora! Nos sumus tempora! In order to be understood and fulfilled, the notion of reparation must be envisaged a vast historical path that is rooted in a philosophical, theological and juridical foundation. We can see the syncretic beginnings that were unravelled through the Aristotelian philosophy received by the Roman jurists and the Christian distinction made between God and Caesar; then in the West the opposite movement occurs, as if today we were rejecting the distinctions in order to return to the uncertainties of the original disorders.

Keywords: repair, crises, justice, debts, responsibility

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Psychological support of elderly people and their interpersonal relationships / Sprijinul psihologic pentru persoanele în vârstă și relațiile lor interpersonale

Abstract: Human life is full of various relationships. One of them is interpersonal. They involve a certain attitude towards oneself, others and are accompanied by an emotional attitude, are associated with such polar feelings as sympathy-antipathy. Their content is most often the interests and needs of people. Interpersonal relationships often develop on the basis of common interests. It is in such relationships that the inner world of a person is realized. The relationships are very important for elderly people. In the process of developing interpersonal relationships and communication, the people receive psychological support. The result of psychological support is a social situation of development that corresponds to the age and individual characteristics of a person and provides conditions for fulfilling the tasks of his/her development. An elderly person who receives psychological support is able, (1), to adequately analyze and evaluate life events and what is happening to him/her; (2), to organize one's own living space and time, to regulate one's emotions and experiences; (3), to establish and maintain the necessary contacts with other people. Providing an elderly person with psychological support contributes to their confidence and comfort, helps to create conditions for the activation of constructive processes in the development of personality at this age. There are different means, factors, methods of the support.

Keywords: psychological support, interpersonal relationships, elderly people, an emotional attitude
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Work as a value for man / Munca în calitate de valoare pentru om

Abstract: Work is a social phenomenon that ensures the existence of people as an individual and human society as a community. Since ancient times, work has been a way of ennobling and a way of providing for his most pressing needs, not only material but also cultural and spiritual. The character of people changes with age. But how do attitudes to work change in young and old people? To what extent does work meet people's most pressing needs, what are their expectations at different stages of life? Some of this can be explored in this article.

Keywords: Work, human society, young people, older people
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Polish-Moldavian cultural interferences at the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of the Modern Era / Interferențe culturale polono-moldovenești la sfârșitul Evului Mediu și începutul erei modern

Abstract: The multi-century Polish-Moldavian neighbourhood left a strong imprint on the relations between the two communities. The creation of a common cultural space based on Christian criteria first of all, and then on criteria of interest and communion, of attraction and fascination, dates back to the period of the first globalization, which would coincide with the 14th-18th centuries. The "Jus Valachicum" Romanian settlements in Poland, the line of Moldavian migrants who find either shelter in Poland or a better job - these and many others attracted Moldavians to go to Poland and even stay there for a living. On the other hand, the mirage of territories where the climate is much milder, attracted the Poles to come and settle in Moldova. Here there was never the slightest hostility between Catholics and Orthodox, and the series of migrants ended up being assimilated most often through mixed marriages, keeping only their names that reminded of a noble origin (e.g., Leahu, Korecki, Sobecki, Potocki) that hardly reminds its owner from the Republic of Moldova of a descent from the great tycoons of another time. The Polish indigenous Grigore Ureche and Miron Costin did their studies in Latin in the Jesuit colleges where from, returning to the country, they brought to their peers the morals of a Europe that was just beginning to advance its claims to be the Centre of the World.

Keywords: Middle Ages, Poland, Moldavia, Dlugosz, Stephen the Great
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Approaches and options regarding the teaching of some disciplines in the Romanian language in the institutions with training in the languages of the national minorities in the Republic of Moldova / Abordări și opțiuni privind predarea unor discipline în limba română în instituțiile cu instruire în limbile minorităților naționale din Republica Moldova

Abstract: The article discusses the options for solving problems in general education regarding the teaching of non-linguistic subjects in Romanian to students in institutions with training in the languages of national minorities in the Republic of Moldova. The solutions proposed by the Model of Studying Some Disciplines in Romanian include essential elements that form the basis of a National Strategy, thought out in consensus with the language policies of the European Union. Once the Republic of Moldova demonstrates a special interest in increasing the level of mastering the Romanian language and the affirmation of national minorities, at all levels, it must ensure the necessary conditions for the development of this educational process, including by increasing the share of subjects studied in the Romanian language in general educational institutions with another language of instruction. These conditions will expand the degree of involvement of young people in the social, cultural, economic and political life of the country, favouring their successful sociolinguistic integration.

Keywords: CLIL approach, solution options, communication skills, impact.

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Building natural science literacy in the studying of Physics and Chemistry in secondary professional education (SPE) / Формирование естественнонаучной грамотности при изучении физики и химии в организациях среднего профессионального образования (СПО) / Dezvoltarea alfabetizării în științe naturale în studiul fizicii și chimiei în învățământul profesional secundar (ÎPS)

Summary: The article describes the relevance of the formation of natural science literacy in students studying Physics and Chemistry; the goals and objectives of natural science disciplines are considered, and it is shown the need for the integration of these disciplines for the complex perception of natural phenomena and the laws of nature. In the practical part, the ways of forming natural science literacy from our own work experience are considered. Some methodological recommendations are given for the study of the topics “Spectral analysis” and “Chemical action of light” in Physics and Chemistry classes, as well tasks are proposed that demonstrate the relationship of the disciplines of the natural science cycle.

Keywords: Natural science literacy, physics, chemistry, nature, practical tasks of an interdisciplinary nature

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Experiment in Chemistry – method of stimulating interest in the subject / Experimentul în chimie - metodă de stimulare a interesului față de obiect

Abstract: In this work, we will present the theoretical aspects and the results of a research that demonstrate the role of experiment as a method of stimulating interest in the taught subject (Chemistry) in students, the positive and negative aspects of using this method in the teaching-learning-evaluation process. The research was carried out over two years within the Centre of Excellence in Viticulture and Winemaking in Chisinau and “Igor Vieru” Academic High School of Fine Arts. The results of the research show that both high school and college students, not studying different fields, show an increased interest in the taught subject – Chemistry if the experiment is used more frequently in the teaching process. This method can be used at different stages of the lesson and can serve: for teaching new material, for updating known material, or/and for assessment.

Keywords: Experiment, chemistry, teaching, learning, assessment.

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The efficiency of the STEAM educational concept in the development of creativity in students / Eficiența conceptului educațional STEAM în dezvoltarea creativității la elevi

Abstract: The extensive process of revolutionary transformation that the education system has experienced today highlights a new “face” of education - the formation of educated people who are aware and active in the major changes that have taken place and are taking place in all fields of activity. Greater emphasis is required to be placed on creative learning and the development of creativity in young schoolchildren, starting from the idea that a new quality in education cannot be achieved using, in the future, exclusively traditional learning methods. Creativity in education is currently very necessary, especially in the age of globalization which is full of competition like today. In the process of integrating education with research, remarkable results were obtained and are obtained, when students, together with teachers, researchers or other specialists, participate in the solution of scientific research problems. In addition, creativity can improve the quality of life and make it easier to find a way out of a problem situation. Unfortunately, there is still a certain inertia in stimulating creativity in students, determined by a certain convenience of teachers, who often prefer beaten paths, minimal efforts to think and search for new things in the field of instructional-educational activity. The achievement of established strategic objectives is possible only if we start to think divergently, to find different solutions to the known ones, to participate collectively in the process of renewing didactic strategies, teaching-learning methods, technologies, as fully as possible with the requirements current. One form of education reform can be achieved using new learning approaches that help teachers create diverse, creative activities for children, namely by applying the STEAM learning model – STEAM stands for Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Mathematics – and which requires students to make a product, through STEAM learning activities, they are stimulated by being given freedom of expression in the making of the work, so that learning becomes more contextual, which gives children the freedom to explore. In learning through the application of STEAM, the teacher acts as a facilitator and offers interest and challenge to the child. Through the STEAM approach in education, children are stimulated through learning activities, they learn to solve various problems, to think logically at the end producing a work.

Keywords: Creativity; Science; STEAM; methods

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Mathematics from yesterday’s traditional to tomorrow’s non-traditional / Matematica din tradiționalul de ieri în netradiționalul de mâine /

Abstract. Mathematical models were and are present in human life. Objects of folk art are made with great care, thoroughness and patience. In the Republic of Moldova, the “Carpet Art” module is part of the technological education discipline. Since the carpet is of particular importance in human life, I tried to reflect how this module can be implemented in the informatics discipline using mathematical models in the graphic representation for students of forms 7-10 through the STEAM prism when teaching the modules: “Electronic presentations” – form 7; “Algorithms and executors” – form 8; “Implementation of algorithms in graphic-interactive programming environments” – form 9; “The concept of action. The instructions of a high-level programming language” – form 10.

Keywords: carpet, ornament, traditions, patrimony

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Applications of a numerical series in photography and filming / Aplicațiile unei serii numerice în fotografie și filmări

Abstract. In general, Mathematics is considered as the science that studies patterns of space, patterns of structure, patterns of change, including quantitative relationships. In the modern sense, Mathematics can be seen as the investigation of abstract structures defined axiomatically using formal logic. An important place in Mathematics is occupied by numerical series, which are closely related to the addition operation and the notion of convergence. One of the applications of number series can be found in IQ tests. In such a case, a fragment of a given series is presented and the evaluated person is asked to find out the next number in the series. This article investigates the applications of number series in the control of an unmanned aircraft, in photography and videography.

Keywords: number series, convergence, photography, filming, light source, aerial vehicle.
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Learning Geography through STEAM / Învățarea geografiei prin STEAM

Abstract: The article refers, in the first part, to critical thinking in Geography, as an educational process, through STEM education representing the current aspiration in finding the solutions needed to solve various real problems by students. The current needs of society aim to adapt education, surrounded by digital technology, to the trends of the professional environment. Through critical thinking, students develop various connections between previous experiences over time, and by approaching STEM education they will generate useful skills in their future profession, especially by supporting the level of curiosity and analysis. For professors, however, access to information is useful, they could participate and apply themselves to the courses, at trainings where they themselves could see the benefits of this educational method. In the second part of the article, the emphasis is on the presentation of learning activities that can be carried out with students, both in a formal and non-formal educational environment, plus the advantages and disadvantages of STEM education of Geography.

Keywords: High school, students critical thinking through STEM, education in Geography
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The influence of the coordination compound [Ca3][Co(Ncs)4] on the productivity of the microalgae *Chlorella vulgaris* beijer / Influența compusului coordinativ [Ca3][Co(Ncs)4] asupra productivității microalgei *Chlorella vulgaris* beijer.

Abstract: The article presents the results of research aimed at evaluating the productivity of the microalgae *Chlorella vulgaris* Beijer., grown on modified nutrient media and supplemented with a coordination compound containing calcium. It was found that increased concentrations of this compound have an inhibitory action on the *Chlorella* strain. A stimulatory effect was registered when the concentrations of 10 mg/L, 5 mg/L and 1 mg/L of the tested coordination compound were administered, where the biomass obtained was higher by 10.8%, 7.6% and 5.4% in relation to the witness. Increased concentrations of 50 mg/L proved to be inhibitory on the *Chlorella* culture, recording a biomass of about 6.04 g/L, or 9.3% lower than that accumulated by the control.

Keywords: *Chlorella vulgaris*, Ca (II), biomass, biostimulator, cultivation.

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Synthesis, characterization and biological evaluation of some thiosemicarbazones based on α -hexylcinnamic aldehyde / Sinteza, caracterizarea și evaluarea biologică a unor tiosemicarbazone în baza aldehidei α -hexilcinamice

Abstract: Thiosemicarbazones are substances with a wide range of biological activities that depend on the nature of the substituents. A promising perspective is represented by thiosemicarbazones synthesized on the basis of natural compounds. Lipophilicity of the substance is also an important factor for biological activity. This article describes the synthesis strategy of thiosemicarbazones based on α -hexylcinnamaldehyde, the derivative of the natural substance – cinnamaldehyde. The following fragments were used as substituents in the N(4) position: methyl, allyl, octyl, norbornyl. The synthesized substances were analysed with FTIR spectroscopy and, for some, single crystals were obtained, and, thus, with the help of X-ray diffraction on the single crystal, the molecular structure was confirmed. A range of biological activity predictions, such as rat toxicity and influence on HMGCS2 gene expression, were performed for the synthesized thiosemicarbazones. The partition coefficient was also calculated, which is a parameter that describes the degree of lipophilicity of the substance.

Keywords: Thiosemicarbazones, α -hexylcinnamic aldehyde, lipophilicity, HMGCS2

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The impact of practical problems in stimulating students' interest to study Geometry / Impactul problemelor practice în stimularea interesului elevilor pentru studierea geometriei

Abstract: One of the most current problems of pre-university training remains to be the streamlining of practical applied guidelines for all school subjects and, especially, Geometry. The article presents the role of solving practical applicative problems in the formation of mathematical competence in Geometry.

Keywords: problems, students, Geometry, interest, study

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About differentiated instruction in the process of teaching-learning-assessment in Mathematics in gymnasium school and high-school / Despre instruirea diferențiată în procesul de predare-învățare-evaluare la matematică în gimnaziu și liceu

Abstract: The problem of differentiated instruction of students currently represents a rather large interest for both theory and pedagogical practice. Differentiated education has a long history, expressed in a variety of concepts, where different approaches to its implementation are considered in different ways in accordance with the requirements of society and the level of knowledge acquired by students. This article describes the differentiated approach in the teaching-learning-assessment process of algebra in middle and high school.

Keywords: differentiated instruction, individualized learning, teaching, learning, assessment.
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The role of parameter problems in the formation and development of students’ intellectual capacities / Rolul problemelor cu parametri în formarea și dezvoltarea capacităților intelectuale ale elevilor

Abstract: The process of mathematization of sciences, school subjects, the mathematical style of thinking, more and more intensively penetrate into the daily life of the personality. The article presents a point of view regarding the impact of solving problems with parameters on the formation and development of the intellectual capacities of the student’s personality in the process of studying Mathematics.

Keywords: problem, parameter, capabilities, student
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Development of STEM projects / Dezvoltarea proiectelor STEM

Abstract: In this work, it is described a STEM project, related to the study of the colours of light, which can be fulfilled in pre-university education. The colour represents an essential property of materials and objects, which is a constitutive part of human experience in the evolution of civilization. The science of colour is correlated with different branches of knowledge: art, physics, biology, chemistry, geology, psychology, etc., that is, it has a pronounced interdisciplinary character. In the project it is included a study of the natural optical instrument - the eye, diseases and lenses for vision regulation. An essential component of the project is dedicated to the study of the composition of light, primary colours and the mixture of primary colours. It is demonstrated the possibility of carrying out a practical work with the elements of Arduino Starter Kit parts (44 pieces) related to the

study of the spectrum of light and the mixture of primary colours. In the absence of Arduino Starter Kit, practical work can be done virtually using the Arduino platform.

Keywords: STEM, physics, Arduino

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Fostering STEAM activities through non-formal education / Promovarea activităților STEAM prin educație non-formală

Abstract: The issue of promoting STEAM activities in general education through non-formal education is analysed. Opportunities to train students in inter- and trans-disciplinary skills are examined by involving in this process partners from outside the educational sector: non-governmental organizations; IT associations; economic agents etc. It was found that attracting the mentioned partners favours the diversification and relevance of STEAM projects and contributes to the career orientation of students.

Keywords: STEAM approach, non-formal education, interdisciplinarity

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Effective interdisciplinary forms and methods in the development of the STE(A)M concept / Forme și metode interdisciplinare eficiente în dezvoltarea conceptului STE(A)M

Abstract: The research explores this tension between ammonia, actuality and problem as we arrive at a deeper and shared understanding of the co-responsibilities in establishing the performing educational framework. The research aims to reduce this gap by taking into account different perspectives of education from the inter, trans and multidisciplinary level because it constitutes – “The new STEAM pedagogy of training the young specialist for the field of work”. To address this urgent need to train highly qualified teachers in the 21st century, the new curriculum provides the opportunity for teachers to acquire the knowledge, skills, practices and strategies to improve

outcomes based on educational standards. A challenge that the curriculum model presents is, in fact, the high level of continuous coordination, to have a clear relationship between what students learn in one subject and what they learn in other related subjects. Of course, the factor of learning insertion is the knowledge from different fields conditioning the knowledge from other related fields of study.

Keywords: STEAM education, interdisciplinary methods, forms of learning.

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STEAM Project based learning – Natural Sciences / Învățare bazată pe proiecte STEAM – Științe ale naturii /

The 21st century brings innovations and changes in many fields. While some societies have difficulties adapting to these changes, some societies can quickly adapt to changes and even drive these changes. Periodic improvements and updates are made in education systems so that individuals are best prepared for their future educational life. In this direction, project-based learning enables students to realize real-life problems and produce solutions with an interdisciplinary approach. STEM education is a versatile approach that allows students to look at educational environments designed for their benefit from different perspectives through project-based learning. In the project-based learning approach, the aim is for students to be able to design products and produce solutions for these real-life problems, providing authentic ideas. As the need for today’s students to get used to ready-made information becomes more individualized and socialized, the importance of the project-based learning approach emerges. They must receive education in an appropriate structure that equips them with the skills required by their age. We can say that project-based learning is a process-based interpersonal learning approach.

Keywords: project, Natural Sciences, STEM, research/investigation competence

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Connecting entrepreneurial education to non-formal education through the STEAM concept / Conectarea educației antreprenoriale la învățământul non-formal prin intermediul conceptului STEAM

Abstract: The research carried out in the field of education in recent years emphasizes more and more the importance of capitalizing on entrepreneurial education both at the individual level and in society. However, there are opinions that entrepreneurship education has a real impact on education

by capitalizing on economic and business opportunities and by providing students with extensive knowledge and skills necessary to create their businesses in the future. It is well known that the field of entrepreneurship education is relevant in that it encourages good practices, allows cooperation to share the best idea, establishes various funding programs, provides opportunities to explore future careers, provides practical experiences, develops managerial and academic skills, supports certain educational institutions by creating joint partnerships. STEAM curricular correlations are also increasingly present, which also involve well-organized integrated projects or networks of interdisciplinary correlated fields. At the moment in the Republic of Moldova, many non-formal educational institutions cooperate with various local entrepreneurs, for various purposes including curricular ones. In the same way, the conclusion of partnerships with economic agents in the region allows students to carry out training internships and get involved in real businesses. The main goal of entrepreneurship education is to promote and encourage the need for initiative, and the entrepreneurial spirit at all educational levels, supporting the collaboration between the school and the business environment.

Keywords: Non-formal education, STEAM education, entrepreneurship, interdisciplinarity

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Section 2: PSYCHO-PEDAGOGICAL TRENDS AND APPROACHES IN MODERN EDUCATION

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Student-centered educational policies: advantages and disadvantages / Politici educaționale centrate pe elev: avantaje și dezavantaje

Abstract: Educational policies give an increasingly important role to the student in the context of active learning. Contemporary society is looking for secondary and higher education graduates to face the challenges of today's world. The role of the teacher in this context becomes decisive. Society's pressure is both on the student and teacher, the only decisive factor, sometimes, in the coherent formation of the future citizen.

Keywords: Teaching style, classroom management, leading teacher

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Education in the context of the transformations of modern society / Educația în contextul transformărilor societății moderne

Abstract: Education and the transformation of modern society certainly have a common denominator. The transformation process that has recently been triggered in our space fits perfectly into the chain of large-scale transformations that occur in the contemporary world. Especially the technological revolution at the end of the last century and the first decades of the 21st century put the world in front of real challenges, and the way we manage to face them will depend on whether or not we will be among the countries in the future developed.

Keywords: Education code, democratic society, strategy, computerization, skills

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Education in the 21st century - priorities and limits / Educația în secolul XXI- priorități și limite

Abstract: Education is the field that amplifies the primary training that every person has. Approached at a theoretical level, education aims at improvement at the individual level, but also at

the group level. It is important, however, to establish the limits of this “improvement”. And, in this case, it is also about the vector of development, its perspectives, but also the limits it implies.

Keywords: globalization, modernization, adaptation, individualization, exploration

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Management of assessment in online and/or offline learning environments / Managementul evaluării în medii de învățare online și/sau offline/

Abstract: In recent years, there has been exponential growth in the number of research studies on assessment and evaluation strategies in online and/or offline learning settings. The efficiency of the management of these procedures and their presence in higher education has not, however, been confirmed by a meta-review. The management of assessment and evaluation receives much attention at the frontier of education studies since it provides the opportunity to plan, monitor and evaluate learning processes and outcomes. However, not only do many educational managers find this approach demanding, but it also remains unclear what they should do to foster assessment and evaluation management standards in current learning processes, which are present in online and/or offline learning environments. This study explores the specific features that educational managers use to promote the management of assessment and evaluation in their professional activities. The article adopts the metasytem transition methodology. After searching for data related to global trends in empirical studies on assessment, learning environment, and educational management, the priority of formative assessment is identified. Analyses reveal different perspectives of using formative assessment in educational management strategies. The results show that the metasytems perspective demonstrates the importance of research on the specifics of educational management in online and/or offline learning environments for the sustainability of higher education.

Keywords: evaluation management, formative feedback, meta-evaluation

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Formation of management culture in future teachers / Formarea culturii manageriale la viitorii profesori

Abstract: The article deals with the problems of formation of the managerial culture of future teachers. Attention is focused on the training of highly qualified specialists who are competitive in the labour market, mobile, enterprising, capable of effective management activities. It is noted that the managerial culture is the result of the interaction between the manager and the workforce, influences them and transforms itself. The leader reveals through it his abilities, worldview, social feelings, professional skills; the subordinate, perceiving the values of the managerial culture of the

head and the organization, transforms his professional culture. The formation of these competencies in future teachers is an important task for higher education institutions.

Key words: institution of higher education, future teacher, managerial culture.

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Importance of the participatory process in the context of project evaluation / Importanța procesului participativ în contextul evaluării proiectelor

Abstract: In the educational context, project evaluation should, in principle, be democratic and participatory, and understood as a continuous learning process that can highlight weaknesses by involving different stakeholders. To achieve a comprehensive analysis of the entire intervention context of a project it is not enough to collect and assess data from a single external perspective. Appropriate evaluation methods offer the possibility to integrate different views and avoid monopolising the evaluation process per se. “Evaluating a project is not a control and technical revision exercise. Evaluation is a social process, not a metrological process.” (Joachim Herrmann and Christoph Höfer, 1999, p. 102) When understood in this way, evaluation itself has an educational effect; it cannot be seen independently of the educational process. Just as learning brings the cause-effect relationship of learning into question and transfers it into reflective circles, so evaluation becomes a social process of new learning experiences and has an additional effect on the projects evaluated.

Keywords: project, participatory process, project evaluation, participatory evaluation

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Monitoring and evaluation – key components in project cycle management / Monitorizarea și evaluarea – componente esențiale în managementul ciclului de proiect

Abstract: Monitoring and evaluation are part of project cycle management and is concerned with the quality decision-making at key levels of project preparation and implementation. It involves active involvement of the target group, beneficiaries, implementing institutions and decision-makers throughout the project lifecycle. The aim of continuous monitoring of the data obtained from ongoing project actions is improvement of expected results. The need for a monitoring and evaluation system used by implementing organisations is aimed at systematically improving project implementation performance, administrative performance and monitoring of the organisation as a whole. Information provided in this process can include data on the impact of activities related to partner involvement, but also be useful for better collaboration within the organisation.

Keywords: project, planning, monitoring, evaluation, results-based management, evaluation report

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Action research in the school environment / Cercetarea-actiune în mediul școlar

Abstract: The successful changes in the field of education are based on the fact that practitioners learn how to make those changes. A change generates the need to improve the professional practices, and the commitment of practitioners directed to professional perfection may lead to major changes in practice, but also in educational theory. Action research creates and develops the human and institutional capacity to change, implies an investigative approach of cyclic or spiralling type in which the main elements are the action or reflection on the action. From this reason, it is considered research of reflective type which encourages the reflective practice. Action research is able to conduct to valid results more than other conventional methods, because this implies the interested local parts, and the combining of the resulted knowledge from the research with the knowledge of directly implicated parties. Many action researchers are optimistic towards the action research, given the fact that it is used today more than a few past generations, and the domains – where this has begun to have more and more influence – are so diverse, and the main purpose of its utilisation remained the improvement of social and educational life.

Keywords: research action, reflective practice, education
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Learning by researching historical documents and vestiges / Învățarea prin cercetarea documentelor și vestigiilor istorice

Abstract. The substantiation of the need and importance of student within the didactic process related to the “Socio-humanist Education” curricular area began to be indispensable and a priority, valuing the idea that certain knowledge is not formative by itself, but through the process followed to reach it, through the cognitive, action, affective, motivational, volitional structures they develop. As a result, it is necessary to elucidate and explain the pedagogical theories, the methods related to the issue of the activation of the educable in a society with a galloping rate of development. Basing the importance and necessity of interactive training in history classes, finding effective ways to activate school knowledge were and are priorities for specialists in the field of education sciences both nationally and internationally. One such method is learning by researching historical documents and vestiges, a didactic method centred on student activity that involves multiple formative values, but which needs to be explained from a theoretical-methodological point of view. Based on what has been stated, the research is based on the synthesis of historical documents and vestiges in which history is written, arguments are made in favour of the classification of learning through research of documents and historical vestiges in the system of active didactic methods, on the elucidation of didactic and methodical requirements in the use of documents and historical vestiges. The article is based on comparative, interpretative research methods, documentation and content analysis.

Keywords: learning, research, historical documents, historical remnants

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Istoricismul bandei desenate și a desenului animat în educația școlară / The historicism of comics and cartoons in school education

Abstract: Comics represent an environment used to express ideas through images, often combined with text or other visual information, usually in the form of a sequence of image panels. Textual devices, in the form of speech balloons, legends, and onomatopoeia may indicate a dialogue, narrative, sound effects, or other information. A cartoon represents a movie made from a series of drawings, computer graphics, or photos with inanimate objects (such as dolls) and simulates the movement through progressive slight changes in each frame. The technologized cartoon can be considered a continuation of the comic strip. Emergent in 1911, the cartoon idea was quickly absorbed by new technologies so that over time it quickly acquired educational connotations, being applied in preschool, school, and university education and integrated into the educational-informational systems of information representation through New Media, augmented reality, virtual, mixed and 3D technologies. But, although intuitively the value, relevance, and importance of learning with the help of comics and cartoons cannot be disputed, these technologies are considered auxiliary and not sufficiently researched from a pedagogical point of view. Thus, comics and cartoons as innovative educational mediums are active research topics nowadays. The school manual, illustrated with superheroes, graphic elements, and other visual means can serve as a motivating didactic means, offering an alternative chance for memorization and thinking. In order to identify and describe the most relevant technologies for elaborating the comics in addition to cartoons, in order to create an innovative educational environment in this work, it was applied the qualitative method of information categorization. The method aims at a realistic objective by detailing successive theorized construction operations to provide a new meaning to phenomena by comprehension, contextualization, or relationship. The essence of the method consists in qualitative analysis that seeks to generate an inductive theorization of a cultural, social, or psychological phenomenon by conceptualizing progressive and valid relationships of qualitative empirical data. In the case investigated, the qualitative method of categorization is applied for the purpose of comprehension of the dynamics of the technologies of comic technologies and cartoons in school education.

Keywords: comics, cartoon, school education, innovative learning environment, creativity

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Popular culture – model of education / Cultura populară-model de educație

Abstract: Education is a tradition, a teaching one in a broad sense and, at some point, it becomes a specialized and institutionalized social activity. The fact that school education is organized and systematic, and tradition acts spontaneously, it is not diminished the latter's formative role on the child's personality. Popular pedagogy is “that pedagogy that is not written anywhere”, but which nevertheless exists in another form. They are rules of education, which are inherited from generation to generation and which, viewed from the perspective of a long time, appear to us as forming a body with the entire life system of a people and an era.

Keywords: Education, tradition, popular pedagogy, culture.
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The problem of didactic design of items in computer-based assessment / Problematika proiectării didactice a itemilor în evaluarea informatizată

Abstract: Computer-based assessment is a method of accumulating learning outcomes through tests, quizzes, formative examinations, etc., carried out by means of the computer in the learning environment online or offline, locally or at distance, synchrony or asynchrony. The basic concept in computerized assessment is the computer test. A test consists of items, also named test tasks, and the learner's response form. Depending on the psycho-pedagogical tasks they undertake (assessment of learning, assessment for learning or assessment as learning), computer tests are very different. The purpose of this article is to develop a computer-based assessment item taxonomy applicable for educational purposes in the middle school, high school, and vocational-technical education. For this purpose, the main types of computerized items are described, their applicability in relation to action verbs specific to Bloom-Anderson, Krathwohl and Simpson’s taxonomies, the hierarchy of items in the summative assessment (knowledge-understanding, application, integration). The result obtained is the completion of the classic item analysis scheme with the typology of computerized items, examples of their structure and applicability in relation to the complexity of the didactic subject and the age of the learner. The conclusion of the study is that computerized items are more diverse compared to traditional assessment items, have greater applicability, can be analysed through immediate and delayed feedback, thus providing a source of inspiration for the sustainability of education.

Keywords: computer-based assessment, item, feedback, classical item analysis scheme
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Approaches to evaluative competence through ICT / Abordări ale competenței evaluative prin TIC

Abstract: A high-performance educational software attracts with the quality of the presentation and the provision of information for a certain topic, ensuring the interaction between the computer and learner or between the computer and teacher, adaptation according to the characteristics, of the user, several levels of difficulty, the transition to a higher level supposing the completion of levels.

Keywords: evaluative competence, ICT, valorisation, conceptual approaches.

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The impact of classic and modern didactic technologies on the development of preschoolers' creativity / Impactul tehnologiilor didactice clasice și moderne asupra dezvoltării creativității preșcolărilor

Abstract: The article addresses the issue of developing the creativity of preschool children through the educator's capitalisation of classic and modern didactic technologies. The paper presents the results of the assessment of the level of creativity development of preschool children according to the following criteria: fluidity, which highlights the ability of the subject to produce a large number of ideas; flexibility, considered as the ability of the subject to produce very varied answers, that are related to different fields; originality, i.e., the ability to produce ideas far from what is common, obvious, banal, aspects already established; elaboration, considered to represent the subject's ability to develop, extend and enrich ideas; the number of the extra details used in developing the ideas. The article contains the description of the experimental program focused on the development of preschoolers' creativity by capitalizing on classic and modern didactic technologies, during which the following psycho-pedagogical conditions were taken into account: the modern didactic technologies constitute the defining aspect in the development of preschoolers' creativity, optimally combined with the classic didactic technologies; the classic and modern didactic technologies capitalised by the educator, emphasize the development of fluidity, flexibility, originality and elaboration; the classic and modern didactic technologies are related to the individual and age characteristics of children; the implementation of the classic and modern technologies is carried out in all didactic and extra-didactic activities with an impact on the development of the children's creative potential.

Key words: creativity, preschool age, assessment, Program of creativity development

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The valences of socialization in personality formation / Valențele socializării în formarea personalității

Abstract. The article explores the importance of socialization in personality formation, highlighting the necessity of social interaction from childhood in the development and understanding of human identity. By analyzing different pedagogical, psychological and sociological theories and perspectives, we emphasize the impact of the socialization process on the behaviour, attitudes, values and relationships of the human being within society. There are also addressed the ways in which social factors such as family, school, age groups and the media influence the development and evolution of personality. The value of socialization within formal, non-formal and informal education is highlighted, emphasizing its contribution to the formation of social competences and personal identity.

Keywords: socialization, personality formation, personality identity, education, social factors
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4 C in forming the competence of experiments realization in humanistic science / 4 C în formarea competenței de realizare a experimentelor în științele umanistice

Abstract: The 21st century belongs to the information era, the era woven by the Internet network. In this sense, to explore all its possibilities and to learn today's students require 21st century skills. This article outlines the 12 skills students need to succeed in their careers in the information age. The article also details the 4 skills – 4 C (Critical thinking, Creativity, Collaboration, Communication) – out of the total of 12, considered fundamental in the formation of the competence to carry out experiments in the humanities.

Keywords: school informatics, optional modules, the competence, 4 C
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Section 3: GLOTTODIDACTICS AND LITERATURE: INTER AND TRANS-DISCIPLINARY APPROACHES

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About the syntactic situation of interjections in Romanian / Despre situația sintactică a interjecțiilor în limba română

Abstract: Interjections, according to their syntactic availability, are: not integrated in the structure of a sentence (they have no syntactic function) and integrated in the structure of a sentence (they have a syntactic function). A special place in this category is occupied by predicative interjections, which have the value of a verb (they replace it) and have the syntactic function of verbal predicate (or interjectional, according to some linguists).

Key words: interjection, syntactic function, predicative/non-predicative value, onomatopoeia
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Historical aspects in the novel “Actorul anonim” by Aurelian Silvestru / Aspecte istorice în romanul „Actorul anonim” de Aurelian Silvestru

Abstract: This article talks about historical aspects in the novel “Actorul anonim” by Aurelian Silvestru, emphasizes the relation of the Romanian literature and history and another sciences, ensuring the interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach to the subject of the novel. Currently, the interdisciplinarity the Romanian Literature - History is of particular interest, because the analysis of the specific elements of the literary phenomenon is impossible without explaining their evolution and the message it conveys. We refer to history when we refer to the evolution of literature, reflecting the realities captured in a historical era. At the same time, it is certain that the contribution the Romanian literature brought to the clarification of some ideas, as well as to the creation of a current of opinion meant to serve the historical event.

Key words: history, interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, teaching strategies, education
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Example of good practice: the key competence approach in teaching English / Exemplu de bună practică: abordarea axată pe competențe-cheie în predarea limbii engleze

Abstract: This article presents the interactive cognitive-constructivist transformation of the classical or traditional educational act, in the sense of moving the centre of gravity of the didactic process from the informative methodology to the formative methodology, based on the development of key skills necessary and useful throughout life and stimulating learners’ motivation for active learning. The example of good practice described, constituted in a school educational project, mainly highlights an innovative teaching model, which emphasizes both the training and the consolidation of 21st century skills of the children of small school age.

Key words: Key competences, educational project, good practice, English language, primary education.

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Dichotomy of communicative competence vs. discourse in contemporary paradigms / Dihotomia competența de comunicare vs. discurs în paradigmele contemporane

Abstract: The article highlights the relevance of the dichotomy of communicative competence vs. discourse, pointing out their specificity in the process of studying a foreign language. It presents a detailed description of different classifications of the given concepts emphasizing various theories exploited by researchers related to the dimensions and components of the communicative competence. Meanwhile, there are elucidated some problematic aspects in defining discourse and there are explained some differences between text, discourse and communicative competence in the contemporary paradigms. The present study underlines the role of the pragmatic aspect of communication in producing discourse which involves a communicative intention and is viewed as a social practice or a meaning construction/reproduction.

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Key words: communicative competence, discourse, paradigm, professional competence

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Themes and motif of the grotesque / Temele și motivul grotescului

Abstract: The interpretation of the grotesque in its various artistic manifestations are numerous, and today its meanings and limits are still discussed. Over time it had various functions, if we refer to the mentality of the era and the spiritual profile of the writer: moralizing, cathartic, satirical, compensatory, allegorical, entertaining. Starting from Antiquity up to contemporaneity, the grotesque acquires new connotations – joyful, fantastic, as well as sinister, threatening – both meanings being the result of the feeling of fear that man feels in front of a world that is totally different from his familiar one.

Key words: grotesque, absurd, literary trend, character, interpretation

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Thou shalt not pass: standard language practices that obstruct inclusive ethos in intercultural communication / Nu trebuie să treci: practici lingvistice standard care împiedică etosul incluziv în comunicarea interculturală

Abstract: There is reasonable consensus in literature to suggest that success of intercultural communication largely depends on inclusive ethos. However, standard language functions as a deterrent in achieving this because hegemonic standards preside over all other varieties and dialects. In the case of Standard English, some of the issues lie in its definition and the Western scholarship that seeks to define it. Moreover, Standard English is instrumental in hierarchising Englishes, legitimising iniquitous treatment, disenfranchising the marginal groups who speak the non-standard varieties. As a result, these non-standard varieties remain marginalised, less recorded and less codified, which is why ethical practices are needed. In Sri Lanka, for example, Standard Sri Lankan English which is spoken by a relatively elite group often marginalises the less-than-proficient users of English who usually hail from predominantly Sinhala and Tamil speaking backgrounds. Due to inaccessibility to Standard Sri Lankan English, such speakers continue to remain less than proficient, lacking aspiration to emulate the norm, especially those who are from predominantly Sinhala speaking backgrounds. We argue that as a subculture language, these speakers have a fraught relationship with Standard Sri Lankan English mainly due to social and political reasons. As a result, the less-than-proficient user often challenges and negotiates with the normative English standard by using various languaging processes in a creative manner. Examples from less-than-proficient-user English illustrate how a language functions in a site of struggle.

Key words: Intercultural Communication, Standard English, Inclusive Ethos, Sri Lankan English, Less-than-proficient-user English.

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The role of the private lesson in the development of the communication competence of non-native students / Rolul lecției de lectură particulară în dezvoltarea competenței de comunicare a elevilor alolingvi

Abstract: In school, reading becomes a complex process, in which competences belonging to the levels of perception, decoding, experience, linguistic funds, memorization capacity, the ability to establish connections, etc., are intertwined. The private reading lesson reviews national and universal literature, continuous and non-continuous texts, not studied in class, and is directed by the teacher through title recommendations, designs, control, evaluation. Texts for reading lessons are chosen respecting the following principles: accessibility, thematic, value-aesthetic, formative. In these lessons, the integrative skills practiced in the compulsory classes are maintained, however, aiming at the preponderance of the process of writing about the text and the process of speaking through communication. The reading lessons, through the significant nature and variability of the texts, allow a pronounced empathic knowledge of some human behavioral patterns evoked by the text. Through the interactive design and implementation of private reading lessons, we offer the student the opportunity to get involved, to practice, to demonstrate their skills from performing simple tasks to successful creative ones, and the process of working with the text, which is a priority, will generate products to measure.

Key words: reading competence, private reading, interactive teaching methods

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The image of the Moldovan village in the novel *Mintea satului cea de pe urma*” by Olga Căpățână / Imaginea satului moldovenesc în romanul „*Mintea satului cea de pe urmă*” de Olga Căpățână

Abstract: The characters created by Olga Căpățână in the novel “*Mintea satului cea de pe urmă*” are ordinary people, and the author describes the village from the second half of the 20th century, from the Soviet period, dedicating interesting pages to the tumultuous life here. It is a book that does not make you select its plastically outlined thoughts and ideas, but is a writing that shows you real life, a book about existence and soul turmoil.

Key words: village, nickname, school, war, funeral, destiny.

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The Flyer or the Demon in the creation of the poet Mihai Eminescu / Zburătorul sau Demonul în creația poetului Mihai Eminescu

Abstract: The article argues the mythical motif of the Flyer which is contained in Mihai Eminescu's work as a trigger for dreaming, aspiration and the revelation of the ideal. At the same time, the Flyer "collaborates" perfectly with other folklore or philosophical motifs, because the image of the Flyer in M. Eminescu's creation is presented as an amalgam of images focused on both popular beliefs and philosophical ideas.

Keywords: myth, folklore, motif, image, tradition
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Elements of slang and jargon in the language of young people / Elemente de argou și de jargon în limbajul tinerilor

Abstract: Slang is a specific vocabulary of certain groups of people, a microsystem of the language, the spoken words are distinguished by a special stylistic coloration. Slang is usually studied in relation to jargon, as linguistic realities that exhibit interference as well as differences. Slang is more complex, it has a continuous, unitary character, it claims to be complete in the form of a micro-vocabulary (of a group of speakers), like the vocabulary of the language, while jargon is less complex, discontinuous. The main purpose of people using slang is not to be understood by people who are not part of that tagma. As a research topic, slang reached the circle of interest of linguists only in the second half of the 19th century. Currently, several young people in our country (pupils, students) use an impressive number of words with deviations from the norms of the literary Romanian language – most of them borrowed from the Russian and English languages. These are elements of slang and jargon, from the Russian and English languages. Obviously, the use of slang, jargon by young people is undesirable, because the use of slang and jargon elements in communication is evidence of a lack of culture and education.

Key words: vocabulary, word, language, slang, jargon.
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Quality of life of seniors in the process of deinstitutionalization / Calitatea vieții seniorilor în proces de dezinstituționalizare

Abstract: The process of ageing in a significant part of society has led to increased interest in this important issue in recent times. Ageing with dignity has become an important part of the quality of life. How we age, how we accept the ageing process, is already shaped well before we enter senior age. This takes place, among other things, through various forms of physical, mental, social or educational activity. Active ageing is still something new in Polish conditions. As a society, we still succumb to the stereotypes of the elderly: ailing, lonely, inactive, unfortunately upheld by the media. This is slowly changing, mainly due to the introduction of the deinstitutionalization process. Deinstitutionalization in the context of care for the elderly and dependent persons can be understood as a shift of emphasis from institutional care, provided in residential care institutions, towards care provided in the local environment, including numerous formal and informal institutions

Keywords: Quality of life, seniors, process of deinstitutionalization

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Institutional support for the elderly - research report / Sprijin instituțional pentru vârstnici – raport de cercetare

Abstract: Population ageing is an irreversible demographic process. The increase in the number of older people, in the general social structure, has directly contributed to increased interest in this age group. The research focused on the main problem, which was: What are the roles and tasks of institutions for older people in the local environment, as perceived by their staff? The results obtained indicate that institutional forms of care are a significant element of the local environment, which determines the perceived quality of life of the addressees. Through their activities, institutions of various types enable their residents/participants to participate socially, thereby contributing to the satisfaction of numerous needs. In the research carried out, differences in the functioning, impact on seniors and satisfaction of needs were noted depending on the type of institution. 24-hour support institutions, so to speak, have to focus on organizing the whole day for their residents. They carry out numerous tasks related to daily living and enable participation in improvement activities. Day care centres focus on integration, belonging, activation, education in old age, social recognition and maintaining independence for as long as possible. Respondents, strongly emphasize the role of various forms of activation that allow seniors to perform socially useful activities, thus influencing the perceived life satisfaction of individuals.

Keywords: elderly, social work, old age, senior citizen, family, institutions for the elderly, social policy, local environment, support for seniors

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Financing sustainable transport in the bond market / Finanțarea transportului sustenabil pe piața de obligațiuni

Abstract: The problem related to the financing of sustainable transport on the bond market is one of the existing priorities in the field of bonds. The new approaches emerging from the perspective of the problem certify the priorities that appear in the segment of productivity and the implementation of new systems that aim to optimize transport at the present time. The interdependent world requires taking into account multiple factors capable of amplifying and developing this field. At the same time, the importance of sustainability appears as a priority.

Keywords: Financing sustainable, transport, bond market

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Puzzle of Corporate Sustainability definitions: Content analysis / Puzzle de definiții de sustenabilitate corporativă: analiza de conținut

Abstract: Corporate Sustainability is a highly important concern throughout the world. Despite numerous attempts to offer a precise and impartial definition, there is still conceptual ambiguity over

how CS should be defined. In this study, four CS dimensions were created by performing a content analysis on twenty-four CS definitions published between 1992 and 2016. Frequency counts are used to examining how frequently certain dimensions are used. Using the Google search engine, we created a four-dimensional framework and computed the frequency count. Using the approach proposed by Dahlsrud (2008) the results of the analysis show the great congruence of the existing definitions. The findings show that the triple bottom line is included in 55% of definitions that take economic, environmental, and social elements into account. “Economic sustainability” is defined as policies that enable long-term economic growth without negatively impacting the community’s social, environmental, or cultural components, whereas “Social sustainability” is defined as identifying and managing both the positive and negative effects of business organization systems and processes on individuals and social life. Finally, “environmental sustainability” refers to protecting the natural world, with a focus on conserving the ability of the environment to support human life, which is the goal of environmental policy. This study is really important to academicians, practionnaires and policymakers to propose policies to improve corporate sustainability.

Keywords: Corporate Sustainability, Economic Sustainability, Environmental Sustainability, Social Sustainability, Content Analysis

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EU liability regime for online intermediaries in Digital Services Act / Regimul de răspundere al UE pentru intermediarii online în Legea privind serviciile digitale

Abstract: The aim of the paper is to answer the question when an internet platform can benefit from the exemption from liability in relation to protected content that users of this platform unlawfully make publicly available? Legal solutions contained in the act on digital services will be analysed, in particular the safe harbour principle, the Good Samaritan clause, voluntary content monitoring on the internet intermediary's own initiative, and the absence of general monitoring or active fact-finding obligations

Keywords: European Law, Digital Services Act, e-administration.

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Comments on drone legislation in the Republic of Moldova and the European Union / Comentarii asupra legislației dronelor în Republica Moldova și Uniunea Europeană

Abstract: Drones have become quite popular in the civilian sector in recent years. This is because technologies have advanced and innovations in this field have developed exponentially. In specialized literature, drones are most commonly known as UAV - Unmanned Aerial Vehicle. Drones can come in a wide range of shapes and sizes. If the criterion for the use of drones is the basis, then they can be

classified as follows: Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV); Unmanned Ground Vehicle (UGV); Unmanned Underwater Vehicle (UUV). Depending on the number of engines, drones can be classified in another way: There are various areas of activity where unmanned aerial vehicles could be used: Education; Research; Mapping; Inspection; Aerial photography and filming; Supervision; Hobbies, etc. In this article, the prerequisites necessary for the regulation of the problem related to drones are highlighted, the essential principles on which the European Union and the Republic of Moldova are working.

Keywords: Keywords: UAV, legislation, airspace, airspace overflight permit
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Green agenda in Serbia due to the beginning and development of Serbian green criminology and green victimology / Agenda verde în Serbia datorită începutului și dezvoltării criminologiei verzi și a victimologiei verzi sârbe

Abstract: The author focuses on: a) the meaning and significance of the European Green Deal in relation to the Green Agenda in Serbia; b) the process of adoption and implementation of new laws on renewable energy sources and a draft program of air protection from 2022 to 2030, and, c) highlighting the importance of practicing green criminology in Serbia, so attention must be paid to: sustainable development and raising the level of environmental quality by solving problems that: lead to unwanted climate changes, environmental pollution, loss of biodiversity and unsustainable use of natural resources; enable better monitoring, reporting and prevention of pollution of air, water, soil and consumer products, bearing in mind zero pollution, a cleaner circular economy and restoration of biodiversity as strategic national goals. Adopted laws and planning documents in this area will be presented.

Green criminology developed from the framework of critical criminology, in order to deal with the so-called green crime – criminal acts and damages caused to the environment. The study of victimology, which does not exclusively refer to the human element, enables the research of various forms of discrimination and prejudice against a wide range of victims: women, men, children, animals, ecosystems, nature, as well as victims who belong to marginalized or “invisible” groups. Green victimology should focus attention on the answers to why the victims of green crime are not visible and recognized. We will try to find answers in the already existing norms that preceded the adoption of the Green Agenda project in Serbia.

Keywords: green agenda; European green deal; Serbia; green criminology; green victimology
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Regulatory governance by the means of digital transformation for increasing the participation and scope of power of broad social groups and affects the economical and subsequently political

inclusiveness / Guvernanța de reglementare prin intermediul transformării digitale pentru creșterea participării și a puterii grupurilor sociale largi și care afectează incluziunea economică și, ulterior, politică

Abstract: Development of telecommunications and communication technologies in the 21st century aims at a single goal – the Internet as a single platform for all services on a global network. The world of telecommunications or ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) is continuously evolving and changing, including the technologies, regulation, and business aspects. Demand for better connectivity is growing as services and applications that take advantage of the greater bandwidth emerge. Opportunities to expand into new markets and communicate with customers and suppliers, as well as operating more efficiently by bringing costs down adjust to the emerging technological capacities. The benefits of speedy broadband have an impact across the whole economy – whether this is through greater scope for tele-working and home-working, which reduces the pressure on the transport network and lowers carbon emissions, or better delivery of public services – such as remote education or health services. Digital transformation is seen as the integration of computer, communication and information technology into organizing production, processes, and strategies. Digital transformation is undertaken to better engage the workforce, involve customers in production and sales processes, as well as citizens to participate or participate more actively in e-government or even regulatory processes. The opportunities of ICT, hidden in the technology related to accelerating the collection, creation, analysis, and transfer of data, is a fundamental driver of digital transformation. Artificial intelligence, cloud computing, mobile technologies, social media platforms and next-generation technologies i.e. the Internet of Things, edge computing (computing power and data collection close to the source of data acquisition), robotization of processes have revolutionarily changed the speed of information transmission and acquisition and have led to the creation of innovative digital products, services and organizations and have also changed customer preferences for expected products and services (quick response, products and services tailored to the customers’ needs, expectation of easy-to-use interfaces, preferences to digitally interact anytime from any device).

What is of fundamental social, political and economic significance, information is a form of power, and if the Internet has increased everyone’s access to information, it should also distribute power more broadly. Expanding social media seems a useful mobilization tool, allowing like-minded groups to unite around issues of common concern. The very nature of the Internet, based on connections between individual users, should contribute to eliminating the tyranny of hierarchical gatekeepers of all kinds overseeing the nature of information available to the people. The development of the media is an important factor for increasing the participation and scope of power of broad social groups and affects the economical and subsequently political inclusiveness.

Keywords: regulatory governance, digital transformation, broader distribution of power

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Social security as an element of social policy in Poland / Securitatea socială ca element al politicii sociale în Polonia

Abstract: Undoubtedly, the basic task of social policy is, above all, striving to ensure that every human being, as a citizen of a given country, lives better and better, in terms of the quality of life,

social and family functioning, as well as building a sense of stability and social security. Implementation of such strategies requires undertaking efforts aimed at prophylaxis and prevention in many areas of social issues, e.g. elimination of marginalization, discrimination, social pathology. The answer to the implementation of these tasks in social policy is social security, which is a constant level of protection of the existential foundations of people's lives, ensuring that individual needs are met. It is an area of meeting the social needs of individuals and families, a state of freedom from poverty or a reduction in the standard of living caused mainly by the so-called social risk. The place of implementation of social security interpreted in this way is social work, which, as a category of social policy, performs not only the tasks of social (social) security, but also constitutes a compendium of assistance distributed to many social service entities. The aim of the study is to show social security implemented in social policy services in Poland.

Keywords: Poland, social security, social policy, social work, crises, support, knowledge
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The role of the police in the state security system / Rolul poliției în sistemul de securitate a statului

Abstract: The paper was devoted to the Police as an armed, uniformed and hierarchically subordinated formation, which is the basic institution established by law to protect the security of citizens and public order. According to the principle of protecting and serving in a direct way, the police face serious threats in the sphere of security every day. The officers of this formation, in the performance of their official duties undertaken to protect the most important goods, such as life, health, protection of property or the inviolability of the state system, are obliged to act even at the risk of their lives, thanks to which the Police enjoy unwavering trust and social respect, and its importance in the national security is huge. Opposing internal threats, also in the area of crisis situations, the Police have repeatedly shown professionalism and determination in the process of creating state security.

Keywords: police, state, security system, threat, crime
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Innovation and modern technology at the service of seniors / Inovația și tehnologia modernă în slujba seniorilor

Abstract: “Learning, thinking, acting across generations – our society of the future” – this is how the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth in Germany describes the goal of defining social policy tasks for the future. One of the most fundamental change processes of

our time is digitalization. The impact of digitalization on life in old age can be seen in housing, care, mobility, healthcare and the organisation of social spaces. Digital technologies have the potential to significantly improve the living situation of older people. Smartphones with large buttons and integrated emergency call functions are already well known. Meanwhile, shoes have been designed with built-in GPS transmitters that reveal the whereabouts of the wearer and this is particularly helpful for people with dementia. There are also smart medicine boxes on the market that are programmed via a smartphone to remind the user to take their tablets on time. In addition, there are complex sensor systems for homes and flats that automatically switch lights on or off using motion sensors. They also warn you if the fridge is left open too long or turn off the heating as soon as you leave the house. The future is monitoring seniors with a chip implant that could record heartbeat, blood pressure and other health data. Digitization therefore opens up new possibilities for shaping life in old age and realizing social participation. Innovative solutions and the use of modern technology are now an opportunity for our ageing society.

Keywords: modern technology, senior citizens, digitization, ageing society, social innovation
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**Social security system in the Slovak Republic: transformation, current state and trends /
Sistemul de securitate socială în Republica Slovacă: transformare, stare actuală și tendințe**

Abstract: Social security is one of the most important areas of modern social policy. The social security system in the Slovak Republic has undergone significant transformation in recent decades. Its structure currently consists of three subsystems: social assistance, state social support and social assistance. In the past period, the social security system in the Slovak Republic had to respond to several challenges related to, for example, the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, the influx of migrants from Ukraine, or the energy crisis. The aim of the paper is to identify its legislative and institutional system-forming elements based on a mapping overview of the transformation, current state and trends in the social security system in the Slovak Republic.

Keywords: social security system, social support and social assistance, SARS-CoV-2 pandemic
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Nova Alta Paulista: new ways to think about the social development and education / Nova Alta Paulista: noi moduri de a gândi despre dezvoltarea socială și educație

Abstract: Nova Alta Paulista is an area in state of São Paulo where the economy has like base the rural activities. This area was the last region in the state colonized by the white man, and after a great moment in your economy, while 1930-1975, the people start to go to other regions after a great frozen than killed the coffee plantations. Actually, think in the development of this area is think about ways to teach the youngsters about they identity and the identity of this territory. So, is impossible engender de economic development without work the identity and the people education to build another way to they understand this area and rest. This work has two aims discuss about the relations between education, development and identity, using bibliographic review and regional sources to present this case and some actions from the civil society.

Keywords: Development, Education, Identity, Rural territory, Nova Alta Paulista

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Damages in public procurement in the EU / Daune în achizițiile publice în UE

Abstract: Public procurement constitutes an important part of the internal market in the EU and in case of violation of the law, economic operators are entitled to specific remedies, including damages. Legal remedies are regulated by Directives 89/665/EC and 92/13, which provide that in the event of an infringement of the law by a contracting authority, contractors may seek damages, although Member States may subject the admissibility of such a remedy to prior annulment of the infringing procurement decision.

Remedies directives do not precisely regulate the conditions for claiming damages, leaving Member States free to implement them. However, in light of the case law of the EU Court of Justice, the remedy of damages must be effective and therefore should meet certain conditions, similar to those that define the liability of EU Member States for violation of EU law. In its rulings in cases: C-70/06 Commission v. Portugal, C-314/09 Stadt Graz v. Strabag AG and C-568/08 Combinatje Spijker the EU Court of Justice stressed that economic operators should prove that there has been a serious violation of public procurement law, but are not required to show that the contracting authority is guilty of the violation in question. Further conditions for claiming damages relate to damage and the causal link between the damage and the serious violation of the law.

On the background of the cited case law of the EU Court of Justice, therefore, the question arises about the relationship between the regulations derived from the Remedies Directives and the principle of the Member States' liability for damages, which was derived by the EU Court of Justice from the Treaties in judgments in joined cases C-6/90 and C-9/90 Francovich and in joined cases C-46/93 and C-48/93 Brasserie du Pecheur SA. In the literature, we will encounter views stating that the damages liability of contracting authorities is regulated along the lines of the damage liability of EU Member States, as well as views assuming that since not every contracting authority is a "state" within the meaning of EU law and the directives are a separate source of law, we are dealing with a separate legal regime on damages. The academic dilemmas are deepened by the fact that the first ruling on the compensation liability of EU Member States was issued in 1991 and therefore already after the adoption of the 1989 directive.

The main difference that can be observed between the terms of the damage liability of EU Member States and the terms of the damages liability of contracting authorities concerns the degree of violation of the law. An analysis of the provisions of the Remedies Directives shows that the EU legislator has not introduced the requirement of “serious breach of law” when, meanwhile, it is the basis for the liability of EU Member States. This issue was pointed out by the EFTA Court in cases: E-16/16 Forsen Linjen AS and AtB AS and E-7/18 16 Forsen Linjen AS and AtB AS. Consequently, it is possible to observe divergence in the jurisprudence of national courts on the condition concerning the degree of infringement.

Another interesting issue concerns the scope of damages. As already mentioned, the Remedies Directives do not define the scope of damages but, bearing in mind the requirement for effective remedies, economic operators are entitled to claim not only lost costs but also expected profits. In this context, it is helpful to refer to the jurisprudence of the EU Court of Justice, which emphasizes that individuals are entitled to full compensation in the event of a violation of the law by the state. A characteristic of the public procurement market is that it is difficult for economic operators to prove lost profits and much easier to prove lost costs associated with preparing a bid and participating in a tender. This is because in the case of lost profits, the economic operator is required to prove that if there had been no violation of the law, its bid would have been selected by the contracting authority and thus it would have been able to perform the contract and make the expected profits. In the event that the contracting authority, in violation of the public procurement law, does not organize a tender, the aggrieved economic operator is not in a position to prove lost profits since it did not submit a bid and there are no bids from competitors allowing comparison of the contract performance proposal and price. The General Court’s jurisprudence on EU liability for violations of EU law offers interesting solutions in this regard. EU institutions, when spending budget funds, apply procurement regulations that are similar to those in force in EU Member States. Decisions of EU institutions are subject to review by the Court as a result of complaints filed by economic operators. The General Court suggested that in the case of public procurement, the lost opportunity to obtain a contract should be accepted as a damage. The chance to obtain a contract has an economic value, which is less than the expected profits but easier to prove.

In conclusion, the specifics of the public procurement market require an appropriate approach to the conditions for seeking compensation. The jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the EU and the General Court may be helpful in this regard, and, moreover, interpretation from the perspective of the principle of effective remedies.

Keywords: public procurement, EU, remedies, damages

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Section 5: EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES IN THE CONTEXT OF NOWADAYS CHALLENGES

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Educational value of the didactic game in promoting values in preschoolers/ Valențele formative ale jocului didactic în promovarea valorilor la preșcolari

Abstract: The basis of the conception of the entire instructive-educational activity in the kindergarten is the game. This is a permanent reality at preschool age. In an attempt to imitate what caught his attention, what impressed him the most, the child will play by reproducing behaviour models, professional environments and adult-specific traits. The game contributes to the development of self-mastery, self-control, the discipline of perseverance, having a special importance in the transmission and promotion of values to preschoolers.

Keywords: Valences, formative, game, values, preschool

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The relevance of collaboration and cooperation activities for the development of self-image at preschool age / Relevanța activităților de colaborare și cooperare pentru dezvoltarea imaginii de sine la vârsta preșcolară

Abstract: The article reflects the ideas, according to which, at preschool age, involvement in playful activities becomes an important condition for the further development of the child, and the lack of play or the resources necessary for its development (time, space, the opportunity to repeat the game themes, toys, approval and adult assistance) causes the appearance of deficiencies in personality development, even if the lack of play was compensated by the approach of other forms of education.

Keywords: optimal development, early education, self-image, self-esteem, personality, cooperation, collaboration

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The educator – child relationship in the Reggio Emilia approach / Relația educator – copil în abordarea Reggio Emilia

Abstract: The Reggio Emilia approach was initiated by Loris Malaguzzi and is described as one of the best alternative pedagogies due to the fact that it proposes a system centred around the child, in which he constructs and consolidates his learning both by exploring the environment and by interacting with the people around him. In the Reggio Emilia approach, the child has a central and powerful role, and the Reggio educator does not see the child as an empty glass to be filled by adults, but as a human being with incredible potential, capable and competent. In the Reggio Emilia philosophy, it is recognized the individuality of each child, their own way of discovering the world and expressing themselves.

Key words: change, educational approach, assumption, beliefs

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Coordination between “cognition” and “metacognition” in the context of the learning process of young students / Coordonarea dintre „cogniție” și „metacogniție” în contextul procesului de învățare a elevilor mici

Abstract: The content of the article focuses on elucidating aspects of the coordination between “cognition” and “metacognition” in the context of the learning process of young students. From the literature in the field, we know that metacognition and theory of mind share the same global objective, namely the investigation of the ways of developing students’ knowledge and cognition in a particular field, mental phenomena. Whereas metacognition researchers are interested in developing students’ ability to think about their own thinking, such as the ability to monitor or control their own thoughts, those studying theory of mind emphasize the ability to think about or make inferences with regard to another person’s thoughts and feelings.

Keywords: cognition, metacognition, abilities, metacognitive activities, thinking, knowledge and learning

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Personal development in primary classes in order to reduce students' anxiety / Dezvoltarea personala la clasele primare in vederea diminuării anxietarii elevilor

Abstract: Active methods are those methods that allow the child to satisfy his needs for activity, research, comparison and understanding of knowledge by himself or in collaboration with other children. It can mobilize the student's energies by focusing his attention, thus awakening his interest and curiosity during the lesson. By using them, the student's adherence to what has been learned is gained, it mobilizes him, stimulates his creative power, imagination, memory, logical thinking, speed of thought. It transforms the student into an active participant in the learning process, of his own training and activates the students' intrinsic motivation.

Keywords: active-participatory methods, personal development, self-understanding, self-knowledge and self-disclosure, curriculum, modern methods

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Emotional and social development of primary school students through therapeutic stories / Dezvoltarea emoțională și socială a elevilor claselor primare prin intermediul poveștilor cu rol terapeutic

Abstract: Stories have a universal appeal and their effectiveness as a learning tool has already been demonstrated. For the social-emotional development of students we consider therapeutic stories as an effective method to shape the way they interact with the world and to reveal the essential aspects of themselves. The article presents the role of the therapeutic stories in the social-emotional development of pupils. Therapeutic stories bring completely unexpected solutions, with a positive emotional effect; they contradict logic and habit. The therapeutic story must be seen as a communication tool, because it creates a basis of identification for the student, protecting him (without attacking him, without judging him on an axiological level); it teaches him to understand himself, to appreciate himself positively, to discover his own inner power to "self-heal".

Keywords: emotional development, emotions, therapeutic stories

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Theoretical-praxiological aspects of approaching non-literary texts at the primary level of education / Aspecte teoretico-praxiologice de abordare a textelor nonliterare la nivelul primar de învățământ

Abstract: At the primary level of education, the national curriculum and the school textbook proposes the study of various informative and functional non-literary texts. Their features are: the non-literary text has a non-fictional character, as it reflects reality; aims to inform or convince the reader (informative/persuasive) and to avoid ambiguities; and to ensure accessibility, words are used with their proper meaning; the language is correct, precise and accessible, depending on the type of non-literary text, using specialized terms; the non-literary text has an objective character.

Keywords: Text, types of texts, informative non-literary text, functional non-literary text
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Dialogue – an effective way of oral communication in primary classes / Dialogul – modalitate eficientă a comunicării orale în clasele primare

Abstract: Dialogue is the most frequent way of communication between students. It is presented in the form of a sequence of lines issued by at least two speakers. The students communicate most often with each other, using lines that do not impose restrictions on them, i.e. it is an informal dialogue, while in the lessons the students are guided to carry out the formal dialogue, being guided by the communication rules. A dialogue within the lesson promotes implicit learning through an open exchange of perspectives that deepens students’ content-driven understanding and expression, and encourages engagement in the activity.

Keywords: dialogue, effective, oral, communication, classes
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The pedagogical model for training metacognitive competence in primary school students through didactic communication / Modelul pedagogic de formare a competenței metacognitive la elevii din ciclul primar prin comunicare didactică

Abstract: The behavioural determination of metacognition at the level of the school subject of the primary cycle imposes the need to outline a model of training of metacognitive competence that can logically and functionally substantiate the educational path, in the direction of using abstract mental mechanisms, reflexively oriented, and here, we have in mind not just the understanding, but the entire

process of the students' learning oriented to their particular instructional needs. The categorization of reflexive processes in learning, the construction of judgments and inferences, the design of understanding in the internal plane of cognition by means of reflexive questions and mainly metacognitively oriented tools, represent for the young schoolchild a form of transition from the latent state in learning to the active, conscious, deep one, and for the teacher – overcoming instructivism and moving to constructivism. The proposed model methodologically designs the training approach in order to acquire metacognitive competence through didactic communication. The components of the pedagogical model are subordinated to general and specific pedagogical principles, being focused on the main directions of evolution of the education system, namely: permanent education, self-education, self-regulation in learning, curriculum, educational management, classroom management.

Keywords: pedagogical model, principles, factors, conditions, variables, formative strategies, purposes

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Transdisciplinary competences in the learning process of primary school students / Competențe transdisciplinare în procesul de învățare a elevilor din clasele primare

Abstract: The processes of transformation and change of the pedagogical paradigm impose new and dynamic approaches to the study process and on the teacher today. In this regard, a series of innovations have recently been proposed that aim to make the didactic process much more dynamic and attractive. In this sense, one of the proposals that appeared among practicing specialists, as well as theorists, refers to approaching the matter from a transdisciplinary perspective, as well as to the training of students in the respective competencies. By achieving this goal, we reach much more attractive results, and the students become much more interested in what is proposed to them.

Keywords: competences, transdisciplinarity, learning process, curriculum

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Ways of formative assessment in primary classes / Modalități de evaluare formativă în clasele primare

Abstract: In the primary classes, formative assessment is carried out, which is related to some of the units of competences stipulated for the respective learning course, depending on the concrete context. Formative assessment is of three types: interactive, point-in-time and staged, and is done to improve learning, less to measure it. They are good memory training, leading to long-term systematic learning. Specific tools predominantly involved in the formative assessment strategy allow dialogue with the student while he is learning. At this level, tools or means of collecting information, working or helping the student, communication of the evaluation results can also be identified.

Keywords: assessment, formative assessment, forms of formative assessment

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Moral-religious education through extracurricular activities / Educația moral-religioasă prin activități extrașcolare

Abstract: The present work presents the necessity of involving the teaching staff in the student’s life not only educationally, but also spiritually, by experiencing together with them the communion and connection during non-formal extracurricular activities. The need for the teacher to live the moral-religious teaching he transmits to his students is emphasized. A way of transmitting these moral-religious teachings is represented by extracurricular activities, activities that attract young people through variety and flexibility, but mostly through the involvement of students in them, the so-called Learning by Doing concept. These aim at developing an authentic Christian behaviour by involving students in cultural, philanthropic, cultic activities; activities that help them discover, affirm and relate. The paper presents a way to highlight the non-formal extracurricular activities carried out at the “Oltea Doamna” Technological High School from Dolhasca in Romania, basically it is a site created with the help of Google Sites, structured on a general page and five subpages, which presents the extracurricular activities during the great Christian holidays, philanthropic, volunteer activities and even online activities.

Keywords: education, moral-religious education, non-formal education, extracurricular activities, site.

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On motivation in teaching and learning history: between theory and practice / Cu privire la motivarea în predarea învățarea istorie: între teorie și practică

Abstract: Knowing and learning about the past in the 21st century takes on special, time-specific contours. The contemporary school faces new realities and challenges in the educational process regarding the knowledge and understanding of the historical past. The present study examines the theoretical aspects and models of praxiological applications regarding motivation within the discipline of the Romanian and Universal History. The study demonstrates the importance of this component in the didactic approach, at the same time, the research provides examples of practical applications for increasing student motivation in the discipline of the Romanian and Universal History. The research highlights the modern elements applied in the teaching approach to increase motivation and interest in the past.

Keywords: history, motivation, teaching learning,

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An integrated approach to the creation of cartographic support according to the local history principle of physical geography of the Republic of Moldova (grades 8-9) / O abordare integrată a creării suportului cartografic conform principiului istoriei locale a geografiei fizice a Republicii Moldova (clasele 8-9)

Abstract: The practical orientation of school geography is a multifunctional and diversified methodological category. It manifests itself not only in the formation of geographical knowledge and skills, experience of activity, but also in the development of the cognitive and intellectual sphere of students. Practical work in geography is very diverse in content, in the sources of geographical information used for their implementation, in the level of independence of schoolchildren, in the form of fixing the results. This diversity is determined, first of all, by the peculiarities of the content of the studied material, the sources of geographical information used, and the level of previous training of students. Today, cartographic literacy has ceased to be the prerogative of a scientist, it is becoming necessary for every person in everyday life: a diplomat and a tourist, a newspaper reader and a television viewer.

Keywords: geographic map, map projections, geography training, geography of the Republic of Moldova, physical geography of Moldova.

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Integrated development of the research/investigative competence in the geography discipline in the high school cycle / Dezvoltare integrată a competenței de cercetare/investigare la disciplina geografie în ciclul liceal

Abstract: The plurality of conception and perspective of the postmodern society from an economic, cultural and spiritual point of view requires an integrated approach of the paideutic process of education through Geography. Geography as a science of the interconnections of the geospheres, is defined by the specifics of the problems it can solve, global problems of humanity, regional problems or problems of the local horizon outlined at the intersection of the physical, human and economic Geography compartments. The present study follows the epistemic thread of the competency-centred curriculum paradigm in the context of the integrated model of learning. The infallible reality requires a double training of the high school graduate in the aspect of research competence as the purpose of the educational system: intra-disciplinary training as a general competence of Geography and

interdisciplinary training of research skills and attitudes by centralizing the key competences of the disciplines from the common core and curricular coordination of their training process. The article highlights synergistic aspects of the identification of significant transdisciplinary learning situations, the development of dynamic cognitive structures in students, an investigative, spatial-geographical style of thinking and the development of complex opportunities for building scientific knowledge through the use of investigation strategies specific to various curricular areas.

Keywords: research/investigative competence in the school environment, school competence, integrated learning, integrated curriculum, transdisciplinarity

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The research activity of high school students in an interdisciplinary context / Activitatea de cercetare a elevilor de liceu în context interdisciplinar

Abstract: The organization of research activity in high school starts from the principle that there is no interdisciplinarity without discipline. This assumes that a particular discipline of study is made useful to better understand the world we live in and find solutions to various problems. In this article we analyze the opportunities offered by the study discipline of the Romanian language and literature in the research activity carried out in high school, which can be initiated starting from the text or starting from a concrete problem.

Keywords: interdisciplinarity, research, educational context

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Pedagogical and economic approaches in the model of initial training of the technician in economic activities / Abordări pedagogice și economice în modelul de formare profesională inițială a tehnicianului în activități economice

Abstract: At the basis of vocational training, it is technological education, which provides the methodological framework for it, initiated at the level of general education and continued in higher secondary education. Therefore, vocational education is based on the results of technological education and educational influences of other institutions, organizations of the extended social environment with an impact on personality formation. In the article are presented the pedagogical and economic fundamentals, which make up the pedagogical model of initial professional training of the

technician in economic activities. The pedagogical and economic approach involves the assimilation by the technician in economic activities of a system of economic values. The psycho-pedagogical approach is represented by the peculiarities of the adolescent's development in relation to the economic values studied. The formative approach involves the influences on the personality of the technician in economic activities, adequately correlating the cognitive, affective and behavioural fields.

Keywords: principles, pedagogy, accounting, factors, initial training.

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Higher education in wartime conditions / Învățământul superior în condiții de război

Abstract: The state of war, which has been ongoing in Ukraine for more than a year, has brought significant changes to the system of training specialists in institutions of higher education, in particular 1) massive under-selection for the first years of Bachelor and Master degrees and a decrease in the number of students in other years due to the departure abroad of many families with minors children and the provision by foreign institutions of higher education of preferential programs for the admission of students from Ukraine and the continuation of studies in similar or related specialties with parallel language study or in some countries even in the Ukrainian language; 2) the loss of a high-powered intellectual resource – professors and teaching staff due to their death in zones of active hostilities, their stay in temporarily occupied territories, changes in professional activity within the country (stay in the ranks of the Armed Forces, volunteer units, transfer to work in other non-educational institutions – scientific institutions, etc.), travel abroad with subsequent dismissal from domestic higher education institutions in connection with employment in foreign institutions; 3) a catastrophic decrease in the quality of educational services as a result of the implementation of the policy of maximum assistance to students, which was perceived by a large part of students as permission not to complete tasks in academic disciplines. In turn, this policy of maximum assistance caused an increase in the workload on teachers, and the outflow of students – a decrease in the number of rates and the corresponding release or underloading of rates, which also does not contribute to the motivation to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the educational and professional process.

Keywords: higher education, quality of educational services, state of war (martial law)

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Media education of the elderly in Poland / Educația media a vârstnicilor din Polonia

Summary: The purpose of the speech is to discuss issues related to media education in the context of the elderly. Numerous changes, civilization development and technological progress generate the need to adapt and understand what is inevitable. Digitization, the Internet and new media are terms that are increasingly reflected in one's everyday life. Failure to use them may lead to digital exclusion and,

consequently, social and economic marginalization. With the progressing aging of societies, there is an increasing demand for media education among the elderly. This will allow for fuller social participation of seniors and will also reduce the risk of exclusion and marginalization.

Key words: media education, elderly people, digital exclusion, digital competences

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A digital senior in the process of permanent education of the 21st century / Un senior digital în procesul de educație permanentă a secolului XXI

Abstract: In the world of social change in which we operate, we observe the process of constantly changing, dynamically driving in the 21st century. The changing reality is a result of the globalisation of the economy, the development of civilisations, demographic trends and scientific and technical progress. The aging process is also observed in the society, where the problems of the elderly are becoming more noticeable. Educating and activating seniors in the field of digital competences increase their knowledge and skills. While pursuing targeted actions to raise awareness of digital functioning. Life should be a process of continuous improvement of knowledge, skills and competences without stigmatization for age. Senior also has the right and need for intellectual, mental, professional adaptation to the accelerated rhythm of change, which is a determinant of modern civilization. When working with adults, it is not possible to focus solely on the learning process, it is necessary first to correctly identify their educational needs and to provide optimal conditions for independent education. It is assumed that processes in which seniors participate, take place with full awareness, creating situations that motivate them to want to develop themselves.

Keywords: Senior, digital competences, lifelong learning, activity

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Section 6: CONTINUOUS TRAINING AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Passive communication is a barrier in the professional development of novice teachers / Comunicarea pasivă - barieră în dezvoltarea profesională a cadrelor didactice debutante

Abstract: In the present article we will analyze passive communication with all its characteristics. Passive communication is communication that causes discomfort and frustration that builds over time. In the same way, the personal and psychological crises that can occur lead to a decrease in self-esteem, an essential element for junior teaching staff. All this makes the present research be up-to-date.

Key-words: communication, passive communication, passivity, junior teaching staff.

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The perception of teachers in general education institutions about innovative culture / Percepția cadrelor didactice din instituțiile de învățământ general despre cultura inovațională

Abstract: This paper presents the results of the empirical study on the presence of the elements of the innovative culture in the educational institution and its own reflection on the innovative culture. The completed questionnaire determined the degree of knowledge, understanding and integration by the teaching staff, in their own complex vision, of knowledge in the field of innovative culture. The existing practices in general education institutions in this field were identified.

Keywords: innovation culture, innovation process, innovation activities, innovation skills, barriers and risks in innovation.

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The role of temperament in choosing a profession / Rolul temperamentului în alegerea profesiei

Abstract: In the given work, the theoretical benchmarks and the results of a study demonstrating the role of temperament in students' choice of profession will be presented. Not mentioning the fact

that the choice of the future profession is influenced by several factors such as: the advice of parents and those close to them, the personal examples provided by adults, the financial part and other factors, however, the results of the study show a fairly close correlation between the students' temperament and the selected domain. The study was carried out over the course of 2 years in two institutions with different profiles, it was attended by second-year students from the Centre for Excellence in Economics and Finance (an institution that prepares future workers in the financial sphere) and secondary and high school students from "Igor Vier" Academic High School of Fine Arts – an institution that prepares future artists, or workers in the artistic field.

Keywords: temperament, profession, choleric, phlegmatic, sanguine, melancholic
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The self-development competence of the teacher in the context of the professionalization of the teaching career / Competența de a se autodezvolta a cadrului didactic în contextul profesionalizării carierei didactice

Abstract: Nowadays, more and more often, teachers are influenced by the obvious political, economic and professional changes in the Republic of Moldova, following a difficult path in the formation of personal identity. The contemporary society requires teachers to be effective in the process of integrating to the current circumstances and requirements useful for a personal and professional management of it. In order to train the skills to practice lifelong learning strategies and motivational support in the profession, it is necessary to have the competence to self-develop the teacher. Thus, being a multi-aspect process, self-development is considered a difficult and complex path from within, with various inter-perceptive and inter-activated metamorphoses, that the person not only changes his inner world, but also changes the world around him, manifesting not only a knowledge activity, but also an applied-actional one.

Keywords: self-development, personal development, professionalization, career
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Informal education of adults in the Republic of Moldova with an emphasis on mobility and migration / Educația informală a adulților în Republica Moldova cu accent pe mobilitate și migrație

Abstract: From a population with a relatively sedentary lifestyle, in the last 30 years, the population of the Republic of Moldova has acquired behavioural characteristics based on mobility and migration. Although the migration of peoples, including labour migration, are considered natural social processes, and freedom of movement is the cornerstone of EU citizenship, established by the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, however, the excessive emigration of the population of different ages

from The Republic of Moldova cannot be treated univocally. In this article we analyze mobility and migration as processes of learning and informal education, in particular, from the normative, cultural, intercultural perspectives. The conclusions of the paper: the problem of informal education of adults in the Republic of Moldova with an emphasis on mobility and migration is current in the context of ensuring lifelong learning, policies for the reintegration of migrants, support for citizens of the Republic of Moldova, settled in other countries. In the aspect of scientific assurance of the processes of identification, documentation, evaluation and certification of knowledge and skills acquired in non-formal and informal education contexts, holistic studies are required, or informal education constitutes a wide field of learning.

Keywords: Adult education and learning, informal education, mobility, migration, experiences, capitalization

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Roles and functions of the in-service teacher training English language program / Rolurile și funcțiile programului de formare continuă limba engleză

Abstract: This article describes a quantitative study which states the effectiveness of the In- Service Teacher Training English Language Program experiences through the integration of digital educational online resources. This study aims to improve the teachers’ digital competences and to describe the process of integration of the educational digital resources into the learning of 34 teachers enrolled in the In- Service Teacher Training English Language Program at “Ion Creanga” State Pedagogical University, Republic of Moldova. This study was implemented through quantitative research design to reflect on teaching experiences and on the professional ground from a rather new perspective through the digital lens.

Key words: digital competence, In-Service Teacher Training System, In- Service Teacher Training English Language Program, training needs, digital culture

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Self-knowledge and valuation of internal resources through combination of personal and professional development / Autocunoașterea și valorificarea resurselor interioare prin îmbinarea dezvoltării personale cu cea profesională

Abstract: In a modern society, in which is wanted a generation of integral citizens, good professionals and multidimensionally developed, the accent is put not only on the professional development of the young generation, but especially on their personal advancement, which is an imperative of our times. The harmonious combination of the two strands of human personality growth is one of the current challenges of a contemporary organizational culture. Today, when the

Internet has become the preferred medium of communication for young people, with virtual life taking the place of real human existence, teachers have the crucial task of motivating the growing generation to contribute directly to their own personal and professional development.

Keywords: self-knowledge, self-realization, motivation, continuous education
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Nuances of knowledge of the subject – study on the attitudes and understandings of knowledge in the pre-university teaching profession / Nuanțe ale cunoașterii materiei - studiu asupra atitudinilor și accepțiunilor cunoașterii în profesia de cadru didactic din preuniversitar

Abstract: In a quantitative study, we analysed to what extent the knowledge of the subject is understood as the predominance between the axes “knowledge in order to reproduce the information by heart”, “knowledge in order to adapt the contents to be understandable to the students” and “erudite”. In the questionnaire, each possibility was passed through 4 filters: “is it useful”, “can be a good teacher without it”, “it influences the students’ activity” and “makes the teacher’s work more accessible”, with the possibility of answering using a scale from 1 to 5. There were also specific items to see to what extent the meaning of the 3 overlaps or the tendency of achieving one can predispose a teacher to internalizing another. The respondents were a group of 1154 Romanian teachers with national representativity and with a proportional distribution in each region of the country. The main aim of the study is to bring research in our educational policies in order to make tenure exams evaluate what is really relevant so that a candidate can prepare better for both tenure exam and improve the class activity.

Keywords: knowledge, teaching, adapting content, memorize, erudite
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Teacher development in changing school / Evoluția profesorului într-o școală în schimbarea

Abstract: The issues of personal and professional development are taken quite sporadically in pedeutology research. In the presented text, the author focused on the professional and personal development of teachers in relation to the theory of human development and “development tasks” in the Havighurst’s approach. In order to recognize and define the place and the value of personal and professional development of the teachers, the content of diaries sent by women for diary competitions was analysed.

Keywords: teacher, personal development, professional development
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The career planning styles of generation Z - results of the preliminary study / Stilurile de planificare a carierei generației Z - rezultate ale studiului preliminar

Abstract: In a world of accelerating change, saturated with random phenomena, career planning is a major challenge. This is especially true for generation Z, i.e. people born between 1995 and 2010. Their educational and professional biographies are inscribed in accelerating globalisation and technological progress. The changes observed are contributing to changes in the labour market. The challenge of the modern world is the polarisation of work and job insecurity. The current generation does not pursue linear careers, i.e. they do not progress through the various levels of career advancement in a single job. Today's generation is pursuing non-linear careers. Various concepts of such careers can be found in the literature. These include protean careers, boundaryless careers, portfolio careers and others. The aim of the ongoing research is to investigate the educational and career path choices of Generation Z. The presentation will show the results of a pilot study on educational and career planning of generation Z. 150 people took part in the research. The analysis of the conducted research made it possible to identify factors related to educational and professional career planning styles. These factors include: developmental purpose, flexibility in pursuing careers and self-efficacy in career planning.

Keywords: career, planning styles, generation Z

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Occupational burnout of uniformed services officers / Epuizarea ocupațională a ofițerilor de servicii în uniformă

Abstract: The challenges to which the society was subjected, especially in the last period of transformations, has an important impact on the state of society in general. It is even more important to study the impact that modern society with its specifics has on the people in uniform. As it has rightly been noted for a long time, the tension, the alert rhythm and the extraordinary dynamics of society has also caused a certain state of fatigue on those people whose obligation is to maintain public order and tranquillity. Therefore, the phenomenon of professional burnout must be studied very carefully and precisely because of the importance that duty officers have in society, and remedies and solutions must be made public.

Keywords: burnout, uniformed officer, service officer

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Work-related stress and professional burnout / Stresul la locul de muncă și epuizarea profesională

Abstract: Professional burnout is associated with a state of physical, emotional and mental exhaustion caused by prolonged involvement in emotionally taxing situations. Therefore, professional burnout syndrome is strongly associated with a stressful workplace and an employee's experience of chronic emotional strain. Working in a state of permanent stress can contribute to a loss of motivation to perform job duties with previous commitment. Professional burnout and work-related stress are very common phenomena in the work environment. They represent one of the most significant problems in human professional functioning. The effects that professional burnout has can be very detrimental not only to the employee, but also to the entire organization. Therefore, it is very important for modern work environments to explore the issue of professional burnout in the context of stress.

Keywords: professional burnout, professional burnout syndrome, stress, work-related stress, emotional exhaustion

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Syndrome of emotional burnout as a risk associated with activity in social work / Sindromul Burnout ca risc asociat cu activitățile în asistență socială

Abstract: Professional activity is useful for physical and mental health, but an uncomfortable work environment can lead to psychological and physical problems. Most often, psychological problems are interconnected with psycho-emotional and professional workload, where the experience of professional impotence and emotional burnout are combined with desire coupled to use all possibilities to do your best. Social assistants, being in the zone of increased risk, more often collide with the phenomena of professional deformation and the syndrome of emotional burnout. The study of the manifestation features, causes and consequences of the syndrome of burnout for social workers allows an objective assessment of the current situation, specific to activities in the field of social services.

Keywords: burnout syndrome, professional deformation, risk situations, social assistance, prevention, recovery

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The concept of occupational stress of teachers: theoretical approaches / Conceptul de stres ocupațional al cadrelor didactice: abordări teoretice

Abstract: The article presents theoretical approaches to the concept of occupational stress of teaching staff and certain researches regarding the stress of teachers, the factors that contribute to the occurrence of stress, means of managing stress, the impact of occupational stress of teaching staff in achieving the school results of students, etc. The coping mechanisms to stress through these two major functions: regulation of stressful emotions (emotion-focused coping) and modification of the person-environment relationship that causes distress (problem-focused coping), stress management through personal and professional resources, are presented in the specialty literature through the vision of different scientific opinions. Previous studies have indicated that the well-being of teachers is reflected in the well-being of students, their learning outcomes and skills. For example, teacher burnout has been shown to be related to lower academic achievements of students at classroom level.

Key words: Occupational stress, teaching staff, behaviour, school results, skills, performance, well-being, professional satisfaction.

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Institutional violence as an element of adolescents’ trauma / Violența instituțională ca element al traumei adolescenților

Abstract: There is virtually no mention of institutional violence. When asked about this form of violence, there is not much research and prevention activities. The most common are physical, psychological, emotional, sexual and economic violence. On the other hand, there is silence about the above-mentioned form of violence, which is present in educational, school or other institutions. In the proposed speech, we will discuss the effects and forms of this violence, and then move on to identifying solutions.

Keywords: violence, institutional violence, prevention, trauma

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Occupational therapy as an integral part of the educational process in the rehabilitation of children with autism / Terapia ocupațională ca parte integrantă a procesului educațional în reabilitarea copiilor cu autism

Abstract: Occupational therapy services help children to work on cognitive, physical, social and motor skills. The goal of occupational therapy is to improve everyday skills that allow children to become more independent and participate in a wide range of activities. During occupational therapy sessions, a child will be able to develop the essential skills for an independent life, which helps him enormously both in young age and as a future adult. A child's ability to take care of himself and become independent of his parents is considered an important basis for developing cognitive, social and self-confidence abilities. The more autonomous a child is, the more he will have the courage to explore the surrounding world, to try, thus facing various situations or barriers / problems for which he will have to find the appropriate strategies to solve them.

Keywords: occupational therapy, education, autism, rehabilitation
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The peculiarities of the Internet addiction in adolescents / Particularitățile dependenței de internet la adolescenți

Abstract: The article explores the phenomenon of "Internet addiction" in teenagers. The study involved 48 subjects between the age of 13 and 14. This study aimed to identify adolescents with Internet addiction and those at risk of developing Internet addiction. The results of the study on male and female adolescents showed that the number of boys and girls at risk of developing Internet addiction is almost the same. The main causes of Internet addiction among teenagers include loneliness, social maladjustment, seeking thrills not available in the real world, depression, and mental disorders. Such addiction brings harm to a teenager's personality.

Keywords: Addiction, adolescent, the Internet.

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Teacher’s well-being vs. student’s well-being / Starea de bine a profesorului vs. starea de bine a elevului

Abstract: The teacher-student relationship has been discussed all the time, but it is important to know that there is a strong connection between the emotional state and the mental health of the two and the academic results obtained. There are methods and procedures that should be adapted to the needs and requirements of the group of students, in order to ensure a harmonious and learning-friendly educational environment. Thus, many of these methods and procedures that teachers can use to maintain well-being in school are less known by many of them.

Keywords: well-being, student, connection, methods, teacher

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Models and paradigms of educational counseling of students to prevent negative affectivity in the university environment / Modele și paradigme de consiliere educațională a studenților pentru prevenirea afectivității negative în mediul universitar

Abstract: Education in Romania and the Republic of Moldova is in full conceptual, axiological and methodological reform, advancing as a decisive factor in the education of children, pupils and students. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out more research on the nature of negative affectivity in the process of academic training, and the approaches of any educational activity must also include educational counselling.

Keywords: Educational counselling, educational counselling methods, students, educational counselling paradigms

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The problem of adolescent anxiety in the context of new societal challenges / Problema anxietății adolescenților în contextul noilor provocări societale

Abstract: Anxiety is a disorder reflected by agitation, fear, insecurity, tension, characterizing the fragility of the nervous system. Anxiety affects the behaviour and development of adolescents. In the context of new societal challenges, teenagers are exposed to great risks, compared to the risks of other generations. To test this hypothesis, the measurement test “Taylor Anxiety Scale” was applied to 65 respondent teenagers aged between 14-16 years. The obtained results demonstrated that the level of anxiety tends to be high. The limits of the research refer to the studied sample. Further research will aim to expand the number and diversify the social categories of respondents. The conclusion of the study is to highlight the need to develop and implement an educational program to reduce anxiety through awareness of the risks of neglect, adopting measures to promote a healthy lifestyle.

Keywords: Adolescent, anxiety, societal challenges

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**Significance of passing on the values solidarity and fraternity in upbringing in families /
Semnificația transmiterii mai departe a valorilor de solidaritate și fraternitate în creșterea în
familii**

Abstract: The shape of the modern world depends on many factors, among which the upbringing and education of children and young people is one of the most crucial. Therefore, it is not enough to transmit knowledge and show them how to develop their own skills, but a hierarchy of values plays a key role in creating a just and good social order. Without ethics, everything in politics, economy and culture is allowed and has no boundaries. That is why it seems so important to teach children and young people what serves to make a better future, which values can help to achieve the multiple common good. The aim of this project is to show the importance of passing on the values of solidarity and fraternity in family upbringing. So, firstly, an attempt will be made to define the key concepts, then an attempt will be made to justify why it is essential to hand on these values and finally, to present some of the ways that answer the question of how to pass them on in upbringing in families.

Keywords: family, upbringing, values, solidarity, fraternity

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The development of communicative skills at preadolescents in the context of new social challenges / Dezvoltarea abilităților de comunicare la preadolescenți în contextul noilor provocări sociale

Abstract: The article presents the results of an experimental research of communicative skills at preadolescents in the context of new social challenges. The pandemic COVID-19 and its restrictions produce important changes in preadolescent forms and ways of communication. In our research were included 100 preadolescents from 12 till 15 years old (53 boys and 47 girls). In order to investigate communicative skills at preadolescents we administrated on all the research sample The Questionnaire for the diagnosis of communicative and organizational skills. As result, it was established that only 19% of preadolescent have a high level of development of communicative skills. Comparing the results between boys and girls, we can mention that a high level of communicative skills is more characteristic to boys. Depending on age, we can underline that a high level of communicative skills is particular for 15 years old preadolescents.

Keywords: communicative skills, preadolescence, gender difference, age difference
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Educational approach in the regulation of interpersonal relations in the class of students / Demers educațional în reglementarea relațiilor interpersonale în clasa de elevi

Abstract: The educational approach in the regulation of interpersonal relations in the class of students involves knowledge, leadership and control on the part of teachers, providing opportunities in the organization and correct orientation of interpersonal relations of students within the class, the formation of values, norms, conceptions, feelings that exercise both influences and beliefs on the students and the interpersonal relationships that are established in the class of students. The application of the educational approach to the regulation of interpersonal relations in the class of students represents a first step in the formation of students' personalities and their successful integration into society.

Key words: educational approach, interpersonal relations, class of students, teaching staff.
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Methodological research perspectives on child well-being – family protective factors / Perspective metodologice de cercetare a bunăstării copilului – factorii protectori ai familiei

Abstract: Child well-being, although an area of increasing policy and research interest, is still a modestly grounded and under-researched concept. This article proposes a methodological framework for child well-being research, namely – the protective factors of the family such as:

parental resilience, parental capacity for the care and development of the child, concrete support when needed, the ability of parents to develop the social and emotional skills of the child. A methodological framework of ways to capitalize on the educative potential of the family, has the opportunity to provide a better understanding of how the family can benefit from the support, possibly necessary, from agents authorized for such services and contribute to ensuring the well-being of the child. In this sense, relevant tools are required to identify the initial level of the manifestation of the protective factors of the family named above. The article provides a questionnaire to identify the exposure/functionality of family protective factors.

Keywords: well-being, protective factors, family, child

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The presence of seniors in a modern family in the perception of people in early adulthood / Prezența seniorilor într-o familie modernă în percepția oamenilor la vârsta adultă timpurie

Abstract: Social relationships are one of the most important in human life. Through them, a person builds a sense of value and experiences acceptance, which is important for the elderly. When they retire, work contacts disappear. Then seniors ask themselves who am I and how others perceive me. There is an abandonment of professional relations and then the family take over social functions for seniors. In the family seniors experience safety, love, acceptance, and support in times of crisis. The family, replacing the professional environment, becomes the only platform for the social functioning of seniors. Then the senior wants to be responsible for something, implement values and live life as full of meaning. Through that senior confirms his usefulness and dignity, which transfers into motivation to set new goals and make new decisions. The sense of appreciation can be most satisfied by a senior in his/her own marriage, where the sense of acceptance in a marital relationship is very important in the context of experiencing old age. These relationships develop differently depending on the spouses' mutual understanding of the aging process. However, when the family does not guarantee social security and recognition, seniors seek relationships in a wider social circle or isolate themselves experiencing a state of loneliness. Seniors who are in various social relationships satisfy their existential needs: closeness, love, acceptance and recognition. These relationships are crucial for the proper psychosocial functioning of the seniors. They allow seniors to experience fulfilment and give meaning to life. Decrease in physical and mental strength, dependence on other people, lack of recognition, isolation, causes the appearance of apathy in seniors and a sense of meaningless life. Especially these emotions deepen under the influence of the review of life, which determines the senior's own image in the present and in the future. Hence the need to make life meaningful is important for elderly people approaching the end of their own existence. The sense of meaning in life is a key factor for successful old age. Having and realizing the meaning of life makes a senior at the end of his life ready to say goodbye to his life with a sense of fulfilment, not regret.

Keywords: senior, meaning of life, fulfilment, relationships, social, family

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Social communication based on the values of the culture of tolerance / Comunicarea socială bazată pe valorile culturii toleranței

Abstract: The research addresses the problem of social communication necessary for independent insertion in the social environment, based on the values of tolerance. Emotions in everyday life have a major influence on the person’s social integration. From these considerations, the current study comes with determinations about the field of social communication, which allows the formation of the competence to express oneself with more freedom, a fact that will optimize the self-development in terms of social communication of emotional experiences, with a positive impact on social life. It is very important that each of us continues to give a new meaning to the values of tolerance and to understand that our ability to recognize the value of each person represents the ethical foundation of peace and social security.

Keywords: Social communication, values, culture of tolerance

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A dialogue despite the opposites / Un dialog în ciuda contrariilor

Abstract: Modern man lives every day in an environment that is not conducive to establishing close relationships with other people. This situation often becomes a source of suffering and even physical and mental disorders. The threat caused by people moving away from each other goes even deeper. It touches the very essence of man, his personal being and spiritual reality. An additional source of threat are the actions of people spreading disinformation and instrumentally using human emotions for their own purposes. Pope Francis calls them false prophets, likens them to charlatans and snake charmers. People living in constant spiritual danger need signs of hope. Such signs are provided by reading the texts of selected authors who show difficult, but possible ways to overcome the tendency to social atomization and return to the priceless art of conversation. These authors include, among others, Hans-Georg Gadamer, Józef Tischner and Leszek Koczanowicz. The intention of the author of the article is to show three concepts of creating conditions for effective dialogue and mutual understanding of man by man.

Keywords: effective dialogue, mutual understanding, spiritual reality

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Interpersonal communication in social assistance / Comunicarea interpersonală în asistența socială

Keywords: communication, interpersonal communication, social assistance, beneficiary, communication skills

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Holistic support for the chronically ill / Sprijinul holistic pentru bolnavii cronici

Abstract: The study addresses the issue of support for chronically ill people. The spectrum of these people is often very varied from the elderly to those with disabilities or people with incurable diseases. This study addresses those who deal with this type of patients and must have special training. The spectrum of competences of these people comes to constitute an important support for people affected by chronic diseases.

Keywords: support, chronic, disease, ill, patient

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Interventions and education of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder / Intervenții și educație a copiilor cu tulburare de spectru autist

Abstract: The current review presents interventions, education, strategies, goals, and expectations vary depending on different specifics of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). The paper summarizes interventions and strategies such as Early Intervention programs and Applied Behaviour Analysis to enhance development, reduce maladaptive and disruptive behaviour, teaching social behaviours as well as joined attention, imitation and reciprocal interaction, increase functional and spontaneous communication, develop cognitive skills, and learning to acquire adaptive skills that prepare the child for independence. The study underlines the important role of family interventions aimed to support and educates parents to achieve goals and to enable fully participate in the therapy and education of their child as well as cope with challenges. The review presents also strategies in school environment to enhance development and reduce difficulties within children with Autism Spectrum Disorder. The paper emphasizes the importance of individual approach according to the needs of the individual child and family in order to stimulate the development of the child to achieve its full potential.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder, Early Intervention, Special Education, Applied Behaviour Analysis

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Section 8: CENTRAL AND SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE BETWEEN THE MIDDLE AGES AND PRESENT

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Poles, Moldovans, Romanians. Contribution to contacts between historians of three nations on the example of the scientific activity of Józef Andrzej Gierowski (1922-2006) / Polonezi, moldoveni, români. Contribuție la contactele dintre istoricii a trei națiuni pe exemplul activității științifice a lui Józef Andrzej Gierowski (1922-2006)

Abstract: Professor Jozef Andrzej Gierowski, historian of the modern era, especially the so-called the Saxon period in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1697-1763), associated throughout the period of his active activity with the University of Wroclaw and the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, where he was a rector in the years 1981-1987, is particularly important in the context of maintaining very close scientific contacts with many scientists, universities and scientific communities. This is also clearly visible in the case of contacts with a wide circle of Romanian and Moldavian scholars. For several years, J. A. Gierowski met local scholars (e.g. in the 1970s and 1980s with Veniamin Ciobanu from Jassy), he also took part in scientific conferences organized by the Academy of Sciences of the Romanian People's Republic (1970, 1971), by the Academy of Sciences of the Moldavian SSR in Kishinev (1973) and hosted Romanian historians at symposiums in Poland (1972, 1983). He was also involved in the organization of an exhibition about Dymitr Kantemir in Krakow in 1973. In recognition for all these merits, he was awarded the medal of Dymitr Kantemir by the Embassy of Romania in the Polish People's Republic.

Key words: Poles, Moldavians, Romanians, historians, Józef Andrzej Gierowski.

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Princes Koriatovich: material and written heritage of Kamenets-Podolsky / Prinții Koriatovici: moștenirea materială și scrisă din Kamenets-Podolsky

Abstract: After 1362, following the victory of Olgerd Koriatovich, the Grand Duke of Lithuania, in the Battle of Sinje Vodî, Podolia, became part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. According to the information from the chronicles, the power of the Koriatovich princes was established in this region. According to Yu. Sitsinsky, the brothers could distribute power like this: Yuri received Kamenets with its surroundings, while Alexander – Smotrych with its surroundings, Konstantin – Bakota, and Fyodor – Chervonogorodsky district. The object of our attention will be the city of Kamenets, the capital of the Principality of Podolsk, namely the material and written heritage. Only one written document has been preserved from the Koriatovich family that refers directly to Kamenets. We are talking about Yuri and Alexander Koriatovich's privilege of January 7, 1374, whose articles regulated issues of socio-economic nature and certain provisions related to jurisprudence. Up to date, this is the

first written mention of the city. The situation with material inheritance is a little better. Archaeological excavations of recent years make it possible to reconstruct the internal urban development to a certain extent and the found vestiges vividly illustrate the material culture of everyday life.

Key words: Podolia, Princes Koriatovich, Olgerd, diploma of January 7, 1374.

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The involvement of Moldova in the power struggles in the Crimean Khanate (the first half of the 16th century) / Implicarea Moldovei în luptele pentru putere din Hanatul Crimeei (prima jumătate a secolului al XVI-lea)

Abstract: The Crimean Khanate faced major political crises in the first half of the 16th century. They resulted from the specifics of the state organization, where khan shared power with kalgas and qarachi-begs (the main clans – Shirin, Barin, Qipchaq, Arghin, Manghit), but they resulted also from the involvement of external political factors or the suzerain power – the Ottoman Empire. Some sources lead us to assume that Petru Rareș, the voivode of Moldavia, got involved in the internal fights between different factions of the Crimean elites. Particularly, he provided armament (two cannons) to kalga Islam Geray in his fight against Khan Sahib Geray (1532-1551).

Key words: Khanate of Crimea, Country of Moldavia, century XVI, Islam Gheray, Sahib Gheray

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The issue of enacting taxes for the War of Livonia in the documents of Stefan Batory to the representatives of the assemblies of the Sieradz, Sandomierz and Kraków voivodships from the ordinary Warsaw Sejm (1578) to the Korczyn Congress (1579) / Sprawa uchwalenia podatków na wojnę o Inflanty w dokumentach Stefana Batorego do przedstawicieli sejmików województw sieradzkiego, sandomierskiego i krakowskiego od sejmu zwyczajnego warszawskiego (1578) do zjazdu korczyńskiego (1579) / Problema stabilirii taxelor pentru Războiul Livoniei în documentele lui Stefan Batory către reprezentanții adunărilor voievodatelor Sieradz, Sandomierz și Cracovia de la Sejmul obișnuit din Varșovia (1578) până la Congresul Korczyn (1579)

Abstract: The war for Livonia was undoubtedly one of the most pressing problems faced by Stefan Batory as the ruler of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The conflict with Russia required the Polish-Lithuanian state to spend huge amounts of troops, weapons and money. The king was well aware of this and asking for financial support from the parliamentary nobility was undoubtedly the right step from the economic point of view. In the face of the unfavourable resolution of this issue, Batory adopted a rather innovative and, at the same time, controversial solution. Convening

assemblies to achieve a specific goal was not well received by the promoters of the golden noble freedom, and the compliance of this practice with the law in force at the time can also be questioned. Batory, however, cared more about peace and the defence of the country than about principles. Such an assessment coincides with the creation of the image of Stefan I as a guardian of the peace capable of self-sacrifice, which we deal with in the instructions for the deputies from the Sieradz Voivodeship.

Key words: Sieradz, Sandomierz, Krakow, Warsaw Sejm 1578, Livonian War

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Some observations on the Polish prisonership of Mohyla Princes’ families. On the good use of the Weberian state and the ambivalent language of the gift-giving / Câteva observații asupra prizonieratului polon al familiilor lui Ieremia și Simion Movilă. Despre bunul uz al statului weberian și al limbajului ambivalent al darului

Abstract: The study wants to capture the cultural context of the imprisonment of Ieremia and Simion Mohyla’s family members in 1600. Historiography has recently glossed over this fact. This should signal to us a new, open conflictual context between the lord of Moldavia and the Great Chancellor and Hetman Jan Zamoyski and King Sigismund III Vasa. We will try to capture the context in which this conflict arose as well as its causes and consequences. For this we will discuss different theories of interpersonal relations and we will highlight the importance of the ambivalent language of the gift-giving. The latter was considered “a collective lie” by the French Marxist sociologist and anthropologist Pierre Bourdieu. Our research will show that he is wrong.

Key words: Ieremia Mohyla, Zamoyski, Sigismund III, Pierre Bourdieu

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Michael the Brave as a threat to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth / Mihai Viteazul – o amenințare la adresa Regatului Polono-Lituanian

Abstract: The entry of Michael the Brave into Moldavia in 1600 was perceived in Poland not only as a change of ruler on the hospodar throne, but also as a real threat to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The recent tamer of Andrew Batory was on the rise at that time, which, due to the involvement of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth in series of conflicts and cyclical difficulties in raising funds for the recruitment of the army, must have aroused anxiety. The same was also caused by the threats thrown by Michael, and on the other hand by his letters to Sigismund III Vasa in which he declared his loyalty that was insincere. For this reason, Hetman Jan Zamoyski, having gathered a fairly strong army, set out for Moldavia to avert the danger. He did so despite the fact that the Sejm did not grant him the appropriate funds. He organized the expedition with his own money; other

borderland magnates also fielded troops, which proves that the motivation to oppose Michał was enormous.

Key words: Michael the Brave, Jan Zamoyski, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, 16th century

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Wallachian troops in fiscal and military files of John Casimir’s reign (1648-1668) / Trupele valahe în dosarele fiscale și militare ale domniei lui Ioan Cazimir (1648-1668)

Abstract: The period of wars fought during the reign of John Casimir (1648-1668) resulted in an increase in the number of the Crown (i.e., Polish and Lithuanian) army. We are also observing a significant increase in the number of Wallachian cavalry troops in the Crown army. This was influenced by both tactical considerations – the better effectiveness of the Wallachian cavalry in fighting the Tatars – and financial reasons. The presence of Wallachian troops was recorded in the files of the military and treasury commissions that met in Lublin and Lwow in the years 1650-1667. During this period, five such commissions met: in Lublin in 1650 and in Lwow in 1653, 1659, 1663 and 1667. Their purpose was to settle financial claims for the army. The article presents and analyses the information that can be extracted from this material source about Wallachian troops.

Key-words: Wallachians, army, fiscal and military files, John Casimir

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Cossack uprisings of the late 16th and the first half of the 17th century: An attempt to revise the concept in Ukrainian Historiography / Revoltele cazacilor de la sfârșitul secolului al XVI-lea și din prima jumătate a secolului al XVII-lea: o încercare de a revizui conceptul în istoriografia ucraineană

Abstract: The Cossack uprisings of the late 16th to the first half of the 17th century have been the subject of Ukrainian historiography for almost two centuries, but their concept of study was primarily based on the political motives of one or another school of historiography. These schools mainly reduced these uprisings to a certain narrative, a certain template, supposedly inherent to all these uprisings. For example, during the Soviet period, everything was reduced to the demonstration of the allegedly fierce and uncompromising struggle of the Zaporozhian Cossacks against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. We will propose a largely unexpected attempt to review the concept of representing these Cossack uprisings, taking into account their objective nature and how they were perceived by the society of the Ukrainian lands of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth at that time. At the same time, we will try to offer more accurate definitions for a particular Cossack armed uprising, which will allow to study them in a more specific conceptual framework in the future than it is currently the case.

Key words: Zaporozhian Army, Cossack uprisings, Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Ukrainian historiography, revision

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The role of chronicles in shaping the Enlightenment vision of the Polish state / Rolul cronicilor în modelarea viziunii iluministe asupra statului polonez

Abstract: A Compendium of Polish Chroniclers Written in Four Volumes (Zbiór dziejopisów polskich we czterech tomach zawarty) was published at the beginning of the Polish Enlightenment and its aim was to ensure access to sources of historical knowledge which were practically inaccessible then. However, there arises a question about the real goal of this publication, as it was rather not only the will to promote the beauty of the Polish language and historical knowledge. There must have been a desire to promote the Sarmatian vision of Polish history, though in accordance with the spirit of the emerging Enlightenment. Adam Naruszewicz, a bishop, wrote a monarchical work, *The History of the Polish Nation* (Historia narodu polskiego), also political in its character. He was followed by Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz and his Historical Songs (Śpiewy historyczne) expressing the historical vision of “Enlightened Sarmatism” of Puławy opposition. We shall look at the differences among them only with regard to the most ancient, mythical origins of Polish history presented on the basis of chronicles

Key words: Polish Chronicles, Adam Naruszewicz, Julian Ursyn Niemcewicz

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Attitude of Russian authorities towards the Greek refugees in Bessarabia after the failure of the Etherist actions in 1821 / Atitudinea autorităților ruse față de refugiații greci din Basarabia după eșecul acțiunilor eteriste din 1821

Abstract: The failure of the etherist actions in the Romanian Principalities in 1821 affected Bessarabia from a demographic, political and social point of view. The influx of refugees determined the entry of a significant number of ethnic Greeks into the Prut-Dniester territory. Documentary sources confirm the entry into Bessarabia of the following categories of Greek refugees: Greek etherists, members of their families or close relatives who accompanied them, ethnic Greeks from the territory of the Ottoman Empire, state officials from the courts of Phanariot rulers as well as intellectuals and clerics of Greek origin. This differentiation was also noticed in the policies of the Russian authorities, who elaborated political-legal actions towards the Greek community. Primarily, the members of the Phanariot families of the Principalities, high Greek officials from the Royal court, as well as the Greek clerics were supported. These categories of actions were dictated by the interests of the Russian authorities to create a positive image in front of the Greek elite, with the goal of creating a pro-Russian position within the Greek community. The financial support of the Greek refugees was

carried out through the foundation of the Greek Aid Commissions, which, in essence, turned into a refugee monitoring tool.

Keywords: etherist, refugees, the Ottoman Empire, the Russian Empire, Bessarabia

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Objectives and achievements of vocational technical education in Bessarabia (beginning of the 20th century) / Obiectivele și realizările învățământului profesional tehnic în Basarabia (începutul secolului XX)

Abstract: At the beginning of the 20th century, in the context of modernization processes, professional education becomes a priority of the education system in Bessarabia. The new socio-economic realities, the growth and development of commercial relations, the development of technical knowledge and the need for specialists with qualified skills on the labour market have started the foundation of the regional platform for the professional training of personnel required for product creation activities. In 1901-1902, the professional education network trained specialists in trade, agriculture, medicine, pedagogy, art and various industrial-technical trades. Vocational education in Bessarabia was directly proportional to the level of socio-economic development of the region and dependent on the vision of the local authorities on the role and tasks of a vocational school, resulting from the demands and interests of the market. The Zemstva, one of the main promoters and subsidizers of vocational education, developed a 10-year project plan aimed at developing and modifying the network of vocational schools, tailored to the needs of the area and the capacities of local communities. The development of a competitive economy required investment in the main branches of specialization in the agricultural sector, e.g., like oenology and orcharding.

Key words: school, trades, Zemstva, education, professional

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Napoleon III and the Compiegne talks concerning Bessarabia (1856) / Napoleon al III-lea și discuțiile de la Compiegne despre Basarabia (1856)

Abstract: After the defeat of the Russian Empire in the Crimean War by the Franco-British coalition, the issue of Bessarabia returns to the attention of the Great Powers. At the end of 1855, the Austrian foreign minister Karl Buol proposed to return southern Bessarabia to the Principality of Moldavia. This clause will also be found in the Treaty of Paris of March 1856. Napoleon III supported the position of the Russian diplomats, who demanded that the city of Bolgrad must remain part of the Russian Empire. The intention of the Great Powers was for the Russian Empire to be deprived of access to the Danube. Due to the fact that no consensus was reached on the issue of Bessarabia, Emperor Napoleon III became involved in solving it. In the autumn of 1856 at the residence of the

French emperor in Compiègne, the question of Bessarabia was intensively discussed. The French emperor supported Russia's position to keep the city of Bolgrad, while the English and Austrian diplomats did not want this. Consequently, the decision was taken to convene a new conference in Paris. Around the same time, Napoleon III secretly negotiated with Cavour of Sardinia to vote for the city of Bolgrad to return to the Principality of Moldavia. As a result, due to the backstage games of Emperor Napoleon III, Southern Bessarabia returned to the Principality of Moldavia.

Keywords: Napoleon III, Compiègne, Bessarabia

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I. Bielski's Chronicle about the Romanians in the 16th century / Cronica lui I. Bielski despre românii din secolul al XVI-lea

Abstract: Bielski's Chronicle is one of the main sources of knowledge of the historical past of the Romanians. A keen observer of the events in the region North of the Danube, the Polish chronicler left behind a work whose permanent value is confirmed, starting from its indisputable documentary value. The chronicler follows the evolution of Polish-Moldavian relations, otherwise oscillating from friendly relations to impressive military confrontations. He justly appreciated, when it was the case, the bravery and courage of the Moldavians. Therefore, I. Bielski's chronicle is an important source of knowledge for the history of Moldavia in the 16th century.

Keywords: I. Bielski, Polish chronicles, Moldavia, century XVI

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Country of Moldova during the political-military crisis in Rzeczpospolita in the middle of the 17th century / Țara Moldovei în timpul crizei politico-militare din Rzeczpospolita la mijlocul secolului al XVII-lea

Abstract: The Ottoman Porte at this time was growing in power. In 1660 they had conquered Oradea, thus, marking the fate of Transylvania and the Romanian Principalities and securing the way for expeditions to Hungary. In addition to these military orientations, the Ottoman Porte could not miss the importance of an expedition to Ukraine, which offered it the opportunity to create a threatening point of support for the Ottoman power by conquering the fortress of Camenitsa, from where it would have supervised the three Danube principalities, the Cossacks, Tatars and Poland during the resumption of campaigns in Hungary.

The situation of the Romanian Principalities vis-à-vis the Ottoman Porte, in the context of the vassalage regime, was marked, for this period – when the prerogatives of sovereignty were limited – by the fact that they continued to preserve their autonomy and even situations in which the lords violated the restrictions imposed by the Porte. Among them are also Matei Basarab, Vasile Lupu,

Mihnea III. Diplomatically, the Romanian Principalities guided themselves strategically in pursuit of a common goal. Alliances are made between the leaders of the three countries, aiming to coordinate forces to overcome external dangers. In this sense, between 1632-1660, the activity of Matei Basarab, Vasile Lupu and Gheorghe Rakoczi I and then of Gheorghe Ștefan, Mihnea III and Gheorghe Rakoczi II is noteworthy.

The origins of the Turkish-Polish wars in the last decades of the 17th century can be found in the external and internal contradictions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. The agreement between Poland and Russia did not satisfy the Cossacks, who, led by hetman Petru Dorosenco, call for the help of the Porte to obtain their freedom from Poland and Russia and with whose support to form a unitary political Ukraine, a large Orthodox Cossack state. Since August 10, 1668, by the act signed by Dorosenco, Ukraine is placed under the suzerainty of Sultan Mohamed IV. And on June 1, 1669, the Porte recognized Dorosenco as hetman of three parts of Ukraine, being offered the title of sangiac-beg. This change caused the unleashing of the struggle for the control of Ukraine between the former rivals, Poland and Russia, in which the third – more dangerous – Ottoman Gate is engaged, triggering the series of wars for this period, and major political changes occur in the Romanian Principalities. We also point out that it is suggestive to observe the political orientation of the Wallachia through the prism of Polish politics.

Keywords: Rzeczpospolita, Moldavia, political-military crisis, Cossacks, Ottoman Gate.

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Internal and external circumstances of Bogdan III's accession to the throne / Împrejurări interne și externe ale urcării în scaun a lui Bogdan al III-lea

Abstract: The main aspects related to the accession of Bogdan III are discussed. From several points of view, these problems are very important for understanding the situation in Moldavia at that moment. Each time, the change of sovereign represented a rather delicate moment for the country in which this transition was carried out. On the other hand, in order to ensure the longevity of a state, it was quite important to ensure continuity between the previous and the next reign. Namely, this aspect was tried and largely succeeded by establishing Bogdan III – the son of Stephen the Great from his marriage with Maria Voichita, the daughter of Radu – as successor to the reign. At the same time, these plans were also opposed by certain political structures from within, as well as from outside. Internally, there was a camp, although not very numerous and strong, who wanted the future king to come from the Turks, where Stephen's son, Alexandru, was sent as a hostage. On the other hand, most of the main advisers of Stephen the Great were of the opinion that the future lord should be Bogdan III, a good expert in the political realities in the country and the one who was associated for a long time in the reign by Stephen the Great. Bogdan took part in making the most important decisions at the end of his father's reign and could take over the reign to carry forward what had been thought during the time of Stephen the Great.

The Princely Council remains unchanged, so that all the governors from the last Stephen's Princely Council were also present in the first Bogdan's Princely Council. In this case, however, we are dealing with a document preserved in a late copy, which was taken over in Romanian historiography and which produced many confusions. Re-evaluating and comparing this information, I state that the copy is very deficiency, a problem that was solved during Tautu message to the Gate. Beyond that, Bogdan III inherited an extremely complicated situation internally. Moldova was in conflict with Poland over

Pocuția. At one point, it was believed that through the marriage of Bogdan III with Elizabeth, the sister of the Polish king Alexander (1501-1506), a solution would be found to resolve the conflict, for which the Poles acceptance was even obtained. The death of Alexander and the refusal of the new king, Sigismund the Elder (1507-1548), to keep his promises will restart his conflict. At the same time, things were not clear from Wallachia either, where several pretenders to the throne had found shelter and who wanted to use the situation to ascend to the seat of Moldavia in place of Bogdan III

Keywords: the internal opposition, pretenders to the throne, conflict
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Country of Moldova in the international relations around the Karlowitz Peace Treaty / Țara Moldovei în relațiile internaționale în preajma Tratatului de Pace de la Karlowitz

Abstract: Poland returned its conquests to Moldavia but regained Podolia as well as a part of Ukraine West to the Dnieper River, which the Turks had conquered in 1672. The Turks and the Russians concluded only a two-year armistice at Carlowitz, but in 1700 they signed the Treaty of Constantinople, which gave Azov Fortress to Russia (Azov was returned to the Turks in 1711 and restored to Russia only in 1783) and also allowed the tsar to establish a permanent diplomatic mission in Constantinople (Istanbul).

Keywords: Country of Moldova, international political relations, conference, Polish, Ottomans, Russia, Habsburg
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Moldavian vector in Jan III Sobieski's foreign policy / Vectorul moldovenesc în politica externă a lui Jan III Sobieski

Abstract: With the ascension of Jan III Sobieski to the throne, the political situation in the South-East and East of Europe changes. The new king of Poland hoped that the situation in the country would change due to the previous military success. Jan III Sobieski's intention was to transform Moldavia into a province of his great kingdom. Polish society was also waiting for an opportunity to recover the territorial losses it had since 1672. The Turks wanted to impose the payment of tribute on the Poles, while the Poles, for their part, did not accept as a principle - the payment of the tribute, which in their view meant the loss of the country's independence.

Keywords: Jan III Sobieski, Rzeczpospolita, Ottoman Empire, Holy League
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Moldavia in the sphere of Polish-Austrian-Ottoman influences in the 50s-60s of the 16th century / Moldova în sfera influențelor polono-austro-otomane în anii 50-60 ai secolului al XVI-lea

Abstract: After the Moldavian campaign of Suleiman the Magnificent in 1538, Moldavia was in an extremely difficult situation. At the same time, the main stake of the international political-military confrontations was centred around the events in Transylvania. Although victorious at Mohacs in 1526 and in the military campaigns of 1541, after which Hungary disappeared as a political entity, the fighting continued in the following decades. In these battles, the lords of Moldavia were assigned a special place. Suleiman the Magnificent even went to the restoration of Petru Rares in the chair with the aim of using the military power of Moldavia in the fight against the Habsburgs. After the Moldavian uprising of 1552 and the fall of the Rares family, the policy was continued by Alexandru Lapusneanu, who claimed his political rights over the two Transylvanian fiefs of Stephen the Great, Ciceul and Cetatea de Balta.

Keywords: Country of Moldova, Ottoman Empire, Habsburg Empire, Kingdom of Poland, XVI century

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The sport of football in the Stanisławów and Tarnopolskie voivodships in the years 1920-1939 / Sport piłki nożnej w województwach stanisławowskim i tarnopolskim w latach 1920-1939 / Fotbalului în voievodatele Stanisławów și Tarnopolskie în anii 1920-1939

Abstract: The clubs and societies in Stanislawow Voivodeship, where football sections were organized, were part of the Lviv Regional Football Association (Lviv OZPN). In the first half of the 1920s, several football sections were organized in Stanislawow Voivodeship. Since 1930, football clubs and associations belonged to the Lviv Regional Football Association in the area of Stanislawow Voivodeship. The turning point in the history of football in Stanislawow is the year 1933. In that year, the Stanislawow Regional Football Association founded; 6 sports clubs and societies, which had a football section, joined the Association, as well as from the following cities: Kopyczynce, Nadworna, Stanislawow. The best football teams in the Tarnopol Voivodeship were: WCKS “Kresy” Tarnopol, “Janina” Zloczow, “Jehuda” Tarnopol, ZKS Zloczow and UST “Podilla” Tarnopol. The players of "Janina" Zloczow, starting from the 1927 sports season, played in the A-class competitions of the Lviv Regional Football Association. In the 1927 season they took a very good 3rd place in the A-class competitions, losing only to the clubs from Lviv – Military Sports Club (WKS) and Lechia.

Keywords: Stanislawow Voivodeship, Tarnopol voivodeship, interwar period, football sport

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Cultural Houses in interwar Bessarabia: Cultural Houses in Anenii Vechi and Anenii Noi / Cămine culturale din Basarabia interbelică. Căminele culturale din Anenii Vechi și Noi

Abstract: Cultural houses from Anenii Vechi, Cobusca Noua, Mereni, Tighina and Lapusna district have carried out their activity in interwar, in Bessarabia, under the aegis of Cultural Foundation “Royal Prince Carol”, aiming at cultural, spiritual and national education of the inhabitants of this village.

Key words: Cultural House, Anenii Vechi, Cobusca Noua, Mereni, Carol II, culture, Bessarabia, Royal Cultural Foundation, Tighina, peasant schools

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The Zautra family – partisans in Armija Krajowa / Familia Zautra – partizani în Armija Krajowa

Abstract: The study deals with the fate of the Lithuanian Zautra family from Druskininkai, who was part of the Polish Armija Krajowa partisan group and fought against the Soviet occupation regime during the period of 1945-1946 in the Grodno region. Stanislaw Zautra, the Captain of a partisan squadron in 1946, had a tragic end, being killed by the Soviets. His cousin Alex had the same fate, but his brother, Vlad Zautra, being a minor, was condemned to 25 years of daily work. He worked in the mines of Balkhash, Kazakhstan, until 1954, when he was pardoned. Here he met Aftenia Holban, a Romanian from Cărpineni, RSSM, whom he married. In 1956, the young Zautra family moved to Cărpineni, after which, in 1958, along with the relatives from Lithuania, they settled in Poland as refugees.

Keywords: Armija Krajowa, Poland, partisan, Lithuania, Druskininkai, Stanislaw Zautra, Jurand, Vlad Zautra, Holban, Carpineni, Moldova

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Boris M. Fikh and an essay on the history of Grodno in 1960: constructing a narrative / Борис Маркович Фих и очерк истории Гродно 1960 г.: конструирование нарратива / Boris M. Fikh și un eseu despre istoria orașului Grodno în 1960: construirea unei narațiuni

Abstract: The report is devoted to the construction of the Soviet narrative about the past of the city of Hrodna. The main attention is paid to the book “Grodno (historical essay)” (Minsk, 1960), written by a team of authors led by historian Boris Markovich Fikh (1923-1977). Boris Fikh was born in the village of Hrușca, Camenca district (Moldova Soviet Socialist Republic), studied at the Moldavian Pedagogical Institute named by T. Shevchenko in Tiraspol (1939-1941), at Minsk State Pedagogical Institute named after M. Gorky (1946-1951), since 1954 he worked at the Grodno State Pedagogical Institute named after J. Kupala, in 1968 – the first among his teachers became a doctor of historical sciences.

Keywords: historiography, Hrodna, Belarus, Tiraspol, Moldova

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